

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1382.

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, 1878.

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 suit, including fresh meats.
Jan. 1, 1877.

E. S. BURWELL, 1878. E. S. SPRINGS
BURWELL & SPRINGS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1878.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER,
(Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
436 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best references given as to legal and financial responsibility. Commissioner for North Carolina.
REFERENCES.—Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith; Raleigh National Bank; 1st National Bank, Charlotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.
March 15, 1878. 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. 13, 1877.

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture 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 9, 1878.

Hops.
100 pounds Fresh Hops, crop of 1877.
Feb. 22, 1878. WILSON & BURWELL.

WARM SPRINGS.
Western North Carolina.
Is now open for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids.
This delightful place is situated in the beautiful Valley of the French Broad, within eight miles of Railroad. We have a fine Band of Music, attentive Servants, and all accommodations to be found at a first-class watering place.
The Bath-House has recently been remodeled and now has all the modern improvements, such as Tub, Shower and Plunge Baths, hot or cold, or any temperature that may be desired.
Excursion Tickets will be sold to Warm Springs and return from the places named below at the following rates, viz:
From
Goldsboro, N. C., \$30 05
Raleigh, " 28 00
Greensboro, " 23 15
Sallyboro, " 28 85
Charlotte, " 22 90
Via Salisbury and Asheville. Via Danville, Lynchburg & Morristown.
\$33 60
30 65
25 80
28 85
28 70
Excursion Tickets will also be sold to Warm Springs at all of the principal Cities in the United States.
For further particulars apply for descriptive pamphlet.
W. H. HOWERTON,
May 17, 1878. 6w Proprietor.

"Down by the Sea"—Season of 1878.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Beaufort, N. C.,
GEORGE W. CHARLOTTE, PROPRIETOR,
(Late Proprietor of Atlantic Hotel.)
Was opened for the reception of guests on the first day of May, 1878.
The above Hotel is situated immediately on the water front, in the business centre of the town and offers special inducements to commercial travelers, and has a view from its promenade on the roof unsurpassed by any other building in the town.
BALL ROOM.—This Hotel has a splendid Ball Room attached, and a Band of Music has been engaged for the entire season.
BATHING HOUSES.—Commodious Bathing Houses have been erected on shore and beach, for the benefit of the patrons of this Hotel.
CROQUET GROUND.—For those who delight in this innocent amusement, provision has been made.
BOATS.—Fast sailing and well managed Boats will be in readiness at all hours to convey passengers about the harbor, and will connect with all trains. The United States mail boat lands and sails from the Hotel wharf.
FISHING.—Beaufort offers superior advantages to those who delight in catching the finny tribe.
THE TABLE will always be furnished with the best that this and the adjoining markets afford.
THE SERVANTS will be required to be polite and attentive.
THIS HOTEL will be second to none.
REDUCTION IN BOARD.—Per Day \$1.50; per Month \$30.00.
Beaufort, May 17, 1878. 1t

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.
The mineral waters embrace blue and white Sulphur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most extensively 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 amusements 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 8, 1878. 2m Owner and Proprietor.

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothing
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Will find at the 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 astonishingly low prices.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting 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 Glenroy Mill, N. C., manufactured from seed Cotton by E. C. Grier & Son, for sale by
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
March 29, 1878.

Fresh Meats and Provisions.
For choice Beef and Mutton, Patapsco Baking Powders, pure Roasted Coffee not Ground, send your orders to B. N. SMITH.
Also a supply of Dixie Pumps, best and cheapest pump in use.
April 26, 1878. B. N. SMITH.

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.

A Bankruptcy Decision.
In the U. S. Supreme Court last week came up the case of the Tenth National Bank of New York City, and Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, against Richard Warren and Edward Rowe, assignees of Edmund P. Sanger and Walter Scott, bankrupts. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York.
The Tenth National Bank of New York has an undisputed debt against the firm of Sanger & Co. of about \$10,000. The Bank endeavored to obtain its money by persuasion but received only fair words in return. After pursuing this policy for several months, legal measures were resorted to and suit commenced against the debtors. The debtors received delay and indulgence in the prosecution of this suit, the same having been commenced on the 3d of November, 1870, and placed in judgment only on the 12th of January, 1871. Execution was issued on the same day last named, and a levy made upon the property of the debtors. Yielding again to solicitations, the creditor did not press an immediate sale under the execution, and on the 24th of February, 1871, bankruptcy proceedings were commenced by other creditors. The sale upon the execution was stayed by an injunction in the present suit, which was commenced to set aside the judgment and execution as fraudulent and void.
This injunction was afterwards modified by allowing a sale and directing the Sheriff to hold the proceeds subject to the order of the Court.
The present action goes upon the theory that the mere non-resistance of a debtor to judicial proceedings against him, when the debt is due and there is no valid defence to it, is the suffering and giving a preference under the bankrupt act. This theory is expressly repudiated in the case of Wilson vs. the City Bank—(17 Wall, 473). It is also held in that case that the fact that the debtor does not himself file the petition in bankruptcy under such circumstances, and that the creditor was aware of the insolvency of the debtor, do not avoid the judgment and execution. In the present case there is not proven a single fact or circumstance tending to show a concurrence or aid on the part of the debtors in obtaining the judgment or securing the payment of the debt. The only effort of the debtors was to obtain delay, apparently in the hope of relief from the embarrassments which finally overwhelmed them.
The judgment of the Circuit Court must be reversed and that of the District Court, dismissing the bill with costs, affirmed; and it is so ordered.

About Governors.
There are but four States in the Union where the Chief Magistrate is elected annually. They are as follows, with the amount of salary appended: Maine, salary, \$2,500; Massachusetts, \$5,000; New Hampshire, \$1,000; Rhode Island, \$1,000. The following States have terms of two years: Alabama, salary, \$3,000; Connecticut, \$2,000; Iowa, \$3,000; Kansas, \$3,000; Minnesota, \$3,000; Nebraska, \$2,500; Nevada, \$6,000; New York, \$10,000; Ohio, \$4,000; South Carolina, \$3,000; Tennessee, \$4,000; Texas, \$5,000; Vermont, \$1,000. The following have terms of three: New Jersey, salary, \$5,000; Pennsylvania, \$10,000. The following have four-year terms: Arkansas, salary, \$3,500; California, \$6,000; Colorado, \$3,000; Delaware, \$2,000; Florida, \$3,500; Georgia, \$4,000; Illinois, \$6,000; Indiana, \$3,000; Louisiana, \$8,000; Kentucky, \$5,000; Maryland, \$4,500; Michigan, \$1,000; Mississippi and Missouri, \$5,000; North Carolina, \$4,000; Oregon, \$1,500; Virginia, \$5,000; West Virginia, \$2,700.

War Indemnities.
There was a Russo-Turkish war which terminated in September, 1829, by a treaty under which Sultan Mahmud II, had to pay \$4,000,000 as compensation to Russian merchants, and also \$25,000,000 in ten half year installments of \$2,500,000 each; Russian troops to occupy the country until the last farthing had been reimbursed; the whole left bank of the Danube being surrendered to the Muscovite invaders. There are yet further instances. Napoleon, during the whole of the first empire, had paid one-half of the general expenditure of France by pecuniary assessments on foreign countries.
After Waterloo, settling day arrived on which, by the treaty of Paris (November 20, 1815,) France had to pay the large sum of \$307,000,000 to the foreign countries that had so been laid under contributions; also, having to pay, clothe and entirely maintain a foreign army of occupation (150,000 men) for not less than three, nor more than five years, under the command of Wellington, until the whole amount was paid. This is no isolated incident of the past. The principle which was acted upon, as here stated, at the close of the French war, in 1815, and of the Russian war in 1829, was revived in 1864, when Prussia and Austria, having invaded Denmark without any just cause, overpowered her numerical force, robbed her of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and exacted a large money payment to defray the expenses of the war. Still more recently was the exaction of five millions of francs made by Prussia from France as war indemnity, in 1871, with the surrender of the Rhine provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The money was paid in gold before the appointed day, and the provinces were annexed at once. Bismarck was far more exacting towards France in 1871 than Gortschakoff has been against Turkey in 1877. The Franco-German war \$235,000,000, which deducted from the \$1,000,000 of indemnity paid by France, leaves a clear profit of \$75,000,000. The cost of the war to France was \$1,865,000,000 without reckoning the money value of Alsace and Lorraine, estimated at \$865,000,000 more. War is a bad thing—for the losers.

Intoxication without Liquor.
That drunkenness can be entailed is not generally known. It is conceded that a thirst for strong drink and such like evils may be born with the children of drunken parents, but that a child may be born in such condition as to have through all its life fits of periodical intoxication without having tasted strong drink, is a state of the case not generally known; and yet it seems to be true.
Within the past week we have met a gentleman who is a subject of periodical intoxication though he has never drunk intoxicants. His father was an inebriate. This man is of middle age, well known in the State, has held responsible positions, and is now favorably mentioned as a candidate for Justice of the Peace. He is a warm temperance advocate and a member of the Episcopal Church. Once or twice a year since he was nineteen years of age he has had his spree, which in every essential particular corresponds with that of the common drunkard. At these times he becomes visionary, spends his money without stint, launches into ruinous schemes, abuses his friends, becomes flushed in the face, refuses to sleep, and to all intents and purposes is intoxicated. He has lost all his positions in business because of this curse of his life, and has lost several hundreds of dollars. His spree lasts a week or two at a time. During several years, while he held the position of postmaster, he had a particular friend who did his business while those seasons lasted. This friend died, and he afterward lost his position by a failure to account for money belonging to the Government. The Government has since refunded the amount to his bondsman, who paid it for him at the time of the loss. He was at one time in an insane asylum, but brought suit against those who held him. He has been examined by physicians both in this State and California, and they generally agree it is simply intoxication produced by that strange hereditary law which so often visits the sins of the father upon the sons. We have not seen fit to give this gentleman's name, but we were given permission to do so if we desired. We were also informed that the same curse rests on all his brothers and sisters, though his is the worst case.
What a commentary on drunkenness? Here is a gentleman of the finest business qualifications subjected to evil which has blighted his life, leaving no hope for recovery, and yet he is wholly irresponsible for the sin which caused it. Call it an extreme case if you will, it still proves a possible curse which may follow every drunkard in the land to prey upon his children through succeeding generations.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

Love of Home.
How shall the sentiment be called out, cultivated, perpetuated? and why is such stress laid upon it? and how can our sex best aid in the work?
There is a very wide and deep significance in the announcement that God is love; that the great center, source, creator of all things is love; that He, from whom we derive, and to whom we go; from whom we come, not merely our being, but our nature, our primary instincts, thoughts, feelings and tendencies, is simply this—Love. If we think about it a little we must feel that the leading principle of creation, the secret spring, the motive power, the very essence of all life and action is, or ought to be, Love. When we are most actuated and controlled by it, we are nearest the original likeness of man to his Creator. When we feel and acknowledge it least, we are furthest from Him.
All this is nothing new. How often we have been told it, how often we have read it, and yet, now and then, these great primary truths come suddenly upon us with the force and freshness of entire novelty.
God is love. Then Love is everywhere; controls everything; colors everything, and gives its own stamp and corresponding value to whatever it enters as factor. Eliminate Love from creation, and you have a universe without God. Look with open eyes at your most ordinary daily surroundings, and you will see no element of life that is not lit up, sweetened and strengthened by its presence. It comes freshly to me this morning that God is Love, when I think what an important factor in the strength and prosperity of a nation is the simple Love of Home which is our theme to-day.
To love our home is to love not only its four walls, or its territory bounded by our fences, not only its familiar aspects, its associations, its furniture, its faces, its thousand memories and influences, sweet and bitter, wholesome and stimulating, which have fixed our character and affected our destiny for this world and the next; but it is to love also the sunshine and the moonlight that lie on its walls and floors, the dew on its grass and flowers, the sky that hangs over it. A man who loves his home loves his own township and county better, loves his own State better, loves his whole country better, and the woman who makes a home for a man that he can love in this way, is doing more in the cause of patriotism, in the service of religion, than if she were a life-long member of its highest legislative assembly, sat in its highest judicial courts, or swayed its highest executive departments.
To love is to be like God, and the wider the circle expands the nearer and nearer we come to our great original. To love our own well and heartily, wisely and truly, is the way to learn to love the interests of others, and to love our brother well and truly is next door to that love of God where the soul finds its noblest expansion, its true destiny.
The family hearth-stone is the centre pivot of the State, on which turn its character, its prosperity, its influences good or bad; and the family hearth-stone is in the hands of the women of the State. It is yours my friend, to make the homes of North Carolina so lovely, and so lovable that the men of the State shall be noted for their self-respect, for their chivalrous regard for the honor and happiness of their women and children, for their respect and obedience to the laws that protect their neighbors' rights and interests, for their abiding love of their own State, for their broad and intelligent national pride and patriotism; and all this comes from Love.
Some of these good things our North Carolina men do possess, and are, and have long been noted for. They are self-respecting, and they are law-abiding—they have many traits for which we love and honor them, but they lack chivalry, enthusiasm, State pride; those finer and more generous characteristics which mark a wider development and appreciation of the great law of Love.
I speak as unto wise women. Judge ye, my friends if this be not true of our men. And whose is the fault, and how shall it be remedied?
If there is anything in the whole range of tradition that I firmly believe it is this, that the character of the men of a State depends on that of the women of the State. The women of North Carolina need arousing to a just sense of their own importance, and their own influence, and their own rights and duties—and, their own strength!

Stick to Your Bush.
The secret of the man who got rich by "sticking to his bush" will bear repetition even in these hard times. In answer to a question how he became so very successful, he told the following story:
I will tell you how it was. One day when I was a lad, a party of boys and girls were going to pick blackberries. I wanted to go with them, but was afraid father would not let me. When I told him what was going on he at once gave me permission to go with them. I could hardly contain myself. I rushed into the kitchen, got a basket, and asked my mother for a luncheon. I had the basket on my arm, and was just going out at the gate when my father called me back. He took my hand and said in a gentle voice: "Joseph, what are you going to do?" "To pick berries," I replied.
"Then, Joseph, I want to tell you one thing. It is this: When you find a pretty good bush, do not leave it to seek for a better one. The other boys and girls will run about picking a little here and a little there, passing a good deal of time, and getting but very few berries."
I went and had a capital time. No sooner had one found a bush than he called all the rest, and they left their several places, and ran off to the new found treasure. Not content more than a minute or two in one place, they rambled over the whole pasture, got very tired, and at night had but very few berries.
My father's words kept running in my ears, and I "stuck to my bush." When I had done with one I found another, and finished that, then I took another. When night came I had a basket full of ripe berries, more than all the others put together, and was not half so tired as they were. I went home happy. But when I entered I found my father had been taken ill. He looked at my basket full of ripe blackberries and said:
"Well done, Joseph. Was I not right when I told you to always stick to your bush?"
He died a few days after, and I had to make my way in the world as best I could. But my father's words sank deep into my mind, and I never forgot the experience of that blackberry party—"I stuck to my bush." When I had a fair place and was doing tolerably well, I did not leave it and spend weeks and months seeking one I thought might be a little better. When other young men said, "Come with us and we will make a fortune in a few weeks," I shook my head and "stuck to my bush." Presently my employers offered to take me into business with them. I stayed with the old house until the principals died, and then I had everything that I wanted. The habit of sticking to my business led people to trust me and gave me a character. I owe all to this motto: "Stick to your bush."

Never in modern times has there been such a period of famine as in the last five years. First in Anatolia (Turkey,) then in India, and now in China and Brazil. Tens of thousands have died from sheer starvation. Last month the deaths from this cause in Brazil were reported to be as many as one hundred a day. Government and individuals have done what they can, but are powerless to deal adequately with the calamity.

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"Then, Joseph, I want to tell you one thing. It is this: When you find a pretty good bush, do not leave it to seek for a better one. The other boys and girls will run about picking a little here and a little there, passing a good deal of time, and getting but very few berries."
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My father's words kept running in my ears, and I "stuck to my bush." When I had done with one I found another, and finished that, then I took another. When night came I had a basket full of ripe berries, more than all the others put together, and was not half so tired as they were. I went home happy. But when I entered I found my father had been taken ill. He looked at my basket full of ripe blackberries and said:
"Well done, Joseph. Was I not right when I told you to always stick to your bush?"
He died a few days after, and I had to make my way in the world as best I could. But my father's words sank deep into my mind, and I never forgot the experience of that blackberry party—"I stuck to my bush." When I had a fair place and was doing tolerably well, I did not leave it and spend weeks and months seeking one I thought might be a little better. When other young men said, "Come with us and we will make a fortune in a few weeks," I shook my head and "stuck to my bush." Presently my employers offered to take me into business with them. I stayed with the old house until the principals died, and then I had everything that I wanted. The habit of sticking to my business led people to trust me and gave me a character. I owe all to this motto: "Stick to your bush."

Never in modern times has there been such a period of famine as in the last five years. First in Anatolia (Turkey,) then in India, and now in China and Brazil. Tens of thousands have died from sheer starvation. Last month the deaths from this cause in Brazil were reported to be as many as one hundred a day. Government and individuals have done what they can, but are powerless to deal adequately with the calamity.

Intoxication without Liquor.
That drunkenness can be entailed is not generally known. It is conceded that a thirst for strong drink and such like evils may be born with the children of drunken parents, but that a child may be born in such condition as to have through all its life fits of periodical intoxication without having tasted strong drink, is a state of the case not generally known; and yet it seems to be true.
Within the past week we have met a gentleman who is a subject of periodical intoxication though he has never drunk intoxicants. His father was an inebriate. This man is of middle age, well known in the State, has held responsible positions, and is now favorably mentioned as a candidate for Justice of the Peace. He is a warm temperance advocate and a member of the Episcopal Church. Once or twice a year since he was nineteen years of age he has had his spree, which in every essential particular corresponds with that of the common drunkard. At these times he becomes visionary, spends his money without stint, launches into ruinous schemes, abuses his friends, becomes flushed in the face, refuses to sleep, and to all intents and purposes is intoxicated. He has lost all his positions in business because of this curse of his life, and has lost several hundreds of dollars. His spree lasts a week or two at a time. During several years, while he held the position of postmaster, he had a particular friend who did his business while those seasons lasted. This friend died, and he afterward lost his position by a failure to account for money belonging to the Government. The Government has since refunded the amount to his bondsman, who paid it for him at the time of the loss. He was at one time in an insane asylum, but brought suit against those who held him. He has been examined by physicians both in this State and California, and they generally agree it is simply intoxication produced by that strange hereditary law which so often visits the sins of the father upon the sons. We have not seen fit to give this gentleman's name, but we were given permission to do so if we desired. We were also informed that the same curse rests on all his brothers and sisters, though his is the worst case.
What a commentary on drunkenness? Here is a gentleman of the finest business qualifications subjected to evil which has blighted his life, leaving no hope for recovery, and yet he is wholly irresponsible for the sin which caused it. Call it an extreme case if you will, it still proves a possible curse which may follow every drunkard in the land to prey upon his children through succeeding generations.—*Pacific Christian Advocate.*

Love of Home.
How shall the sentiment be called out, cultivated, perpetuated? and why is such stress laid upon it? and how can our sex best aid in the work?
There is a very wide and deep significance in the announcement that God is love; that the great center, source, creator of all things is love; that He, from whom we derive, and to whom we go; from whom we come, not merely our being, but our nature, our primary instincts, thoughts, feelings and tendencies, is simply this—Love. If we think about it a little we must feel that the leading principle of creation, the secret spring, the motive power, the very essence of all life and action is, or ought to be, Love. When we are most actuated and controlled by it, we are nearest the original likeness of man to his Creator. When we feel and acknowledge it least, we are furthest from Him.
All this is nothing new. How often we have been told it, how often we have read it, and yet, now and then, these great primary truths come suddenly upon us with the force and freshness of entire novelty.
God is love. Then Love is everywhere; controls everything; colors everything, and gives its own stamp and corresponding value to whatever it enters as factor. Eliminate Love from creation, and you have a universe without God. Look with open eyes at your most ordinary daily surroundings, and you will see no element of life that is not lit up, sweetened and strengthened by its presence. It comes freshly to me this morning that God is Love, when I think what an important factor in the strength and prosperity of a nation is the simple Love of Home which is our theme to-day.
To love our home is to love not only its four walls, or its territory bounded by our fences, not only its familiar aspects, its associations, its furniture, its faces, its thousand memories and influences, sweet and bitter, wholesome and stimulating, which have fixed our character and affected our destiny for this world and the next; but it is to love also the sunshine and the moonlight that lie on its walls and floors, the dew on its grass and flowers, the sky that hangs over it. A man who loves his home loves his own township and county better, loves his own State better, loves his whole country better, and the woman who makes a home for a man that he can love in this way, is doing more in the cause of patriotism, in the service of religion, than if she were a life-long member of its highest legislative assembly, sat in its highest judicial courts, or swayed its highest executive departments.
To love is to be like God, and the wider the circle expands the nearer and nearer we come to our great original. To love our own well and heartily, wisely and truly, is the way to learn to love the interests of others, and to love our brother well and truly is next door to that love of God where the soul finds its noblest expansion, its true destiny.
The family hearth-stone is the centre pivot of the State, on which turn its character, its prosperity, its influences good or bad; and the family hearth-stone is in the hands of the women of the State. It is yours my friend, to make the homes of North Carolina so lovely, and so lovable that the men of the State shall be noted for their self-respect, for their chivalrous regard for the honor and happiness of their women and children, for their respect and obedience to the laws that protect their neighbors' rights and interests, for their abiding love of their own State, for their broad and intelligent national pride and patriotism; and all this comes from Love.
Some of these good things our North Carolina men do possess, and are, and have long been noted for. They are self-respecting, and they are law-abiding—they have many traits for which we love and honor them, but they lack chivalry, enthusiasm, State pride; those finer and more generous characteristics which mark a wider development and appreciation of the great law of Love.
I speak as unto wise women. Judge ye, my friends if this be not true of our men. And whose is the fault, and how shall it be remedied?
If there is anything in the whole range of tradition that I firmly believe it is this, that the character of the men of a State depends on that of the women of the State. The women of North Carolina need arousing to a just sense of their own importance, and their own influence, and their own rights and duties—and, their own strength!

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