

The Charlotte Democrat

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1339.

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, 1878.

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, 1878.

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—Corner Trade Street and Cemetery Avenue (next to residence of Mrs. Fox.) Residence with Rev. Theo. Whitfield, D. D.
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.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Located on one corner of the Public Square. Recent internal improvements have been made for accommodation of guests.
Rates—\$3, \$2.50 and \$2 per day, according to location of Rooms.
H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor.
July 5, 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,
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, 1878.

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.

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

LEWIS 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, Charlotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.
March 15, 1878.

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.

Central Hotel
BARBER SHOP.
GRAY TOOLE, Proprietor, keeps the best workmen employed, and guarantees pleasure and satisfaction to customers.
June 8, 1877.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.—Mr Richard Whiteing, the Paris correspondent of the World, writes in relation to the financial attitude of the Exposition, that its total cost, from first to last, is estimated at \$9,060,000. Its probable receipts at the same time were estimated at \$6,900,000—leaving a deficit of \$2,160,000. But the receipts promise to considerably exceed this sum, and it is now thought that the deficit will all be covered by the increased revenue returns resulting from the Exposition.

GOLD MINES For Sale!
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Lincoln county, made at the Fall Term, 1877, I will proceed to sell on Monday, the 5th of August, 1878, at the Court House, in the town of Monroe, the following valuable mining property belonging to the estate of Hugh Downing, deceased, 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 "Leimmond Gold Mine," lying on the waters of Goose Creek, containing 784 Acres.
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 is on one of the Tracts.
TERMS—10 per cent cash; balance on a credit of 6 months, with bond and approved security; no title to pass to the purchaser until all the purchase money is paid.
G. W. FLOW, Commissioner.
July 12, 1878.

LAW SCHOOL,
Greensboro, N. C.
For information as to Terms, &c., apply to
JOHN H. DILLARD,
ROBERT P. DICK,
May 10, 1878.

STRONG'S LAW SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.
The next regular Session of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2d of September next, and continue till the first day of June following. Applicants will, however, be received at any time, and Lectures will be delivered during vacation to those remaining in the City and wishing it.
Occasional Lectures will be delivered to the Bar by distinguished members of the Raleigh Bar.
The advantages which this city offers in the convenience of access to the best Libraries, in opportunities for attending the Courts which are in session more than half the year, and in meeting members of the Bar and other prominent gentlemen, surpass those of any other locality in the State.
FEE—One hundred dollars, for which the student can attend as long as he may choose.
Good board can be had for \$16 to \$18 per month.
For further particulars, address,
GEORGE V. STRONG,
July 12, 1878.

THE "RISING SUN."
According to the command of Joshua of Old, although repudiated by the "Jasper Philosophy" of the New, is now standing still, at the Old Place, on Trade Street, opposite the Market House, plus the Fire Engine Hall, where the light of reason illuminates the surrounding atmosphere, which invests all things with the glow of inspiration, and the world no longer seems
"A fleeting show,
For man's illusion given."
For right here you will find
C. S. HOLTON,
Who has in Store
Oranges, Lemons,
Candies, Cakes, Pies,
(The Great Washington Pie included.)
Corn Starch, Sardines, Pickles, Fresh Bread, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Sugars and Coffees, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Toys. In fact, everything found in a Confectionery, including Ice Cream and Lemonade.
June 21, 1878.

Just Received at
D. M. RIGLER'S,
A fine lot of Florida Oranges, Lemons, Apples, fresh Crackers, Soda, Butter, Oysters, Cream, Nic Nac, Candies, Chocolate, Burnt Almond, Gum Drops, Crystallized Fruit, and a large assortment of fine Cream. Also, our own make of plain Candies, fresh Cakes and Pies.
D. M. RIGLER.
Jan. 18, 1878.

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.

NOTICE.
A petition has been presented to the Board of County Commissioners asking that a change be made in the line between Deverece and Long Creek Townships as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a large rock, one mile West of Huntersville, running thence to Montie's Mill Site, thence up the Branch to the old Cotton Gin, about one and a fourth miles from the beginning; thence East about one mile to the Wallace Saw Mill Site. Persons objecting to a change, in said Township will make the same known to said Board on the first Monday in August next, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.
July 5, 1878.

Guano, Super-Phosphate, &c.
J. C. BURROUGHS
Has now in store a high grade of Acid Phosphate, Soluble Pacific Guano, Whinn's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate, Merryman's Ammoniated Dissolved Bones and Peruvian Guano.
Feb. 13, 1878.

Dixie Pumps for Sale.
I have a large lot of well seasoned Pumps on hand, for sale. The Pumps have been made about 4 years, and are fully seasoned. Any one desiring a good Pump can be supplied cheaply.
June 28, 1878.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
Cheap for Cash.
I have now in store a full supply of Groceries and Family Supplies, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.
Arriving daily, fresh Watermelons, Wholesale and Retail.
July 5, 1878.

The way Money goes.
Did you ever know a boy, when he began in earnest to work for a living, who ever had wages enough? Somehow, salaries and wants never do keep up with each other. There are not many, who, like an old philosopher, can walk along the streets of a gay city, and note the tempting wares set out on every side, and yet say, "How many things there are here that I do not want." Yet if you can get a little into his way of looking at the luxuries of life, it will be a great help to his peace of mind.
And it is a very singular fact that most fortunes have been laid on very small foundations. A great merchant was accustomed to tell his many clerks that he laid the foundation of his property when he used to chop wood at twenty-five cents a cord. Whenever he was tempted to squander a quarter he would say "there goes a cord of wood." He learned in very early years a good lesson in practical economy.
An old woman had been seen for years hanging about the wharves, where vessels were loaded and unloaded in New York harbor, intent on picking up grains of coffee, corn, rice, &c., that were by chance scattered on the piers. The other day she was badly hurt by some heavy bags of grain falling on her. The kind merchants took up a purse for old Rosa and sent her to her home in Hoboken, in charge of an officer. What was his surprise to find that the neat and handsome furnished cottage was the property of the old grain picker. She had literally built and furnished it, as the coral workers do their homes, grain by grain.
Do not be discouraged though your profits are small. If you cannot increase the income, the only way out of the difficulty is to cut down the wants. Turn every claim to the best account, and as prices go, you will be able to get a vast amount of comfort out of even a small income. The habits you are forming are also of the greatest importance, and may be made the foundation stones of a high prosperity.

AN EDITOR DECLINES SENATORIAL HONORS.—Mr William Hyde, editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Republican, positively declines to be a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri. Mr Hyde says to accept an office, under the rules of the printing office establishment, is to quit its service, and that no person but the proprietors have the right to require him "to abandon a place of more usefulness and higher rank than a Senator's."

Notice to Trespassers.
We have been greatly troubled by persons passing through our fields and injuring our crops and fruit trees, and therefore we must forbid all persons from going through our premises or in any way depriving us thereon, such as cutting timber, carrying off fruit, or hunting with guns or dogs. Our plantations are located near Huntersville, Mecklenburg county.
S. B. HOLBROOKS,
ELIZA HOLBROOKS.
July 12, 1878.

Notice against Trespassing.
As considerable depredations have been committed on my lands, two miles from Charlotte, on the N. C. Railroad and old Salisbury Road, I forewarn all persons against cutting timber on the premises or hauling away leaves, brush or anything else, as the law will be enforced against all who trespass.
W. M. KENNEDY.
June 28, 1878.

Look on the Bright Side.
Is there one of us who does not sometimes need this bit of advice? Things are contrary. The people around us are not entirely congenial. Our worldly affairs are not adjusted to our satisfaction. The children are fretful. Our favorite book has been borrowed, and the borrower is a notoriously careless person, so that we know that it will come home despoiled of its freshness. The plan of life on which we have built seems very much like a failure. We are in some anxiety about some loved one, whose chamber of sickness may perhaps become the chamber of death. Some other loved one misunderstands us, or opposes us with caprice and temper when we are in almost childish want of sympathy and support. Perhaps our hard-earned money, the accumulations of our faithful toil and frugal savings for years are gone, like a puff of smoke, or a breath. Look on the bright side! How can we? We are ready to say that the heaven is hung with gloom, the earth obscured, the onward path hidden from our view. We are in the condition of travelers in a mountain land, on whom, midway in their journey, has descended a cold, blinding and impenetrable veil of fog. A step either way may be perilous, for it may be over a precipice. It becomes to our thought almost an impertinence, this sweet voice which bids us be of good courage, and count up the mercies, instead of mourning over the disasters.
Yet, there is, if we but care to look for it, always a bright, serene aspect somewhere, always an element of cheer, and always the hope of better days to come. It is very seldom, indeed, that things are so utterly forlorn that they may not be worse. In our reasonable moods we recognize this, and however great our trouble, we can acknowledge that it might be greater. This is true particularly with regard to calamities and afflictions, such as visit us and constitute events in life. These, it is true to say, are frequently encountered and borne with rare heroism by those whose fortune fails them when small worries and cares annoy and distress. It is amid the trifling, fretful pin-pricks of vexation and daily embarrassment that we are modified by finding that the soul's armor is not of proof. Then we are resolved to see no bright side, and we are angry at those who try to present it to our view.

The Earth not a true Globe.
Norman Lockyer says, in Good Words: "The earth is not a true globe because of its former plastic condition before the formation and cooling of the surface. When the globe was soft, it was more or less yielding, and then the rotation of the earth, to which I have referred, tended to drive off, as it were, the matter in the equatorial regions; so that the distance through the center of the earth between the two surfaces as far as possible removed from the poles of rotation, or those parts of the earth which the imaginary axis comes through, is rather greater than the distance between the two points where the axis comes to the surface. The reason of that fact, and that it must have been so, has been beautifully established by several experiments. That the earth was once hotter than it is now is therefore proved, both by the irregularities of its surface and by its shape as a whole. We must not imagine, however, that there has been but one change. The minor irregularities are all gradually changing by inner energies and the action of air and water, and it may be that even the largest ones are young compared with the age of the planet's surface. Nor does the change end here; the equatorial protuberance itself may but after all mark a point in a great cycle of change, which has compelled the earth to rotate now about one axis and now about another. Mathematicians consider it highly probable that the axis of the earth may have been in ancient times very differently situated to what it is at present, and, indeed, that it might have gradually shifted through ten, twenty, thirty, forty or more degrees without at any time any perceptible sudden disturbance of either land or water. Thus it appears that nature prevents catastrophes by the very hugeness of the scale on which she works.

Luxuries of Life.
Compilers of statistics sometimes come into possession of singular facts, which not infrequently indicate the peculiar habits of the people. For instance, it is ascertained that the amount of teas, coffees, and sugars consumed by the people afford a fair criterion to judge of the financial condition of the country. These articles are not necessities of life, but luxuries, and it is fair to presume that people wean themselves from such luxuries in some degree at least, when times are so pressing that necessities are difficult to obtain. Statistics show that during the year 1874 the importation of teas and coffees fell off and continued to decrease up to a few months since. A comparative statement for the eight months ending with February last exhibits the fact that the purchase of teas was increased 12,000,000 pounds over the import during an equal period of time in 1877. The value of this increased purchase is \$12,002,126, against \$11,175,596 in the former year. The item of coffee shows \$35,554,676, against \$29,341,772 in 1877. Sugars are reported at 738,000,000 pounds of imports, valued at \$37,400,000. These figures manifest a return to the free use of simpler luxuries—a good sign.

Curiosities in Breathing.
The taller men are, other things being equal, the more lungs they have, and the greater number of cubic inches of air they can take in or deliver at a single breath. It is thought that a man's lungs are sound and well developed in proportion to his girth around the chest; yet observation shows that slim men, as a rule, will run faster and farther with less fatigue, having more "wind," than stout men. If two persons be taken in all respects alike, except that one measures twelve inches more around the chest than the other, the one having the excess will not deliver more air at one full breath by mathematical measurement, than the other.
The more air a man receives into his lungs in ordinary breathing the more healthy he is likely to be; because an important object in breathing is to remove impurities from the blood. Each breath is drawn pure into the lungs; on its out-going the next instant it is so impure, so perfectly destitute of nourishment, that, if rebreathed without any admixture of pure atmosphere, that man would die. Hence, one of the conditions necessary to secure a high state of health is, that the rooms in which we sleep should be constantly receiving new supplies of fresh air through open doors, windows, or fire places. If a person's lungs are not well developed, the health will be imperfect, but the development may be increased several inches in a few months by daily out-door running with the mouth closed, beginning with twenty yards and back, and increasing ten yards every week, until a hundred are gone over thrice a day. A substitute for ladies and persons in cities, is running up stairs with the mouth closed, which compels very deep inspiration, in a natural way at the end of each journey.
As consumptive people are declining, each week is a witness to their inability to deliver as much air at a single out-breathing as the week before; hence, the best way to keep the fell disease at bay, is to obtain lung development.
It is known that in large towns, ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, the deaths from consumption are ten times less than in places nearly on a level with the sea. Twenty-five persons die of consumption in the city of New York where only two die of that disease in the city of Mexico. All know that consumption does not prevail in hilly countries and high situations. One reason of this is, because there is more ascending exercise, increasing deep breathing; besides, the air being more rarified, larger quantities are instinctively taken into the lungs to answer the requirements of the system, thus at every breath keeping up a high development. Hence, the hills should be sought by consumptives, and not hot, low flat situations.

Boys and Their Mothers.
Some one has written beautifully to the boys in the following manner; here is a whole sermon in a few sentences:
"Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of the big boy for his mother. It is pure love and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of a husband nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of son to her. And I never knew a boy to 'turn out' bad who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh faced girl, and the man who is gallant with the girl, may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the boy who is a lover of his mother in her middle age is a true knight who will love his wife as much in the serene autumn as he did in the daisied spring time."

Qualification for Farmers.
For farmers, the country wants the most energetic, thorough-going and wide-awake boys that can be found. Hence, if a boy is blessed with that crowning concomitant which moves the world—brains—let him become a farmer. Brains constitute the great desideratum in agricultural science at the present day. Fifty years ago, muscle was the essential requisite. Fifty years ago a farmer was expected to perform every manual labor of the farm by the exercise of muscular force, while at the present day he needs brains more than muscle to enable him to manage labor-saving tools and implements with skill and efficiency. When the labors of the farm were nearly all performed by the laborious and fatiguing application of human force, farming was irksome drudgery. But now, when teams and steam power respond to the bidding of the tiller of the soil, agriculture is the most agreeable pursuit one can desire. True, at some seasons of the year farmers are required to labor early and late for several days. Then, again, perhaps for weeks, they will have easy times.

A MISTAKE OFTEN MADE.—Boys and men sometimes start out in life with the idea that one's business depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is able always to "get the best of a bargain," no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that his prosperity is assured. This is a great mistake. Enduring prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim, sooner or later, to the influences which are forever working against him. His house is built upon the sand, and its foundation will be certain to give way. Young people cannot give these truths too much weight. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every phase of double-dealing, and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of truth.

The almost incredible change which has of late been wrought in the feeling of religious denominations toward each other is forcibly illustrated by the fact that the State Conventions of Universalists and orthodox Congregationalists of Maine a few days ago exchanged Christian greetings. It is but twenty years since the Congregational clergymen of Boston, at a meeting in their principal church edifice, prayed God "to convert or take hence" the Unitarian preachers of New England.

A sulphur spring is found every week and bottles of all sorts of tadpole water are passed off as the very cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint. Poor dying souls are reading borrowed newspapers and halving their money on corn whiskey and mineral water to keep them alive.—Reidsville Times.

A Chicago man has written to one of the Astors: "Send me one million dollars, or prepare to die." How grand it would be to die in defence of a million dollars.

RATHER PARTICULAR.—The Mayor of Columbus, Ga., warns women not to go within sight of a certain part of the River on Mondays and Fridays, for he has given permission to the boys to go in swimming on those days.

THE EARTH NOT A TRUE GLOBE.
Norman Lockyer says, in Good Words: "The earth is not a true globe because of its former plastic condition before the formation and cooling of the surface. When the globe was soft, it was more or less yielding, and then the rotation of the earth, to which I have referred, tended to drive off, as it were, the matter in the equatorial regions; so that the distance through the center of the earth between the two surfaces as far as possible removed from the poles of rotation, or those parts of the earth which the imaginary axis comes through, is rather greater than the distance between the two points where the axis comes to the surface. The reason of that fact, and that it must have been so, has been beautifully established by several experiments. That the earth was once hotter than it is now is therefore proved, both by the irregularities of its surface and by its shape as a whole. We must not imagine, however, that there has been but one change. The minor irregularities are all gradually changing by inner energies and the action of air and water, and it may be that even the largest ones are young compared with the age of the planet's surface. Nor does the change end here; the equatorial protuberance itself may but after all mark a point in a great cycle of change, which has compelled the earth to rotate now about one axis and now about another. Mathematicians consider it highly probable that the axis of the earth may have been in ancient times very differently situated to what it is at present, and, indeed, that it might have gradually shifted through ten, twenty, thirty, forty or more degrees without at any time any perceptible sudden disturbance of either land or water. Thus it appears that nature prevents catastrophes by the very hugeness of the scale on which she works.

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