

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1881.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1468.

THE
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WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
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One Dollar for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
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as second class postal matter," according to the
rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
(Office over 354 and Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as
a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in
all the various departments of Surgery. Patients
from a distance, when necessary, will be furnished
comfortable quarters, and experienced nurses, at
reasonable rates. Address Lock Box No. 33.
March 5, 1880.

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, Pains, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1879.

DR. T. C. SMITH,
Druggist and Pharmacist,
Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals,
White Lead and Colors, Machine and Tanners'
Oils, Patent Medicines, Garden Seeds, and every
thing pertaining to the Drug business, which he
will sell at low prices.
March 28, 1879.

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.

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.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office adjoining Court House.
Nov. 6, 1880.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 30, 1880

ROBERT D. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law
In the State and United States Courts.
Collections, home and foreign, solicited.
Abstracts of Titles, Surveys, &c., furnished for
compensation.
Office: corner Trade and Tryon Streets,
Jan. 9, 1880. yr CHARLOTTE, N. C.

T. M. PITTMAN,
Attorney at Law,
(Opposite the Court House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.)
Practices in the State and U. S. Courts, and gives
prompt attention to business.
Will negotiate loans.
May 28, 1880. y

WILSON & BURWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
Druggists,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Have a large and complete stock of everything
pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite
the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.
Oct. 8, 1880.

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-makers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Keep a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks,
Spectacles, &c., which they sell at fair prices.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done
promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store next to Springs' corner building.
July 1, 1879.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrup, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Ham,
Flour, Green Beans, Peas, &c., which we offer to
both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are
invited to try us from the smallest to the largest
buyers.
Jan. 17, 1880.

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.
Nov. 1, 1880.

HARRISON WATTS,
COTTON BUYER,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 24, 1880

DR. A. W. ALEXANDER,
Dentist,
Office over L. R. Wriston & Co.'s Drug Store. I
am working at prices to suit the times, for Cash.
With 25 years' experience I guarantee entire
satisfaction.
Jan. 18, 1878.

JAPANESE ECONOMY.—The Government
of Japan is making strenuous efforts to
economize, and in pursuance of this policy
has ordered the sale to private individuals
of Factories which were formerly estab-
lished by it to stimulate native industries. The
various public departments have also been
instructed to reduce their expenses, and
guards heretofore attending Privy Coun-
cillors have been abolished. By these and
other measures which are in progress a
saving of about \$10,000,000 annually is to
be effected, which sum is to be devoted to
the redemption of paper currency.

Valuable City Property for Sale.
By virtue of a mortgage deed made to me by
Allan Macaulay, and duly registered in the
Register's Office of Mecklenburg county, N. C., I will
sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the
City of Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, the 5th day
of February, 1881, that valuable HOUSE and LOT
known as the Allan Macaulay residence, located on
the corner of Trade and Mint Streets, near the United
States Mint. On the premises are all the neces-
sary out-buildings, a never failing well of water and
one of the best garden spots in the city. This prop-
erty is centrally located, being within three min-
utes walk of the Public Square.
Terms of sale Cash, or good Bankable paper. The
title to the above property is good beyond doubt.
D. MACAULAY,
Jan. 21, 1881 3w Trustee.

LAND SALE.
In obedience to a decree of the Superior Court, I
will offer for sale, at the Court House door in the
City of Charlotte, on Monday, January 31st, 1881,
the Plantation known as the Laffery Farm, situated
about three miles from the City of Charlotte, lying
on both sides of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio
Railroad, and adjoining the Lands of Wm. John-
son, Miss Todd and others, containing Two Hun-
dred and Seventy-eight Acres.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent Cash on the day
of sale; the balance on a credit of six and twelve
months, with note and approved security. Title
reserved until purchase money is paid.
JNO. R. ERWIN,
Jan. 14, 1881 3w Commissioner.

CITY LOT FOR SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county in the case of F. W. Abrams
vs. Mary A. Pearce and others, I will sell at the
Court House door in Charlotte, on Monday, the 28th
of February, 1881, part of LOT in said City, on the
corner of Myers and Eighth Streets, being 99 feet
on the front and 300 feet on the latter Street, and
formerly belonging to Samuel Pearce, dec'd.
Terms, Cash. J. R. ERWIN,
Jan. 14, 1881 4w Commissioner.

**Valuable City Real Estate
FOR SALE.**
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county for sale at Public
Auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash, at the
Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on
Tuesday the 8th day of February, 1881, that Valua-
ble Real Estate, situate in the City of Charlotte, and
known as the residence of the late Thos. H. Brent.
This realty embraces the whole of Square No. 83,
comprising eight (8) LOTS, numbered in the plan of
said City as Lots 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480,
481, fronting on Trade Street, and running back to
Fourth Street.
Sale made subject to the decree of the Court, and
title reserved till ordered by the Court to be made.
T. L. ALEXANDER,
Jan. 7, 1881 5w Commissioner.

SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, entered in the case of J. M.
Miller, Plaintiff, vs. Ediz Jane Sears, et al., De-
fendants, at August Term, A. D. 1880, I will sell at
Public Auction, for Cash, at the Court House door
in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, February 7th, A.
D. 1881, at 12 o'clock, M., the following described
premises, situate in the County of Mecklenburg,
and State of North Carolina, to-wit: One undivided
half of LOTS seventeen hundred and fifty, (1750),
and seventeen hundred and fifty-one, (1751), in
Square two hundred and seventeen (217) of the City
of Charlotte, N. C.
Dated January 4th, 1881.
THOS. M. PITTMAN,
Referee of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg Co.,
Jan. 7, 1881 4w

City Property for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the highest bid-
der, at the Court House door in the City of Char-
lotte, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, M., one HOUSE and LOT situate at
the corner of E. and Seventh Streets in the City of
Charlotte, known as the residence of the late Mrs.
Margaret Stewart.
J. M. MILLER, Adm'r.
Jan. 7, 1881. 4w

HARDWARE.
BREM & McDOWELL,
(Successors to Walter Brem, Agent.)
Have a full and new Stock of Hardware for the
Wholesale and Retail trade and invite an inspection
before purchasing elsewhere. Corner Trade and
Tryon Streets, Charlotte.
Oct. 8, 1880.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
We have a large stock of Ladies', Misses' and
Children's Cloaks and Dolmans, very cheap.
We have a full line of Repellants, Water-Proof
Goods, &c., very cheap.
We have a beautiful line of Basket Flannels, and
all other kinds of Flannels, cheap.

We have a large stock of
DRESS GOODS,
Pretty and at low figures.
We have a large stock of Blankets, very cheap.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hosiery, in all
shades and sizes.
Shirts,
Laundried and unlaundried—all kinds for men and
boys.
A splendid line of Flannel Shirts for Ladies,
Gents and Children.
Just received a nice line of WOOL SHIRTS for
Children.
A large stock of
Ready-Made Clothing.
The best stocked Carpet Department in Western
North Carolina.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
Nov. 5, 1880.

He-No Tea
Is pronounced by those who use it to be the best in
use. Sold only by
WILSON & BURWELL.
Sole Agents for Charlotte.
April 16, 1880.

The Thermal Belt.
Dr. L. R. McAbey, the presiding genius
of the thermal belt, Tryon Mountain, N. C.,
in a letter to the editor makes the statement
subjoined. Dr. McAbey is a live and vigor-
ous man, deserving the most enlarged suc-
cess:

"A great future awaits the Piedmont belt,
and its rapid improvement will be mainly
due to the liberal and sagacious manage-
ment of the Air-Line.

"I do not say that there is no other belt
of like character in the State of North Caro-
lina, but I do say that for nearly one hun-
dred miles along the Southern slope of the
Tryon Mountain range there are clear evi-
dences of a thermal belt. The exhibition
of the finest peaches of the whole land,
through the entire fruit season of last Sum-
mer, has resulted in the starting of two
very extensive orchards. Another has been
purchased. The peach crop was a grand
success on the thermal belt and nowhere
else. Mr. Garrison, in combination with
Capt. George Adam, of Augusta, and R. M.
Adam, of Charleston, South Carolina, has
planted out 3,000 peach and pear trees.
Rev. A. M. Keigwin, of Wilmington, Dela-
ware, has 1,800 peach and pear trees on the
way. Mr. Totten has bought 50 acres to be
planted in peach and pear trees. We shall
need cars expressly to carry the fruit of this
belt, before five years. We get a full and
paying crop from the peach the third year."
—Atlanta Healthlight.

TARIFF ON COTTON MACHINERY.—It is
now understood both in the South and
among an intelligent class of Northerners
that Southern cotton factories are more
profitable than Northern, and that the ad-
vantage is from 15 to 30 per cent in favor
of the former. For a long time this view
was rejected, and Northern writers en-
deavored to disprove the fact. But, as we
have said, another opinion begins to pre-
vail, and we are meeting with facts and fig-
ures in Northern papers that show that
cotton goods can be manufactured at less
cost in this section of the Union than in the
Northern section.

No doubt the same thing is true as to
England, but there is one difficulty in the
way to which we have referred before—the
tariff on machinery. If the South could be
relieved of the prohibitory tax on machin-
ery that is laid for the benefit of Northern
manufacturers, the advantage it would have
over England would be as great as the ad-
vantage it has unquestionably over New
England; but, as it is, the manufacture of
cotton cloth is as cheap in the South as it
is in England. The South is peculiarly in-
terested in the reduction of the unequal and
absurd war tariff. It already has a great
advantage, as we have said, over New Eng-
land. Remove the tax on machinery, and
it would more than rival Old England, and
could thus undersell the world. But there
are men in the South who are firm friends
of a high tariff for protection, instead of a
revenue, and they believe really that in
favoring the former they are benefiting the
South. We are satisfied there could be no
greater mistake.—Wilmington Star.

NOTICE.
The Tract of Land heretofore advertised to be
sold on Monday, 3d of January, belonging to the
Estate of Peter M. Brown, deceased, situated 2 1/2
miles West of Charlotte, on the Atlanta and Char-
lotte Air-Line Railroad, containing Ninety Acres,
will be sold at the Court House on Monday, the 7th
day of February, 1881. One-third of the purchase
money payable in six, one-third in twelve, and
the balance in eighteen months from date of sale—the
purchaser to give bond with approved security.
Title to be reserved until the purchase money is paid.
F. S. DWOLFE,
Jan. 21, 1881 3w Commissioner.

City Property for Sale.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, I will sell to the highest bid-
der, at the Court House door in the City of Char-
lotte, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, 1881,
at 12 o'clock, M., one HOUSE and LOT situate at
the corner of E. and Seventh Streets in the City of
Charlotte, known as the residence of the late Mrs.
Margaret Stewart.
J. M. MILLER, Adm'r.
Jan. 21, 1881 4w

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
Staple & Fancy Groceries.
JAMES P. IRWIN takes pleasure in informing
the public that he has opened at the Old Post Office
near the Court House, a fine Stock of
Choice Family Supplies,
Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.
JUST RECEIVED, a very select lot of Crack-
ers. Also, a fresh lot of Mountain Cabbage.
JAMES P. IRWIN,
Jan. 21, 1881. Near the Court House.

Fresh Arrivals.
DAVIDSON & BEALL
Have just received a large stock of Family Groceries
for the retail and wholesale trade.
Also, a nice assortment of Winter Fruits, such as
Bananas, Apples, Oranges, &c.
Nice Mince Meat in 5 and 10 pound Buckets.
Jan. 21, 1881.

Just Published
By E. J. HALE & SON, NEW YORK,
A Reply to Tourgese's "Fool's Errand,"
By Wm. L. ROYALL, of the New York Bar, late of
the Richmond, Va., Bar.
A neat Pamphlet of 96 pages. Price 25 cents.
For sale at Tiddy's Book Store.

Fruits, &c.
Finest line of Fruits in Charlotte at PERRY'S.
Catawba Grapes 2 1/2 pounds for 25 cents. Mag-
nificent Peas, Florida Oranges, Bananas, Apples,
and Buckingham Cornels, the luxury of the age.
Also, a nice assortment of Meerschaum Cigar and
Cigar Holders.
Try New Orleans Superb 5 Cent Cigar.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.]
Endymion.

A certain popular historian, in describing
the condition of things at Rome during the
rule of Clodius, says it was "Walpurgis
dance of political witches." Lord Beacon-
field's last novel is a description of an al-
most elfish dance, not only of political but
of "society's" witches." Certainly no one
has a better right to know what took place
in political as well as social circles in Eng-
land from the year 1830 to 1850, the period
over which his historical romance extends
itself. He shows a laughably daring disre-
gard of public opinion in his portrayal of all
his contemporaries under the thinnest dis-
guises. He introduces Lord Palmerston as
"Lord Roehampton," Lord Melbourne as
"Lord Montford," Prince Bismarck as the
"Earl of Ferrol," Lady Holland as "Zeno-
bia," Lord Holland simply as "Zenobia's
husband," Louis Napoleon as "Prince
Florestan," and the Baron Rothschild as the
"banker Neuchatel." He however
would probably deny that there was the
least connection between his imaginary
characters and these famous historical per-
sonages. A novelist can scarcely avoid de-
lineating the men and women whom he
actually knows as the men and women of
his fictitious narrative. His own knowl-
edge of society is the treasury from which
he necessarily draws the materials of his
story. DIsraeli would, I think, make a fine
historian of his own times. Some able
writer remarks that when "history comes
to be properly written, it will eclipse in in-
terest all the fiction that could be invented."

The first character in Endymion which
attracts particular interest is "Zenobia"—
the leader of the dance of society's witches.
She is proud, arrogant, imperious, and as
vain of her plumes and honors as a peacock.
The real Lady Holland who sat for this por-
trait of Zenobia, will figure largely in all
future histories of England. Her husband
was a nephew of Charles James Fox, (the
great Whig leader), and the grandson of
the first Lord Holland, Henry Fox, who was
one of the most dishonest of government of-
ficials. He "regarded office mainly as the
means of peculating largely." Lady Hol-
land herself was not "sans peur et sans re-
proche," she was divorced from her first
husband in order to marry Lord Holland.
But her vast wealth enabled her to live in
regal style at Holland House. And her
great ambition was to gather around her the
politicians, wits and scholars of the day.
Her husband was a very accomplished man,
with infinite charm of manner, and his at-
tractions were probably more potent in
drawing brilliant crowds than her splen-
dorable and establishment. Whatever the
cause, or combination of causes, she suc-
ceeded in what she undertook, to reign so-
cially. She would have liked to have been
called the "premier maker," as Warwick was
the "King-maker." Endymion's father was
one of her pets, and for a time he prospered,
and was regarded as the most "rising
man" of her set. Believing that his old
father was wealthy, he lived in extravagant
style, and his beautiful and haughty wife
knew how to skilfully flatter Zenobia and
other great lions, who were to be used as
legitimate stepping stones. But the father
died and his estate was found insolvent;
and all of Zenobia's influence, great as it
was, failed in securing for her favorite the
high official positions upon which he and
his wife had set their hearts. Things grew
worse and worse until the wife becomes in-
sane and dies, and after a few years the
husband commits suicide. The two child-
ren, Endymion and Myra, are left penniless;
but by using their wits, become rich and
great; he by being, or pretending to be, in
love with two married women, successively,
Lady Beaumaris and Lady Montford, and
she, by a mercenary marriage, which she
openly avows. Lord Montford at length
obligingly dies, leaving his beautiful widow
enormously rich, for Endymion to marry.

Oh, Lord Beaconsfield, I fear your hoary
head is not a crown of glory, for it is not
found in the way of righteousness! Self,
self, self is the idol which these heroes and
hermes of the British premier all worship.
Self indulgence in splendid mansions, costly
entertainments, rich clothing, jewels and
equipages is the chief end of their lives.
Compare Zenobia's life with that of an-
other English woman, Susannah Wesley.
In the quiet parsonage of Epworth in Lin-
colnshire, lived this saint and scholar, more
learned in divinity than some of the Bishops
of the day, and kindling a light of holiness
in the hearts and minds of her sons, which
has overspread, not only the British empire,
but the whole civilized world. Susannah
Wesley loved God, her country, her hus-
band and her children, and used all of her
Heaven given energies for their service.
Lady Holland loved wealth and fame and
power, and no human tongue will ever call
her blessed.

Tory writers acknowledge that John
Wesley's preaching saved England from the
horrors of a revolution like that of the
French. It turned the tide of public thought
into a safe and healthy channel. His moth-
er's lessons taught him that he could only
serve God by serving his fellow men, and
that God accepts no half-way service. He
gave his all with an enthusiasm and entire
self-devotion which may be compared to
that of St. Paul. Money poured into his
hands as from some fabled treasury like that
called forth by Aladdin's lamp. And did
he put it into his own pocket, like the in-
famous Lord Holland? Not one penny of
it! When he had reached the age of seven-
ty-three, the Commissioners of Excise—in
all generations a race of monetary forerun-
ners—address him a circular, expressing that
beyond a doubt he had neglected to make a
proper entry and return of his silver plate.
Wesley replied, "Sir, I have two silver
spoons at London and two at Bristol. This
is all the plate that I have at present, and I
shall not buy any more while so many round

me need bread. I am, sir, your humble ser-
vant, John Wesley.

The selfish aims of the political and social
circle whose lives were entwined with those
of Endymion are like what we see in every
grade of society and in every city, town and
hamlet. A few years of sad and pitiful
struggling to be first—first in wealth, first
in politics and first in social standing, and
then the grave closes over us all. Susannah
Wesley and Lady Holland have each gone
to her reward, as we shall all soon go.
One served God and the other served the
god of this world. They were the repre-
sentatives of the two classes to which we
all belong. But how few are the ones class,
how vastly numerous the other. Who dis-
penseth themselves any finer, any luxury, any
pleasure that God's kingdom may be ad-
vanced? How few even abstain from those
things condemned by Christian Churches of
every creed, or the grosser forms of self-
indulgence, gambling, theatre-going, drinking
and what dear old Bishop Atkinson (so lately
gone to his reward) calls "the indecent
embraces of the round dance." Would even
Wesley's preaching have any effect on the
hardened sinners of to-day?

When we see a human form crushed out
of all human resemblance by some fearful
Railroad accident, how we write with hor-
ror and pity. But if a whole and regener-
ated soul has escaped to Heaven from this
shattered frame, all is well. There is some-
thing infinitely worse than a crushed and
shattered human body—a crushed and shat-
tered human soul—a soul separated from
the source of all good and united to the
source of all evil. We cannot serve two
masters—we must either serve God or Mam-
mon.
H. M. I.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan., 1881.

"Mother Shipton" a Humbug.
In the British Museum can be seen
Mother Shipton's original book, published
1641, but an earlier manuscript of same
bore date 1448. They contain nothing im-
portant, mere old woman's chatter, a jumble
of vague forecasts of local interest
which, like tons of such trash, would de-
servedly have remained in oblivion but for
the enterprise of one Charles Hindley of
Brighton, England, who in 1862 published
what purported to be an exact reprint of
the book. Interspersed with the senseless,
as unfulfilled predictions, he had inserted
ten or twelve lines. As examples:

"Carriages without horses shall go,
And iron shall swim through the sea;
Through mountains, men shall ride,
England shall at last admit a Jew, &c., &c."

—a poor mystic effort to foretell the past
history of engineering in England. The
superstitious and lovers of the marvellous,
ignorant of Hindley's fraud, introduced to
make his book sell, seized upon these pro-
phets of Mother Shipton's gift of prophecy.
The prediction of the end of the world in 1881
he stole from Piazza Smith's and Philo
Israel's interpretation of the hieroglyphics
in the great gallery of the Pyramids. In
this connection, there is high astronomical
authority to contradict the story that a re-
cently discovered planet is rushing through
space in dangerous proximity to the sun.
Observers say that there is nothing unusual
in the planetary system.

About Women Shoplifters.
Boston ladies of late have been much ex-
ercised over arrests of entirely respectable
women for shoplifting, who have inad-
vertently carried off pieces of lace, etc.,
which became attached to the buttons of
their cloaks while leaning over the counters.
The singular charge is also made that shop-
boys, being promised a reward of five dol-
lars for every case of shoplifting they re-
ported, have been known to place small
articles in the muffs and pockets of innocent
customers, and then make complaint against
them. There is probably not a storekeeper
who does not annually lose large amounts
by shoplifting, and yet all of them—for
their own sakes, if not in the interests of
justice—must be, and are, exceedingly care-
ful in accusing any one of theft. Indeed,
most of them go to the other extreme, and
take no public action even when positively
sure their goods have been carried off with-
out being paid for. They may privately
insist upon the return of, or the money for,
the merchandise, and that is all about it.
It is a very embarrassing business all the
way through; there is so much risk of a
mistake, and still the fact that thefts are
frequent is undoubted. The professional
shoplifter plies her trade with immense
profits and small danger of discovery, for,
in the manifold variations of female dress—
and these creatures are adepts at disguise—
it is almost impossible to judge by appear-
ance.

Aprons of this subject, the Paris Con-
tinental Gazette remembers an American
lady affected with kleptomania. The shop-
keepers watched her, let her take the ar-
ticles away, and then included them in the
bills for the goods she had purchased. She
always paid without question. On one oc-
casion, however, she was seen to secrete a
box of stockings. She was accordingly
charged for a dozen stockings. To this she
objected, saying there were but ten in the
box. They knew that though she would
steal she would not lie, and made the al-
teration in the account. It was found af-
terward that she had really spoken the
truth.—Philadelphia Progress.

"Can there be happiness where
there is no love?" solemnly queries an au-
thor in a book on marriage. Not much
happiness, perhaps, but if the girl is awfully
rich there can be lots of fun.

No, marm, said the shoe dealer, I
would like to give you a smaller pair, but
to sell you anything below eight would
render me liable under the statute for pre-
vention of cruelty to animals.

Interview with one of Napoleon's Veterans.
From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

Recently an old French gentleman passed
through this city, on his way to California,
whose life has indeed been an eventful one.
His name is Jean Brigard Beauvriere, and
he was born near Rouen, France, in 1791.
Being of an adventurous turn he joined the
army under the First Napoleon as soon as
he was old enough, and was at Waterloo
from the beginning to the end. He has a
scar on his arm near his elbow, which he
says was made from a ball fired from a Bis-
cay musket, that being the only wound he
received during the whole engagement.

"What do you think of the great Napo-
leon?" said the Gazette. "Many, you
know, have said numerous hard things
against him."
"They are all vile English slanders," said
the old man, "nothing but slanders from
beginning to end. The Emperor was the
best man that ever lived, and I would not
believe their vile slanders if the whole
world was to turn against him. The allies
did not send him to St. Helena because they
wished to punish him. They knew he was
their master, and were afraid of him. That
is what they sent him to that barren rock
for. Mon Dieu! what a crime they com-
mitted when they sent the great Emperor
to be persecuted to death by such a man as
Sir Hudson Lowe. It makes my blood boil
yet to think about it!"

"Where were you when the Emperor es-
caped from Elba on the Inconstant, and
landed at Cannes, preparatory to his mem-
orable march to Paris?" asked the reporter.
"I was in the army of France under Mar-
shal Ney, and was with him when he
marched out to meet the Emperor under a
promise to bring that great man to Paris in
an iron cage."

"What section of the army were you with
at Waterloo?" asked the Gazette.
"I was under Gen. Lanier, and took part
in the battle with Wellington's main
force."
Here the reporter asked him his opinion
regarding the defeat of the French, and about
Grouchy's conduct: His reply was: "I
never believed that Grouchy was a traitor.
He made a great mistake, no doubt, but I
don't think he was untrue to the cause of
the Emperor. Never was a battle planned
as well as the battle of Waterloo. The
heavy rain was a great misfortune for us,
because it made the ground so soft our ar-
tillery could not be used to the best ad-
vantage. If Blucher could have been en-
gaged as the Emperor intended he should be,
the victory would have been complete, and
he should have marched back to Paris the
conqueror of the world. But Blucher's arrival
upon our banners gave the allies renewed
courage, and they again rallied. Then
came Ney's glorious charge the effect of
which was so different from what the Em-
peror expected on account of the narrow,
unseen ravine right across the line of charge,
down into which so many brave soldiers
went to their death."

At this point the old man seemed almost
overcome by painful emotions occasioned
by memories of the past. "The soldiers
wept like children," he continued, "when
the Emperor said: 'All is lost for the pre-
sent,' and the retreat began. We knew
then that the empire was dead, and that we
would never again march to battle under
our beloved Emperor."

The reporter could have listened to his
remembrances for hours, but the time came
for the old soldier to pursue his journey
westward and the interview had to come to
an end.
Mr. Beauvriere came to America from
France many years ago and settled near
Bordentown, N. J., where Joseph Bonaparte,
brother of the Emperor, lived for so
long a time. He raised up a family of chil-
dren, and they all grew up, married, and
located in different parts of the country,
until himself and his good old wife were
left to themselves. Not long since his wife
died, and one of his sons, who is a rich man
in California, wrote to him to come West
and accept a welcome home with him. The
old gentleman accepted, and is now fast
steaming onward toward the Golden Gate
and loving friends.

Where the Forests are Going.
To make shoe pegs enough for American
use consumes annually 100,000 cords of
timber, and to make our Lucifer matches
300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are re-
quired every year. Lasts and boot trees
take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and
maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more.
The baking of bricks consumes 2,000,000
cords of wood or what would cover with
forest about 50,000 acres of land. Tele-
graph poles already up represent 800,000
trees, and their annual repair consumes
about 300,000 more. The ties of the rail-
roads consume annually thirty years'
growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all the
railroads would cost \$45,000,000, with a
yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for re-
pairs. These are some of the ways which
American forests are going. There are
others; packing boxes, for instance, cost, in
1874, \$12,000,000, while the timber used
each year in making wagons and agricul-
tural implements is valued at more than
\$100,000,000.

There are no such winters as 70 or
80 years ago. We are told that in 1799 all
the rivers and lakes in Europe were com-
pactly frozen and even the sea several miles
from shore, and the earth itself from 7 to 8
feet deep. Birds and beasts fell dead, and
thousands of men, women and children per-
ished in their houses.