

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1881.

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the rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
(Office corner 5th and Tryon Streets.)
Tenders his professional services to the public, as
a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in
all the different 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, Paints, 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 23, 1879.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Tenders 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. 5, 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.

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.

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

HALES & FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-dealers 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, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams,
Flour, Glass Seeds, Plows, &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.

Notice of Dissolution.
The firm of J. McLaughlin & Co. is this day dis-
solved by mutual consent—W. W. Grier having
withdrawn. The business of the firm will be set-
tled at the office of J. McLaughlin.
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Nov. 1, 1880.

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS.
Staple & Fancy Groceries.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I
have opened at the Old Post Office, near the Court
House, and have a choice Stock of
Family Supplies.
JUST RECEIVED, a very select lot of Crack-
ers.
Just received a fine lot of CANNED GOODS.
Besides Groceries we keep constantly on hand,
Bran, Mill Feed, Peas and Corn.
JAMES P. IRWIN,
Jan. 28, 1881. Near the Court House.

Just Received!
1 CAR LOAD White Corn,
1 " " White Virginia Meal,
1 " " Silver Drip Syrup,
1 " " N. O. Molasses,
2 " " Flour,
1 " " Bacon,
1 " " Choice Apples,
1 " " Vinegar,
1 " " Mot's Genuine Apple Cider,
5 Cases Bananas and 10 Barrels Oranges,
And a full stock of everything else in the Heavy
and Fancy Grocery line.
We respectfully solicit the inspection of both the
Wholesale and Retail Trade to our stock before
purchasing elsewhere, as we are sure we can make
it to your interests to do so.
DAVIDSON & BEALL.
Feb. 4, 1881.

Oats! Oats!!
One Car load Seed Oats just received at
J. McLAUGHLIN'S.
Feb. 4, 1880.

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.

AT MRS. QUERY'S.
Large additions to the stock of Hosiery, Gloves,
Neck Wear, Cloaks, Ladies' Underwear and Children's
Goods.
Just received a full line of Silks, Satins, Fringes,
Passmentrics for Dress Trimming.
Hats and Bonnets,
For Ladies, Misses and Children, of every shape
and quality.
Have now on hand the most complete stock of
Ladies' and Children's Goods to be found in the
City.
A new lot of 2 Button Kid Gloves at 25 cents a
pair.
Oct. 29, 1880. MRS. P. QUERY.

Just Received,
Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Butter, Eggs, Cranber-
ries, Barrel Pickles and Pickled Salmon.
S. M. HOWELL.
Jan. 12, 1881.

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.

Simmons' Hepatic Compound
Is a scientific preparation of the most approved
Medicines in the vegetable world. It will cure
Liver Complaint, Bowel Affections, Skin Diseases,
Kidney Affections, Bilious and Malarial Fevers,
Cholic, Jaundice, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and
many regard it as a "Family Medicine Chest" in
itself. For sale by
WILSON & BURWELL,
Druggists.
Jan. 23, 1881.

Just Received,
A large lot of Black Silks, very cheap. Also, a lot
of beautiful Spring Saques for Ladies and Misses.
At
WITKOWSKY & BARUCH'S.
Feb. 11, 1881.

Just Received.
250 BARRELS C. WEST'S KEROSENE
OIL, for Wholesale trade.
240 Dozen Toilet Soap, fine English and
American, Toilet and Laundry Soap.
10,000 Pounds St. Louis Southern White Lead, at
F. H. McADEN'S.
Feb. 4, 1881. Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Toilet Sets, Puff Boxes,
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Fine
Toilet Soaps, just received by
WILSON & BURWELL,
Druggists.
Oct. 29, 1880.

An Upright Judge.
After Bob Ingersoll, the notorious infidel,
recently delivered one of his blasphemous
harangues at Wilmington, Delaware, Judge
Comegys spoke to the Grand Jury on the
subject as follows:
"Bob Ingersoll, the infidel, recently lec-
tured at Wilmington, Delaware, on 'What
Shall I do to be Saved.' And now Chief
Justice Comegys comes back at him in a
charge to the Grand Jury as follows: 'This
city not long ago was used as a theatre for
the promulgation of sentiments at war with
the religion of the Bible. Blasphemous
language was used, near where we are as-
sembled, by an audacious disciple of the
defamers of revealed religion, for the pur-
pose of exposing its doctrine to contempt
and ridicule, and, to what some consider the
reproach of the people of this city, no man
stepped forward to call him to account for
his defiance of the law of the State. I say
to you that the law of this State is against
the insulting of God by reproachful or de-
rogatory language or expressions, and ex-
citing the passions of the people by treating
their religion with contempt. No commu-
nity, such as ours, can exist as a healthy,
moral organization, where men are allowed
to speak without challenge against the very
and only foundation upon which it securely
rests—the overruling power of God. When
we de throne His majesty and erect in His
place our own notions of right and wrong,
we shall soon pass into a state of life not
restraining, but, in effect, promoting our in-
herent propensity to evil, for no candid man
can pretend that our impulses are not to-
wards the gratification rather than in re-
straint of our passions. This crime of blas-
phemy is an ancient common law offense
and was also punished by statute passed so
long ago as 1740 by our Colonial Legisla-
ture, and such enactment, in its essential
form, has been continued down to this day.
Under the act above mentioned the punish-
ment for the outrage was the pillory, the
brand and stripes. After the Constitution of
the State went into effect, but not until
the year 1826, the punishment was changed
to fine and imprisonment, but the offense re-
mained and is the same to-day as it was in
the thirteenth year of the reign of George
II, when the old act was passed.'
We hope other Judges will follow the
good example of Judge Comegys.

TAX NOTICE.
All persons who have not paid their State and
County taxes, are notified that if not paid by the
21st inst., I will be compelled to fore collections,
which will be very disagreeable to me. I hope you
will take due notice and govern yourselves accord-
ingly.
M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
Feb. 11, 1881.

OUR FRIENDS
Will please remember that we now occupy the
commodious Store Room on
West Trade Street,
Recently remodelled so as to make it as convenient
and well lighted a room as any in the city.
We shall keep, as we have always kept,
A Line of Goods
Adapted to the wants of all classes of trade.
Friends and customers are invited to pay us a call
at our new stand.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Feb. 11, 1881.

Executed's Notice.
Having qualified as Executor of the Last Will and
Testament of Dr. Isaac Wilson, deceased, I hereby
notify all persons indebted to the Estate of the said
Dr. Isaac Wilson to make early settlement, and
those having claims against said Estate must pre-
sent them before the 13th day of February, 1882, or
this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOS. M. WILSON, Executor.
Feb. 11, 1881.

BAD ROADS
Have been a great annoyance to all of us, but we
hope they will soon get better and trade open up
lively.
Then don't forget to call at
BARRINGER & TROTTER'S,
Where you will find a good assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
SHOES, HATS AND CLOTHING,
Which we offer at low prices.
Those who have not settled for last year will
oblige us by calling.
BARRINGER & TROTTER.
Feb. 11, 1881.

Cakes and Bread.
C. S. HOLTON, at the Rising Sun Store, oppo-
site the Old Market, still keeps a large assortment
of Confectioneries, &c., and a good selection of
choice Family Groceries—all of the freshest and
best quality.
Bread and Cakes.
His Bread is considered superior by all who use
it, and his assortment of Cakes is fine.
Wedding Cakes and Cakes for Parties pre-
pared in the best style at short notice.
Give me a trial when you need anything in my
line.
C. S. HOLTON.
Jan. 14, 1881.

Confectioneries, Groceries, &c.
Cakes and Bread.
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C. S. HOLTON.
Jan. 14, 1881.

Tailor-Made Men.
From the New York Sun.
"The fact is that there are very few men
who are formed regularly. What a profes-
sional cutter would call a 'regular propor-
tion' is a measurement of thirty-six inches
to the breast and thirty-three inches to the
waist. But those measurements are seldom
met with. Experienced cutters say that
they are obliged to make allowance for pec-
uliar forms in almost every case. Many
men have one shoulder higher than the
other. This is particularly the case with
those who do much writing. The right
arm is often kept continually on the
desk, while the left arm is rested and low-
ered. Naturally, in such cases, a man's
right shoulder is raised and his left shoul-
der depressed. To remedy this slight de-
formity the expert cutter must resort to
padding.
"Talk about padding," said an old cutter;
"the men are really padded as much as the
women. Put your hand on the shoulder of
the first man you meet; you will find prob-
ably that instead of a bony shoulder-blade
you will feel a soft cushion. Watch the
men walking on Broadway. You will notice
that many of them swing their arms
under caves of padding. Look at the pad-
ing in the breasts of coats and vests. A
tailor finds a man 'caved in,' and he has to
build him out."
"How about the legs?"
"The cutter who cannot conceal the im-
perfections of a man's legs is unworthy of
his profession. If a man is bandy-legged,
the cutter will make him wide and roomy
pantalons, in which his crooked limbs may
wander without detection. If he is short-
legged, the cutter will fit him snugly, so
that his nether extremities shall not offend
the eye. If he is long-legged, the cutter
adds a little to the length of his body and
brings him apparently into proportion. It
is a very common occurrence for a man's
right leg to be a little longer than his left.
Often one arm is a little longer than the
other. Very often a man's occupation
gives him a stooping position, so that he
seems almost humpbacked. The expert
cutter attends to all these peculiarities, and
sees to it that they are, as far as possible,
concealed."
"Do you think that men are as particular
about their dress as women?"
"When they care at all, they are more
fastidious. The trouble with men is that
they do not always know what they want.
Women are more apt to know exactly what
they want, because they make a study of
dress. They think of it from childhood.
They see something they like and say:
'Make it like that.' They know how goods
will look when made up. But many men
are unreasonably fastidious. One thinks
he has a full breast. When you measure
him he pulls and swells out to undue pro-
portions. When the coat is finished and he
tries it on he says it don't fit, when the real
trouble is that he does not swell himself
out as he did when he was measured."
"Do you find that men are much influ-
enced by their wives as to the cut and ma-
terial of their clothes?"
"Influenced! Why, sir, it amounts to
slavery in many cases. I have had men
make me contract to please their wives in
the cut of a coat. They come here filled
with instructions. They have orders for
the style of cloth, the style of cut, the style
of buttons, the lining, trimmings, and price.
When I cut a coat for a married man I know
that, in most cases, I have got to please the
wife. Frequently a man goes away per-
fectly satisfied with a garment and comes
back the next day running over with com-
plaints. Then I know who has been criti-
cising the work. Sometimes, when I know
there is nothing wrong, I put the garment
away in a closet, never touch it, and when
I send it back in a few days it is pronounced
very much better and all right."
"What does it cost to dress a man in the
height of fashion?" was asked of a Fifth
avenue tailor.
"About \$700 a year," was the reply;
"but if a man is to indulge in \$300 fur
coats and a variety of fine silk neckties and
an assortment of fancy pantaloons, his bill
will run up much higher. Notwithstand-
ing all that is said of the extravagance of
woman's dress, it costs quite as much to
furnish stylish clothes to men as to women.
The reason is that a man cannot have his
clothes made over as women can. If his
clothes get out of fashion they are useless
to him; but the clothing of women can be
made over to suit new fashions year after
year."

Home Politeness.
A boy who is polite to his father and
mother is likely to be polite to every one
else. A boy lacking politeness to his par-
ents may have the semblance of courtesy in
society, but is never truly polite in spirit,
and is in danger, as he becomes familiar,
of betraying his real want of courtesy. We
are all in danger of living too much for the
outside world, for the impression which we
make in society, coveting the good opinions
of those who are in a sense a part of our-
selves, and who will continue to sustain and
be interested in us, notwithstanding these
defects of deportment and character. We
say to every boy and to every girl, culti-
vate the habits of courtesy and propriety at
home—in the sitting-room and the kitchen,
as well as in the parlor, and you will be sure
in other places to deport yourself in a be-
coming and attractive manner. When one
has a pleasant smile and a grace demeanor,
it is a satisfaction to know that these are
not put on, but that they belong to the char-
acter, and are manifest at all times and under
all circumstances.

What It Costs to be a Bridemaid.
"It is no trifling expense to be a bride-
maid at a fashion wedding," says a Wash-
ington correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.)
Evening Post. "Lately a lady hearing
another ask her daughter if she was to be
an attendant at a certain wedding, prompt-
ly answered: 'No; I am tired of paying
at least \$100 for the dress she wears when-
ever she is a bridemaid. She has bought
dresses for that purpose seven times, and
that is enough.' Of course a handsome
present is always given by a bridemaid to
a bride, which adds considerably to the cost
of her attendance on her friend. The 'best
man' at some weddings is forced to pay out
a good round sum for bouquets for the
bridemaids. I know of one instance where
a young gentleman, who could ill afford it,
was told that he would be expected to pre-
sent each of the twelve bridemaids with a
bouquet of rosebuds. There were no
groomsman at that wedding, and only six
ushers, so the unfortunate best man, after
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of those who are in a sense a part of our-
selves, and who will continue to sustain and
be interested in us, notwithstanding these
defects of deportment and character. We
say to every boy and to every girl, culti-
vate the habits of courtesy and propriety at
home—in the sitting-room and the kitchen,
as well as in the parlor, and you will be sure
in other places to deport yourself in a be-
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Night Life of Young Men.
One night often destroys a whole life.
The leakage of the night keeps the day for
ever empty. Night is sin's harvesting
time. More sin and crime are committed
in one night than in all the days of the
week. This is more emphatically true of
city than of the country. The street lamps,
like a file of soldiers, with torch in hand,
stretch away in long lines on either side-
walk; the gay colored transparencies are
ablaze with attractions; the saloon and bil-
liard halls are brilliantly illuminated; mu-
sic sends forth its enchantment; the gay
company begin to gather to the haunts and
houses of pleasure; the gambling dens are
afame with palatial splendor; the theatres
are wide open; the mills of destruction are
grinding health, honor, happiness, hope, out
of thousands of lives. The city under the
gauntlet is not the same as under God's
sunlight. The allurements and perils and
pitfalls of night are a hundred-fold deeper
and darker and more destructive. Night
life in our cities is a dark problem, whose
depth and abysses and whirlpools make us
start back with horror. All night long
tears are falling, blood is streaming.
Young men, tell me how and where you
spend your evenings, and I will write out
the chart of your character and final desti-
ny, with blanks to insert your names. It
seems to me an appropriate text would be,
"Watchman, what of the night?" Police-
man pacing the beat, what of the night?
What are the young men of the city doing
at night? Where do they spend their even-
ings? Who are their associates? What
are their habits? When do they go in, and
what time do you see them come out?
Policeman, would the night life of young
men commend them to the confidence of
their employers? Would it be to their
credit?

Night Life of Young Men.
One night often destroys a whole life.
The leakage of the night keeps the day for
ever empty. Night is sin's harvesting
time. More sin and crime are committed
in one night than in all the days of the
week. This is more emphatically true of
city than of the country. The street lamps,
like a file of soldiers, with torch in hand,
stretch away in long lines on either side-
walk; the gay colored transparencies are
ablaze with attractions; the saloon and bil-
liard halls are brilliantly illuminated; mu-
sic sends forth its enchantment; the gay
company begin to gather to the haunts and
houses of pleasure; the gambling dens are
afame with palatial splendor; the theatres
are wide open; the mills of destruction are
grinding health, honor, happiness, hope, out
of thousands of lives. The city under the
gauntlet is not the same as under God's
sunlight. The allurements and perils and
pitfalls of night are a hundred-fold deeper
and darker and more destructive. Night
life in our cities is a dark problem, whose
depth and abysses and whirlpools make us
start back with horror. All night long
tears are falling, blood is streaming.
Young men, tell me how and where you
spend your evenings, and I will write out
the chart of your character and final desti-
ny, with blanks to insert your names. It
seems to me an appropriate text would be,
"Watchman, what of the night?" Police-
man pacing the beat, what of the night?
What are the young men of the city doing
at night? Where do they spend their even-
ings? Who are their associates? What
are their habits? When do they go in, and
what time do you see them come out?
Policeman, would the night life of young
men commend them to the confidence of
their employers? Would it be to their
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