

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1881.

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THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
One Dollar for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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 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, 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 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, 1879.

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.

A. BURWELL. P. D. WALKER.
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. 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, Hams,
Flour, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to
both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are in-
vited 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 Cotton 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 & Co.
Nov. 1, 1880.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS TO BLAME.—
This country is doing an immense business
in the pension line. Some statesmen pro-
phesy that before we get through, the pen-
sion question will prove a greater burden
than the national debt. The Washington
correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:
"The Pension Appropriation bill, as amend-
ed by the Senate and now before the House
Appropriation committee, appropriates \$68,
282,306.83, being the largest Pension Ap-
propriation bill ever perfected, either by
this government or any other, and is more
than all the pension appropriations of all the
governments on earth combined."

Valuable City Property for Sale.
By virtue of a mortgage deed made to me by
Allen Macaulay, and duly registered in the Regis-
ter'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 Monday, the 14th
day of March, 1881, that valuable HOUSE and
LOT known as the Allan Macaulay residence, lo-
cated on the corner of Trade and Mint Streets,
near the United States Mint. On the premises are
all the necessary out-buildings, a never failing well
of water and one of the best garden spots in the
City. This property is centrally located, being
within three minutes walk of the Public Square.
Terms: One third Cash; balance in one and two
years, secured by Mortgage on the property. The
title to the above property is good beyond doubt.
D. MACAULAY, Trustee.
T. M. PITTMAN, Attorney.
Feb. 18, 1881. 4w

Executors 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, 1881,
or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOS. M. WILSON,
Feb. 11, 1881. 6w Executor.

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.
Feb. 11, 1881. T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

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 Child-
ren's Goods.
Just received a full line of Silks, Satins, Fringes,
Passmentries 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.

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.
Nov. 5, 1880. ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

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, Biliousness and Malarial Fevers,
Cholic, jaundice, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and
many regard it as a "Family Medicine Chest" in
itself. For sale by
Jan. 28, 1881. WILSON & BURWELL, Druggists.

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

CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES, &c.
Cakes and Bread.
C. S. HOLTON, at the Rising Sun Store, opposite
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 to 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.

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 " " Mott'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.

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS,
17 Murray Street, New York,
Invite orders for School, Miscellaneous and Stand-
ard Books, and for all kinds of Staple Stationery.
WRITING PAPERS—Cap, Letter, Note and
other sizes.
BLANK BOOKS, of all Grades.
ENVELOPES, all sizes and colors and qualities.
SCHOOL SLATES, best quality, all sizes.
Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Ink, Mucilage, &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 18, 1881.

BAD ROADS
Have been a great annoyance to all of us, but we
hope they will soon get better and trade open
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.

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
J. H. McADEN'S.
Feb. 4, 1881. Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

The great tunnel under the Hudson
River (New York city) is being pushed,
and five feet a day is gained. The entrance
will be on Broadway, between Bleeker and
Houston streets. Several hundred feet
have been constructed.

Northern Civilization.
They have rough times occasionally up
North where the higher civilization pre-
vala. Last Sunday week at the Belmar
Church, fifteen miles north of Reading, Pa.,
in a snow storm there was held a service
which forcibly illustrates the temper and
tone of the Northern religious mind. It
was rumored that Rev. Mr. Appel had said
he intended to preach in the church if it cost
blood, and that himself and friends would
force an entrance even if they should have
to go behind prison bars for it afterwards.
In this spirit the preacher and party ad-
vanced towards the house of God. But the
anti-Appel party were ready for them.
These had taken possession of the church
building and were prepared to hold the fort
against all comers. There were several
hundred present on that Sabbath morning,
all ready to do or die in carrying their point.
Heavy canes were in hand, and the brave
defenders against the attacking party de-
clared that if the person and his friends
wanted to get behind prison bars they could
be accommodated then and there. Their
blood was up on that cold Sunday morning.
Both sides were ready for the fray. It was
only a question as to which of these pious
and God-fearing representatives of the
higher civilization should begin the amuse-
ment. But the interference of a number of
deputy Sheriffs served to preserve the
peace. In the midst of the excitement,
baffled and desperate with the sting of dis-
appointment rankling in his bosom, the
meek and lowly preacher held divine ser-
vice in the snow storm in the open air,
while the pious and humble followers of the
cross within the building howled out shouts
of defiance and rolled up huzzas of victory.
And this is the higher civilization to which
we are invited by the Northern barbarians.

A dairyman in Floyd county, In-
diana, having settled it to his own satisfac-
tion that a certain widow, whom he was
supplying with milk, would make him an
excellent wife, rang his bell in front of her
house, and when she came out with her pan,
addressed her as follows: "I want a wife.
I have a good dairy of fifteen good cows.
We rise at three o'clock in the morning;
we have ry coffee for breakfast, with
skimmed milk, but no sugar for seasoning.
You need not get up so early, and you may
have cream in your coffee. We have bean
soup once a week; we have boiled cabbage
once a week, and kraut once a week. We
occasionally have some bacon. But we do
not use butter, for it is too expensive, and
we lard in its place. We work hard and
live saving. I have told you all and would
like to marry you." The widow thanked
him, said she preferred her own table, and
told him he would better propose to his
next customer.

Gov. Gray, in his annual message
to the Legislature of Indiana, says: "In my
judgment the republic cannot live long in
the atmosphere which now surrounds the
ballot box. Moneyed corporations, to se-
cure favorable legislation for themselves,
are taking an active part in elections by
furnishing large sums of money to corrupt
the voter and purchase special privileges
from the government. If money can con-
trol the decision at the ballot box, it will
not be long until it can control its existence."

When one of father's business friends
drives in the yard at about half-past eleven
the good wife knows he will surely stay to
dinner. Father is a great story-teller, and
he likes to get hold of a good auditor. How
aptly comes a frown of dismay and dis-
pleasure on the smooth, fair face of his help-
meet. What can be done! Work is going
on according to the day's plan in the kit-
chen; the dinner was arranged for none but
the family; the children are coming home
from school, and making clatter; all is bus-
tle and confusion. She feels that the best
dishes must be used and something extra
cooked for the inopportune guest. Now
good woman don't do it. Your fine dinner,
with its attendant irritation and "upset-
ting," will taste no better than what you
had prepared. Make no difference in your
plans, but seat your visitor with a smile and
easy greeting at your hospitable board;
and he will feel more comfortable and happy
than though you gave him a banquet. You
save temper and trouble, and gain the en-
joyment of giving your friend a real cosy
time. A sensible person knows that farm-
ers do not have six courses upon their table
daily, and that wholesome, hearty fare, with
good nature and hospitable cordiality will
be tintured with a sweet domestic sense,
that is inevitably lost in grand dinners.
Smiles and neatness are sauce for homely
meals.—Golden Rule.

A correspondent of the Scientific
American says: "Let any one who has an
attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of
turpentine; warm it and pour it on the
wound, no matter where the wound is, and
relief will follow in less than a minute.
Nothing better can be applied to a severe
or bruise than cold turpentine; it will
give certain relief almost instantly. Tur-
pentine is also a sovereign remedy for crop.
Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place
the flannel on the throat and chest, and in
every case three or four drops on a lump of
sugar may be taken inwardly."
The Richmond Dispatch thus dis-
poses of the weather prophets: "A few
years ago Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, was the
weather-quack whose predictions filled the
papers. Mr Vennor has succeeded him.
Twelve months of unfulfilled predictions
will retire the latter. In the meantime,
Vennor feathens his nest. We suppose he
has sold 100,000 copies of his almanac for
1881 by means of the gratuitous adver-
tising which the press has so liberally done
for him."

Is Diphtheria Contagious?
This subject has been much discussed,
and the testimony adduced pro and con
seems to be pretty equally balanced. The
disputants on both sides of the question
are partly right and partly wrong. Under
certain circumstances all febrile diseases
may be contagious. In all fevers there are
morbid excretions, which, if due attention
is not paid to ventilation and cleanliness,
may become concentrated, as it were, as to
infect other persons, and thus become the
cause of a similar disease in them. Much
depends, of course, on the greater or less
susceptibility of the individual to be affect-
ed, and the susceptibility or non-susceptibil-
ity of nothing more or less than the gross-
ness of purity of the party exposed. The
truth of the matter probably is that diphter-
ia is infectious to a limited degree; that
is, when patients are accumulated in small,
ill-ventilated rooms, the disease is likely to
be communicated; not as in the case of
scarlatina or erysipelas, in spite of all sani-
tary precautions. That it commonly spreads
through the family once invaded is to be
attributed, in some degree, to the persist-
ence of the same cause as originated the
first case. From well observed facts, there
seems to be but little doubt that diphtheria
originates indigenously, and that it may be
communicated, under favorable circumstan-
ces, from one person to another.

There are but two sources of disease-
poisons introduced from without, or impuri-
ties generated within. If we inhale miasm
or particles of foreign substances which float
in the atmosphere, or if we absorb them into
the skin, or if we take them into the
stomach in the shape of ailments, condiments,
or even medicines, the blood becomes
impure, and the capillary vessels obstructed;
or if the waste of the system be not
properly cast off, impurities are ingenerated,
thus becoming the occasions or causes of
disease. Diphtheria appears without regard
to any recognized climate or meteorological
laws. It visits the open hamlets of the
rural districts and the crowded courts of
the great cities. It prevails at the seaside;
in the heat of Summer; during the cold of
Winter; in marshy, ill-drained localities;
in dry and elevated regions; in ill-venti-
lated barracks; in the open country; in dry
places and in damp places; in the low val-
leys and on the high mountains. Its ten-
dency is to fasten upon whomsoever is de-
bilitated by previous disease, or by a con-
stitution naturally feeble and artificially
effeminized, or where vitality is lowered by
the depressing influences of luxuries, indolence
and inactivity, and the habitual de-
fiance of physical and hygienic laws. Bad
blood is the essential condition of all pesti-
lential and malignant diseases; and gross
living is the essential cause of bad blood.
And when we trace diphtheria to its start-
ing point, I more than suspect we shall find
that impure or indigestible food, with in-
attention to personal cleanliness—the chief
source of impure blood and foul secretions—
are the essential causes of diphtheria.—
Christian at Work.

How to Treat Unexpected Guests.
When one of father's business friends
drives in the yard at about half-past eleven
the good wife knows he will surely stay to
dinner. Father is a great story-teller, and
he likes to get hold of a good auditor. How
aptly comes a frown of dismay and dis-
pleasure on the smooth, fair face of his help-
meet. What can be done! Work is going
on according to the day's plan in the kit-
chen; the dinner was arranged for none but
the family; the children are coming home
from school, and making clatter; all is bus-
tle and confusion. She feels that the best
dishes must be used and something extra
cooked for the inopportune guest. Now
good woman don't do it. Your fine dinner,
with its attendant irritation and "upset-
ting," will taste no better than what you
had prepared. Make no difference in your
plans, but seat your visitor with a smile and
easy greeting at your hospitable board;
and he will feel more comfortable and happy
than though you gave him a banquet. You
save temper and trouble, and gain the en-
joyment of giving your friend a real cosy
time. A sensible person knows that farm-
ers do not have six courses upon their table
daily, and that wholesome, hearty fare, with
good nature and hospitable cordiality will
be tintured with a sweet domestic sense,
that is inevitably lost in grand dinners.
Smiles and neatness are sauce for homely
meals.—Golden Rule.

The Rothschilds, the Richest Family in
Europe.
The Paris banking firm of Rothschild
Brothers expired by limitation on the last
day of September. It was reconstituted on
the same day for twenty-five years. Its
capital is fixed at 50,000,000 francs (\$10-
000,000), contributed equally by the three
partners, Mayer Alphonse James de Roth-
schild, 2 Rue Saint Florentin; Gustave Sam-
uel James de Rothschild, 23 Avenue Marigny,
and Edward James de Rothschild, 23
Rue La Fayette.

The Rothschilds, when they received
their patent of nobility, adopted as their
device the words "Industria, integritate, et
labore." More than three-quarters of a cen-
tury have elapsed since they assumed this
 motto, and they have always acted up to it.
Each member of the house not only works
for the common good, but is remarkable for
his personal merit.
The head of the French branch of the
family is the Baron Alphonse de Roth-
schild. He is the financier of the family, and
the faithful continuator of the traditions of
his father, the late Baron James. He is an
 indefatigable worker, far earlier than most
of his clerks, and one of the first to enter
the office. He takes his lunch in the bank
and never leaves it till the doors are closed.
He possesses an intellect at once cool and
luminous; he sees a situation at a glance,
and all the advantages that can be derived
from it. He has not only the temperament
of a financier, but the science of finance. In
Paris he is fond of walking about the
streets, and he may be seen on foot not only
when he leaves the bank, but after dinner,
or after leaving a party. He does not care
for show, and no passer by is attracted by
the splendor of his equipages. In the coun-
try he hunts and shoots, more for the sake
of his health than from any passion for the
chase. His wife, a beauty, with the tem-
perament of an Englishwoman, is a more ar-
dent follower of sport than he, is constant
in her attendance at race meetings, and may
be seen in the Spring mornings, however
late she may have left the ball, galloping in
the Bois. She is a devoted patroness of the
theatre, and is one of the coterie of grandes
elegantes of Parisian high life. But while
associating with them, she never intimates
her luxury of dress or their pretensions to
originality. Her dresses are always simple,
and her jewels never indicate the treasures
of which she is mistress.

Baron Alphonse has three children. The
eldest, Bettina, passed her examens d'insti-
tutrice at the Hotel de Ville, when she was
in her sixteenth year. She is the wife of
her cousin Albert Rothschild of Vienna.
The second daughter, Beatrix, is said to
promise both grace and beauty. The son
is still young.
Baron Gustave looks after the external
relations of the banking house. He is less
cold and reserved than his brother, Al-
phonse, and is a conspicuous member of the
Jockey Club, where he is one of the most
determined players. His wife one day
complained that her husband's losses at the
club amounted in one year to a hundred
thousand crowns. "Be thankful, my dear,"
said the old lady whom she was addressing;
"a passion for the queen of spades will not
disturb the household of a Rothschild." The
Baroness Gustave, like all the other
ladies of the house of Rothschild, is well ac-
quainted with the larger transactions of the
house. The late Emperor only once during
his reign visited the magnificent chateau of
Ferrieres, celebrated now as having been the
King of Prussia's headquarters. He
passed the day there. The male members
of the firm were in attendance to receive
their guest, and the Baroness Gustave had
for that day the signature of the firm.

Baron Edward cares little for the fluctua-
tions of the Bourse. He is a bibliophile en-
rage. The rivalry between him and the
Duke d'Anmale for the possession of rare
volumes has raised the price of all curious or
ancient editions. With such buyers in the
market there is no chance now of the hum-
ble bibliomane finding a treasure among the
bouquins of the Quais. Baron Edward
is not a selfish collector. He supplies means
and encouragement for the publication of
rare editions, and he is a great connoisseur
in bindings. His wife Adelaide was one of
the Prussian Rothschilds.

Charlotte, the sister of these three bro-
thers, was, by a custom not unusual among
Continental Jews, married to her uncle,
Baron Nathaniel. Her eldest son, James,
who is married to another cousin, Therese,
has been called lately to the bar. He has
even held a brief in court and he lost his
case with the best grace in the world. He
is usually regarded as the probable suc-
cessor of his uncle Alphonse, whose indus-
try he shares, and whose teachings he fol-
lows. A younger brother, Arthur, is a
man of generous and lively disposition.
He values his wealth for him and his friends.
He tries his hand at everything. He is an
officer of artillery in the territorial force, a
post obtained only by a severe examina-
tion; he is a passionate hunter and an ar-
dent yachtsman. He has the finest yacht in
France. Two years ago he projected an
expedition to the East, and enrolled as com-
panions of his travels a number of artists.
He has written a "Historie de la Poste," an
excellent monograph, and he has formed a
collection of postage stamps valued at
\$20,000.

The mother of the two Rothschilds just
mentioned, the Baroness Charlotte, and her
mother, the Dowager Baroness James, are
really the greatest figures in the family.
The latter held a considerable place in so-
ciety during the reign of Louis Philippe.
Her grace and tact brought the Faubourg
St. Germain into the salons of the Rue
La Fayette, and opened the door of the most
aristocratic to her children. Her personal
attachment to the Queen Marie Amelie, and
her devotion to the house of Orleans, pre-
vented her from ever coming to terms with

the Court of the Tuilleries under the empire.
She underwent last year an operation for
cataract, and the expressions of sympathy
which she received from all quarters prove
the esteem in which she is held. All the
grand traits of her character are found in
her daughter Charlotte. For fifteen years
she was the devoted nurse of her blind and
paralyzed husband. As a widow she con-
secrated herself to her children. She is a
lover of art, and no mean artist. Some of
her water colors exhibited at the Salon
were much admired, and her house is al-
ways open to the masters of literature and
of art. Like her mother, she is the patron-
ess of innumerable charities well known
to the public. In secret deeds of charity
she is equally indefatigable, and many an
aristocratic family could not hold its posi-
tion in the world if it were not for the ge-
nerosity and discretion of Charlotte Roth-
schild. The Baroness Salomon was early
left a widow, and still wears her weeds.
Her daughter, an only child, is the richest
heiress of the Rothschilds. She has a pas-
sion for horses, and is as skillful an intrepid
coachwoman as the Queen of Belgium.

Baron Adolphe was the head of the house
at Naples. He wound up its affairs and
now lives in Paris, a simple rentier. He is
seen everywhere; in the theatres, the
studios, the fashionable salons, his blonde
beard is always visible. His wife, a par-
ticular friend of the late Queen of the Two
Sicilies, had a salon at Naples which pos-
sessed great political importance. At pre-
sent, her Paris salon in the Rue de Monceau
has an ultra aristocratic air. Like all of
her name, she is nobly generous, and has
established an ophthalmic hospital in the
valley of the Rhone for patients of all re-
ligions.

Only one of the Continental branch of
the family has abandoned the religion of
her ancestors. This is the Duchesse
Alexandrine de Gramont, one of the Frank-
fort Rothschilds. Love proved more pro-
tective than family tradition.

Vice among the New York Women.
They stand up like men and drink liquors
at the courts.

A New York correspondent of the Cin-
cinnati Enquirer has discovered a bar-room
exclusively patronized by ladies, real bona
fide ladies. "It is as respectable as it is
unique. It is in Broadway, close to Steu-
art's great mart and Wallack's Theatre.
The front is resplendent with plate glass,
and the store itself is elegantly fitted up.
One side is devoted to the sale of confec-
tionery. That shows the proprietor's
shrewdness for women probably would not
go in if there was nothing but a bar. The
bar runs along the opposite side, and is
about the same in style as those of the best
cafes, though the marble counter is a little
lower. An immense mirror faces the drink-
ers, and the back bar is adorned with cut
glasses and decanters. Instead of a beer
pump, however, there is a soda fountain.
Piles of lemons, an ornamental lemon
squeezer, group of gingerale bottles, and
pyramids of Tom-and-Jerry cups make a
display as gorgeous as can be found on any
bar in the city. Two bar-tenders, of the
regulation pattern, with their hair and mus-
taches carefully brushed, diamonds glitter-
ing on their polished shirt-fronts, and the
sleeves of their white coats turned up to the
elbows, are constantly on duty. The women
walk up just like little men. The enter-
prise has been under way only a few weeks,
and is already an established success.
Hard liquors are not sold except in mixed
drinks, as in Tom-and-Jerries, on which the
run during the present cold weather is
 brisk. They are made hot and sweet. The
next most popular drink is hot punch, com-
posed of rum, lemon-juice, water and a dash
of brandy. Sometimes seltzer is ordered in
place of the water. Hot coffee, chocolate
and lemonade are sold in very large quanti-
ties. On days of moderate temperature the
call is for cold lemonade, chilled punch, gin-
gerale and soda water. While I was there
yesterday the pop of the ale bottle was mo-
mentary, and the lever of the lemon
squeezer was in almost constant motion.
Women stand three deep in front of the
bar. Two companions drank together, and
each paid for her own dissipation; but, as a
rule, the gentle tipplers gracefully imitated
polite bar-room manners, though they were
given to sipping their beverages slowly, in-
stead of tossing them into their mouths like
so much medicine. I asked one of the bar-
tenders why he did not keep lager beer on
tap, since New York women drink it at
home and in the concert gardens so gener-
ally. He said: "Oh, we want to go slow
at first; don't want to startle our customers
too much. But we'll give 'em beer as soon
as warm weather comes."

Col. W. F. Beasley, of Oxford, N. C.,
has made the lucky bid to furnish the
Postoffice Department with locks and keys
for its through registered mail matter. He
furnishes the locks at two dollars and fifty
cents and the keys at twenty-five cents each.

Memento mori: "Dear me," said
Mrs. Watkins, on hearing of the death of
her friend Mrs. Tompkins, "I feel that I am
very poorly prepared for eternity. I haven't
a single dress fit to be laid out in." And
she at once gave orders to the dress maker
for a new dress.

The Journal of Commerce, of New
York, cautions those who allow telegraph
wires to be fastened to their chimneys and
walls to advise themselves as to the rights
over their real estate which the owners of
the wires may acquire by continuous use.

Two men, pleading guilty to send-
ing lottery circulars through the mails,
were sentenced, in New York, to pay a fine
of \$500 each. That is a good item. It is
time that public sentiment had so banned
this iniquity that no man who has any char-
acter to lose will dare to touch it.