

The Charlotte Democrat

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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One Dollar for six months.
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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 ordinary departments of Surgery.
March 5, 1881

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.,

Tends 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.

BURWELL & WALKER,

Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office adjoining Court House.
Nov. 5, 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 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-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, Syrups, Mackerel, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Glass Seeds, Plows, &c., and 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 dissolved by mutual consent—W. W. Grier having withdrawn. The business of the firm will be settled at the office of J. McLaughlin.
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Nov. 1, 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.

One pound of sugar stirred into fruit after it is cooked and while yet warm, will make the fruit as sweet as two and a quarter pounds added while the fruit is boiling. The reason of this is that sugar boiled with acid will be converted into glucose, and one pound of sugar has as much sweetness as two and a quarter pounds of glucose. Take notice and save your sugar.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county in the matter of J. A. Williams, et al., experts, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte, on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1881, one-half of LOTS No. 1229, 1229 and 1230, in Square No. 128. The property will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. Terms, Cash.
THOS. M. PITTMAN,
Commissioner.
March 4, 1881

N. C. Railroad Stock for Sale.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, M., on Monday the 4th day of April, Twenty Shares of Stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company. Terms, Cash.
M. M. McCAULAY,
Adm'r of Hugh McAulay, deceased.
March 4, 1881

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 Monday, the 14th day of March, 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 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

SEED OATS.

A large lot of very fine WHITE OATS, expressly for seed, just received at
Feb. 25, 1881. J. McLAUGHLIN'S.

Executor'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 present them before the 12th day of February, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JOS. M. WILSON,
Executor.
Feb. 11, 1881

HOSIERY.

Our entire stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy Hosiery will be offered at Cost for the next twenty days, including all the latest styles in Fancy Stripes, Cardinals, Black, Garnet, Gen D'Arme, Seal Brown, Light Blue, Light Pink and Silk Embroidered.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
Feb. 18, 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.

Just Received!

1 CAR LOAD White Corn,
1 " " White Virginia Meal,
1 " " Silver Drip Syrup,
1 " " N. O. Molasses,
1 " " Flour,
1 " " Bacon,
1 " " Choice Apples,
1 " " Vinegar,
1 " " Mott's Genuine Apple Cider,
5 Cases Bananas and 10 Barrels Oranges,
And 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.

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.

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, 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.

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 by all who use it, and his assortment of Cakes is fine.
Wedding Cakes and Cakes for Parties prepared in the best style at short notice.
Give me a trial when you need anything in my line.
C. S. HOLTON.
Jan. 14, 1881.

How to Influence Young Men.

Where are the young men in respect to moral character? It is upon moral character that the welfare of the country depends. Some people think it does not matter what a young man's character is. He may go through a period of worthlessness, they say, and come out all right in the end. There is no worse devil's lie than this. The chances are that what a man is in his youth he will be in his manhood, though it may be in part concealed. What is the character of young men in respect to truth? This life is so feverish, we live at such a high pressure, that to be truthful requires not only self-denial but a close watchfulness. There is no real happiness except in truth; there is no safety except in truth. Next to its honesty, one is subjective, the other is objective. A commerce far and wide, quick methods of trade and the prevalence of gambling surround youth, and it needs not only moral strength, but intellectual vigor, to resist temptation.
Another point is purity—not only in deed, but in thought. A young man should be pure in the matter of industry, temperance and frugality. Another side of the subject is his relations to the unsexed. He has capacity for eternal gain, or eternal loss. There is a tendency in our age toward a disintegration of belief. What once was accepted with the unquestioning faith is now submitted to the crucible of criticism. I am not one of those who believe there is much more infidelity now than in former ages. It is because of unbelief in the Churches that it appears greater. There is great activity of thought. In some quarters there is materialism, and in others the chief doctrinal teachings are questioned.
Where are our young men in respect to faith? Belief in God is necessary. Destroy it and ruin is already set in. Religion is the prime force that holds society together. Break it and catastrophe follows. We should not lose sight of our duty in this regard. There is nothing more powerful than the force of example. There is two gospels; the one that is presented, and another that is lived. Look at our Churches. Do the young men attend? There are several reasons why they do not. The Churches have not done their duty; they are not the social centers they might become. Thousands of young men are in this city without a friend. They often find the Churches cold and forbidding. A rough word or a cold stare may banish them forever. I wish to speak a word of warning in regard to outside societies, such as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Sunday School. They should not encroach upon the Church. If you sacrifice the Church to them, they destroy the efficiency of the Church.—From a Sermon by Dr. Bevan.

The Folly of the Day.

There is a dreadful ambition abroad for being "genteel." We keep up appearance too often at the expense of honesty; and though we may not be rich, yet we must seem to be "respectable," though only in the meanest sense—in mere vulgar show. We have not the courage to go patiently onward in the condition of life which has pleased God to call us; but must need live in some fashionable state, to which we ridiculously please to call ourselves, and all to gratify the vanity of that unsubstantial, genteel world, of which we form a part. There is a constant struggle and pressure for front seats in the social amphitheatre, in the midst of which all noble, self-denying resolve is trodden down, and many fine natures are inevitably crushed to death. What waste, what misery, what bankruptcy, come from all this ambition to dazzle others with the glare of apparent worldly success, we need not describe. The mischievous results show themselves in a thousand ways—in the rank frauds committed by men who dare to be dishonest, but do not dare to seem poor; and in the desperate dashes at fortune, in which the city is not so much for those who fail, as for the hundreds of innocent families who are so often involved in the ruin.—Home Journal.

WILD MEN.

Certainly the orang-outang presents many features strikingly in common with man, and one which Buffon saw and studied is described as being of sweet temper, having the instinct to sit at table and behave himself with perfect propriety. More than one instance is recorded of their having learned to play a few notes on a flute—whence, no doubt, Pan's celebrated pipes—and, although they do not appear ever to have learned to articulate words, Tisson, who dissected one, declared it to possess perfect vocal organs, exactly corresponding to our own. Buffon's account of the creature would seem to indicate that, although he classes him with the apes, he was particularly struck with his human qualities: "He has no tail; his arms, hands, fingers, and nails, are like our own; he always walks erect; he has features very similar to those of man, with ears of the same shape, hair upon head, a beard upon his chin, and skin neither more nor less hairy than man possesses in a state of nature. The inhabitants, therefore, of his country have not hesitated to associate him with the human race under the name of orang-outang, or 'wild man.'" Looking only at his face, one might regard the orang-outang either as the first of apes or the last of men; because, with the exception of a soul, he lacks nothing that we have, and because in body he differs less from man than from the other animals to which the name of ape is given. The observations of early naturalists and travelers exaggerates his peculiarities in many respects, as might, indeed, be expected. In a state of nature he does not build himself houses, as has been asserted, his nest being merely a rude platform of sticks on the lower branches of a tree, covered, in some rare cases, with a few broad leaves for a roof. Although he is capable of appreciating the use of fire, and will warm himself at one which travelers have left, he seems to have no notion of keeping it even by throwing on a log or two. Though he does walk erect on two legs, his favorite method of progression is by his hands from branch to branch of a tree; so that, after all, his resemblance to a man, is, at the best, superficial.—The Saturday Review.

1881. SPRING STOCK. 1881.

We are daily receiving our Spring Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which will be more complete than ever before, and comprises the best brands and latest styles.
Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents', Boys' and Youth's fine Boots and Shoes a specialty.
Lower grades of all goods in our line in variety and all prices.
Full stock of STETSON HATS, and soon to arrive a pretty line Straw Hats, Trunks, Valises and Satchels, all sizes and prices.
Call and see us. PEGRAM & CO.
March 4, 1881.

Call at

J. H. McADEN'S Drug Store
For your Spices. 10 Bags Black Pepper, 5 Bags Allspice, 10 Bags Ginger, 5 Gross Nelson's Gelatine. Also, a full stock of select English Spices, whole and ground.
MERCHANTS will find a full stock of Drugs and Patent Medicines, at
J. H. McADEN'S,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
No. 1, Parks' Building, Tryon Street,
Feb. 4, 1881.

The Farmers' Friend Plow.

At
BURWELL & SPRINGS.

Fraud in Flour.

A sharp fraud, which is just about being fully detected, has been practiced continuously for a year past, and no telling how much longer, upon some of the millers of this county and the general public. Persons have for a long while past been regularly buying up all the flour sacks of certain well known and reputable mills, after the sacks have been emptied, and carrying these off would fill them with indifferent or worthless flour and bring it to market to sell. The sacks bearing the brands of these first-class mills, dealers would buy without hesitation and sell the flour upon the reputation of the Mills. So much flour has thus been returned to merchants as utterly worthless that investigation has been instituted in several instances, and the above facts ascertained. This is the grossest sort of a fraud, and persons practicing it should know that they are indictable for obtaining money under false pretences. Meanwhile it would be well for mill-owners to watch this matter up, as the reputation of some of our mills are being seriously damaged by the practice of which we speak.—Statesville Landmark.

Do We Eat too Much?

The amount of nourishment which a person needs greatly depends on his constitution, state of health, habits, and work. A sedentary man requires less than one whose duties demand the exercise of his muscles, and a brain-worker needs more than an idler. But unquestionably the majority of us take more than we need. Indeed, food and work are distributed most unequally. The man of leisure is also the man of means, and accordingly, fares sumptuously every day; while the laborer toils for eight hours and finds it difficult to get enough to repair the waste of his tissues. Yet a Chinaman or a Bengalee will toil under a tropical sun and find a few pence worth of rice or jowral sufficient to sustain his strength. A Frenchman will not eat half what an Englishman engaged in the same work will demand, and a Spanish laborer, content in ordinary times with a watermelon and a bit of black bread, will toil in the vineyards and grow fat on a dietary of onion porridge and grapes. It is true that Mr Bassy, when building the continental railways, found that one English navy was worth a couple of spare-fed foreigners. But, on the other hand, the British Columbian and California gold-diggers, than whom a more magnificent set of athletes does not exist, live in the remote mountains of the far west mainly on beans flavored with a few cubes of pork. But they also obtain the best of water and purest air, and their outdoor life and active exercise enables them to digest every ounce of their frugal fare. The English soldiers, though better fed than those of any army except the American, do not get one-half the amount of solid nutriment which the idlest of club loungers considers indispensable for his sustenance. An athlete in training is allowed even less food, yet he prospers on the limited fare and prolongs his life by the regimen to which he has been subjected. King Victor Emanuel was a monarch of the most robust physique; yet he only ate one meal per day, and it is manifestly absurd for any man to require three more or less weighty meals and an afternoon cup of tea to support the exertion of walking to the club, riding an hour in the park, writing a note or two, and dancing a couple of miles around a ball-room. The ancients had their "amebstoi," or "sober stones," by which they regulated their indulgence at table. The moderns have not even this. But they have their gout and their lives to warn them, when it is too late, that nature has been overtasked.

Married Women's Property in England.

A bill to amend the acts of Parliament at present regulating the property of married women has been introduced this session by Mr C. B. McLaren, who has explained the principles of his proposed measure at a recent meeting of the Law Amendment Society. It is, unhappily, but two well known that in many instances women with a few hundreds of pounds, or a business or income of their own, are married not for their own sake, but for the sake of the small fortune they may possess; and that, in absence of any settlement before marriage, this becomes the absolute property of the husband, is under his sole control and may be utterly squandered away by him without the power of interference by the wife or her relations. There are but few persons who cannot call to mind cases of this kind which have happened within the circle of their own acquaintance. In the cases of women possessed of ample means this evil is gradually guarded against by a settlement of the property of the wife upon herself and children, which takes the control of her money out of the husband's hand, placing it usually in the custody of trustees for the sole benefit of the wife and her children. The object of Mr McLaren's bill is to carry out this principle in all cases and to give to both husband and wife complete power over his own or her own separate estate. It proceeds on the principle that the laborer should be for the use of both. This naturally is the case in a happy union, but it proceeds still further, and should it be carried into effect it will enforce the enactment that neither party shall be responsible for the acts of the other, and it will cause the property of both husband and wife to be unaffected by the act of marriage, so that in case of domestic differences or separation each party will retain complete power over his or her separate estate. Should this proposed bill be carried into effect, it will necessarily cut both ways. A woman without fortune, marrying a richer man than herself, will have no further claim on his estate in case of difference than a mere charge for subsistence; his riches will remain his and his alone. Strong minded women, able to earn their own living, will perhaps rejoice at the change of law, and those also who have an independence of their own; but there are others, perhaps the majority, who will fare badly when it is found that they have no claim except for mere subsistence on their husband's wealth.—London Queen.

THE CITY OF MEXICO A COMING RESORT.

In 1883 the hobby thing for our fashionables to do will be to take a trip to the City of Mexico, and wander through the marble halls of the palace of the Montezumas. The Mexican capital is one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most delightful cities in the world, and will undoubtedly become a place of resort for Americans, in both Summer and Winter, the climate being simply delicious the year round. The time of the trip will, we suspect, be something less than forty-eight hours.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE MULE—A BOY'S COMPOSITION.

The mule is an animal which was born after Noer built the ark. The rinoseros was in the ark, but there ain't no account of the mule being there, an' I guess he wuzn't, 'cos he would've bruised around in it an' made trouble. Noer landed on Mount Ararat, but if the mule had been in the ark there ain't no telling where Noer would've landed. The chances are he would've been kilt by the mule as a mule don't like to be cooped up, it isn't in his nestor.

Mint and Mintage.

From the Financial Chronicle.
The first money coined by authority of the United States, was copper cents in 1793. A collector of coins will pay \$100 for a cent of that date. Specimens of them are to be seen at the mint in Philadelphia, at the Smithsonian Institution, in the cabinets of several State historical societies, and among the collections of American numismatists. In 1794 silver dollars were coined, and in 1795 gold eagles. Coins of these years are very scarce and are worth phenomenal prices. The mint, by the act of April 2, 1792, was established for the purpose of a National coinage, at Philadelphia, and the law of 1873 established the mint and assay offices, as a bureau of the Treasury department, the bureau of the mint itself being in charge of the Director of the Mint, who is under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, for five years. Admission to either of the four mints of the United States is only by card. The assay offices are at New York, Charlotte, N. C., and Boise City, Idaho. A visit to the Philadelphia mint is an event of interest. The visitor will see gold and silver ingots rolled into strips or ribbons of the proper thickness for the coin to be made, the process requiring ten times for gold and eight times for silver, the strips in the meantime having been softened by an annealing process. After having been straightened and rendered of uniform thickness they are passed through the cutting press, the strips being fed by hand. The gold planchets, weighing just right, are then milled, and after being annealed and cleaned they are ready for the coining press. The pressure upon the die is immense. Every coin is carefully inspected, counted and put up in bags and delivered to the superintendent, the counting being done by a very ingenious process and absolutely preventing any "cheat in the count." The original dies are used simply to strike copies in softened steel. Probably the finest mint work in the world is done in France, where the assaying of gold and silver is done by jewellers, who are obliged by law to have every article stamped before it can be sold.

Effects of Excessive Tea-Drinking.

W. J. Morton, M. D., of New York, gives in the Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease an account of the investigations which he has made on the toxic effects of tea. They were carried on in the cases of five tea-tasters suffering from disease who came under his care, and in observations of his own symptoms during a week in which he subjected himself to special treatment with tea for purposes of experiment. From the whole series of observation he draws the conclusions that—1. With tea, as with any potent drug, there is a proper and an improper dose; 2. In moderation, tea is a mental and bodily stimulant of a most agreeable nature, followed by no harmful reaction. It produces contentment of mind, allays hunger and bodily weariness, and increases the disposition and the capacity for work; 3. Taken immoderately, it leads to a very serious group of symptoms, such as headache, vertigo, heat and flushings of body, ringing in the ears, mental dullness and confusion, tremulousness, nervousness, sleeplessness, apprehension of evil, exhaustion of mind and body, with disinclination to mental and physical exertion, increased and irregular action of the heart, increased respiration. Each of the above symptoms is produced by tea taken in immoderate quantities, irrespective of dyspepsia, or hypochondria, or hyperemia; 4. Immoderate tea-drinking, continued for a considerable time, with great certainty produces dyspepsia; 5. The immediate mental symptoms produced by tea are not to be attributed to dyspepsia; 6. Tea retards the waste or retrograde metamorphosis of tissue, and thereby reduces the demand for food. It also diminishes the amount of urine secreted; 7. Many of the symptoms of immoderate tea-drinking are such as may occur without suspicion of tea being their cause, and we find many people taking tea to relieve the discomfort which its abuse is producing.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Mother's Home.

The most perfect home I ever saw was in a little house, into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. Six hundred dollars served for a year's living of a father, a mother was a creator of home, and her relations with her children were the most beautiful I have ever seen. Even a dull and common-place man was lifted up and enabled to do work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created. Every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the key-note of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or the clover leaf, which, in spite of her housework, she always found time to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the essay or story she had on hand to be read or discussed in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She always has been and always will be my ideal of a mother, a wife. If to her quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite tact had been added the appliances of wealth and the enlargement of wider culture, hers would have been absolutely the ideal home. As it was, it is the best I have ever seen. It has been more than twenty years since I crossed its threshold. I do not know whether she is living or not. But as I see her after house in which fathers, mothers, and children are dragging out their lives in a hapazard alteration of listless routine and unpleasant collision, I always think with a sigh of that little cottage by the sea-shore, and the woman who was the "light thereof" and I find in the face of many women and children, as plainly written and as sad to see as in the newspaper columns of "Personals"—"Wanted—a Home."

In New York they have coffee

houses where laborers can go and heat up their dinners, keep warm, and get a good cup of steaming coffee for four cents. Above the restaurants are a suite of rooms entirely devoted to the public's use, but chiefly intended for all the patrons of the restaurant. One room is for chess, checkers, and dominoes; another is for reading and is provided with all the city and many newspapers given by Hoe & Co., the press makers, besides a library of good books. Smoking is allowed, and a piano is provided for the entertainments given once a week by friends of the enterprise. The prices charged for food are lower than the cheapest of restaurants, but as no more than four or five per centum is wanted on the capital, the food is excellent in quality and well cooked. There are two of these houses already established since last June, and others will be organized just as soon as good sites can be found. These institutions are practical temperance lectures. They will do more good than a hundred orators pronouncing condemnations about the money spent in the purchase of ten cent drinks.

The Governors of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee united in nominating Gen. Wade Hampton as a suitable orator for the Southern States of the "Old Thirteen" and Tennessee, at the celebration of the Cowpens Centennial. Gen Hampton accepts the appointment with peculiar gratifications, appreciating the honor conferred upon him most highly.

An old man rapidly acquired \$30,000 worth of property at McGregor, Iowa. Feeling that he would soon die, he wrote letters to his relatives in the East, soliciting aid to carry him through a hard Winter. The only response was from a niece, who sent him \$50 from her earnings as a school teacher, and to her he has left his entire estate.

We learn that Dr. A. J. Shankle,

formerly of Albemarle, Stanly county, N. C., dropped dead at his home, on day last week.— Salisbury Watchman.