

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—\$2.00, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1881.

TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1475.

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.
"Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C.,
as second class postal matter," according to 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.
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, 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.,
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.

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,
Flour, Macaroni, Soap, Starch, Meal, Lard, Hams,
Sugar, 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 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 & Co.
Nov. 1, 1880.

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.

The next United States Court to be held here will have before it a large number of cases. The District attorney, James E. Boyde, Esq., has between 40 and 50 civil suits to be brought before it, as well as several similar cases before the same Court to be held at Statesville—both of which are next month. These cases are brought for taxes and penalties under the Revenue laws.—Greensboro North State.

The ruling of Lt. Governor Robinson, President of the Senate, upon the Durham county bill, has attracted great attention, caused great surprise and excited great indignation. It may by its author be regarded as a "cute trick," but it is one calculated to enhance his reputation or place him any nearer the gubernatorial Chair.—Oxford Free Lance.

Sweet Potatoes for Planting.
I have a fine variety of Early Yam Sweet Potatoes, for planting purposes, which will be sold low to farmers.
J. M. DAVIS,
Near Charlotte, N. C.
March 11, 1881.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county in the matter of J. A. Williams, et al., ex parte, 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. 1528, 1529 and 1530, in Square No. 186. The property will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. Terms, Cash.
THOS. M. PITTMAN,
5w 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. McAULAY,
Adm'x of Hugh McAulay, deceased.
March 4, 1881 5w

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, 1882, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Feb. 11, 1881 6w JOS. M. WILSON, Executor.

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
17 Murray Street, New York.
Invite orders for School, Miscellaneous and Standard Books, and for all kinds of 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. State and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb. 18, 1881.

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', Childrens', Gents', Boys' and Youths' 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.

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 Superior White Lead, at
J. H. McADEN'S,
Feb. 4, 1881. Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

AT MRS. QUERY'S.
Large additions to the stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Wear, Cloaks, Ladies' Underwear and Childrens' 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 Childrens' 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.
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.

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.

Legal Advertising.
The Bill to provide for publishing certain legal advertisements in the newspapers is now a law. The Pittsboro Record gives the following synopsis of it:

Section 1 provides that notices of every sale of real estate made by order of any Court, or under execution, must be published once a week for four weeks in a newspaper of the county (if there be any) where the sale is made. This includes sales by Sheriffs for debt or taxes, by Administrators and Executors, and sales made under foreclosure of mortgages, and for partition. The law applies only to sales of real estate, and not to personal property.

Section 2 directs that all Administrators' and Executors' notices to creditors shall be published once a week for four weeks. By reference to sections 45 and 53 of chapter 45 of Battle's Revision, it will be seen that every Administrator and Executor, within twenty days after qualifying as such, must notify all persons having claims against the estate to present the same within one year; and if any creditor does not present his claim within the year then the Executor or Administrator shall not be chargeable for any assets that he may have paid on other debts that were duly presented, or on legacies or distributive shares. Of course then, if a creditor was to be debarred from collecting his claim unless presented within the time required by the Executor or Administrator's notice, the greatest possible publicity should be given to such notice, and yet heretofore these notices were legal if posted "at three public places in the county."

Section 3 compels County Commissioners to publish in a newspaper of their county (if any there be) their annual statement, showing the items of income from every source and the disbursements on every account. A law was passed in 1868 compelling this to be done once a week for four weeks, and this was amended in 1874 leaving it discretionary with the Commissioners. Accordingly, if Commissioners had squandered the public funds and did not wish the people to know it, they would not publish their statement; and on the other hand if they wished to publish it, they had to do so once a week for four weeks, and the cost thereof was not limited. The new law is a compromise between these two extremes, for while it compels publication, it is only one time and the price is limited to an insignificant amount.

Section 4 directs the publication of the annual report of the Finance Committee of the county. Every tax-payer is interested in knowing the condition of his county's finances, and the simple posting of the statement at the Court House door is ridiculous, and is not seen by one in every hundred of the people.

The bill provides that the cost of these publications shall not exceed a certain sum, and the prices fixed are extremely low. We are satisfied that the passage of the bill will work no injury to the papers of the State, and will be of great benefit to the people of the State, and we are gratified at the success of our efforts in aiding its passage.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—During the four years of Hayes' Administration the decrease of the public debt is reported to have been \$208,824,730.27, and of the annual interest \$17,557,708. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is \$1,879,956,412.77. Available cash in the Treasury \$160,662,882.20. Gold coin and silver coin in the Treasury \$173,098,253.01. Bullion and gold bullion \$84,108,826.08.

During four years the Hayes administration received \$1,192,551,107.24 from all sources. Its expenditures were \$900,755,606.93.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
Farmers desiring to secure
LISTER'S AMMONIATED
Dissolved Bone Fertilizer,
Which gave entire satisfaction to all who used it last season, will please call early at my office and leave their orders.
JOHN VAN LINDINGHAM,
Sanders & Blackwood's Building,
East College Street, Charlotte, N. C.
March 11, 1881.

FERTILIZERS.
Ettivan Acid Phosphate, Ettivan Guano and the Standard Guano.
We have the above brands in store and to arrive. Send in your orders.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
March 11, 1881.

OUR SPRING STOCK
Is now coming in daily, and by the 15th of March will be complete. It will be unusually large and attractive. We have a nice line of
Clothing, Shoes and Hats.
A large Stock of
DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
PANT GOODS, SHIRTINGS & SHEETINGS.
Drive up to our front door, get out and come in, and make our house your headquarters when you visit the City.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
March 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.

Unpleasant Incident.
The Washington Sunday Chronicle gives the following incident (in high life) which occurred at the Inauguration Ball on the evening of the 4th of March:

"While a boozey 'cabby' was curled up inside his hack dreaming pleasantly of another hot drink when he reached the Avenue with his passengers, he was awakened by the door being pulled suddenly open and a hand jerking at his coat in a quick, imperative manner. 'Wake up! wake up, for God's sake!' said a startled voice that in a calmer moment would have been silvery sweet. 'Come with me and I'll give you twenty dollars.' The dazed driver of the vehicle raised his weary head and his eyes fell upon a beautiful face, frightened blue eyes, and trembling lips—a glorious woman, who was all excitement. 'My name is— You know me. You took my husband and myself to —,' mentioning a grand party that occurred recently. 'Now he is here with another woman—oh, heaven! that I should have to say it! Let me get in the carriage. I will send one of the officers to tell him that a man is waiting to see him for a moment out here. When he comes to the door of the hack I'll make him get in and then you drive off.'"

In vain the driver expostulated and said that he was engaged to stay there and get his party. The poor jealous woman would not take no for an answer, and the sight of a crisp new bank note so excited the avaricious desires of the hackman that he complied, and drove the wife who had followed her husband as near the main door as he could get. She got out and hurriedly spoke to a man in attendance. In a moment he was gone, and ere long he returned with a gentleman, who made his way to the carriage where his "gentleman friend" was supposed to be awaiting him. There were some hasty excited words; the man denied and expostulated, but she would not be reasoned with. He returned, and a few minutes later came out with his overcoat and hat. He got in that carriage and was whirled away up toward the northwestern section of the city via Sixth street. A noted and charming lobbyist was minus her escort, and how she got home from the ball this chronicle saitheth not.

[Such is "high life" in Washington city.]

To the Press of the State.
It is known that I have been appointed to prepare a history of journalism in North Carolina, to be read before the Press Association, in Winston, in June next. I appeal to the editors in the State and to the friends of the press to assist me in this work. I would be obliged to friends in all parts of the State to prepare and forward to me, by the 15th of next month, sketches of the press in their various localities, beginning with the first papers issued in said localities. Also, notices of the editors, especially those who have died. In 1812 no newspapers were published west of Raleigh. My recollection of the State press dates as far back as 1830. The venerable Edward J. Hale, Philo White and John H. Wheeler have kindly promised their aid, which will be invaluable. I have interesting papers of the Gales family, which will help me much. I would be obliged to Leonard E. Thompson of Lincoln, C. N. B. Evans of Milton, Judge Howard of Edgecombe, and to friends in Edenton, Washington, Newbern, Wilmington, Halifax, Goldsboro, Wadesboro, Fayetteville, Oxford, and, indeed, all the cities and towns in the State, for recollections of the press. Also, to the editors of the State for one copy each of their papers published at this time, sent to my address, Raleigh.

I wish also to give a history of the religious and periodical press of the State. Information as to this department of our literature will be thankfully received.
W. W. HOLDEN.
Raleigh, March 7, 1881.

Washington Items.
Mr Blaine, whose whole career has been of the bully, feeding on sensations and making opportunities for personal display, will doubtless turn over a new leaf in the State Department. He will have our foreign affairs conducted aggressively, rather than by diplomacy, and will keep himself well advertised by means of continual snarls and broils. By such a course he will render himself the most conspicuous figure in the whole Union, and be ready to step from the State Department into the Presidential chair. He did not leave the minority side of the Senate for nothing, and he will manage so that his measures and his policy will be the topics of political conversation during the next four years.

It is asserted with much positiveness that William E. Chandler will be appointed Solicitor General, in the place of S. F. Phillips, of North Carolina, who was appointed in 1872. The office of Solicitor General is next to that of Attorney General, the most important in the Department of Justice.

Among the nominees made by Hayes which failed of confirmation, the names of Silas A. Sharp, postmaster at Statesville; Geo. B. Everett, collector of the fifth district; G. H. Gilmer, postmaster at Richmond, and Stanley Matthews, Judge of the Supreme Court. These places will have to be filled by President Garfield.

It is not unlikely that New Mexico will before long, demand admission into the Union as a State. The Territory has of late advanced very rapidly in American population, and the extension of the great railroad systems is opening up for industrious work large tracts hitherto inaccessible.

The result of the Ischia earthquake is 2,000 houses damaged and 200 people lost in seven seconds, which is rather worse than the havoc of an ordinary battle. The cause of the earthquake is ascribed to a sudden sinking of the earth in consequence of corrosive action of mineral springs.

Income and Expenses.
In the absence of any subject of more general interest, we deem it not inappropriate to throw out some suggestion to our young men which may prove not entirely uninteresting and may be the means of doing much good. As the Visitor claims to be versatile in his character, we hold that it is our duty occasionally to venture upon the order of advice.

That there is too much useless expenditure among our young men is undoubtedly true, and the remedy can only be found in serious, sober reflection. It is a fact beyond question, and one which a great many elderly persons stand ready to prove, that the foundation of a man's wealth must be substantially laid between the ages of 21 and 35, or else his mature manhood will overtake him in a critical financial condition. Every cent saved, or well and judiciously invested between these years, accumulate as a sinking fund from which he can draw at his ease during the declining period of his life. If a young man just entering upon life will but use sufficient self denial, the journey would be comparatively a pleasant one. One great drawback however to our young men is thoughtlessness. Money is spent without due consideration. Cigars are smoked to excess, without reflecting that an ordinary and moderate smoker will in ten or twelve years, puff through his lungs a nice little homestead for a considerable family. Places of entertainment are too often visited, at which not only money is uselessly expended, but at which habits of extravagance and recklessness are formed. Between the ages referred to thousands of little items are numbered among expenses which on reflection, at maturity will cause intense regret.

If the young men of the country could but realize the necessity of living strictly within their income, for at least a few years, an immense load of care would be lifted from their after life. The season of youth is the appropriate time to sow the seed which will render old age comfortable. If a young man squanders his substance, he can only expect an after life of trouble and toil. We are not of those who advocate undue restriction upon amusement for our young. We think on the contrary, that in the spring time of life, the blessing of innocent amusement can be best enjoyed. But we also believe that much useless expenditure is incurred by over indulgence. Sums, trifling in themselves, are often thrown away without any serious reflection upon the subject. A plain arithmetical calculation will surprise any young man, when the cost of even three cigars a day and the interest accrued thereon is calculated for the period of ten or fifteen years.

A Man is Born a Man.

We do not mean by this that a man is born in full vigor of manhood; but those elements which make a man must be born in the child. Education can do much to develop what is in a man, but it cannot create anything. A boy without brains cannot have them by going to school all his life; but he has a limited amount, as every one who is not a born idiot has, going to school will improve and expand what he has, if they are backed by a good will. We often see men who are not naturally brilliant, making their mark in the world. This is owing to the fact that they have a strong will that will enable them to apply themselves with a determination to overcome their deficiencies, while those with a more brilliant intellect, not feeling the need of constant application, trust too much to their own talents, and do not seek the aid they may derive from the study of books. The men of strong wills are the men that rule the world, and this must be born in a man. However much their success may be owing to culture, unless they have it to cultivate they cannot acquire it. Upon this fact we think Beecher based his remark, "The way to hell is paved with good resolutions."

Men who think they have force of will enough to carry out their good intentions, form numerous resolutions to reform their habits; but when the temptation comes, they find that they are lacking in that essential element—the will. The will is the sovereign of the human being; it controls the actions, and to a great measure, the feelings, though sometimes in great excitement the feeling rules the hour; but in ordinary times the will is the master. Therefore we ought to cultivate that little will we have, since by constant exercising our various elements are strengthened.

A man whose passions rules his will, may be compared to a general who is governed by his subordinates, and no man can be said to be a man unless he has his passion subject to his will.

CHAPEL HILL NOTES.—Our correspondent at the University says: "Owing to the continued illness of Dr. Simonds, Dr. T. W. Harris, of the medical department, will have charge of his classes during the remainder of the year. We regret to announce that Mrs. Spencer has decided to leave Chapel Hill. She will leave in a few days for Washington city. Her departure inflicts an irreparable loss upon both social and literary circles of Chapel Hill.—Raleigh Observer.

TRUE.—An intelligent writer has said that "it is not what we earn but what we save which makes us rich; it is not what we eat but what we digest which makes us strong; it is not what we read but that which we remember that makes us learned; it is not what we intend but what we do that makes us useful; it is not a few faint wishes but a life-long struggle that makes us valiant and successful."

Canals and Ship-Railway.

There are three proposed routes to connect the Atlantic side with the Pacific side. One is the Panama route. The French engineer, De Lesseps, has this in hand. The third is the Tehuantepec route. This last is the one selected by Capt. James B. Eads for the construction of a ship-railway. The first is to be a canal like the celebrated Suez Canal, which was constructed by De Lesseps. The third route is much shorter than either of the other routes. In fact, it is some 1,250 miles shorter on one side, and nearly 1,000 miles on the other—making it really some 2,200 miles shorter between New York and San Francisco by this route than by the Panama. Capt. Eads, in an interesting and long paper in the March number of the North American Review, says:

"Many persons will be surprised to learn that the isthmus which connects North and South America is as long as the distance between New York city and the mouth of the Sabine river in Texas."
He says further:
"A steamship from Norfolk or Charleston must travel fifteen hundred miles further to reach her destination than she would if she should cross the Mexican Isthmus. The cargo which leaves San Francisco for Europe must run the length of the whole Isthmus, and thus be delayed six or seven days more than it would be if it crossed at Tehuantepec."

He says it will require six days to pass through the Nicaraguan Canal, as it will be twice the length of the Suez Canal, which requires two days, and will have sundry locks requiring extra time. As to the Panama route, still farther South, it would require but one day, as the canal would be but forty-five miles long and without locks. He says by this route the immense commerce of the world seeking a passage to the Orient or to California would have to travel 2,200 miles farther than by the proposed Mexican or Tehuantepec route. In other words a ship from New Orleans to San Francisco by the Panama route would have to go as much farther by the Mexican route as it is from New York city to the Eastern boundary of Oregon. This is for steamships. He says the distance is very much greater for sailing vessels, that are mainly used in commerce, owing to the Northeast trade-winds and the calms of the Caribbean Sea.

Capt. Eads discusses at length the advantages offered by the shorter route in time of war, but we will not enter upon this part of the subject. The Mexican route would be preferred by every one, he says, if a canal were practicable. But such is not the fact, hence he proposes a ship-railway, and discusses elaborately the question of its feasibility. His argument appears cogent and satisfactory to show that such a railway can be constructed and used with the utmost success. In these views he is sustained by many men who have considered the matter thoroughly.

The bill before Congress to aid in the construction of this ship-railway failed in the Senate. The company asked of Congress to guarantee six per cent dividends on \$50,000,000 for fifteen years. The total capital of the company is \$73,000,000. The law was not to take effect until the practicability of the plan had been established. It was proposed that ten miles of the road should be first built and fully tested by transporting a ship and cargo ten miles at six miles an hour, and then replacing her in the water again without injury to her or to the railway or the terminal works. Even with this success only \$5,000,000 was attached. As each additional ten miles was completed and tested in the same way a corresponding guarantee was asked for. The United States was to be granted certain important privileges in war and in peace. Mexico has offered the right of way and to give this country the right to control tolls, &c.

Many of the first engineers of the world have expressed unreserved confidence in the practicability of the scheme, whilst none have given an adverse opinion publicly. Capt. Eads did wonders in the jetties he constructed at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in the face of ridicule and opposition. He is an engineer of great resource and ability, and he believes fully in the Tehuantepec route. He shows what immense traffic would seek this route naturally and necessarily. We hope that the ship-railway will be constructed, and if the United States cannot or will not take a hand in the great work that capitalists will shoulder the risks and have it built at the earliest day. It will require but half the time that it will require to construct the Panama Canal, and the cost is very much less.—Wilmington Star.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.—It is now said that by next autumn the English sparrows, those feathered nuisances, will be so numerous as to drive away the most of other birds. They are most pugnacious and plucky of all birds, except perhaps the "king bird" or bee martin. The last are the incarnation of pluck, and may be able to give the sparrows a all they wish in the way of fighting. The sparrows multiply with wonderful rapidity. They go everywhere, being afraid of nothing. If they make their stay here long, we may prepare ourselves to bid farewell to the mocking birds.

[The English sparrow will be found to be the greatest nuisance this section ever had to encounter, especially in the cities and towns.]

The effect of allowing husband and wife to testify for or against each other may be illustrated by the following incident: Judge Pardee of New Haven, has just sent a man to prison for thirty days, because, when his wife was about to testify against him, he shook his head at her. The saying will hereafter be, "a wink is as good as a nod to a blind mare."