

The Charlotte Democrat

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

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DR. A. W. ALEXANDER, Dentist, Office over L. R. Wriston & Co.'s Drug Store.

Notice of Dissolution. The firm of J. McLaughlin & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

William W. Seaton was a printer boy at Raleigh and worked in the office of the first Joseph Gales.

SHERIFF'S SALES. I will sell for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 6th day of June, 1881.

Also, one House and Lot in the city of Charlotte, situated on Church street, adjoining the property of J. M. Kendrick.

M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff. May 6, 1881.

Sale of Valuable CITY LOTS. In pursuance of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte.

F. S. DEWOLFE, Commissioner. April 29, 1881.

PUBLIC SALE. Ellwood vs. McDonald; Special Proceedings. By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, the undersigned will sell at the Court House door in the City of Charlotte.

A. BURWELL, W. W. FLEMING, Commissioners. April 29, 1881.

Mortgage Sale. By virtue of a Mortgage executed to me on the 12th of March, 1872, by J. C. Eagle and wife and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds in Book 16, page 275.

PUBLIC SALE. L. R. Simpson and wife, N. W. Wallace, et al., vs. Viola V. Wallace, by her guardian, Josiah Asbury. Special Proceeding for Partition.

CHAS. H. DULS, W. W. FLEMING, Commissioners. April 22, 1881.

Attachment Notice. State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County. Fanny Hurd vs. Jefferson Hurd, Attachment.

HARDWARE. BREM & McDOWELL, (Successors to Walter Brem, Agent.) Have a full and new stock of Hardware for the Wholesale and Retail trade.

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

Jan. 14, 1881. His Bread is considered superior by all who use it, and his assortment of Cakes is fine.

The Nuisance of Ancestry. In novels the introduction of ancestry is absolutely intolerable. When I see that hateful chapter headed, "Retrospective," I pass over to the other side, like the Levite, only quicker.

What a nuisance is ancestry in our social life! It cannot, unhappily, be done away with as a fact, but surely it need not be a topic. How often have I been asked by some fair neighbor at a dinner party, "Is that Mr. Jones opposite one of the Joneses of Bedfordshire?"

A well-known wit was once in company with one of the Cavendishes, who had lately been to America, and was recounting his experience. "These Republican people have such funny names," he said; "I met there a man of the name of Birdseye."

What business shall I follow? "What business shall I follow?" is the question every young man and boy asks himself; "How shall I make a living?"

BULK MEATS. A lot of D. S. SHOULDERS just received at J. McLAUGHLIN'S. May 6, 1881.

OUR COUNTERS. Are now laden with new and fresh Goods in greater variety and the choicest selection than we have ever offered to the trade.

Plain and Lace Bunting. A very handsome assortment of WHITE GOODS, Embracing all grades, from Domestic Pique to the finest French and Persian Lawns.

Parasols and Silk Umbrellas. Something new in Table Linen Sets, Eru Lace Curtains—new and popular. Some beautiful SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

Just Received. At C. S. HOLTON'S Confectionery and Grocery Store, a lot of Florida ORANGES.

Kerosene Oil. 150 Barrels Extra No. 1 Kerosene Oil at lowest market prices. April 15, 1881. WILSON & BURWELL.

Liver Medicine. Dr. M. A. Simmon's Vegetable Liver Medicine. April 15, 1881. WILSON & BURWELL.

250 BARRELS C. WEST'S KERSENE OIL for Wholesale Trade. 240 Dozen Toilet Soap, fine English and American, Toilet and Laundry Soap.

Judge Martin. "H." writing from New York to the Fayetteville Examiner, thus speaks of a prominent man who once lived in North Carolina:

"The World revives an old mandate about Judge Francis Xavier Martin of New Orleans, as related by Judah P. Benjamin, the great lawyer, Senator, Confederate Secretary of State, and now Queen's Counsel in London. Speaking of lawyer's fees, Mr. Benjamin said that the Louisiana Constitution of 1845 was initiated solely to get rid of Chief Justice Felix Xavier Martin, who was then nearly eighty-five years old, and who bade fair to live to be a penurious and half-witted centenarian.

Judge Martin was a native of France, but had resided in Newbern, N. C., for many years at the close of the last and beginning of the present century. He was Editor of a paper there and author and printer of Martin's Revisal and other law books of value at that period.

How shall I make a living? "What business shall I follow?" is the question every young man and boy asks himself; "How shall I make a living?" and the best answer is "By learning some useful trade."

The Northern Slave-Owners. The Richmond Dispatch is in good time with some facts concerning New England and slavery. It shows (says the Wilmington Star) that many of the rich people of that section inherited wealth that was obtained from the slave-trade.

Another of these useful Americans was Robert Fulton. Almost every one travels on steamboats or crosses the ferries; but how few remember who it was that first made the steamboat a common thing. Robert Fulton was its real inventor.

RIGHT.—Every man in Virginia is required to pay his capitation tax to enable him to vote at any election.

Ever Widening Fields. The electric light will be productive of industrial and social results little dreamed of now.

A missionary writes: "We have been traveling through our field and getting acquainted with the Chinese work. The past year I have had many opportunities of seeing the women and their homes. I am greatly interested and moved by their pitiable condition. I wish I could help you to an acquaintance with them, and so enlist your sympathies, and your prayers, and your assistance. As you know, women are at a discount in China. If she escapes death at birth it is only to meet neglect, injustice, disrespect and cruelty. She has no happy childhood; she begins to carry the burdens of life long before we know what sorrow is. Among all other people feet are considered decidedly useful members of the body; not so among the Chinese.

At the age of six or eight years the mothers begin the compressing of their daughter's feet. Day by day the feet are carefully watched, that the bandages may not be loosened, and they are never left off, day nor night. At regular intervals the bandages are drawn tighter, so as gradually to reduce the size of the foot. When it is brought down to a fashionable size, the bandages have to be retained through life for a support. Small feet constitute beauty.

Last Summer, we met for the first time, the little daughter of one of our native Christian helpers. She is nine years old, and as bright a little girl as we have seen in China. Her parents were quite willing, even anxious, that she should learn to read; so much in earnest were they that several times they asked us to take her home and teach her. After considering the matter, we told them we would take her for a number of years, clothe and educate her, provided they would unbind her feet. "O we could not do this!" they said, "she could then walk, and she would not be thought respectable. Then too she is betrothed, and her husband's family would not allow her feet to be unbound."

This same little girl, who, with her mother, is now living on our compound, was last Saturday told she must take a bath. These people have strong antipathy to water. To make sure the bath should be no mere pretense, I went into the room to superintend. I was quite surprised to find her in the tub with the bandages still on her feet. They were soon taken off—and what a sight met my eyes! How my heart ached to cry out against the mother for so cruelly deforming her child!

HOME-MADE CANDY.—All children are fond of candy, and if pure a moderate amount is not injurious. In these days of adulteration, that made at home is safest to give them. It is a simple matter to make chocolate caramels; all that is needed is one cup of sweet milk, one cup of molasses, half a cup of sugar, half a cup of grated chocolate, a piece of butter the size of a walnut; stir constantly and let it boil until it is thick; then turn it on to buttered plates; when it begins to stiffen, mark it in squares, so that it will break readily when cold. Coconut caramels are made of two cups of grated coconut, one cup of sugar, two tablespoonsful of flour, the whites of three eggs beaten stiff; bake on a buttered paper in a quick oven.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.—The latest statistics show 41,678,000 school children in the world, so far as the census takers were enabled to ascertain. These have about 1,000,000 teachers. First in proportion to population comes the United States, with 9,373,195 pupils and 271,144 teachers. Both here and in France the school children form one-fifth of the population. Prussia, with 4,007,726 pupils and 57,936 teachers, takes the third place. Next come England and Wales, where, as in Prussia, school children are one-sixth of the population. Austria then files into line. In Japan there are 2,162,962 school children, but the total population is not known.

The electric light will be productive of industrial and social results little dreamed of now. These results may even be political and moral in their scope. It is impossible to forecast the consequences of great inventions and discoveries. One of the most significant changes resultant from the electric light is already apparent. It is destined to double the working capacity of all kinds of manufacturing establishments. Every factory which is hived pushed to fill orders can turn night into day by means of the electric light. That light shows color truly; and is therefore essential for night work in all factories where a nice discrimination of tints is necessary. Its intensity enables the artisan to perform delicate work which would be impossible by the light of gas or oil. As the electric light throws out no appreciable heat—the whole electric force being converted into light—one of the common objections to working by gas-light in close rooms is obviated. Another objection also removed is the vitiation of the air by gas or any other illuminating agent save electricity. The immediate result in economy is remarkable. It is the universal testimony of factory owners who have introduced the electric light that it makes a direct saving of money. The same steam power which drives the other machinery also impels the dynamo-electric engine. The cost in additional fuel and interest on money invested in the lighting apparatus amounts to less per year—some say one-half—than the expense of supplying a far inferior light with gas. This is especially true in cities where consumers are charged two or three times the fair price by gas companies—as in New York. But even if the electric light cost more than the highest priced gas, it would still be profitable for other reasons given to use the former in factories and workshops to catch up with arrears of orders. Manufacturers are thus enabled to utilize in full their large capital invested in plant. This must remain idle for more than a half of every twenty-four hours for the lack of proper lighting facilities. But with the aid of the electric light the machinery can be kept in motion continuously. It is only necessary to employ shifts of workmen—three sets going on duty at eight hour intervals. The electric light companies cannot fill orders now pouring in on them from manufacturers who have discovered the enormous advantage of running their works day and night in busy times. Specious theorists may croak over the possible risks of over production. But we have firm faith in the self-adjusting and regulating power of manufacturing interests. There is no danger that mankind will be injured by any politico-economic effects likely to flow from the introduction of the electric light in help of the world's work. Like every other advance of science it may be trusted to benefit mankind in ways not suspected at first and slowly developing themselves. But we are not too bold even now to predict that one effect of the electric light will be to double the production in factories where poor lights have hitherto been the chief hindrance to night work.

All that is confidently prophesied of the electric light is not stranger than what has come to pass in a few years from another brilliant invention. When Henry Bessemer hit on the process of turning iron into steel by the use of common air in a cupola furnace, the importance of his discovery was not denied by scientific men. But nobody—not even the inventor—dared to hope that in a few years the relations of steel to iron would be completely reversed, that the former, because cheaper, in the long run, would supplant the latter in uses which iron had hitherto monopolized. Steel now takes the place of iron on the railways of the world—thereby promoting economy and the safety of travelers. It is now also beginning to elbow out iron as the material for steamships. Experience which has proved its superior qualities for railways will probably teach the same lesson on the seas. And the revolution now in progress will not stop when all the navies are made of steel instead of iron. The future has in store still other important fields for this substitution—all beneficial to man, let us hope. It is in this spirit that we would hail the electric light and every other secret of nature wrested from her grasp and made servicable to the human race.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The pins used in this country are made by 14 factories, somewhat scattered as to locality, but chiefly in New England. Their annual production for several years past has been about 7,000,000,000 pins. This number has not varied much for some years, the demand remaining about the same.

A fellow fished a rich old gentleman out of a mill-pond and refused the offer of twenty-five cents from the rescued miser. "Oh! that's too much!" exclaimed he; "tain't worth it!" and he landed back twenty-one cents [saying, calmly, as he pocketed four cents: "That's about right."