

The Charlotte Democrat

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 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 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, 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.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
March 18, 1881

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-makers 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 guaranteed.
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 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.

John VanLandingham,
Cotton Buyer and General Commission Merchant
In Sanders & Blackwood's Building,
North College St., Charlotte, N. C.
March 26, 1880.

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON UNITED STATES.
—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times
says "that the sun never sets on the posses-
sions of the United States. When the sun
is about expiring on the confines of Behring's
Sea it is already beaming brightly in Maine,
and in the Eastern part of that State is an
hour high. From the farthest Eastern point
of our country, at Eastport, Me., to the far-
thest of the Aleutian Isles, the distance is
197 degrees of longitude, or seventeen more
than half way around the globe."

NOTICE
Sheriff's Sale.
I will sell for cash at the Court House door in
the city of Charlotte, on Monday, the 4th of July,
1881, to satisfy Executions in my hands for debts
and State and County Taxes, the following de-
scribed Tract of Land and City Lot, to-wit:
One Tract of Land in Charlotte Township ad-
joining the Lands of James P. Irwin, W. R. Myers,
H. L. Creighton and others, known as the property
of Wm. F. Davidson.
One House and Lot in the city of Charlotte
adjoining the property of Miss Sarah Davidson, A.
B. Schenck and others, known as the property of
S. A. Chambers.
M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
June 3, 1881.

King's Mountain Gold Mine
FOR SALE.
By virtue of a Deed in Trust executed by the
King's Mountain Mining Company to me on the
25th day of November, 1879, which Deed is re-
corded in the office of the Register of Deeds of
Gaston county, N. C., Mortgage Book 2, page 419
to 422 inclusive, I will sell at public auction for
cash, at the King's Mountain Gold Mine in said
county, on Saturday, July 23, 1881, all those valua-
ble Tracts of Land lying in Gaston and Cleveland
counties on the head waters of Crowder's and
King's Creeks, containing about 400 acres of land
and known as the "King's Mountain Gold Mine"
—for a full description of the same see the record
of said deed; together with all the Mines, Shafts,
Buildings, Hillside Engines, Pumps, Machinery,
Tools, Wagons, Carts, Horses, Mules, and other
property connected with and used thereon.
A. G. CURTIN, Trustee.
R. W. SANDIFER, Attorney, Dallas, N. C.
June 3, 1881.

FOR SALE,
Valuable Real Estate.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, made in the matter of Walter
Bren and T. L. Alexander as Executors of Thos.
H. Bren, deceased, against the heirs at law of the
said Thos. H. Bren, I will expose for sale, at public
auction, at the Court House door in the city of
Charlotte, on Tuesday the 5th day of July, 1881,
that valuable Real Estate situated in the city of
Charlotte, N. C., and described as follows: The
BROOK STORE-HOUSE AND LOT now occu-
pied by H. Morris & Bros., situated on Trade
Street, and adjoining the property of Mrs. M. A.
Osborne, C. Dowd and others.
Terms made known on day of sale.
T. L. ALEXANDER,
Commissioner.
May 27, 1881.

Western N. C. Railroad.
NOTICE.
The Private Stockholders in the old Western
North Carolina Railroad Company are hereby not-
ified that \$212,500 worth of stock in the new West-
ern N. C. Railroad Company has been set aside and
reserved for them, in accordance with the pro-
visions of Section 8 of the Act of the 28th of
March, 1880, and that the same will be issued to
them on presentation of their certificates to the
Secretary and Treasurer at Salisbury, N. C., as soon
as the same are passed on by the Committee ap-
pointed to examine and report upon them.
A. B. ANDREWS, President.
Salisbury, N. C., June 2, 1881.

VANCE & BAILEY,
Attorneys and Counselors,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the Supreme Court of the United
States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal
Courts, and Counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus,
Union, Gaston, Rowan and Davidson.
Office, two doors East of Independence
Square.
June 3, 1881.

SPARKLING
CATAWBA SPRINGS,
CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.,
Near the Western N. C. Railroad.
Opened on the 20th of May for visitors. White
and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate. Best Medicinal
Mineral Waters in the State.
Good accommodations, Baths and all the
amenities usually found at first class watering
places.
Terms moderate. Address
Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT,
Proprietor.
May 20, 1881.

HARDWARE.
BREM & McDOWELL,
(Successors to Walter Brem, Agent.)
Have a full and new stock of Hardware for
Wholesale and Retail trade and invite an inspection
before purchasing elsewhere. Corner Trade and
Tryon Streets, Charlotte.
Oct. 8, 1880.

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

Oils! Oils!!
Machine, Engine, Straits, Lard, Kerosene, Safety
and Lined Oils, for sale in quantities to suit cus-
tomers. Ask for prices.
May 20, '81. L. R. WRISTON & CO.

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,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
Feb. 4, 1880.

TRY PERRY'S
Crystal Ice Cream.
The finest ever introduced in this section. Sup-
plied to families at the rate of
TWO DOLLARS PER GALLON.
Together with
Strawberries and Cream.
Special orders must be handed in the day before
the Cream is wanted.
May 30, 1881.

Oats! Oats!!
600 BUSHELS OF OATS!
May 18, '81. SPRINGS & BURWELL'S.

Useless Studies.
The other day a young girl of our ac-
quaintance, who is pursuing a select course
of study in one of the collegiate institutions
of the city, was examining the printed cur-
riculum with reference to deciding what
study she should take up the next term.
While consulting about the matter, she
read over a list of text-books on science,
language, literature and mathematics, when
suddenly she exclaimed: "I'll tell you what
I would like to study—I would like to study
medicine. I don't mean that I want to be
a physician and practice, but only to know
what to do at home if anybody is sick or
anything happens. I am sure that it would
be more useful to me than"—and she turned
to the prescribed course of study—"than
spherical trigonometry and navigation."
What is the use of my studying navigation?
But we can't run for the doctor every time
anybody sneezes or coughs, and I would
like to know what to do for any one who is
a little sick." Here is a matter concerning
which young women need some simple but
careful instruction. But who gives them
any? As daughters in the family, they can
repeat the duties of the Grecian and Roman
wives, work out an intricate problem in al-
gebra, and give the technical names of all
the bones in the body; but if the baby
brother left in their charge burns his hand
or is seized with croup, how many of them
know the best thing to do while waiting for
the doctor? And when, as wives and
mothers, the duties of life increase, how
many of them have any practical knowl-
edge which will help them to meet calmly
and intelligently the everyday experience
of accidents and illness which are inevitable
in every family?—*Harper's Bazar.*

One of the largest and most fash-
ionable dressmaking establishments in Ber-
lin does not grieve in a singular way.
The proprietor, instead of destroying his
old order books, sold them with penny-wise
economy to the nearest grocer, who used
the paper for wrapping up his sales. Thus
the most personal notes and embarrassing
statements concerning the wealthy and
noble ladies of Berlin society have become
public gossip. One of the grocer's patrons
receives with his sugar, the assurance that
the Princess A. measures thirty-seven
inches round the waist. Another package
contains the startling announcement that
the Countess N. requires her dresses padded
in front, and the Baroness L. insists that
all her dresses shall set off a fine arm. One
poor countess is written down as "exacting,
stingy, and bad-tempered, but a large pur-
chaser, and so must be handled with velvet
gloves," and so on through the list. Sev-
eral ladies are recorded as adept at "mak-
ing over" dresses that pass for new, while
numberless little personal vanities are ruth-
lessly expressed to the laughter of a much-
amused public.

See here said a fault-finding hus-
band, we must have things arranged in this
house so that we shall know just where
everything is kept. With all my heart,
sweetly answered his wife, and let us begin
with your late hours. I should dearly like
to know where they are kept. He let things
run as usual.

A little girl who was sent to the
pasture to drive home the cows, fell and
was severely scratched and bruised. On
returning home she was asked if she cried
when she fell. "Why, no," she replied,
"what would have been the use? There
was nobody to hear me."

JAS. P. IRWIN,
AT THE OLD POST-OFFICE STAND,
Near the Court House,
Offers to the public, at lowest prices, a fine stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries,
Including various grades of Flour, Sugar and
Molasses, Corn Meal, Bacon and Hams. A fine selection
of Teas, Coffees and Spices.
Choice Soda Biscuits and Family Crackers.
Canned Goods, Jellies, Pickles, &c., &c.
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.
Just received choice Buckwheat Flour.
Just received, finest quality of Oatmeal. Also,
10 pound Kits of best Mackerel.
Also, Bran, Mill Feed, Corn and Peas always on
hand.

NOTICE.
The Rudisill Gold Mine having been leased to
Messrs. J. D. STEWARD and EDWARD Mc-
DOWELL, the undersigned deem it proper, as on
the occasion of the former lease, to give notice to
the public that no one is authorized to contract
debts on account of the Rudisill Gold Mining Com-
pany, and that no debts contracted in the name of
or on account of that Company will be valid unless
specially authorized by the undersigned.
R. M. MILLER, President.
JAMES H. CARSON, Treasurer.
J. W. WADSWORTH, Share Holder.
Charlotte, N. C., June 3, 1881.

Attention Farmers!
Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and
examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed
Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style
adjustable Iron Foot Plows, a great improve-
ment on those sold in this market last season.
We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Cleve-
land Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Hoe
Screws, Grass Rops, &c., which we can and will
sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can
possibly afford to make them.
Jan. 1, 1881. KYLE & HAMMOND.

CRYSTAL ICE CREAM.
The finest ever introduced in this section. Sup-
plied to families at the rate of
TWO DOLLARS PER GALLON.
Together with
Strawberries and Cream.
Special orders must be handed in the day before
the Cream is wanted.
May 30, 1881.

Oats! Oats!!
600 BUSHELS OF OATS!
May 18, '81. SPRINGS & BURWELL'S.

A Volcano in Western North Carolina
in 1812.
From an old file of the Raleigh Register
of 1812, the following letter is found ad-
dressed to the Editor, Joseph Gales, giving
an account of a Volcano that burst out of
one of the Mountains in Western North
Carolina:
BURKE COUNTY, N. C., Jan. 10, 1812.

I herewith communicate to you a brief
account of the cause of those dreadful
shocks which have lately shaken these
mountains to their base, whose foundations
were laid when the Almighty Architect
first reduced chaos to order.
On the morning of the 16th ultimo, a
great smoke was seen to issue from the top
of "Spear's Mountain," which is detached
from that range that extends from the
Blue Ridge to Swannanoa River, and ends
some miles below its junction with the
French Broad. The great noise that was
heard through the day and continued smoke
left no doubt but that it was a volcano that
had burst forth during the earthquake. The
mountain is conical and insulated; its base
is washed on the west side by French
Broad River, on the east side it is separated
by a narrow valley, overhung in some
places by large rocks, from that ridge
called French Broad Mountains; their bare
rocks, stunted vegetation and arid surface
show that they long have felt that sub-
terranean fire which probably gave heat to
the Warm Springs, and has at last burst
out with such dreadful fury. It still con-
tinues to burn with great violence, and
throws off lava, scorias, ashes, calcined
stones and vitrified matter, in great quan-
ties and with the most tremendous noise.
The quantity of lava discharged at the
beginning of the eruption was immense; it
ran down the mountain in a stream of
liquid fire for more than three-quarters of a
mile, and has formed a dam across French
Broad River so high as to overflow about
two hundred acres of prime bottom land, to
the great injury of the owners.

In the night time the ignited stones, cin-
ders, &c., which are thrown two or three
hundred feet in the air, present a grand ap-
pearance, and have a great resemblance to
artificial fire works, such as rockets, &c.
During the day a column of whitish smoke
issues from the crater; at night it has a
flame-like appearance, and where it has
been driven with the wind has whitened
the small dwarf pines which had taken root
in the barren soil of this and the neighbor-
ing mountains; their bark and leaves are
incrustated with; yellowish powder, which
has an acrid taste and a strong sulphuric
smell. No person has had courage suffi-
cient to approach the crater, but those who
were acquainted with the top of the moun-
tain before the eruption say that it was un-
even and very rocky. The crater appears
(judging by the smoke) to be twenty yards
in diameter, and is growing larger. Yester-
day a large mass fell in, with a greater
noise than the loudest artillery; it shook
the country round, and was echoed from
the mountains and valleys. The lava, when
cold, has the appearance of vitrified basalt.
The stone on the mountain is hard and
coarse-grained, with an uneven concoidal
fracture, but no appearance of basalt. The
scoriae are sonorous, have a ferruginous ap-
pearance and show strong magnetic attrac-
tion.

Notwithstanding the terror which seized
me on viewing this awful sight, I could not
help smiling at the credulous simplicity of
the people who inhabit the mountains. They
view it with as much awe and terror as
the children of Israel did Mount Sinai.
Some say the end of time is arrived, and
think the crater is the mouth of the "bot-
tomless pit." The fantastic appearance of
the electric fluid, which is seen darting in
various shapes through the smoke after
night, by the help of fancy they transform
into spirits, devils, &c. These wild ideas
have been increased by the declarations of
a preacher, who calls upon them to repent,
not in the language of Jonah, "yet forty
days," &c., but saying: "Behold the place
of punishment for the wicked!"
In a few days I shall go and take another
view of this Western Etna. It is hoped that
it will draw the attention of some
geologist or man of science, who will be
able to give a correct description of it. I
have seen but two pieces of pumice stone.

A Mother's Love.
There is no love on earth that so partakes
of the selfishness, the unfeelingness and
coldness of the divine love as a true
mother's love for her children. Treasure it
while it is with you as your great earthly
blessing, and it will indeed prove to be your
comforter now and your strengthener here-
after. Do not let her hands fall to her side
in utter weariness while you are idle; do not
let her eyes grow heavy and dim with over-
exertion, or from the unshared sadness or
weight of life's cares and trials; do not let
her hands grow hard and worn while yours
are soft and white, but incapable; do not
be ashamed to help her; be ashamed, rather,
not to help her. She, doubtless, will be
willing to spare you, but do not be willing
to be spared; do not allow her strength and
life to be consumed that you may live in
ease, in pleasure, and—fruitlessly.

QUININE FROM COAL TAR.—The New
York Commercial Bulletin, says: "There
is considerable interest taken in trade cir-
cles, over the report that Messrs. William
Pickard & Kuttroff, of 98 Liberty street,
have applied for a patent for a process to
manufacture sulphate of quinine from coal
tar. It is stated that the firm have been
interested with a chemist to accomplish this
for several years, with favorable results.
Of course, if quinine can be manufactured
from coal tar, the fact will revolutionize a
very large and prosperous trade."

The Cigarette Vice.
From the Philadelphia Times.
No one who has a nose needs to be told
that cigarette smoking is the most offensive
form yet invented for the consumption of
tobacco. There is something not alto-
gether unpleasant even to delicate olfac-
tories about the fragrance of a choice Ha-
vana cigar.
The cigarette smoker, and he is generally
a boy, pollutes the air wherever he moves
with acquiescence of all nastiness and
smells. He is a public nuisance. Whether
he is smoking or not you can smell him.
The sickening odor seems to and in many
cases actually does exude from every pore
in his enervated and listless body. In the
opera, the theatre, the church and in the
street his baleful presence makes itself
known often before he is seen. The vice is
of very rapid growth. The habit is con-
fined almost exclusively to boys and young
men, and the victim can be readily detected
not only by the nauseating odor which
hangs about him like a deadly miasma, but
by his sunken eyes, hollow cheeks, every
shade of color, except a sickly yellow, has
departed; by his puny limbs, flat chest,
stooping shoulders and languid gait. The
efforts of the confirmed cigarette-smoker is
generally confined to lounging around the
streets, where he can be seen by the dozen
at any hour of the day on any corner suck-
ing away at the nasty little rolls, drawing
the smoke with a sort of gasp down the air
passages of the lungs and forcing it out
through the nose, and so absorbing nicot-
ine and emphysematic oil of paper and
transforming himself into a walking ac-
cumulation of filthy smells. There is a
possibility that if a young man or boy ad-
dicted to this habit knew how he was
blighting his future life he would stop it.
Of the effects of the habit upon the eye,
Dr. Samuel D. Risley, who is noted as a
specialist in eye affections said: "I have
had two patients within a week who have
been made blind by smoking. The eyes
generally suffer the most, but not the eyes
only. I consider cigarette smoking a very
great evil and have to stop boys constantly
from doing it. I can smoke a cigar occa-
sionally, but a cigarette gives me a pain
across the temples. I have heard others
complain of the same symptom."

The Gates of Jerusalem.
Speaking of the gates of Jerusalem, a
correspondent of the Baltimore American
says: "Tradition mentions several that are
not now to be found, such as the Old Gate,
Ephraim's Gate, the Valley Gate, the Prison
Gate, the Fish Gate and others. At pre-
sent there are but four that can be opened,
although four others are distinctly seen
walled up. The gates now open are those
of Jaffa, of Damascus, of St. Stephen and
of David—one in each of the four walls. The
Jaffa gate is northwest of Mount Zion, and
is the usual entrance for pilgrims from
Christian lands. It is composed of tall
towers or buttresses, evidently of great
strength, and easily defended against an-
cient modes of warfare. The gates proper
consist of two large folding-doors, in one of
which is a wicket called "The Needle's
Eye," which is just large enough to admit
a camel without any load on its back,
whence came, I suppose, the scriptural
sage about the difficulty of a camel going
through the eye of a needle. I asked what
significance the natives attached to this,
and was gravely told that, inasmuch as a
camel cannot possibly pass through it while
carrying any portion of a load, similarly a
rich man cannot pass through the wicket
of the heavenly Jerusalem until he has en-
tirely unloaded himself of his riches and his
other earthly burdens.
The three other gates are of similar con-
struction, with turrets. But they are all
wonderfully striking to the eye, in their
quaint and now useless ponderousness, al-
beit conveying a profound impression of the
ancient strength of the city, and of the dif-
ficulty of its capture by Moslem or Crusad-
er. Nowadays one or two of our big guns
would very easily effect a breach in a few
minutes.
A remarkable case of voluntary
atonement is reported from Hanover.
About five years ago Mrs. Thormehlen,
the wife of a Hamburg merchant, was, on
her confession, tried before a jury for hav-
ing poisoned her husband. Although
firmly adhering to her confession during
the trial, the jury acquitted her on account
of certain signs of mental excitement plainly
manifest in her behavior, as well as for
lack of positive evidence. She was released
after a preliminary imprisonment of eight
months, and left Hamburg to live with
some of her relatives residing at Hanover.
At this latter city she died recently, after
having made a circumstantial declaration
to the clergyman who visited her during
her illness, that she had voluntarily taken the
poison of the crime upon herself in order to
avenge her husband from the odium of his
having committed suicide, thereby making
atonement for what she had considered
her guilt in not having been a faithful help-
mate to him in his business and family
troubles.
An old lawyer was giving his ad-
vice to his son, who was just entering upon
the practice of his father's profession. "My
son," said the counsellor; "if you have a
case where the law is clearly on your side,
but justice seems against you, urge upon
the Court and jury the vast importance of
sustaining the law. If on the other hand,
you are in doubt about the law, but if your
client's case is founded in justice, insist on
the necessity of doing justice, though the
Heavens fall." "But," asked the son,
"how shall I manage a case where both
law and justice are dead against me?"
"In that case, my son, talk round it, talk
round it!"

Some Possible Suggestions.
What will we do with it?—Quite a
large number of North Carolina young men
graduate this year at our several colleges
and the University. They have what is
termed a collegiate education, and the
question arises what will they do with it?
Collegiate graduates, for the most part,
appear to think that because they have re-
ceived a diploma, or a degree, they are
thereby separated from the great mass of
mankind whose start in life has not been so
fortunate. They regard themselves in
some measure as set apart for purely intel-
lectual labor. It is said that a large major-
ity study law, some follow the ministry,
others try medicine, some become journal-
ists, while but very few knuckle down to
the ordinary business pursuits of life. We
lately said that the study of the law would
prove no detriment, but of service to a
young man, no matter what occupation he
might afterwards follow; but beyond that
we do not recommend it. Success at the bar
brings only evanescent fame—and but little
profit. Among the changes wrought
by the war at the South, is the potent fact
that life to the college graduate is a much
more serious business than it formerly was.
In other days there was but little hardship
in life, but little difficulty in procuring an
easy, if not handsome living for one's fam-
ily. Now the reverse is true. Work, hard
work, is essential, and if one proposes to
gain a competence and make a name for
himself, he must have for his motto, action,
action, action. We are no worshipping of
entails. We believe that unusual wealth
entails cares and burdens hardly less on-
erous than extreme poverty. Not only is
the middle way safest, but it is the happiest.
But apprehensions of inordinate gains are
remote, and we may safely urge our new
graduates to so use their education as to
make money. Turn it to practical account.
If they possess advantages over those citi-
zens who have entered the great world not
so well equipped, let them use those ad-
vantages to achieve greater success in busi-
ness. A collegiate education is a fine
thing, but like many other good things, it
amounts to but little if not properly used.
In itself it is only preparation for higher
literary pursuits, and unless studies are
kept up after graduation, only half of its
real worth will be enjoyed. Nor will con-
tinued study interfere with any vocation in
life, no matter what it may be. Many of
the busiest of men would be famous for
their literary work were they not more ce-
lebrated for their achievements in business
affairs. This is so at the South, still more
so at the North, and yet more observable
in England and on the continent. So we
recommend that our new graduates will
not in any contingency divest themselves
of their literary preparation as a useless en-
cumbrance. Let them rather seek to per-
fect themselves by self-culture, no matter
what occupation they may choose. And
as to that, while the field is large, we shall
hope that not a few will determine to de-
vote themselves to industrial and manufac-
turing enterprises. The South—North
Carolina particularly—is now on the verge
of a new era. This section is to become
within the present generation the seat of
large manufacturing interests. That busi-
ness is very inviting. It is common ex-
perience that one makes money—gains
wealth—only by having something to sell.
If he manufactures the article he offers, so
much the better, but there is no surer road
to competency and fortune than by selling
commodities which other people need.
Nor should any one be deterred from such
a pursuit because it is not so highly es-
teemed as a professional career. What it
lacks in glamour and splendor, it makes up
in substantial excellence or reputation.
We can call over a hundred men of busi-
ness who stand as high, not only in their
particular communities, but in the State at
large, as any of the other sons of Carolina
whose names are more frequently upon the
public lips. Recently a gentleman of dis-
tinction prepared for our columns a brief
sketch of the life of Edwin M. Holt of Ala-
bama, and we commend it to the careful
perusal of our graduates and would make
his career their pattern and example. In
other walks of life they may make more
fame, but will hardly reach superior excel-
lence; they may obtain still greater wealth,
but will hardly retain a conscience so void
of offense before man and the Creator; they
may pursue a more splendid career, but
when in the serene and yellow leaf will
hardly be able to contemplate with such
serenity and satisfaction the vicissitudes of
a long and eventful life, exerting so salutary
an influence upon the action of fellow-
men.—*Raleigh Observer.*

The men who leave their native
State and go West because their level and
once-productive lands are grown up with
briers and broom-sedge because of their
laziness, would, going on in the same way,
turn any garden into a desert in two gen-
erations. They will learn a lesson or two
when they strike the wave of untamed en-
ergy rolling in upon the mighty West.
Let them go. They are of no use where
they are now.
Some of the seaside hotels, not satis-
fied with prohibiting Hebrews, propose to
banish the children as well. At the Cliff
House, at Tarrytown, N. Y., the sign con-
spicuously declares, "Adults only will be
entertained." Several other hotels in the
vicinity have made similar announcements,
and a general warfare against children
seems to have begun by the hotel men.
"Aunt Emily."—Why, Nellie, don't
you know it is unkind to catch hold of your
sister and pull her hair?" Nellie (who
doesn't see it)—Well, auntie, I saw you
holding cousin Frank round the neck quite
tightly yesterday, when mamma was out,
and pulling his hair, and he didn't say any-
thing."

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