

# The Charlotte Democrat.

THE  
President of the  
Board of  
Directors

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

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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 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 determines  
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, 1878.

**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

**A. BURWELL,** P. D. WALKER.  
**BURWELL & WALKER,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
Office adjoining Court House.  
Nov. 5, 1880.

**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,  
Syrups, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams,  
Flour, Glass 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.

**Tongue, Eyes and Ears.**  
A RHYME SIX HUNDRED YEARS OLD.  
Guard, my child, thy tongue,  
That it speak no wrong;  
Let no evil word pass o'er it;  
Set the watch of truth before it.  
That it speak no wrong.  
Guard, my child, thy tongue.  
Guard, my child, thine eyes;  
Prying is not wise;  
Let them look on what is right;  
From all evil turn their sight;  
Prying is not wise.  
Guard, my child, thine ears;  
Wicked words will sear.  
Let no evil word come in  
That would cause the soul to sin.  
Wicked words will sear.  
Guard, my child, thine ear.  
Ear and eye and tongue,  
Guard while thou art young;  
For, alas! these busy three  
Can unruly members be.  
Guard, while thou art young,  
Ear and eye and tongue.

**WANTED,**  
A Lady to teach Primary School at Davidson  
College, N. C. Reference required.  
Apply to  
W. P. WILLIAMS,  
W. A. MOCK, or  
J. D. BROWN.  
July 1, 1881.

**Z. B. YANCEY,** W. H. BAILEY.  
**VANCE & BAILEY,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors,  
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

**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 Plow Stocks, a great improve-  
ment on those sold in this market last season.  
Jan. 1, 1881.

**Medical Notice.**  
From this day I offer to prescribe, free of charge,  
for such persons as will come to my residence, in  
the Fox Row of buildings, from 4 to 6 o'clock, P.  
M., using Electricity when needed.  
R. VAMPILL, M. D.,  
Physician and Electrician.  
Charlotte, July 1, 1881

**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,  
Corns 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.

**Deep Rock**  
Mineral Water, from the Spring at Oswego, New  
York, on draught at  
Dr. T. C. SMITH'S  
Drug Store.  
July 1, 1881.

**Ginger Ale**  
On draught and in bottles, at  
Dr. T. C. SMITH'S  
Drug Store.  
July 1, 1881.

**CONFECTIONERIES, GROCERIES, &c.**  
**Cakes and Bread.**  
C. S. HOLTON, at the Rising Sun Store, opposite  
the Market, at the 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.  
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.  
L. R. WRISTON & CO.  
May 20, '81.

**Stick Gum,**  
For catching flies, sold by the bottle. You can  
make your own fly paper. Cheap and sure to catch  
them. In daily use at  
Dr. T. C. SMITH'S  
Drug Store.  
July 1, 1881.

**Hydrolin,**  
(Hydrated Oil) the great English remedy for debility.  
For sale by  
June 24, 1881.  
WILSON & BURWELL.

**NOTICE.**  
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.  
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the  
North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in  
Goldboro on Thursday, July 14th, 1881. Stock-  
holders desiring to attend can get passes for them-  
selves and immediate members of their families by  
making application to me, stating to what station  
they wish them sent. Application should be made  
at an early day, as the passes have to be procured  
from the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.  
P. B. RUFFIN, Secretary.  
80-3w

**The One Day's Rest.**  
Of course I do not mean that a man will  
not produce more in a week by working  
seven days than by working six days.  
But I very much doubt whether, at the  
end of the year, he will generally have pro-  
duced more by working seven days a week,  
than by working six days a week; and I  
firmly believe that at the end of twenty  
years he will have produced less by work-  
ing seven days a week than by working six  
days a week. The natural difference be-  
tween Campania and Spitzbergen is trifling  
when compared with the difference be-  
tween a country inhabited by men of full  
bodily and mental vigor, and a country in-  
habited by men sunk in bodily and mental  
decrepitude. Therefore it is that we are  
not poorer, but richer, because we have  
through many ages rested from our labor  
one day in seven. That day is not lost.  
While industry is suspended, while the  
plough lies in the furrow, while the ex-  
change is silent, while no smoke ascends  
from the factory, a process is going on  
quite as important to the wealth of the na-  
tion as any process which is performed on  
more busy days. Man, the machine of  
machines—the machine compared with  
which all the contrivances of the Watts  
and Arkwrights are worthless—is repairing  
and winding up, so that he returns to his  
labor on the Monday with clearer intellect,  
with livelier spirits, with renewed corporeal  
vigor.—*Macaulay.*

**Bad Manners.**  
It is bad manners, and it shows a lack of  
sense, to talk in a loud tone of voice, in a  
public conveyance, about one's purely per-  
sonal affairs. On a street car, or on a rail-  
way train the passengers are often called to  
hear some person—who might otherwise pass  
for a well-bred gentleman or lady—tell  
of his or her doings of the day, and plans  
for the future, in tones that penetrate to  
every portion of the conveyance, and must  
be listened to. Private and household  
matters are shouted into all ears. Facts  
that might be given with propriety to  
an intimate acquaintance, but which the  
public have no business with, are brui-  
ted abroad; and commonly more or less  
gossip is included which ought not to have  
been given anywhere. This is bad man-  
ners, in that it forces the speaker unpleas-  
antly on the attention of the other passen-  
gers, and practically monopolizes the list-  
ening powers of all; also, in that it makes  
public much that an inbred modesty would  
shrink from disclosing to every ear. And  
it argues a lack of sense, according to the  
proverb that "one sees water there, in a  
bottle, the more noise it makes in coming  
out."—*S. S. Times.*

**Medical Notice.**  
A French aristocrat, who was one  
day passing along the boulevard, was ap-  
proached by a little beggar who asked pitifully:  
"Give me a penny, please, only one penny;  
I haven't had any dinner."  
"Nor have I," murmured the aristocrat.  
"Well, then, make it two cents and we'll  
go and dine together."

**Rubber Belting.**  
A complete Stock of Rubber Belting, Rubber  
and Hemp Packing. Also, all sizes and kinds of Rope  
at bottom prices.  
KYLE & HAMMOND.  
Nov. 1, 1880.

**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.

**"Foster" Kid Gloves,**  
(Patented June 18th, 1878.)  
The finest, most convenient and best fitting Glove  
sold. A full line just received. Every pair war-  
ranted.  
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.  
March 11, 1881.

**AT RIGLER'S  
Candies—Both Plain and Fancy.**  
We claim that we have as good if not better than  
you will find elsewhere, and at prices as low if not  
lower than you can buy the same in the city.  
**FRUITS,**  
Nuts, Raisins, Citron and Currants, and Seedless  
Raisins for your Christmas Cakes.  
The best assortment of Plain and Fancy Crackers  
ever brought to the city.  
**CANNED GOODS** of all descriptions.  
Here is the place to buy your **CAKES AND  
BREAD**, as we make a specialty of Cakes, Candy  
and see us.  
Respectfully,  
D. M. RIGLER.

**A. A. GASTON,**  
DEALER IN  
**Stoves, Tin-Ware  
And House Furnishing Goods,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
He keeps the largest stock of Stoves and Tin-  
ware ever offered in this market. \$100 reward  
will be paid to any party that ever sold a larger  
or heavier Stove than the "Barley Sheaf." I have sold  
the "Barley Sheaf" for eleven years.  
Call at my Store under Central Hotel building,  
and examine my stock.  
**Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware** manufactured to  
order, and all Repairing promptly executed.  
A. A. GASTON.  
Feb. 1, 1878.

**Past and Present.**  
There is a good deal of harmless prattle  
about the superior health, the strength, and  
the wisdom of our great-grandfathers and  
great-grandmothers. It is a common thing  
to hear old people talking about the "good  
old times and the higher mental and phys-  
ical ability of those who lived long ago."  
While we have great respect for the old  
folks, living and dead, we must not shut  
our eyes to the reality. The truth is that  
people live longer now than ever they did.  
The medical profession knows more now  
than ever it did; and we could put into  
the field to-day a bigger army of centenari-  
ans than our grandfathers could in the  
good old days when they were young.  
Moreover, old people now are much more  
vigorous than the old people of times past.  
Our people are growing larger and stronger.  
It is not so very many years since the  
American woman was a slight, delicate  
creature; now she is tall and portly. The  
number of singularly tall and well propor-  
tioned young men and women to be seen in  
the streets of any city to-day is an onion  
the old fellows who remember the boys and  
girls of forty or fifty years ago. Some  
persons imagine that this increase in size  
is confined to the children of our foreignborn  
citizens; but this is a great mistake, for  
the increased growth is general. Certainly  
the mixture of races may have something  
to do with it, but, whatever be the cause,  
it is a fact plainly to be seen by any ob-  
server.

The greatest known feats of physical  
strength and endurance are recorded to the  
credit of the young men of this age; and  
indeed it is hardly too much to assert that  
the greatest runners, the greatest walkers,  
the greatest jumpers, the greatest swim-  
mers, the greatest oarsmen, the greatest  
weight lifters, the greatest gymnasts, the  
greatest boxers, the greatest fencers, and  
the heaviest men that ever lived are among  
the living to-day. There seems to be a  
universal increase in the growth of hu-  
manity. The height, the best measure-  
ment, and the weight of the soldiers of the  
immense armies of Europe of the present  
time are at least as great as they were  
among the picked men of much smaller Eu-  
ropean armies of fifty years past, clearly  
showing that the average man of to-day is  
as big and as strong as the "picked man of  
long ago." The facts stare us in the face  
that the grown up sons and daughters of  
the old people of this country are as a rule  
bigger and stronger than their fathers and  
mothers were. An ordinary sized English-  
man finds considerable difficulty in squeez-  
ing between the arms of a Norman conqueror  
of his country; but what could one of our  
Western farmers do with it? Certainly he  
could pick it up and look at it, but that is all.

We have great respect for the memory  
of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers  
as well as for our grandmothers and great-  
grandmothers, but we cannot afford to de-  
lude ourselves with ideas and notions that  
facts and figures set aside. People are in-  
clined to overestimate the measure of wis-  
dom and ability of the grand old fellows of  
days gone by. It is an amiable fault but  
still a fault; because the truth is not so—  
*Raleigh Visitor.*

**The Washington Monument.**  
A correspondent of the Goldboro Mes-  
senger says that the Monument which is  
now being erected to the memory of Gen.  
Washington at Washington City is now  
200 feet in height. It has grown thirty  
feet in stature since the work began in the  
Spring. It is hoped that forty-five feet will  
be added between this time and the suspen-  
sion of operations for cold weather. The  
stones are precisely two feet thick, but of  
unequal lengths. There is now in New  
York a stone intended for the monument—  
the present of the King of Siam. When  
the work of inscription is completed, the  
marble will be forwarded. The monument  
is to be, when completed, 550 feet in height.  
It will be far taller and more imposing than  
the Bunker Hill monument, near Boston, or  
the fine Washington monument in Mt. Ver-  
non Square, Baltimore. Indeed, it will be  
higher than either the Pyramids of Cheops,  
in Egypt, the great church and dome of St.  
Peter's, Rome, or St. Paul's, London, or the  
newly completed but venerable Cathedral  
of Cologne—higher than any other struc-  
ture which commemorates the labor, the  
patience, the aspiration of man. It is now  
the one object in Washington which can be  
seen from every portion of the city and  
from a great distance beyond. To stand at  
its base and look up the irregular surface of  
the mighty shaft, one feels that its altitude  
is already enough. Double its present  
stature and then add one-eighth of the same;  
surely the stupendous mass will some day  
—oh, no, the architect pronounces it safe  
for ages. And yet its location is not very  
far from the low margin of the river.

**Why Persons Snore.**  
Dr. Lewis H. Sayre, of Fifth avenue, was  
asked why people snore.  
"Because they don't shut their mouths,"  
he said.  
"What is snoring?"  
"Well, it's common enough," said Dr.  
Sayre, "and in an off-hand fashion he ex-  
plained that snoring is a noise made in the  
posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossae  
during the moments of inspiration.  
"When a man is fatigued," he said, "and  
his self-control is unusually relaxed in sleep,  
he is apt to let his lower jaw drop down.  
No man was ever seen or heard to snore  
with his mouth shut. The moral is obvious.  
The soft palate flaps like a sheet in the  
wind, and the near neighbors of the snoring  
sleepers are correspondingly disturbed. The  
Indians never snore. They think it a dis-  
grace. An Indian believes that if he snores  
when he is young he will grow up to be  
even less handsome at maturity than nature  
originally intended. His vanity, therefore,  
is enough to make a savage sleep in a pro-  
per position."

A well known physician whose practice  
has been largely in cases of affection of the  
respiratory system, was asked whether  
snoring is a disease.  
"Not so much a disease as a bad habit,"  
he said; "but I am frequently called upon  
to prescribe for its cure."  
"Can it be cured?"  
"Easily."  
"Why do elderly or corpulent people com-  
monly snore?"  
"Because their systems are generally  
more relaxed in sleep, and their mouths  
then fall open. Any one will be likely to  
snore if he sleeps with his mouth open, and  
no one will if he shuts it."  
"How can the habit be cured?"  
"First, you must give a person a chance  
to breathe through the nose, and then make  
him do so. If there is any obstruction in  
the nasal passage, that must be removed  
by treatment. Then if a snorer can't keep  
his mouth shut by force of will his lower  
jaw is sometimes employed in bad cases of  
snoring. A skull cap worn upon the head  
serves to hold a system of straps under the  
chin, and keep the mouth shut until the  
patient can form a habit of sleeping on his  
side, or with his head sufficiently elevated  
to hold his jaw."

"It is an easy matter to hold one's jaw  
when asleep."  
"Hardly more so than when awake."  
"Why is snoring, then, so common if it is  
so easily cured?"  
"Because carnal troubles are so com-  
mon, which prevent free inspiration through  
the nostrils. In sleeping cars and in hotels  
one frequently hears the resonant snore, be-  
cause people in those places usually go to  
sleep tired out. An old doctor used to ad-  
vocate sleeping on the face to guard against  
the possibility of snoring."

The receipts of the cereal crops of  
the United States, as made up by the cen-  
sus, show that the production of wheat, rye,  
oats, corn, buckwheat and barley for the  
year 1880 was 2,714,602,881 bushels, against  
1,887,295,523 in 1870, and 1,229,039,618 in  
1860, showing an increase of 96 per cent in  
the last decade. The wheat crop in 1880  
was 459,591,105 bushels, and of corn 1,773-  
108,578. North Carolina produced in 1880,  
38,080,355 bushels; in 1870, 24,909,900;  
and in 1860, 35,511,187.

The Attorney-General has rendered  
an opinion that a suit at West Point,  
dropped or turned back when "found" de-  
ficient in any of his studies, cannot be re-  
instated by the President or Secretary of  
War. The decision promises to put an end  
to the demoralizing practice under which  
family and political influence at Washing-  
ton has been invoked to change the result  
of examinations at West Point.

**Things by Wrong Names.**  
"Papa, what kind of wood do they make  
lead pencils of?" asked Charlie Greaves, as  
he looked up from the paper upon which he  
was drawing an outline map.  
"From the wood of the red cedar," re-  
plied Mr. Greaves, as he took a seat near  
his son. "It is principally obtained from  
Florida. It is first thoroughly seasoned,  
sawed into strips, dried again, then cut to  
the proper size for pencils. They are  
grooved by machinery, the leads are glued  
into the grooves, and the other half of the  
wood glued on. It is a little odd that,  
though we call them lead pencils, there is  
not a particle of lead in them."  
Master Charlie looked keenly at his  
father under a suspicion that he was quiz-  
zing him.  
"Why, papa, I can see the lead," he af-  
firmed. "And what else makes it mark?"  
"Red lead is an oxide of lead, white lead  
is a carbonate of lead, but the black lead  
used in pencils is neither a metal nor a  
compound of metal. It is plumbago or  
graphite, one of the forms of carbon. The  
graphite is ground fine, calcined and mixed  
with pure clay, then baked in a crucible.  
The different portions of graphite and clay  
produce the various grades of pencils.  
Leads intended for very fine work, such as  
architectural drawings, are reheated after  
the baking, and immersed in melted wax  
or oil."  
"Red cedar must be a very light wood,"  
surmised Charlie, as he balanced his pencil  
on his finger. "Where does rosewood get  
its name from? Its color is not rose color."  
"Older persons than you have been puzzled  
over this matter," replied Mr. Greaves.  
"When the tree is first out the fresh wood  
possesses a very strong rose-like fragrance.  
Hence the name was suggested by the odor  
and not by the color."  
"Where are the trees found?"  
"In South America, and in the East In-  
dies, and neighboring islands. Some of the  
trees grow so large that planks four feet  
broad and ten feet long are cut from them.  
These broad planks are principally used to  
make the tops of piano fortes. When  
growing in the forest the rose tree is re-  
markable for its beauty."

**Old-Time Political Feuds.**  
By John W. Forney in Philadelphia Progress.  
The disputes of party leaders for the last  
three-quarters of a century in the old States  
would make a wonderful volume, but those  
of New York would surpass all others. As I  
recur to the bitter contest between Burr  
and Hamilton, I find how many others  
have flowed from that early example, and  
how strangely history repeats itself. There  
was a period in the history of New York,  
filled with duels produced by these con-  
flicts. From 1797 to 1801, and from 1801  
to 1804, the utmost violence marked the  
politics of New York. Not only ink, but  
blood was freely shed by both parties. I  
count a dozen serious duels in that interval  
of eight years. The rivals were Alexander  
Hamilton and Aaron Burr, but long before  
the first was killed by the bullet of the latter,  
there were other fatal affairs. In 1798  
Mr. Henderson killed Mr. Jones in New  
York city for writing a political squib.  
Jefferson and Burr were both Democrats,  
and in 1800 both received the same number  
of votes for President, and some of the  
Federalists, eager to defeat their ablest foe,  
Jefferson, were disposed to throw their  
electoral votes for Burr, but Alexander  
Hamilton, the Federal leader, bitterly op-  
posed that alternative, and no doubt his  
opposition to that scheme led to his death  
at the hands of Burr, less than four years  
after. "I trust," wrote Hamilton, "New  
England will not so far lose its head as to  
fall into this snare. There is no doubt that  
upon every permanent and virtuous calcu-  
lation Jefferson is to be preferred. He is  
by far not so dangerous a man, and he has  
pretensions to character. As to Burr,  
there is nothing in his favor. His private  
character is not defended by his most par-  
tial friends. He is bankrupt beyond redem-  
ption, except by the plunder of his country."  
And Jefferson was elected over  
Burr. Then began the reign of the Demo-  
crats in New York, and other duels. First,  
the death of Philip Hamilton, the eldest  
son of the great financier, Alexander Ham-  
ilton, in 1802, in a political duel with a  
Democrat named Eacker; then the quarrel  
between Cheatham, the Jefferson editor,  
and Coleman, the Hamilton editor, which  
resulted in the duel which ended in Cole-  
man's death. This was followed by the  
fierce conflict between De Witt Clinton,  
afterwards Governor of New York, a Feder-  
alist, and John Swartwout, a Democrat,  
and a friend of Burr. They fired five shots  
and Swartwout was terribly wounded.  
This followed by a challenge from De Witt  
Clinton to Senator Dayton of New Jersey,  
and between Robert Swartwout, in which  
Richard Riker was severely wounded.  
Matters were shaping for the mortal com-  
bat between Burr and Hamilton. Jeffers-  
on was nominated for re-election as Presi-  
dent in 1804, but Burr was defeated for  
Vice-President, and Gov. Clinton selected  
as the Democratic candidate in his place.  
Indignant at this new outrage on his pride,  
and failing to get the regular Democratic  
nomination for Governor of New York,  
Burr ran as a stump candidate for that office  
against Morgan Lewis, regular Democratic  
candidate. Hamilton was fierce in his hos-  
tility to Burr, and Burr was badly defeated  
in the same year that saw Jefferson chosen  
President a second time. There is no  
doubt that from this moment Burr resolved  
to fight Hamilton. The latter had been  
unsparing in his assaults upon his rival,  
and Burr, hearing of these comments, sent  
him a challenge, and refused all compro-  
mise but an abject apology. This was re-  
fused by Hamilton, and on the 11th of  
July, 1804, they fought at Weehawken,  
near New York, and Hamilton was killed,  
leaving a widow and seven children, his  
beautiful daughter, Angelica, made a  
manic by the fearful tragedy.

Such is the skeleton of New York politics  
over three-quarters of a century ago.  
The future, if less tragical, has not been  
less quarrelsome. Both parties have been  
almost equally afflicted by able and am-  
bitious rivals. George Clinton, De Witt  
Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, the Living-  
stons, the Van Rensselaers, the Hoffmans,  
the Wrights, the Van Burens, the Dick-  
sons, the Swards, Weeds, Talmadges, the  
Jays, and the Marrys have been on both  
sides of various factions in the Democratic,  
Federal, Whig, Antislavery, and Republi-  
can parties. In later years we have had  
the "Hunters," and "Barburners," the  
"Hards" and "Softs" in the Democratic, and  
the "Radicals" and "Half Breeds" in the  
Federal and Republican parties. But in  
all this lapse of time there has been but  
one Roscoe Conkling. He is the cap sheaf  
of the pyramid of self-asserters; the em-  
peror of empires; the czar of coxcombs;  
the high priest of the Hoidalogs. He is like  
the Irishman who was put in a bucket and  
hung it a deep well. His tormentors would  
neither let him down or pull him up. "So,  
by the mother of Moses," said Pat, "I will  
get the best of them," and he cut the rope!

There is a brand of cigarettes in  
which everting drugs are said to be used  
to a frightful extent. Millions of these  
cigarettes are sold annually. One house  
sells on an average five hundred thou-  
sand a day, and the profits of the proprie-  
tor of the brand are said to be a third of  
a million dollars a year. Valerian and a  
tincture of opium are extensively used in  
the manufacture of cigarettes, and also in  
some cigars.

Secretary Blaine said to an inter-  
viewer a few days since that there were  
more than 1,000,000 applications for office  
on file in the various departments at Wash-  
ington. According to "Spofford's Ameri-  
can Almanac" the total Republican vote of  
the country at the last election was 4,442-  
860. It would therefore appear that Sec-  
retary Blaine's statement that one in every  
four of the Republicans of the United  
States is an active office-seeker.

The receipts of the cereal crops of  
the United States, as made up by the cen-  
sus, show that the production of wheat, rye,  
oats, corn, buckwheat and barley for the  
year 1880 was 2,714,602,881 bushels, against  
1,887,295,523 in 1870, and 1,229,039,618 in  
1860, showing an increase of 96 per cent in  
the last decade. The wheat crop in 1880  
was 459,591,105 bushels, and of corn 1,773-  
108,578. North Carolina produced in 1880,  
38,080,355 bushels; in 1870, 24,909,900;  
and in 1860, 35,511,187.

The government has spent \$250,-  
000 in investigating the locust, army worm  
and grasshopper, and the only result thus  
far reported is that none of them wear  
spectacles.

The Attorney-General has rendered  
an opinion that a suit at West Point,  
dropped or turned back when "found" de-  
ficient in any of his studies, cannot be re-  
instated by the President or Secretary of  
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to the demoralizing practice under which  
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