

# Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1882.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 558

## THE Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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**J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.**  
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ONE DOLLAR for six months.  
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**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
(Office corner 5th and Tryon Streets.)  
Tenders his professional services to the public, as a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in all the 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 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 everything 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, 1873.

**JOHN E. BROWN,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
Office on Trade Street, opposite the Court House, No. 1, Sims & Dowd's building.  
Dec. 23, 1881.

**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.

**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. 1, 1878.

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

**WILSON & BURWELL,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Druggists,  
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Have a large and complete stock of everything pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.  
Oct. 7, 1880.

**HALES & FARRIOR,**  
Practical Watch-dealers and Jewelers,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Keeps 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, Syrup, Macaroni, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest buyers.  
Jan. 17, 1880.

**J. McLAUGHLIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Oysters, Corn, and Produce at the highest market prices.  
Cotton and other country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.  
Nov. 1, 1881.

**TORRENCE & BAILEY,**  
Commission Merchants,  
Handle Grain, Flour, Bran, &c. Cotton stored and sold.  
Oct. 7, 1881.

**W. A. TRUSLOW,**  
Jeweler and Watch Repairer,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Respectfully announces that, having succeeded E. J. Allen, in the Watch and Jew-elry business, he has just added to his stock of  
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,  
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, &c.,  
And he hopes by close attention to business and fair dealing to merit a share of patronage.  
Fifteen years constant experience in the WATCH REPAIRING Department enables him to fully warrant every Watch entrusted to him.  
Do not forget the old stand on Tryon street, near the Square.  
Oct. 7, 1881.

**Central Hotel Barber Shop.**  
GREY TOOLE, in the Basement of the Central Hotel, still carries on the Tonsorial Art in its various branches. He and his assistant Artists are so well known for their skill that it needs no multiplicity of words to inform the public where boards can be shaved smoothly and hair cut and dressed in fashionable style and "with dispatch." Give him a trial.  
July 29, 1881.

## A Little Cotton History.

The water-power of Lowell began to be improved for manufacturing purposes in 1818. The first cotton mill in this country was in 1721, in South Carolina. The plant was discovered growing wild on the Island of Hispaniola; also as far North on the banks of the Mississippi as the thirteenth parallel of latitude, and it has been proved to be indigenous to the soil of the lower latitudes of North America. W. Elliot, in 1790, gathered the first successful cotton crop in South Carolina, and within a few years cotton cultivation became general in the extreme Southern States.

## COMMISSIONERS' SALE

### 1,200 Acres of Valuable Lands.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of the county of Mecklenburg, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Monday the 16th day of January, 1882, the Lands which were owned by the late Mary W. Wall.

The Home Place, 4 miles from the city of Charlotte on the Lawyers road, contains 400 acres, with a large Brick Dwelling House, good Barns and other improvements.

The Allen Place contains 267 acres, is 4 miles from the city, adjoins the Home Place, and lies between the Lawyers road and the Monroe road.

The Wynens Place, on the Potter road, contains 138 acres, adjoins the Home Place and is about the same distance from the City.

The Brumley Place, on Reedy Creek, 7 miles from Charlotte, contains 97 1/2 acres.

We will also sell at the same time and place, one Lot in Ward 4, Lot No. 1394, Square 190, known as the City Mills, adjoining the Air Line Railway and others, known as the property of the Traders' National Bank of Charlotte.

Also, one house and lot on Tryon street, adjoining the property of the Second Presbyterian Church, Ed. Henderson and others, known as the property of the Merchants and Farmers National Bank.

Also, at the same time and place, one Lot in Ward 4, Lot No. 1394, Square 190, known as the City Mills, adjoining the Air Line Railway and others, known as the property of the Traders' National Bank of Charlotte.

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## Forgive and Forget.

When streams of unkindness as bitters gall,  
Bubble up from the heart to the tongue,  
And meekness is writhing in torment and thrall,  
By the hands of ingratitude wrong;  
In the heat of injustice, unwept and unfair,  
While the anguish is festering yet;  
None, none but an angel of God can declare  
"I now can forgive and forget."

But if the bad spirit is chased from the heart,  
And the lips are in penitence steep'd,  
With the wrong so repented the wrath will depart,  
Though scorn of injustice were heaped;  
For the best compensation is paid for all,  
When the cheek with contrition is wet,  
And every one feels it is impossible still  
At once to forgive and forget.

Brood not on insults or injuries old,  
For thou art injurious too;  
Count not their sin till the total is told,  
For thou art unkind and untrue;  
And if all thy harms are forgotten, forgiven,  
Now mercy with justice is met,  
Oh, who would not gladly take lessons of heaven,  
Nor learn to forgive and forget?

**The Prompt Clerk.**

I once knew a young man, said an eminent preacher the other day in a sermon to young men, that was commencing life as a clerk. One day his employer said to him:

"Now to-morrow that cargo of cotton must be got out and weighed, and we must have a regular account of it."

He was a young man of energy. This was the first time he had been entrusted to superintend the execution of this work; he made his arrangement over night, spoke to the men about their carts and horses, and resolving to begin very early in the morning, he instructed the laborers to be there at half-past four o'clock. So they set to work and the thing was done; and about ten or eleven o'clock his master came in, and seeing him sitting in the counting-house, looked very black, suspecting that his commands had not been executed.

"I thought," said the master, "you were requested to get out that cargo this morning?"

"It's all done," said the young man, "and here is the account of it."

He never looked behind him from that moment—never! His character was fixed, confidence was established. He was found to be the man to do the thing with promptness. He very soon came to be the one that could not be trusted, and was necessary to the firm as any one of the partners.

He was a religious man, and went through a life of great benevolence, and at his death was able to leave his children an ample fortune. He was not smoke to the eyes nor vinegar to the teeth, but just to the contrary.

There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it, while the other closes itself, and the dew runs off. So God raises goodness and mercy as wide as the dew, and if we lack them it is because we will not open our hearts to receive him.

**Rubber Belting.**

A complete Stock of Rubber Belting, Rubber and Hemp Packing. Also, all sizes and kinds of Rope at bottom prices.

Nov. 1, 1880. KYLE & HAMMOND.

**BURGESS NICHOLS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.

I have now in Store a well selected stock embracing everything found in a

**First-class Furniture Store,**

Such as Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Lounges, Tea-Tets, Whatnots, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Dining Tables, Washstands, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book Cases, &c.

CHAIRS of all kinds and cheap Bedsteads at prices to suit the times.

I respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Also,  
COFFINS of all grades kept on hand ready-made.

No. 5 West Trade Street,  
J. N. 19, 1881. Charlotte, N. C.

**Lumber! Lumber!!!**

I am prepared to furnish Lumber to persons desiring the same in any quantity.

I have Steam and Water Mills, and can saw Lumber or Grind Grain at any time.

Address, Dr. I. J. SLOAN, Charlotte, N. C.

Dec. 2, 1881. 3mpd I. J. SLOAN.

**GOOD COFFEE.**

Everybody wants it, but very few get it, because most people do not know how to select coffee, or if it is spoiled in the roasting or making. To obviate these difficulties has been our study. Thurber's package Coffees are selected by an expert who understands the art of blending various flavors. They are roasted in the most perfect manner (it is impossible to roast well in small quantities), then put in pound packages (in the form of round tins) bearing our signature as a guarantee of genuineness, and each package contains the Thurber recipe for making good coffee.

We pack two kinds, Thurber's No. 34, strong and pungent, Thurber's No. 41, mild and rich. One or the other will suit every taste. They have the three great points, good quality, honest quantity, reasonable price. Ask your Grocer for Thurber's roasted Coffee in pound packages, No. 34 or No. 41. Do not be put off with any other kind—your own palate will tell you what is best.

Where persons desire it we also furnish the "Ideal" Coffee-pot, the simplest, best and cheapest coffee-pot in existence. Grocers who sell our Coffee keep them. Ask for descriptive circular.

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.,  
Importers, Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Roasters, New York.

P. S.—As the largest dealers in food products in the world, we consider it our interest to manufacture only pure and wholesome goods and pack them in a tidy and satisfactory manner. In any case where customers have cause for dissatisfaction. It is therefore to the interest of both dealers and consumers to use Thurber's brands.

Dec. 16, 1881. \*

## Ben Hill on Civil Service Reform.

We present a portion of the stinging speech made by the Hon. Ben. H. Hill of Georgia, in the Senate last week, when the question of civil service reform was under discussion:

"The Senator from Ohio took occasion to remind us that the late President of the United States was the victim of a corrupt civil service in this country. That everybody says so, and therefore it is not necessary for me to discuss it. But, sir, the President was scarcely laid away in his final resting-place, the people of the United States everywhere were still weeping for his departure, when in the midst of their very sobs a Federal Judge was soiling his ermine by inditing a letter to the successor of that very President who succeeded by reason of that very corrupt civil service, appealing to him to make appointments for the express purpose of aiding a coalition to control a State election, and the choice language of that Judge was that the President should make the very appointment to cement our coalition."

What purpose was the coalition? Simply to secure Republican officers in the State. The Senator read that much, but he stopped there. He did not tell the Senate, as he might have done, that that very President to whom the letter was addressed, with the weeds of mourning all around him, with the sobs of the country still echoing from every nook and corner of the land, sat down and made the very appointment that that Judge designated for the purpose of "cementing our coalition," and that President, as soon as he made that appointment for the express purpose of "cementing our coalition," turned right around before the ink on the commission was dry and used the very same pen, dipped in the very same ink, to write a learned dissertation or homily upon civil service reform to be inserted in his message to Congress. That is the way we treat civil service reform in this country.

Do you blame the President for that? Has he not a right from his own experience to assume that everybody in this country who talks about civil service reform is simply playing with the people? Why, sir, are there not scores of men now in this very Chamber and heard read from that very desk official communications from a former President and his Secretary of the Treasury, insisting upon the removal of this very President from the custom-house in New York, upon the ground that he had made it the headquarters of a political party, and that his removal was absolutely necessary to secure an honest administration of affairs in that public office? Did you not all hear that read from the desk? Was it not publicly given to the country? And yet that very man who was removed from the custom-house in New York, upon the ground that the honest administration of the civil service required his removal, is to very man the next year was nominated by that very party for the second office in the gift of the people, and the very men who asked for his removal supported his election, took the stump for him. And that is civil service reform! And all the crowd of civil service reformers at the North, with homilies upon civil service reform and who have been at it for years, voted for that very man for Vice-President. What do you think of that?

Well, is anybody surprised that when that President made his nomination to the Senate for the purpose of "cementing our coalition," in Virginia his party friends should all have supported that nomination when every one of them holds an office in the Government? And yet that not half this Senate absolutely hold office in this body which they never could have obtained except for that coalition?

Do we not all know that five years ago immense clamor was raised in this country about certain frauds upon the ballot, upon the popular will, in different States of the Union—returning-board frauds—when the charge was made that the President himself was secured? And does not everybody know that every man, high and low, black and white, who was charged with connection with those frauds, received an office from that very administration which obtained the Presidency by these frauds? Did I not hear, did not other members of the Senate hear, witnesses come before a committee of this body, and the testimony was printed and spread before the public, in which the witnesses testified and admitted under oath that they had committed deliberate perjury for the express purpose of securing offices and helping their party? And does not everybody know that men who did that did secure the offices, and, as far as I know, hold those offices to this day, hold them now? I have not heard of their removal yet; they certainly held them up to the end of the last administration."

Great is modern invention. A Massachusetts physician was called by telephone about 1 o'clock at night not long ago to attend a child suffering with the croup two miles away. It was a dark and stormy night and the doctor rebelled at the idea of making the weary journey. However, he prepared to start, when just as he was leaving the house the thought struck him that he might solve the difficulty by the aid of the telephone. He requested the parents to bring the sick child to the telephone transmitter, listened intently to its croup cough, prescribed a remedy, which was promptly administered, waited until he was informed in a short time that the patient had been relieved and then sought his couch, calling down blessings on the inventor of the telephone.

**FLIPPING THE PENNY.**—He was asking the conductor how he managed to build a house and buy a fast horse out of his fifty dollars a month. "You see," said this nobleman, "sometimes we get a way passenger who pays a quarter or half dollar for his fare. Well, we flip the money up—heads for the conductor, tails for the company." "But," persisted the investigator after truth, "sometimes it must turn up tails. What do you do then?" "Oh," replied the conductor, with an ineffable contempt, "then we flip it up again!" So that passenger went home and sold out his railroad shares.—Anon.

**Where Great Men Come From.**  
The way "Blood" tells.

Senator Miller, of California, was a gallant soldier. He was poor at the close of the war. He secured the lease of the Alaska seal furs, and has made millions.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is poor now compared to the millions he used to wear at his belt; but he is just as good a fellow all the same. He never did put on much style about society, but if his beautiful little wife does leave her Gold-Hill home and reside at the granite mansion this winter there will be several reunions there long to be remembered.

Senator Davis, of West Virginia, was once a brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He arose, until he has reached fortune and fame. He is worth millions and still a making it. He never did astonish "society," here and as heretofore in 1883, will probably not venture in that way. Senator Pendleton is rich; an every-day society man, with an accomplished family that are used to it. His winters here are worth thousands to the storekeepers.

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