

# Charlotte Home and Democrat.

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

VOLUME XL—NUMBER 582

THE  
Charlotte Home and Democrat,  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.  
Terms—Two Dollars for one year.  
One Dollar for six months.  
Subscription price due in advance.  
“Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter,” according to the rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE,  
FIFTH AND TRYON STREETS.  
RESIDENCE,  
Sixth and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.  
March 17, 1882.

DR. T. C. SMITH,  
Druggist and Pharmacist,

Keeps a full line of Patent 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, 1881.

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, 1882.

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, 1881.

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, 1882.

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 at A. J. Beall & Co's store on corner of College and Trade streets—Residence opposite W. R. Myers'.  
Jan. 1, 1882.

J. S. SPENCER, J. C. SMITH.  
J. S. SPENCER & CO.,  
Wholesale Grocers  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 19, 1882.

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, 1881.

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, 1881.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,  
Grocers and Provision Dealers,  
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrups, Alackert, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Pines, &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. 1, 1882.

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, 1881.

TORRENCE & BAILEY,  
Commission Merchants,  
College St., Charlotte, N. C.,  
Handle Grain, Hay, Flour, Bran, Cow Peas, &c.  
Agents for the  
“EUREKA” GUANO.  
March 10, 1882.

HARRISON WATTS,  
Cotton Buyer,  
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Oct. 14, 1881.

Z. B. VANCE, W. H. BAILEY.  
VANCE & BAILEY,  
Attorneys and Counsellors  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Practices in Supreme Court of 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 17-18

## A Strawberry Patch in a Barrel.

Persons who live in cities, and only have a small yard where the sun shines, can have nice berries enough for family use without being troubled by weeds. Take a hoghead, or cask, and commence six inches from the bottom, and with a two-inch augur bore it full of holes six inches apart. Then fill up with a rich dirt, and as you fill up set a strawberry root in the dirt, with the crown or leaves out of the augur hole, and when it is filled to the top you can set a row around the top; but leave a hollow in the center, so that when you wish you can pour in soap-suds or liquid manure, so that you can force them to grow very large, and they will be nice and clean. It would be more durable to have two or three iron hoops on the hoghead. Parsley can be raised the same way. The above is more useful than a rustic stump in the yard.—*Farming World.*

## COMMISSIONERS SALE

OF  
700 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 3rd day of July, 1882, the Lands which were owned by the late Mary M. Wallace.  
The Home Place, 4 miles from the city of Charlotte on the Lawyers road, contains 408 acres, with a large Brick Dwelling House, good Barns and other improvements.  
The Wilson Place, on the Lawyers road, 6 miles from Charlotte, contains 322 acres.  
We will also sell a valuable Gold Mine in Union county, near Matthews', known as the Henry Paifer Mine.  
This sale is made subject to the ratification and approval of the Court.  
Terms—One tenth cash; balance in two equal installments at one and two years, with security and interest from date.  
Deeds and Plats can be seen at the Law Office of Osborne & Maxwell, Charlotte, N. C.  
Parties desiring to examine the property will apply to S. H. Farrow, at the Brick House Place.

JOHN R. MORRIS,  
W. C. WAXWELL,  
Sw Commissioners.  
June 16, 1882.

LAND SALE.  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of the county of Mecklenburg, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1882, the Lands belonging to the estate of the late Elizabeth Kennedy, deceased, lying about 3 1/2 miles from Charlotte, on the Beattie's Ford road, adjoining the lands of Mary Kennedy, Susan Henderson and others, containing about 45 Acres. The sale is made for assets, and is subject to the approval of the Court.  
Terms—One-half cash, the balance payable the 1st day of January, 1883.  
W. C. MAXWELL, Admr.  
June 16, 1882.

1882. 1882.  
SPRING STYLE HATS.  
PEGRAM & CO. have received and are daily receiving a beautiful line of Gents' Silk, Stiff and Felt  
HATS.  
Don't fail to call and see them.  
March 3, 1882. PEGRAM & CO.

BLACKSMITHING  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,  
AND  
WORK WARRANTED.  
I have a Wood-shop connected with my business, and will make and repair Wagons of all kinds. Buggies repaired neatly and quickly.  
J. K. PUREFOY,  
College street, Charlotte, N. C.  
April 7, 1882.

AT THE RISING SUN.  
C. S. HOLTON  
Has in store a fine lot of Lemons, Apples, and a fresh lot of Caudies. Call and see them.  
March 17, 1882. C. S. HOLTON.

TO THE INTEREST  
OF  
OUR PATRONS.  
Just received, a large lot of  
LAWNS IN MOIRE EFFECTS.  
We invite your special inspection of our large Stock of  
Black Dress Goods,  
Embracing every thing in that line, Black Silks, Satin, Sateen De Lyons, Merveilleux and Radamand Satins, Moires, &c. Our stock of Colored Dress Goods and Trimmings is also complete. Our line of  
WHITE GOODS  
Cannot be beat. Ask to see our figured and colored Mulls. We have the cheapest stock of Parasols in the State, look at them before you buy; We have a large line of new designs in Ladies' Neck Wear. Look at our  
Corset for \$1.  
Sarah Bernhard and Foster Kids, Lace Nets in black and colors. We have a stock to meet the demands of every one. If you don't see what you want just call for it. The young men will find a handsome stock of  
Clothing,  
Straw and Fur Hats, on our counters, and if you want something nice come down and get the newest thing, an “Oscar Wilde” Collar. The Ladies will find a new and handsome set of our counters, and some of them are just “too too.” Prompt attention to orders.  
HARGRAVES & WILHELM.  
April 14, 1882.

OUR  
SPRING STOCK  
Is now Complete.  
Wholesale and Retail Buyers  
Are invited to examine it before making their purchases.  
Handsome Stock  
OR  
NEW CARPETS,  
Oil Cloths and Rugs.  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS a Specialty.  
The largest and cheapest stock of  
Embroideries  
In the City. Call and see them.  
Elias & Cohen.  
March 17, 1882.

## Busy Baby.

Oh, the busy, busy baby!  
Never idle for a minute;  
Not a single thing is doing  
But his little hands are in it.  
Oh, the busy, busy baby!  
Now his mother bread is molding,  
For a little baby biscuit,  
Wisely his hand he's holding.  
Pleased he takes the doughy “bickit,”  
Strews the flour about to make it,  
Prints it with his cunning finger,  
Then must in the oven bake it.  
Oh, the busy, busy baby!  
In his head is some new notion;  
Something rozieish he is planning,  
I can see it in each motion.  
Yes, he's filled his father's boot-leg  
From the coal-hod, black and sooty;  
“Hands all brack,” he's learned to prattle,  
“Mamma, please to wash 'em pooty.”  
Now where is my busy baby?  
In the pantry we shall find him;  
He's in mischief just as surely,  
For he's shut the door behind him.  
Sure enough—my loaves are scattered,  
And the bread jar holds my baby!  
Out of business, for a wonder,  
Conning some new mischief, maybe.  
Hush! you see his eyelids closing;  
Tired of play he'll soon be sleeping;  
I must work while busy baby  
Rests in slumber's kindly keeping.  
—*The Watchman.*

Precept and Practice.  
A good story is told of a minister, who, happening one day to pass by the open door of a room where his daughters and some young friends were assembled, thought, from what he overheard, that they were making too free with the character of their neighbors; and after their visitors had departed, he gave his children a lecture on the sinfulness of scandal. They answered: “But father, what shall we talk about?” “If you can't do anything else,” replied he, “get a pumpkin and roll it about; that will at least be innocent diversion.” A short time after, an association of ministers met at his house, and during the evening some discussions on points of doctrine were earnest, and their voices were so loud as to indicate the danger of losing their Christian temper; when his eldest daughter overhearing them, produced a pumpkin, and entering the room, gave it to her father and said: “There, father, roll it about.” The minister was obliged to explain to his brethren, and good humor was instantly restored.

Where Shall I Spend Eternity.  
A lady had written on a card, and placed it on the top of an hour glass in her flower house, the following simple verse. It was when the flowers were in their highest glory:  
“To think of summers yet to come,  
That I am not to see!  
To think a week is yet to bloom  
From dust that I shall be.  
The next morning she had the following lines in pencil on the back of the same card. Well would it be if all would ponder the question—set in view of, and make preparations for, an unknown state of existence.  
“To think, when heaven and earth are fled,  
And times and seasons o'er;  
When all that can die shall be dead,  
That I must die no more.  
O, where shall I spend my portion be,  
Where shall I spend eternity?”

A Dog Story.  
Zach was a fine Newfoundland. His home was a large country-place where six children were his play-fellows. They often played hide-and-go-seek, and he would take his turn while the children hid, or hide as well as any of them. When the father of the children came home at night Zach always had a romp; but he had little to do with their mother, except during thunder storms. Then he always ran to her and hid his head in her lap. One day the children made a flower-bed by the porch, and Zach selected the same place to bury a large piece of corn-bread. The ground was smoothed over and the bread thrown away. Next day Zach went for his bread, and, failing to get it, dug up the whole bed. For several days the bed was regularly fixed and dug up, until the children were forced to find another place for their bed. The next spring they started a new bed by the porch, but the first day Zach dug it up. Some one then suggested that they bury a piece of corn-bread and let him find it. The next day Zach dug up as usual and found the bread. He ate it up, and never dug there again.  
—*Herald and Freeholder.*

KNITTING YARN.  
Blue, Brown, Red and Slate  
KNITTING YARN  
In Hanks, at  
BARRINGER & TROTTER'S.  
April 7, 1882.

SPRING STYLES!  
We are now opening our new Spring and Summer Styles of  
MILLINERY,  
Including all the latest novelties in the Millinery line.  
Hats, Bonnets,  
Flowers, Plumes, Ribbons, Silks, Laces, &c., in all the new styles, colors and qualities.  
Also, all the new styles, and qualities of Laces, Embroidered White Goods, Neck Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, &c., the largest and most complete Stock in the City.  
We have opened our  
Pattern Hats and Bonnets,  
And will be pleased to show the Ladies the GRANDEST DISPLAY OF FINE MILLINERY they have ever seen in this city.  
MRS. P. QUERY.  
March 31, 1882.

A. J. BEALL & CO.  
Have just received a large supply of Fresh Mackerel in all size packages.  
Corn, Flour, Hay, Bran, Meal, Stock Feed, and all the rest of the first-class Grocery Store.  
A. J. BEALL & CO.  
June 2, 1882.

## The True Ring.

“Wanted, a clerk at 650 Washington Street.”  
This was the advertisement that appeared in one of the morning papers of a large city.  
Many young fellow who had been seeking employment for weeks felt his hopes rise as he read it.  
Fred Barker heard it at the breakfast table the day after it appeared; his sister Louise said, “O, Fred! I forgot to tell you that I saw in yesterday's paper that Mitchell & Tyler want a clerk; that will be the place above all others for you. It's a splendid store. Of course you can get the place if you are not too late. You can take a letter from Uncle Horace; his influence and your appearance will settle the matter. I heard Mr. Mitchell was real fussy about his clerks, but I am sure he can find nothing to object to in my handsome, well-dressed brother,” and the elder sister looked admiringly at Fred's fair face, smooth locks, and well-fitting suit.  
“Perhaps I'll call around there after a while,” Fred said carelessly.  
“Please hurry and go now, won't you?” his sister said; “I'm afraid somebody has snatched up the place before this time.”  
Fred finished his breakfast in a leisurely way, but a few extra touches to his already careful toilet, lighted a cigar, and sauntered forth.  
“Better throw away your cigar before you go in; Mr. Mitchell might object to that,” said Louise, who stood on the front door as he passed out.  
“He'll have to take me as I am,” Fred said with a lofty air; all gentlemen smoke. I do not propose to be a slave to him or any other man.”  
He called at his uncle's office in the way and procured a letter of recommendation. Thus equipped he felt confident of success.  
Just behind him there walked with brisk step a boy of fifteen, a year or two younger than himself. This was David Gregg. He too had seen the advertisement and was out to get the place. He went to 650 Washington street. He was the eldest of a family of children whose father had died at the beginning of this long winter. David had tried hard to find employment, had improved every moment in doing odd jobs for anybody, had studied the papers and answered advertisements until he was well-nigh discouraged. The places were sure to be filled by persons who had influential friends; he had none, for his father had removed to the city from the country only a short time before his death, and now, more because he applied for everything he heard of than from any hope of success, he had risen very early that morning, and while his mother was preparing breakfast put him in the nearest possible order to go to Mitchell & Tyler's.

When he appeared at the breakfast table looking so bright and neat, his mother thought he was a son to be proud of, the handsomest boy in the whole city, yet his face was actually homely as far as beauty of features was concerned; his clothes were coarse, and he had no fancy necktie, no flashing pin, or gold cuff buttons, like the other young gentlemen who now walked before him.  
What was the reason that among the large number of boys who filed in and out of Mitchell & Tyler's private office no one of them had yet been selected to fill the vacant clerkship? Mr. Mitchell, the senior partner of the firm, had asked some plain, straightforward questions of them, “Where do you spend your evenings?” “Do you play cards, go to the theatre?” etc.; for Mr. Mitchell had declared to his partner, “If there is a boy in the world who has good habits and right principles, I'm going to hunt him up if it takes all winter,” so it turned out that many of the boys could not give satisfactory answers to the searching questions, and others when Mr. Mitchell sounded their knowledge of figures, were not ready reckoners.  
They came and went for one whole day, and as soon as the door was opened the next morning candidates came flocking in like birds.  
And now it was Fred Barker's turn. He stood before Mr. Mitchell, his hat on his head, his cigar removed from his mouth, it is true, but the smoke thereof curling upwards into the merchant's face. He presented his letter of introduction. Mr. Mitchell read it, then asked a few questions. Meanwhile his practical eye was taking it all in—the cigar, the imitation diamond, the large seal ring, the flashing necktie. He knew in a twinkling where Fred Barker probably spent his evenings, and that it would take more money to indulge his tastes than he could honestly earn.  
To Fred's astonishment, he presently heard, “I do not think, young man, that you are just the one we have in mind for this place.” Then before he knew it he was bowed out.

The next boy who was admitted did not advance with such an over confident air. He held his hat in his hand, and spoke in a modest, respectful manner.  
“Have you any recommendation?”  
“No, sir, I have none,” David answered, a little dejectedly. “We have not been long in the city.”  
“Well, you need none, if I can trust my eyes,” Mr. Mitchell remarked to himself. The bright, frank face and the manly air of the boy impressed him most favorably; and he delicately clean finger-nails—even by such small things as these in character read—and above all, the look of sincerity and honest shinning from the blue eyes.  
“Well, David,” Mr. Mitchell said, as he got up and walked backward and forth, “what if I were to tell you that you can have the situation, provided you will work a part of every Sabbath?”  
It was a most cruel test. The boy hesitated—just a moment—then he said, while his color rose and his voice choked,

“I should say, sir, that I cannot accept it.”  
“Not even when your mother needs money so badly?”  
“No, sir; my mother would not use money so earned. She has always taught me to obey God and trust him, come what will.”  
“That has the true ring, pure gold,” said Mr. Mitchell, bringing his hand down on David's shoulder. “My dear boy, I want you, and I do not want you to do any work for me on the Sabbath. I will pay you ten dollars more a month, than the last clerk received, because I am glad to find one boy out of a hundred who remembers his mother's teachings, and fears to disobey his Lord.”—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The Recuperation of the South.  
In his address before the Senior Class of Trinity College, N. C., Dr. Lefferty makes the following eloquent recital of the trials and triumphs of the people of the South:  
“It battle tested the prowess of the South, defeat tried them in the furnace. The social and political fabric tumbled to pieces. The African from the rice swamp was ordered to put his muddy foot on the neck of scholars and statesmen. It was as if a continent, with all the fair works of art and civilization, had suddenly sunk below the sea level and the monsters and ooze of the ocean had flowed in over all. Judas at home and Barrabas from abroad joined hands and became the fiduciaries of the public purse and the protectors of private rights.  
When the war ended nothing survived in the way of property that was not indestructible or unconvertible. The home necessities had gleaned the field—the enemy had devastated even the stubble. The loss in personal property (leaving out the slaves) was two billion—twice the indemnity France paid Prussia. This was two-thirds of all the property in the South. In addition to this two billion there must be added the expense of the Confederate war (represented by Confederate bonds and Confederate Treasury notes), amounting to a hundred million. This was lost. In addition to this two billion and this hundred million the South was saddled with its part of the United States war debt of two billions and a half. And on top of these vast sums must be piled fourteen millions of private obligations based on slave property.  
And worse. The seed corn had been ground in dire need. The last ox had been eaten. The plough horse had fallen under the Confederate soldier in the fight. Mills and instruments of industry had been burned.  
Few have ever forgotten the ruin wrought on Prussia by the enemies of Frederick. Macaulay paints it as the most awful picture in modern times, yet Frederick lost only 117,000 out of a population of 4,500,000. The South lost 222,000 out of 5,000,000. The boys, the grandfathers and the cripples were left to redeem land overwhelmed with industrial, political and financial desolation.  
What race that ever lived could have risen out of the Roman conquest, or out of the Roman conquest, in modern times, yet Frederick lost only 117,000 out of a population of 4,500,000. The South lost 222,000 out of 5,000,000. The boys, the grandfathers and the cripples were left to redeem land overwhelmed with industrial, political and financial desolation.  
In a single decade the South rebuilt her burned altars, illustrated her temples of justice and turned the balance of trade by her exports, and made a United States out of the Roman conquest. It was living Greece no more. The sons of the men of Marathon were slaves forever. The barbarian broke the proud spirit of the haughty Roman.  
In a single decade the South rebuilt her burned altars, illustrated her temples of justice and turned the balance of trade by her exports, and made a United States out of the Roman conquest. It was living Greece no more. The sons of the men of Marathon were slaves forever. The barbarian broke the proud spirit of the haughty Roman.

Cure of Diphtheria.  
“One of the Ambulance” sends the following extract from a South African paper: “We can vouch for the efficiency of the following remedy for diphtheria. A few years ago, when this dreaded disease was raging in England, a very simple and rapid remedy for it was discovered by the celebrated Dr. Field. He put a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur into a wine-glass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Bristone kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting the gargle out, he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme case, to which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too near closing to allow gargling, he blew the dry sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had sunk to allow of it, then the gargling, and he never lost a patient from diphtheria.”

Facts not Generally Known.  
Galileo discovered the movement of the contribution-box at a camp-meeting in 1812, and said: “It does go round,” for which he was afterward called a rounder.  
Yarn was first spun by Noah on the ark.  
The stove-pipe joke was original with Hamlet when he remarked: “The time is out of joint.”  
Plug hats were introduced by Julius Caesar to conceal his baldness.  
The Troy laundry was established B. C. 1193; that is to say, they had Hector and Achilles collaring and cuffing each other.  
The bootjack was first used as an offensive weapon in the time of Cataline the conspirator.  
Treating was first introduced by David, who gave Goliath a sling that went to his head.  
Fine cut tobacco was first used by Chauncer.—*Boston Bulletin.*

At the recent royal wedding, the Princess Beatrice wore a dress which once belonged to Catherine of Aragon, one of the wives of Henry VIII, an old gold and pink satin covered with \$100,000 worth of diamonds.

## Synopsis of N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

June 1882.  
McAdoo vs. Callum.—1. Where a lessor agrees with a lessee, that at the expiration of the lease, then subsisting, “he shall have the refusal of the premises for another year,” it was held, that the lessee had the election to rent, or not, the premises on the same terms and conditions, and on payment of the same rent, and that the lessor was bound to renew the same upon said terms, if the lessee so elected.  
2. While this provision for renewal is not itself a renewal so as to vest an estate, yet it gives an equity which may be set up as a defence in a summary proceeding in ejectment.  
Rogers vs. Odem.—1. The sureties upon the bond of a clerk are not liable for the misappropriation of funds which came into his hands as receiver, and over which the Court had acquired no control.  
2. But where the appointment of receiver is conferred upon him under the statute authorizing the Court to discontinue the estate of an infant to “some discreet person,” it was held, that the same is protected by his bond as clerk. *Battle's Re-visit*, chapter 53, sections 22, 47.  
Kirkman vs. Phipps.—The Superior Court has jurisdiction of an action by an administrator against the widow, heirs at law, and all other parties interested, for an account and restraining order, in which it is alleged that the intestate in his lifetime executed several mortgages upon his land—had many dealings with the mortgagee, made sundry payments upon the debt—mortgagee was threatening to sell the land; also, that there were alleged judgments liens upon that land, and that payments had been made on some for which proper credits were not given.

Hughes vs. Newsom. Where, in claim and delivery, a sheriff returned the property to the defendant, who gave a bond merely to indemnify the sheriff, and not held to be a breach of the sheriff's official bonds, for which an action could be at once instituted; and hence the statute limiting the time to sue upon official bonds to six years, began to run, and was in no way affected by the fact that the action of the claim and delivery terminated.  
Peebles vs. Pate. Where there have been a previous levy and sale, a subsequent executive confers no authority to recall the same premises; its operation is confined to other property of the debtor. And this the defendant in the execution may also in an action by the purchase to recover the land. But the rule does not apply to executions issued upon different judgments against the same debtor. (For present form of final process see section 261 of the Code.)

Lookhart vs. Bell.—1. The defendant bought land of A at the execution sale, and contracted to convey the same to another upon payment of price; there are provisions in the contract to the effect that interest is to be paid on bonds first falling due—the vendee to pay expenses of certain litigation—the vendor to have a lien on crops raised on the land to secure payment of this debt. Vendee dies, and the heir, who is also the personal representative, sues for an account and conveyance of title, alleging that purchase money has been paid; Held on exceptions to the report of referee.  
(2) That defendant was properly credited with amount paid for keeping farm in repair and providing for its cultivation, and for certain expenses incident to litigation; nor ought he to be charged with applying crop to payment of interest, as the referee charged him with the whole sum received from that source.  
(3) Testimony of a witness to show the agency of A, the defendant in the execution, in effecting the contract of purchase as bearing upon his general agency for vendee in managing the farm, was competent; and the subsequent agreement as to rent, material to show the continuing relation of principal and agent; and the proof in this case sufficient to show the agency of the principal (intestate) to the agency.  
2. A witness offered to prove a fact which occurred out of the presence of, and in no sense a transaction with a deceased person, is not incompetent—under section 343 of the Code. It is only when the transaction is between the deceased and the living party, that the statute prohibits the latter from testifying. (Ruffin, J., dissenting.)  
Jolly vs. Bryan.—1. A tenant in common, who has possession and sole enjoyment of the common property, is not protected by the statute of limitation from accounting with his co-tenants for rents and profits. He is regarded as their agent, and the statute will begin to run only from demand and refusal to account.  
2. He is also chargeable with interest from the date of demand or suit brought, and in this case from 1873, when in the proceeding for partition the defendant set up the plea of sole seisin, thereby ending the confidence subsisting between himself and his co-tenants.  
3. The *habendum* of a deed, to have and to hold said land with the rents and profits, &c., does not operate to pass title to rents theretofore accrued.  
Stephenson vs. Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company.—A deed describing the property conveyed, as “the following articles of personal property, to wit, 300 railroad ties” to be delivered at certain place, is not sufficiently definite to pass the title.

Manney vs. Coit.—1. Where plaintiff sued defendant for goods sold and delivered to A, it was held no error to admit proof that the goods were so sold, before establishing a partnership between A and the defendant. The order in which evidence essential to a recovery in such case may be introduced, is left to the discretion of the presiding Judge.  
2. The test of a person being a partner is his participation in the profits of the business as such (involving also a common liability for losses), except in cases where the profits are looked to as a means of

## accommending the compensation for services rendered under a special contract.

3. The charge of the court below upon the law governing the formation of partnerships, sustained.  
A note or draft received for goods sold and delivered, and not a discharge of the debt, but the plaintiff, upon surrendering the same or proving its loss, is at liberty to sue for goods sold and delivered.  
5. The statute of limitations begins to run only from the date of the last item in accounts where the items are parts of one continuing mutual account, and the same may be inferred where each party keeps a running account of the debits and credits, or where one, with the knowledge of the other, keeps it.

The Symbolic Number Seven.  
Seven was not only frequently used as a mystical and sacred number in the Bible, but among all nations of antiquity, where the week of seven days was established. The phases of the moon, changing every seventh day, and the observation of the seven planets may have led to the selection of seven as a sign of completion.  
The first use of the number in the Old Testament is the completion of the creation in seven days and the appointment of the seventh as a day of rest.  
An interval of seven days elapsed between the notice to enter the ark and the coming of the flood; the beasts entered by sevens; the dove was sent out the second time seven days after her first mission, and the ark rested on the mountains of Ararat on the seventh month. Then we have Pharaoh's dreams of the seven lean kine and the seven fat kine; the seven empty ears and the seven good ears.  
The two great Jewish festivals, the feast of the Passover and the feast of Tabernacles, each lasted seven days, and there was an interval of seven weeks between the feast of Passover and Pentecost. The seventh month ushered in the feast of Trumpets; the seventh year was the Sabbatical year, and the seventieth year was the year of Jubilee.  
The Levitical purifications lasted seven days, the same space of time was allotted for the celebration of weddings, for the days of mourning and for the ceremonial consecration of the priests.  
Seven victims were offered on special occasions, and the seven articles presented in sacrifice were oxen, sheep, goats, pigeons, wheat, oil and wine.  
In the taking of Jericho the city was surrounded seven days, and fell on the seventh day at the blast of seven trumpets, borne around it seven times by seven priests.  
In the Apocalypse we find the seven churches of Asia, the seven seals, the seven stars, the seven spirits before the throne, the seven horns, and the seven eyes of the Lamb.  
The seven virtues are faith, hope, charity, prudence, fortitude, temperance and industry. The seven deadly sins are murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, envy and idleness.  
The seven prismatic colors: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. The seven bodies in chemistry; the sun, gold, the moon, silver; Mars, iron; Mercury, quicksilver; Saturn, lead; Jupiter, tin; and Venus, copper. The seven ancient sciences: grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. The seven stars; the cluster of stars in the neck of Taurus, called Pleiades.  
The Seven hills City; one of the names by which Rome, the capital of ancient Italy, was for many ages designated. It was built upon seven hills, namely, Palatine, Capitoline, Quirinal, Aventine, Esquiline, Viminal, and Equilina.  
The Seven years' War: a war between Maria Theresa, of Austria, and Frederick Great, of Prussia; a most terrible contest for the possession of Silesia.  
The Feast of Seven Dollars of the Virgin Mary—the modern festival of the Roman Catholic Church. The Seven Dollars are the prediction of Simeon, (Luke xi: 34) the flight into Egypt; the loss of Jesus in Jerusalem; Jesus bearing his cross towards Calvary; Jesus upon the cross; piercing the Saviour's side, and his burial.  
The Seven Wonders of the (ancient) World: the Pyramids; the Mausoleum, erected by Artemisia, the temple of Diana, at Ephesus; the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon; the Colossus, at Rhodes; the statue of Jupiter Olympus; the Pharos, or watch tower, of Alexandria. The Seven Wonders of the (modern) World: the Coliseum, at Rome; the catacombs, at Alexandria; the great wall of China; Stonehenge; the leaning tower of Pisa; the porcelain tower of Nanquin; the mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople. The Seven Wonders of North America: The Falls of Niagara; the Great Lakes; the canyons of Colorado; Yosemite Valley; the big trees of California; Yellowstone Park; Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.  
Seven champions of Christendom: St. George, the patron saint of England; St. Denis of France; St. James, of Spain; St. Anthony, of Italy; St. Andrew, of Scotland; St. Patrick, of Ireland; St. David, of Wales.  
The seven wise men of Greece and their maxims: Bias—“Most men are bad.” Chilo—“Consider the end” Aeschylus—“Avoid extremes; Feriander—“Nothing is impossible to industry.” Pittacus—“Know thy opportunity;” Solon—“Know thyself;” Thales—“Suretyship is the precursor of ruin.”—*Abbie Clemens Morron, in New York Advocate.*

It seems that driving belts of Italian hemp are 10 per cent stronger than those made of Russia hemp, and that similar belts made of cotton stand only about half the strain necessary to break hempen belts.  
Prof. Atwater states that the best rations for a cow in full flow of milk is 100 parts of corn meal (by weight), 80 parts bran, and 65 parts deoecorticated (husked) cotton seed meal.  
Lately in London, England, a medical society obtained evidence of severe lead poisoning having been caused by the use of fashionable “hair-washes.”