

Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

VOLUME XII—NUMBER 584

THE
Charlotte Home and Democrat,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE DOLLAR for six months.
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ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

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

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, 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.

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. 25, 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. Bell & Co's store on corner
of College and Trade streets—Residence opposite
W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 1, 1882.

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-makers 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, 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. 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 prices.
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 Pens, &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 independ-
ence Square.
June 17-14

THE BLUE OF THE SKY.—The blue of
the sky and the bluish tinge of distant ob-
jects has been shown to be owing to fine
bubbles of water in the air. The more
delicate the walls of these hollow spheres
the clearer and deeper is the blue; as they
condense, their hue shades off more to the
gray and white, as seen finally in the
clouds. Hence, in warm and dry regions
the blue of the sky is more intense; in
cool and moist ones, less so, and on con-
siderable elevations the heavens look al-
most black, and the stars are visible at
midday.

TO SOLDER CAST IRON.—Soldering cast
iron is generally considered, to be very
difficult, but it seems to be only a ques-
tion of thoroughly brightening the surface
to be soldered, and using a good solder and
a clean swab with muriatic acid. Sodium
amalgam might be usefully employed for
the purpose.

GOLD MINES TO BE SOLD!
Pursuant to the terms of a Mortgage to an ex-
ecuted and registered in the Register's Office in
Gaston County, North Carolina, Book No. 2, and
Pages 268 to 271, we will sell at Public Auction,
at the Court House, in Dallas, in said county, for
cash, on Tuesday, July 25th 1882, that valuable
property known as the "LONG CREEK" GOLD
MINES, including the Ashary and McArthur
Mines, and 500 acres of land on which the Mines
are located; Also, a Steam Engine and Pumps
erect thereon.
Reference is made to the Registry of said Mort-
gage for a full description of the Lands, miles
and bonds. Other particulars will be furnished
on application to the undersigned.

W. P. BYNUM,
THOS. GRIER,
Mortgagees.
June 2, 1882. *6w*

LAST NOTICE.
All delinquent tax-payers are hereby notified,
for the last time, that they must come up and
settle for their taxes. There has been an indulgent
and forbearing as any one could expect me to be,
and I give fair notice now that all delinquent
taxes remaining unpaid at the end of the next 30
days, will be collected by distric. Come up
and pay your taxes.
M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
June 30, 1882.

NOTICE.
The undersigned offer for sale or lease the
buildings and grounds in the suburbs of Char-
lotte, N. C., where the N. C. Military Institute
formerly was carried on, and where for the last
nine years, the Carolina Military Institute has
been conducted.
The buildings and grounds are in good repair.
No where in the South are there any superior for
the purposes of a BOARDING SCHOOL of a
high grade. For terms, &c., address
ALEXANDER, CARSON & SANDERS.
June 30, 1882.

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

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

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

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, Satin De Lyons, Merveilles and Reclama
Satin, 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 col-
ored Mulls. We have the cheapest stock of Para-
sols in the State, look at them before you buy.
We have a large line of new designs in Ladies'
Neck Wear. Look at our
Corslet 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, let us know. 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 line of New Fans on our
counters, and some of them are just "too too".
Prompt attention to orders.
HATGRAVES & 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.

Scarr's Fruit Preservative.
One 25 cent package will preserve 20 pounds
Fruit. For sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Druggists, Tryon Street,
May 19, 1882.

Seek Not Thine Own.
Seek not thine own;
Live thou for others;
Live for thy brothers.
And when the blast
Of sorrow or temptation sweeps the sea of life,
And hearts beat low amid the busy toil and
strife,
When joys are fled,
When loves grow cold and hopes are dead,
"Love thyself last."

Seek not thine own;
In all the ages;
Heroes and sages
By gifts are known
The world esteems them great and good who,
living, shed
The gift of light upon the world. They, being
dead,
Are living still,
In monuments past human skill,
Of brass or stone.

Seek not thine own;
Forever giving
Is ever living,
While good endures.
Fruitful, self-sacrifice, to Him the Father sent
Shall get thee all. The world and bright-orbed
firmament,
Or life, or death,
Lo! the All-Giver, faithful, saith,
"All things are yours."

Sly Deceptions.
I was told a day or two ago of a New
England manufacturer who, wishing to
realize more money from the sale of his
goods, put a little of what mill people
call "shoody," a characterless article of
waste, into the cloth, and forwarded the
goods to their regular purchasers, felicita-
ting himself that he, though a shrewd
business man, probably would not detect
the sham. It was but one or two days,
however, before the entire lot was re-
turned without a syllable of comment,
and since then the deceitful mill man has
not received an order from that house,
while his cloth room is packed with the
shoddy goods that he endeavored to sell
for good ones, and the mill has been
stopped "to reduce stock."

Every one who has any sense of right
and wrong will say that the tricky dealer
was rightly dealt with; that he deserved
to have every thread of the goods re-
turned to him with the contempt of sil-
ence; and that he should have sacrificed
just what he was obliged to by his act.
And so should every one say of any man
that will thus sin against God and his
fellow-man.

But what a pity that any man or woman
should do anything so degrading! It
is a pity none the less because this sort
of action is so very common; for men are
doing in this just what the enemy of their
souls desires them to do, and what God
warns them not to do.
Notice the tendency of the age to de-
ceive—to make certain things appear dif-
ferent from what they are, more to the
financial gain of the person acting—it is
universal. If the manufacturer cannot
make money out of goods honestly made,
he must insert some element of sham, and
pass the article off as a genuine produc-
tion. We often have occasion to note this
tendency in examining our shoes after
they have been worn through. Pieces of
paste-board will show themselves where
leather should be! I have frequently
wondered if the man who had those
things inserted professed to be a Chris-
tian.

I need not refer to the many ways in
which we perceive the successful cheat.
I wish that the strong arm of the law
might make itself felt upon such men as
thus deceive the people. All true men
will reflect with pain on the personal de-
gradation, the price which these deceivers
pay for their extra profits, and will mourn
that men will be so blind to their best in-
terests as to do anything of the kind.
And although success of some sort may at-
tend the trickery, the tricksters will be
brought to light and to punishment at the
hands of man at last, and in the judgment
day will be brought where they can see
what a crime they have committed.

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,
embracing White Goods, Neck Wear, Hosery,
Gloves, Parasols, &c., the largest and most com-
plete 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 MIL-
LINERY they have ever seen in this city.
MRS. F. QUERY.
March 31, 1882.

NEW FURNITURE
Constantly Coming In,
Which I will sell cheap for cash, both Wholesale
and Retail.
E. M. ANDREWS,
Feb. 24, 1882. At White Front.

Lanterns and Lamps.
We have now on hand a fine stock of Lanterns
and Glass Lamps. WILSON & BURWELL,
Sept. 30, 1881. Druggists.

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

Dow Law Cotton Planters.
Champion Reapers and Mowers,
"Chieftain" Horse Rakes,
Improved Deere Cultivator, (walking),
Thomas Smoothing Harrow,
Davis Swing Churn,
Roland Chilled Plows,
Tennessee Wagons,
All kinds of Farm Implements,
Grass Seed of all kinds,
Cane Mills and Evaporators,
Farm Machinery, &c.
J. G. SHANNONHOUSE,
March 10, 1882. Agent.

Cattle Transportation.
Since the publication in the Herald of
the article on live stock transportation,
which, it will be remembered, advocated
a radical change in "the present barbarous
method of transporting cattle," as Bishop
Clarkson, of Nebraska, termed it, vigorous
and effective steps have been taken toward
the introduction of such cars as were sug-
gested in that article. A train of cars in
which the animals are separated from each
other, and the necessity for landing for
feeding purposes is done away with and
which can be run at the same speed as
passenger cars, has been run from Chicago
to New York.

The cars are each forty feet long, in-
side measurement, or ten feet longer than
the ordinary cattle car. Each car con-
tains sixteen stalls, eight of which face to
one side and eight to the other. These
stalls are 2 1/2 feet in width, 3 1/2 feet in length,
and 4 1/2 feet in height, allowing ample
room for the largest steer to lie down on
and rise from at will his comfortable dried
sand bed of an inch and a half thickness.
They are separated by gates, which are
cushioned, with spring fastenings, against
which the animal can lean without being
bruised by the motion of the train, and
relatively with almost as much ease and
comfort as if he were lying on a soft mat-
tress. For about one-sixth of the width of
the car the gates are permanent and extend
from the floor to the ceiling, but for the
remainder of their length fold upward into
the rigid section, thus making a free pas-
sage for the cattle to pass out of or into
the cars.

The gates are dropped down, one at
a time, as each animal is walked into its
stall while the car is being loaded. The
heads of the animals are between the
stationary sections, so that "hooking" or
quarreling about feed is effectually pre-
vented. In front of the beasts, along the
sides of the car, are continuous troughs
for feed and water. The food, which may
be cut feed or dry hay, is easily introduced
from the feeding station, the cattle were first
board that is upheld by a hook and the
food is being placed, and afterward drop-
ped and fastened by another hook on the
outside to prevent the feed from being
thrown out. The water is received
through an aperture in the top of the car,
and is conveyed directly to the troughs
through pipes. When the train reached
the feeding station, the cattle were first
given all the water they would drink; as
they had been well fed before leaving
Chicago, and then a liberal supply of feed
was placed in the troughs, and the ani-
mals ate at their leisure as the train pro-
ceeded. By reason of all these conveni-
ences the cars carried no dead weight in
the shape of feed or water. This train
was made up of ten cars. There was no
trouble in driving the stock into their
stalls and they took kindly to their new
beds. The scales in the Union yard
showed that the lot weighed 226,098
pounds, making an average of 1,430 pounds
per head. The train was got under way
a few minutes after loading, after the animals
had been fed.

Speaking of Stewart, says a New York
letter, his character and position remind
one of the veiled prophet of Khorrassan.
He was the hidden power of Broadway,
but he preserved a peculiar secrecy which
added to the interest connected with
veiled autocrat of trade. He never dis-
played a sign and never allowed his por-
trait or even a photograph to be taken.
His clerks were not permitted to speak to
him (except when making replies), and
only three men were allowed to enter his
private office, unless summoned to his
presence. This trio was composed of
Judge Hilton, who then was a confidential
friend, William Libby (then a partner),
and Brown, the general manager. Hav-
ing preserved this veiled character so
many years, it follows him after death.
His corpse is carried no one knows whither,
the business is discontinued, the Stewart
disappears from the record of trade,
leaving nothing to perpetuate his name,
but a certain very strange history
for a man who made \$30,000,000 in Broad-
way traffic.

"My Smoke-House."
A man who lives in Albany, and whose
business is that of a clerk, said that he
had lately built a house that cost him three
hundred dollars. His friends expressed
their wonder that he could afford to build
so fine a dwelling.
"Why," said he, "that is my smoke-
house."
"Your smoke-house! What do you
mean?"
"Why, I mean that twenty years ago I
left off smoking, and I have put the money
saved from smoke, with the interest, into
a bank. Hence I call it my smoke-
house."

Now, boys, we want you to think of this
when you are tempted to take your first
cigar. Think how much good might be
done with the money you are beginning
to spend in smoke. What would you
think of a man who, to amuse himself,
should light a paper twenty-five cents and
watch it burn? Is it any more sensible to
take for your quarter a roll of old, dry
brown leaves, light it, and see it smoke?
—Exchange.

THE USES OF BOYS.—Boys are the ter-
ror of cats, their mothers and their older
sisters, but the cats would lead but a dull
life without them; while a mother would
scarcely know what life really is if
she were freed from the constant anxiety
she feels about her boys. What unprofitable
hours of lazy enjoyment would fall to the
lot of elder sisters were it not for their
younger brothers. Sloth and ease and a
mistaken belief that this world is not
a world of annoyances and discomforts
would never try to get there. But as a
teacher of boys, every week looks for-
ward to a brighter world, makes good use
of Sunday in fitting himself for it, and in
hoping that he will get there sometime,
to make up for trials here.

Fraud in American Cotton.
The English charges of fraud in Ameri-
can baled cotton have been investigated
by the Textile Record of Philadelphia,
and the ingenuity of its correspondents in
accounting on natural grounds for the
presence of sand and stones in the bales
is interesting. One suggestion is that in
the crop of 1881, the dry weather pre-
vented the full growth of the plant; that
the bolls were borne near the ground, and
when they opened, every shower splashed
sand and dirt into them. Again it is said
that the lint and sweepings of the floor
are sometimes gathered up with the
ginned cotton, while in still other cases
the damp cotton collects the dust of the
gin-house. But these explanations, which
are plausible in themselves, do not quite
account for the small stones which one
Cosholocken firm frequently finds in
the bales, nor for the "sand in such quan-
tities that it must have been shouled
in," which it has found more rarely. Nor
however long the bolls may hang, can bad
weather be thought to splash into them
the bricks, large stones, iron and fence
rails, which Gen. Robert Patterson, a very
large cotton spinner of Philadelphia, says
that he has found in the bales. Taking
the whole evidence together, the cotton
growers and Southern brokers are prob-
ably right in asserting that the vast ma-
jority of petty adulterations by dirt can
be accounted for on natural grounds, and
wholly without fraud. They also claim
that the sandy cotton which the Oldham
spinners complain of, was cheap, and sold
at a low price precisely because it was
known to be badly ginned. Still, they
cannot well deny that a few unscrupulous
planters may purposely put wood, iron
and stones into the bales to increase their
weight; and it is to these few, doubtless,
but he made most permanent since, in
the large majority of cases, according to
Gen. Patterson, they are entirely oblit-
erated before reaching the consumer, if
ever put on at all, so that the palpable
frauds are not traced to their perpetrators.
—N. Y. Sun.

[They do not deny that a few unscrup-
ulous parties are guilty of dishonest
practices in packing cotton, in comparison
to the large number of persons engaged in
handling the staple a very few, and do
not include the large majority of our
honest square dealing planters. In like
manner the frauds every day detected by
our merchants in stock purchased at the
North, are in no way a compromise to the
whole mercantile community.—ED. HOME
AND DEMOCRAT.]

A Man of Mystery.
Speaking of Stewart, says a New York
letter, his character and position remind
one of the veiled prophet of Khorrassan.
He was the hidden power of Broadway,
but he preserved a peculiar secrecy which
added to the interest connected with
veiled autocrat of trade. He never dis-
played a sign and never allowed his por-
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many years, it follows him after death.
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A man who lives in Albany, and whose
business is that of a clerk, said that he
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ward to a brighter world, makes good use
of Sunday in fitting himself for it, and in
hoping that he will get there sometime,
to make up for trials here.

**The Big Timber of Western North Caro-
lina.**
A correspondent writing from Hay-
wood county, N. C., to the Raleigh Re-
corder says:
Lumber companies from Richmond,
Ind., Columbia, Tenn., and Nashville,
Welling, N. C., and other places, have
been for months buying up the rich oak
walnut lumber in this and adjoining coun-
ties; and many a noble old monarch of
the forest is now bowing before the lum-
berman's saw or the woodman's axe. You
have no conception of the magnitude of
some of these grand old forest trees in
Haywood county.

Last week I strolled out into the Francis
Cove with some friends, and in two and a
half miles of Waynesville saw what is
known as "the Granny Poplar." It has
been lying on the ground for years. The
bark and sap are all rotted away, and it is
now covered with moss. Still, the heart
of the tree as it lay upon the ground was
formed by the white standing, and when
it fell, it was measured by Prof. Guyot
and ascertained to be 45 feet in cir-
cumference. In the same cove stands a
black walnut, which has since been cut
down by the Mitchell Lumber Co., of In-
diana (who have bought 1000 walnut trees
in the cove), and measured. Its dimen-
sions by measurement are: At the ground
28 feet and 10 inches in circumference;
two and a half feet above ground 25 feet
9 inches in circumference; and seven and
a half feet above ground 19 feet 10 inches
in circumference; and at the first fork,
which is 46 feet above ground, 14 feet in
circumference. One of the roots of the
tree has been dug up which measures 12
feet in length and 41 inches in circumfer-
ence. Another walnut has just been cut
down in the same cove that measures 13
feet 3 inches in circumference and the first
limb is 92 feet from the ground. And
still another measures 14 feet and 7 inches
and the body of the tree is 87 feet in length
to the first limb. In the same forest, I
saw chestnut, cucumber and hickory trees
of incredible size. One hollow chestnut
measured at the ground the enormous size
of 51 feet in circumference. I have seen
in this county a house of respectable di-
mensions which was made out of one
chestnut tree. Black Walnut timber here
three years ago was worth about
\$1.00 per hundred, and was counted as
worth no more than chestnut, oak or
hickory. The cup of tea revisited and
mountain forests of North Carolina, and
yet most of the finest walnut timber has
already been sold to parties outside of the
State, and some of it as low as seventy-five
cents a tree.

The Cup that Cheers.
There is, perhaps, no beverage the
world over so popular as the cup of tea, so
potent to brace the nerves, so conducive
to domestic comfort and cheerful, innocent
gossip. If one has a headache, is chilled
by weary, the cup of tea revitalizes and
kindles the exhausted flame of energy and
spirits; it is the small currency of hospita-
lity; it is not the gentle tea leaf which
brings kindred spirits together? Has not
one of the most important and social meals
of the day taken its name from that insu-
perable plant? What is home without a
cup of tea? And when would the 5
o'clock tea have found favor or votaries
under any other name? Is not the moving
spirit of the sewing-circle? and who
ever heard of a fortune being told from
coffee grounds or chocolate dregs? Is
any cordial more delicious than iced tea on
a scorching July day? In Southern's di-
vision of his day's work it was tea which
nursed in poetry, while Dr. Johnson may
have flavored many an essay with the
effusion, and who can tell but we owe
"Rasselas" to its exhilarating effects,
"when with tea he amused the evening,
with tea soiced the midnight, and with
tea welcomed the morning?" Like woman's
rights and other eternal verities, it had a
battle to fight before acquiring its present
position in the world. It was prescribed
by physicians, denounced by the essayists,
sneered at by the wits and poets. It was
supposed to provoke scandal, and even to
this day the suspicion is not obsolete. Yet
a present of tea was thought to be suit-
able for royalty to receive, since in 1664
we are told that the East India company
sent the queen two pounds! It was
doubtless reserved for high days and
holidays in early times, and was not pour-
ed out for poor relations, nor sent into the
kitchen; but familiarity, instead of dam-
aging its reputation, has recommended it
to greater favor; and the poor working
people who allow themselves no luxuries
regard the cup of tea as a friend and neces-
sity. "I am glad I was not born before tea,"
said Sydney Smith, one of those recipes
against melancholy is a kettle singing on
the hob. As there is a right way to boil
an egg, so there is a right way to prepare
the stimulating beverage. In China the
wealthy make it by pouring boiling water
into a cup in which some of the tea leaves
have been placed, and it would, perhaps,
be well if we followed their example, in-
stead of allowing it, as many do, to boil,
if the whole object was to extract the bit-
ter animus. We do injustice to the genial
herb—whose native country is wrapped
in mystery, although it is found wild in
India—by making tea before the tea bell
rings.—Bazar.

**EXPERIMENTS WITH TUBERCULAR PARA-
SITES.**—The London correspondent of
N. Y. World says Prof. Tyndall has just
made public the results of experiments
made by Dr. Koch of Berlin on tuber-
cular disease. It was known before that
the disease was communicable, but Koch
has ascertained the exact nature of the
parasite which causes consumption. He
has propagated it artificially and killed
animals with parasites thus produced.
Matter expectorated from the lungs of
consumptive persons has been found to be
swarming with parasites which are high-
ly infectious. It is hoped that Koch will
develop a harmless form of the tuber-
cular parasite which by inoculation may
prevent consumption and thus check a
 scourge which according to Koch's calcu-
lation carries off one seventh of the human
race.

Orange Insects.
When a dish of oranges is seen on the
table for dessert, the fact is hardly realized
that in all probability their surface is the
habitation of an insect of the Cecus
family. This tiny creature is found on
the orange skin in every stage of trans-
formation, from the egg to the perfect in-
sect, during the winter months, instead of
remaining dormant in the cold weather,
as is the case with most of the insect tribe.
It would hardly be possible to find a St.
Michael's or Tanglewing orange that had
not hundreds of these little creatures in
various stages of development on its sur-
face. Lemons, too, are frequently cov-
ered. Upon inspection, the skin of an
orange will be found to be dotted over
with brownish scarlet spots of various
sizes. These specks can be easily re-
moved by a needle, and when placed
under a microscope an interesting scene
is presented, consisting of a large number
of eggs, which are oval white bodies,
standing on end, like little bags of flour,
some of the inhabitants of which may
very probably be seen in process of
emerging from the opened end of the egg.
The female insect upon leaving the egg
has six legs, two long hair-like appen-
dages and no wings; it thrusts a sucker
into the orange in order to obtain a nour-
ishment, and never moves again, passing
through the various stages of develop-
ment until it lays its eggs and dies. In
the case of the male insect, the chrysalis
after a short period opens and the insect
flies off. The male is supplied with wings
twice the length of its body, and each of
the legs has a hook-like projection. It
has four eyes and two antennae, and is so
tiny that it cannot be seen when flying.

From some parts of Spain oranges come
to us having their rind covered with a
cocculus of quite a different type. The sur-
face of oranges, indeed, affords the pos-
sessor of a microscope an infinite amount
of interest and amusement.—Chambers'
Journal.

Burdette on Home.
Home is more to a woman than a man.
It is her temple. She is its goddess, its
priestess—but oftener its janitor. A man
doesn't look so long at the old home,
though it never costs him a cent, bought
all his clothes and sent him to college. A
man likes his home when he gets accus-
tomed to it, because there his stupidities
for the profoundest wisdom. His jokes
are all laughed at (though it needs only a
glossary to get at their meaning) if he
only indicates the laughing place. When
a man dies he is wept for at home, but
the cold world moves along as if nothing
had happened; fond lovers come to his
graveyard even, wear his tombstone smooth
sitting on it, contract bad habits, and
worn rheumatism, and burden the air
with libal confectionery. I have heard
that there were skeletons in many
homes. They never get there unless
they are brought.—Robert J. Burdette.

"Lifting."