

# Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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THE  
**Charlotte Home and Democrat,**  
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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.

**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 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 & 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, Syrup, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plow, &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 Counselors,  
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 independent Square.  
June 17-18

**A MISTAKE.**—Anatomically and physiologically it is a complete mistake to have the heel of the foot raised from the ground beyond the level of the palm of the foot. The moment the heel is raised the plan of the arch is deranged, and the elastic, wave-like motion of the foot impeded. The arch always ought to have full play.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

**Apropos to the text, "Be sure your sin will find you out." A colored brother, in one of the cotton States, had listened in a Church-trial to a long and humiliating confession of guilt by the party arraigned. At the close of his confession the offender expressed himself as ready to answer any question. Rising slowly and addressing the delinquent, the colored brother said: "Dis is de pint of my question: You say you sorry, mighty sorry; but are you sorry dat you done 'um, or sorry cause you got ketcht?" Rather a deep question, that.**

**SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, made in the case of J. P. Alexander et al. vs. John Robinson, as Commissioner of said Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, the 28th day of August next, to the highest bidder, for cash, a valuable TRACT of LAND, lying about a mile and a half from Charlotte, on the South side of the Lawyer's Road, containing about one hundred and seventy acres, adjoining the lands of W. P. Bynum, W. R. Myers, the lands of the late John Wolfe and others, and known as a part of the Torrence Tract of Land.  
For Agricultural purposes, this Land is regarded as very valuable. A survey and plat of the same will be exhibited on day of sale.  
GEO. E. WILSON,  
July 14, 1882. 7w  
Commissioner.

**LAST NOTICE.**  
All delinquent tax-payers are hereby notified, for the last time, that they must come up and settle for their taxes. I have been as 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 distraint. Come up and pay your taxes.  
M. E. ALEXANDER,  
June 30, 1882. Sheriff.

**NOTICE.**  
The undersigned offer for sale or lease the buildings and grounds in the suburbs of Charlotte, 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. 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.  
PEGRAM & CO.  
March 3, 1882.

**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. PURROY,  
College street, Charlotte, N. C.  
April 7, 1882. 17

**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.  
C. S. HOLTON.  
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, Satins, Satin De Lyons, Mervilleux and Radamah 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 line of New Fans on 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**  
OF  
**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.

**No Trouble**  
To suit yourself with a Tooth Brush if you will call at  
T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store.

**Wait.**  
Wait, O thou weary one, a little longer,  
A few more years, it may be only days;  
The patient waiting makes thee all the stronger,  
Eternity will balance all delays.  
Wait, O thou suffering one, thy days of sorrow  
Bring to thy soul its richest gain.  
If thou a Christian art, a brighter morrow  
Will give thee tenfold joy for all thy pain.

**Wait, O thou anxious one, the cloud that hovers**  
In gathering gloom above thy aching head,  
Is sent of God in mercy, and He covers  
Thee with His heavenly mantle overspread.  
Wait, O thou mourning one; now bending  
Beside the grave where sleeps thy Christian  
friend;  
That sacred dust is watched by angels holy,  
And they thy journey will attend.

**Be patient and submissive; each disaster**  
Will bring thee nearer thy loving Lord.  
These trials make thee like thy blessed Master.  
Who knows them all, and will His grace afford.  
Be patient and submissive; strength is given  
For every step along the weary way.  
And for it all thou'lt render praise in heaven,  
When dreary night gives place to perfect day.  
Yes, perfect day, the day of God, eternal,  
When not a shadow shall flit o'er the scene;  
In that fair land where all is bright and vernal,  
And we will be with Christ and naught be between.

**Wait then, dear heart, control thy sad emotion,**  
God will subdue each angry wind and wave,  
And when the voyage ends across life's ocean,  
Into the haven of sweet rest will save.  
—*New York Observer.*

**Take Care of the Boys.**  
Mothers, are you not more careful of your girls than your boys? Do you not imagine that they are more competent to take care of themselves than your daughters are? If you entertain this belief, and act accordingly, you are in an error that should be immediately corrected. Remember that girls are almost invariably at home, and in their mother's society between school hours, when boys are surrounded by temptation from the hour they are able to toddle alone. In the early morning, noon and evening hours, your girls are generally with you, but where are your boys? At such times how easy is it for your son to be tempted into misdemeanor, to depart from your wholesome instruction, to commit acts that he could not do, were he as much under your immediate control as is your daughter. We would advise mothers who are blessed with sons, to give them the same motherly supervision that she does her girls. Were the latter out of her sight as much in the hours of recess from study as are the former, the mother would speedily become solicitous of their whereabouts and surroundings. Have the same solicitude about your sons and you will save them from many a temptation and snare.

**He who lives happily through the**  
short rose-days of his youth, and far away from envy and complaining strives to be good, still enjoys the days of his youth when the winter of life approaches, and contentment and virtue scatter flowers along his path. Without fear and without anxiety he can look before and behind.

**GOLD MINES TO BE SOLD!**  
Pursuant to the terms of a Mortgage to us executed 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, said county, for cash, on Tuesday, July 25th 1882, that valuable property known as the "LONG CREEK" GOLD MINES, including the Asbury and McArthur Mines, and 500 acres of land on which the Mines are located; Also, a Steam Engine and Fixtures erected thereon.  
Reference is made to the Registry of said Mortgage for a full description of the Lands, mines and bonds. Other particulars will be furnished on application to the undersigned.  
W. P. BYNUM,  
THOS. GRIBER,  
June 2, 1882. 6w  
Mortgagees.

**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, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, &c., the largest and most complete Stock in the City.

**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.

**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 Smeething Harrow,  
Davis Sowing 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.

**Poor Men's Wives.**  
There are women who were born to be poor men's wives, and if it so happens that they marry, it is a great waste of good material, and they themselves so feel it in unconscious fashion. They are cheery little bodies, with a genius for keeping things clean, and an ingenuity in making use of scraps that is simply marvellous. As girls, if they belong to a large and impecunious family—as they generally do—they make their own dresses and bonnets and cloaks, and sometimes, they create and keep in order the wardrobes of the family. We say "create" advisedly, for it is one of the gifts of this altogether wonderful little woman to make comfortable, respectable, even bewitching articles of wearing apparel out of what is generally known as "nothing." She takes "scraps" old scraps of clothes, and rags and darning, and patches and finally produces a new suit of clothes for brother Bob. When Bob has done his best to render this suit of clothes unrecognizable, through tatters and dirt, and discolorations of every sort, it falls back into her tireless hands. Does it go into the rag bag? By no means. She shoves it into her room one day, with that forlorn woe, "What incantations the little witch utters, through what mysterious processes she causes that wreck to pass, is never known. But next day—it being Sunday—she wears to church a warm gray jacket as spotless as trim, as gay, as stylish as any other gray jacket in the sacred edifice. This family puzzle over the mystery in vain, till Bob, after a close scrutiny and a stare of utter incredulity, gives utterance to the following burst of eloquence: "By jingo; if that ain't my old suit of clothes!" and so solves the problem.

A black silk skirt in her hands becomes—we were about to say a whole troussseau. But perhaps that would be an exaggeration. Certainly it becomes something more than black. We have our plat as she manipulates it, its capabilities are something astonishing. When new, perhaps it belonged far back in the era of straight full breadths and skirts gathered full at the waist all round, and was thus worn by Aunt Jemima—not the "Aunt Jemima" of satulatory experiences in the days of yore. At any rate, if not so ancient, it certainly was never used within the memory of its present owner. But it is "good material," she tells you, so at first she makes it up into a walking skirt, maintaining a due regard to fashion, but cautious in her cutting, with an eye to future freaks of the fickle goddess. Two seasons she wears it thus, and it begins to grow rather shabby; and the brain at the bottom of the skirt begins to "wear"; it becomes her great "stand-by" for rowing parties, picnics, rustic excursions of all sorts. And who would know it ever for the same black skirt? Now with a broadened polonaise it wears the elegant aspect of an evening dress; now with a bouffant overskirt and wide, flowing skirt, it wears a charming woodland air; now underneath a Quaker palmeto of sober gray it has an air of quiet neatness. In winter weather, topped by a comfortable cloak and furs, in summer a mere background to bewitching puffs and tucks, insertions, lace and trim, it is a valuable possession, this old black skirt!

But, rosy cheeks, it is not the black skirt that is of value; the intrinsic worth lies in the skillful hands, the ingenious brain, the patient little heart that does its very best over even paltry labors such as these!

It is perhaps in the region of bonnets that the "poor man's wife" most excels. As for an imported bonnet, why she never owned one in her life. Girls with fortunes spent on the top of their heads will tell her that "home-made bonnets always have a home-made look!" And though she winces a little she shakes her wise little head, visits the stores, eyes those "imported bonnets" with the eye of an artist, goes home with odds and ends of lace and feathers and flowers in her careful hands, and appears in the twinkling of an eye crowned with the product of her skill, as graceful, as simply elegant as a bonnet can be, and often far better suited to her peculiar style than half the monstrosities the milliners persuade their patronesses are "sweetly becoming" and "just the thing!" The girl who is able to do all this is generally the pink of personal neatness. She is never seen by any child wearing a soiled collar, or a hat ever rough and dishevelled; her work may be, she is quick and careful to remove from her hands and dress any trace of dust and disorder. We have hitherto spoken of the "poor man's wife" in her maiden state, when she is only fitting herself to bless his home some day. When she does become that poor man's wife it is not long before he will cause to bless her busy hands and willing heart, and to thank the fate that has given him such a sunbeam to illuminate all his life. Busy enough she was in all her devices, but now she expands, as all good and loving women must, after marriage, into wider activities and wiser exertions. No longer content with making a slender income go a long way in the matter of personal adornments, she soon shows how a pair of busy hands, backed by refined taste and ardent enthusiasm, can beautify a home and make the desert blossom as the rose. There is a certain winning charm about homes made beautiful in this fashion that is sadly lacking in mansions of far more pretentious luxury. As time passes away she grows wiser, and her duties claim her. Her children profit by her power to do, her skill in making and repairing. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Such are the wives that poor men need, and it is only in marrying poor men that their worth becomes fully known and their capabilities are fully developed. Such are the women whose virtues are most fully appreciated at home, and whom men marry, in ignorance perhaps that they win a "treasure far above rubies."

Such women, born to be "poor men's wives" and setting forth upon the waves of matrimony as "poor men's wives" generally end by becoming rich men's wives—for where he makes the waves. All that he gives into her keeping is wisely expended, and what man can fail to

succeed, to grow stronger, wiser, more daring, more successful, when backed by such encouragement as the bright smile and the close and helpful handclasp of the poor man's wife?

And these are the women of whom one never hears. They never ride a hobby, for they never have time for that! They never seek the public eye or ear, for they only make sunshine for one pair of eyes, and music for one pair of ears, in the paradise of home. They may not be noted as philanthropists, or religionists, or artists, or authors! They may not even shine in society! But, oh, ye tired women workers in the blinding glare of the world's arena, ye lonely writers and thinkers, ye world-famed artists, ye desperate toilers whom the world dubs "strong-minded," what would you not give to feel the peace of duties done, the rest well-earned of toil, to win the blessings and to wear the love that crown the head, lights the eyes, and soothes the heart of her whom the world hears nothing—the poor man's wife!—*Charlotte Weekly News.*

**Milk Diet in Bright's Disease.**  
Since we know not at present any drug that possesses therapeutic value to any marked extent in this terrible and fatal disease, and since it is daily making sad havoc among human beings, and principally among that class who, by reason of their valuable public labors, are particularly liable to it, it becomes a medical question of paramount interest that we should discover some potent method of combating this very prevalent disease. Some years since Carel first called attention to the treatment of Bright's disease by the use of a milk diet, and since then Duncan, as well as many other prominent physicians, have tried this method of treatment, and have themselves seen remarkable results follow this treatment, while Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of our city, is now quite an enthusiast on this subject. This method of treating a formidable disease has received sufficient distinguished endorsement to recommend it seriously to our notice. We would therefore, ask all physicians who read this article to try this method of treatment, and to furnish us with their experience, which we will publish. The milk is used thoroughly skimmed and entirely freed from butter. To procure the best results it has been advised that the patient shall restrict himself absolutely to milk and continue the treatment for a long time. It agrees with the stomach (as it will in some cases). Dr. Mitchell advises that the patient be put to bed, and the treatment commenced with table-spoonful doses, to which lime water is added, until the stomach tolerates the milk, when from eight to ten pints daily should be taken, and absolutely nothing else. The sanction of such a distinguished physician as Dr. Mitchell, forces us to seriously consider the merits of this treatment, and we trust to receive the experience of all readers of this journal who may have cases of Bright's disease to treat.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

**THE GREAT SALT LAKE.**—Salt Lake, Utah, is seventy-five miles long from the northwest to the southeast, and about thirty miles broad. For the most part the lake is shallow, and its surface is 4,200 feet above sea level. The outlines of the lake are somewhat irregular, particularly on the eastern side. The lake is in a vast valley or basin of the mountains, and is fed chiefly by the waters of Utah Lake, which are conveyed to it by the river Jordan coming from the southeast, and the Bear River, which empties its waters into it from the north. There are some nine islands in the lake, the principal one being Antelope, or Church Island, in the southeast. The spring-floods greatly increase the size of the lake, spreading it over extensively, from which, however, it recedes as the summer wears on. As is well known, the lake has no outlet. The water of the lake is transparent, and is so salty as to form one of the purest and most concentrated brines of which we have knowledge; it contains twenty-two per cent. of chloride of sodium, slightly mixed with other salts. The lake contains no fish, but immense numbers of gulls, wild ducks, geese, and swans frequent its islands. The first known mention of the lake was by Baron Hantou in 1689, who gathered some vague notions of its existence from the Indians west of the Mississippi. Gen. Fremont explored and described it in 1843, and was the first white man to navigate it. Salt Lake City, the Mormon Zion, had, according to the census of 1880, a population of 20,758, against 12,754 in 1870.

**Sunshine.**  
Sunshine soothes better than morphine; it drowses sorrow and care better than rum; it stimulates better than wine. Take it into all the highways and byways of life; take it into the sick room, it will refresh the patient; take it into the house of mourning, it will help to cast out the gloom and sorrow. Take it everywhere in the form of a smile, in the form of a kind word or fragrant flower; take it plentifully, not by the thimbleful, but by the heartful—full to overflowing. Sunshine is God's legitimate agent to give life and light. It enters into everything which is for the comfort or well-being of mankind; without it we would eke out a short, intolerable existence. As in the material world, so in the inner life, a man without sunshine in his nature is like a plant growing in the dark.

**ON THE BLUE DANUBE.**—The floating grain mills on the Danube are its most curious feature. Fancy two canal boats moored parallel to each other in mid-river, about fifteen or twenty feet apart, and supporting between them the crank of a gigantic mill-wheel, turned by the current of the stream. Fancy, moreover, the sides of one of these boats carried up one story higher than the other, then roofed over a la Noah's Ark, with windows and doors as needed, and you will have a fair idea of these Danube grain mills, some four or five thousand of which in groups of ten or twelve together, are scattered along this wondrous highway all the way from Vienna to Belgrade. Each mill is inscribed with its owner's name.

**Florida Oranges.**  
Oranges grow in the sun. All Florida is a bed of white sand, enriched by phosphates. These phosphates are in the shape of decayed animal matter. The sand is speckled with shells, the occupants of which have died and gone to enrich the soil. So an orange grove set out in a sand bed. Fifty trees are set to the acre which gives each tree about thirty-five feet. Late orange raisers are setting thirty-five trees to the acre. The trees commence to bear when eight years old, and keeps increasing, so far as any one knows, forever. The age of an orange tree is not known. They continue to grow for, no one knows how long. I saw trees forty years old. They were forty-feet high, eighteen inches through, and bore 10,000 oranges. Col. Hart of Palatka, told me that he had sold \$200 worth of oranges in one season from one of these fine trees. An orange grove has to be cultivated constantly. It is harrowed and cow peas are sown in the Spring. In the Fall the cow peas are turned under to fertilize the soil. I believe there are now orange trees enough in Florida, when fully grown, to supply the world with oranges. Oranges commenced ripening in December, and ripen all along till March. It is a delightful crop for a farmer to raise, because he has plenty of time to harvest it.

This is the way they harvest oranges: The oranges are cut off the trees with shears, and sorted by rolling them down a right angled triangle open at the bottom. The little ones go through the opening first, and the very largest ones roll clear to the end of the trough. Then they are all rolled up in paper, boxed up and sent to New York—freight fifty cents a box. A box holds from 100 to 150 oranges. A tree will bear from 200 to 3,000 oranges. Trees pay from \$5 to \$200 apiece annually. A tree paying \$200 would usually be a phenomenal tree, though old and splendidly cared for. Col. Hart told me he realized \$175 from one tree. Groves produce from \$50 to \$5,000 an acre, according to age and cultivation. An orange grove of twenty acres will sell for \$40,000. There is much money made in the cultivation of oranges, but much patience and skill are required. Many mouths have failed, because they have simply set out the trees and then go away and leave them. They have to be constantly attended to. They are not a sure "bonanza," and really only the patient, skillful and pains-taking get rich in their cultivation.

**Into its Mouth**  
It is a wonderful instinct which teaches the young of all animals to form at once and perfectly the complicated process of sucking. For many months the child's mouth is called into action more than any other organ, and thus that instinct leads the baby to put everything into its mouth. Of course there is constant danger that the child will swallow what it ought not to.

Many things that a child may swallow will do no harm, as they can be carried along and disposed of with intestinal waste. Some things, however, are not so safely disposed of, and mothers cannot be too careful in seeing that nothing objectionable comes within the reach of the little ones.

Pins and needles swallowed by children have been known to work their way through the walls of the stomach or intestines, and to become a source of protracted suffering, the cause of which was not even suspected. But the most singular effects have followed the swallowing of heads of grass or of grain. The tendency of bearded grain after it has been swallowed is to push its way into the stomach or lungs. Of course, when it enters the lung a fatal inflammation is the consequence. Yet, in one instance, though a pulmonary abscess was formed, the grass was coughed up with the pus, the abscess broke and recovery followed.

In one case a child two years old swallowed an ear of rye grass. Forty-three days afterward the grass made its exit through a small opening in the back. In another case the grass was through an abscess in the left side, having evidently worked its way from the intestines. In another, a child eight years old was ill for nearly a year, and was thought to be suffering from consumption, when an abscess was formed under the left breast, and the ear of grain discharged.—*Youth's Companion.*

**OLD-TIME CHURCH-SLEEPING.**—It is more than two hundred years ago that Rev. Dr. Samuel Whitting was minister in Lynn, Mass. At that time one Obadiah Turner kept a journal and wrote therein as follows: "Allen Brydges hath been chosen to wake up ye sleepers in meetings, and being much proud of his place must needs have a fox tail fixed to ye end of a long staff whereby he may brush the faces of them who will have nap in time of sermon; likewise a sharp thorn, wherewith he may prick such as be most sound. On ye last Lord's day, as he trotted about ye meeting house, he did spy Mr. Tomlins sleeping with very much comfort, his head kept steady by being in ye corner and his hand grasping ye rail. And eoe spying, Allen did quicklie thrust his staff behind Dame Bolland and gave him a grievous pain upon ye hand; whereupon Mr. Tomlins did spring up much above ye floor, and with great force strike his hand against ye wall, and also, to ye surprise of all prophetic claim in a loud voice: 'Cass ye wood-chuck! he dreaming as it seemed, that a woodchuck had bit his hand. On coming to know where he was, and ye great scandal he had committed, he seemed much abashed, but did not speke; and I think he did not againe go to sleep in meeting. Ye women may sometimes sleep and not know it by reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr. Whitting doth pleasantly say that from ye pulpit he doth seem to be preaching to stacks of straw, with men jutting here and there among them."

A lawyer said sneeringly to a clergyman: "If I had a stupid son I'd make a minister out of him." The clergyman replied in a loud voice: "Cass ye wood-chuck! he dreaming as it seemed, that a woodchuck had bit his hand. On coming to know where he was, and ye great scandal he had committed, he seemed much abashed, but did not speke; and I think he did not againe go to sleep in meeting. Ye women may sometimes sleep and not know it by reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr. Whitting doth pleasantly say that from ye pulpit he doth seem to be preaching to stacks of straw, with men jutting here and there among them."

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**Digest of Supreme Court Decisions.**  
Bynum vs. Miller.—A subsequent purchaser of personal property from one who has previously made a fraudulent assignment of it, or an assignment without consideration and for his own benefit, whether the purchase be with or without notice and for a valuable consideration, and such assignment has been registered, succeeds only to the rights of his assignor.  
Therefore, where the plaintiff and A were partners in trade, and upon dissolution the plaintiff sold his interest to A and took a mortgage on the goods to secure the price and also the debts of the firm, A remained in business for a while and then sold and conveyed the stock of goods to the defendant, for a small sum in money, and his own individual note in a considerable amount, which he owed when the said mortgage was executed: Held in an action by plaintiff for the goods, that the mortgage is sufficient in law to pass title as against the vendor, and the defendant who claims under him, and that neither can impeach the same for fraud in its inception.  
Barrett vs. Brown.—In a suit to enforce a trust, the trustees and cestui que trust are all necessary parties, except where the trustee has assets sufficient to satisfy all the creditors in full and has paid all but the plaintiff, for in such case the plaintiff would have a right of action against him for money had and received.

Green vs. Green.—A legacy to one payable or to be paid at a particular time is a vested legacy.  
2. A bequest to a legatee when he becomes of age, but in the meantime the property is given to a guardian for the legatee's benefit, vests at the death of the testator; and if the legatee die before twenty-one, the personal representative is entitled to it. The conditional word is annexed to the payment, not to the gift of the legacy.  
3. But where it is given at twenty-one, or in case, or provided the legatee attain such age, these words annex the time to the substance of the legacy, and the legatee's right to it will depend on his being alive at the time fixed for payment.

Shuford vs. Commissioners.—A tax levied only upon land under the provisions of the "stock law" (act 1879, chapter 135), is not within the constitutional prohibition as to uniformity of taxation, and hence the assent of the qualified voters of the district affected is not necessary; and this, even though the act of the Legislature styles it a tax.  
2. It is regarded as a local assessment, and made with reference to special benefits derived from the property assessed from the expenditure; while taxes are public burdens, imposed on all as burdens, for the purpose of general revenue.

Kyra Carpenter of Chicago claims a power of clairvoyance. Her mother, being about to die, sent for the weird young woman and requested her to go into a trance for the purpose of watching the process of death. Kyra sat by Mrs. Carpenter's bed, gazing with a rapt air upon the dying form until all was over. "I distinctly saw mother's senses leave her," she says. "First the power of sight departed, and then a veil seemed to drop over the eyes; then the hearing and next the sense of feeling. As my mother began to leave the limbs, and they died first, and the light that filled each part, in every fibre, drew up toward the chest. As fast as this took place the veil seemed to drop over the part from whence the spiritual life was removed. A ball of light was now gathering just above her head, and this continued to increase as long as the spirit was connected with the body. The light left the brain last, and then the silver cord was loosed. The luminous appearance soon began to assume the human form, and I could see my mother again! But oh, how changed! She was light and glorious, arrayed in robes of dazzling whiteness, free from disease, pain, and death. She seemed to be welcomed by the attending spirits with the joy of a mother over the birth of a child. She paid no attention to me, or any earthly object, but joined her companions, and they seemed to go away through the air."

Did you ever know a man who grew rich by fraud, continue successful through life and leave a fortune at death?  
This question was put to a gentleman who had been in business forty years. After reflecting awhile he said:  
"Not one. I have seen many men become rich, as if by magic, and win golden opinions, when some little things led to an exposure of their fraud, and they have fallen into disgrace and ruin. Arson, perjury and suicide are common crimes with those who make haste to be rich regardless of the means."  
Boys, stick a pin here. You will soon be men and begin to act with those who make money. Write this good man's testimony in your mind, and with it put this word of God, "He that hasteneth to be rich, hath an evil eye, and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him."  
Let these words lead you to resolve to make haste slowly when you go into business in the manner of making money.

**About Girls.**  
When girls midway in their natural girlish habits and attire, don long skirts, shoot up their hair, and affect the airs and dress of young women, they would often be surprised to know what their elders really think of the improvements. One such young miss went to the depot recently to meet an aged friend of the family, and was surprised to find herself not recognized upon greeting the visitor as she stepped from the train.  
"Don't you know me, auntie?"  
"Why, this isn't Maria, is it?"  
"Certainly! Don't you think I look better than I did last summer?"  
"No," replied the honest soul, looking at the girl; "to tell the truth, I don't! Go home and let down your hair, and be the young white you was, for