

# Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

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THE  
Charlotte Home and Democrat,  
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J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

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One Dollar for six months.  
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ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,  
Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE,  
FIFTH AND TRYON STREETS.

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 every-  
thing 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.

DR. A. W. ALEXANDER. DR. C. L. ALEXANDER.  
SURGEON DENTISTS,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OFFICE, up stairs in Irwin's corner building.  
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
July 14, 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 over A. J. Beall & Co's store, corner of  
College and Trade streets, opposite on College  
street. 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, Mackerel, Soaps, 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.

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 independ-  
ence square.  
June 17-17

English Tooth Brushes.  
5 Gross just received at  
WILSON & BURWELL'S  
Drug Store.  
July 7, 1882

Enjoy the blessings of this day if  
God sends them; and the evils bear  
patiently and sweetly. For this day only  
is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we  
are not born to-morrow.

Lately in London, England, a  
medical society obtained evidence of se-  
vere lead-poisoning having been caused  
by the use of fashionable "hair-washes."

MORTGAGE SALE.  
By virtue of a Deed of Mortgage executed to  
me by Martin Orr and others, and duly recorded  
in the office of the Register of Deeds for Meck-  
lenburg county, I will offer for sale to the high-  
est bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in  
Charlotte, at the usual hour of sale, on Monday  
the 29th of October proximo, the HOUSE AND  
LOT now occupied by said Martin Orr.

T. R. ROBERTSON,  
Sept. 8, 1882. 5w  
Mortgagee.

SHERIFF'S SALES.  
I will sell for Cash, at the Court House door,  
in the City of Charlotte, on Monday, the 23d day  
of October, 1882, to satisfy executions in my  
hands, the following City Property, viz:  
Two LOTS, Nos. 1087 and 1088, Square 132,  
situated in the City of Charlotte, adjoining the property  
of J. N. Gray and others, as the property of J.  
B. Sykes.

M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.  
Sept. 8, 1882. 4w

NOTICE!  
Valuable Lands for Sale.  
By virtue of the power vested in us as Execu-  
tors of the last will and testament of John Wolfe,  
deceased, we will offer for sale, at the Court  
House door in Charlotte, on Monday the second  
day of October next, all that valuable tract of  
land known as the John Wolfe Lands, containing  
three hundred and seventy-two acres, situated  
two miles from Charlotte, lying on both sides of  
the public road leading from Charlotte to Monroe,  
and also, on both sides of the Carolina Central R.  
R. Said lands are well improved with a good  
residence, fine apple and peach orchards and  
vineyard.

The Lands will be offered in three lots. First  
lot containing ninety-four acres. Second lot con-  
taining one hundred and forty-eight acres on  
which is situated a residence and other improve-  
ments, also a valuable mineral spring. Third lot  
containing one hundred and thirty acres. These  
Lands will also be offered as a whole.

Terms—One third cash, balance in two equal  
installments at the end of one and two years, with  
interest at eight per cent.

Persons desiring further information apply at  
residence of the undersigned, or at the Law Office  
of Fleming & Robertson.

C. H. WOLFE,  
L. W. WOLFE,  
Executors.  
Aug. 18, 1882. 7w

GOLD MINE  
For Sale.  
In obedience to a resolution of the Stockhold-  
ers of the Rudisill Gold Mining Company of  
Hartford, Conn., I will expose to public sale on  
the premises of said Company near the City of  
Charlotte, N. C., being the place known as the  
Rudisill Mine.

On the 11th day of September next, all the prop-  
erty—Real and Personal—belonging to said  
Company, including all Machinery, Mills, Ap-  
paratus, Tools, Ores, and Chances in action.  
Terms cash. JAS. H. CARSON,  
Aug. 11, 1882. Agent for the Company.

The sale of the above prop-  
erty is postponed until the 25th of September, at  
11 o'clock, A. M. JAS. H. CARSON,  
Sept. 15, 1882. 2w Agent.

FOR SALE,  
Five Hundred and Ten (510) Acres of desirable  
Land near Rocky Mount, in Fairfield county,  
S. C. For information, apply to  
Mrs. J. C. MOBLEY,  
Winnsboro, Fairfield county, S. C.  
Aug. 25, 1882. 5wpd

Insure Your Gins,  
Cotton, Farm Property and Stores in the N. C.  
HOME INSURANCE CO. Losses promptly  
paid. Rates low.

Call on or address THOS. H. WOLFE,  
District Agent.  
Office on Tryon street, opposite the Post-  
office, Charlotte, N. C.  
Aug. 25, 1882. 3m

BROWN & WEDDINGTON  
Keep the largest Stock and best assortment of  
General Hardware,

Cutlery, Guns, Nails, Iron, Rubber and Leather  
Belting, WOODENWARE, HAMES, CHAINS, and Gen-  
eral Farm Supplies; Tanners', Blacksmith's,  
Carriage and Wagon-Makers' and Carpenters'  
Tools and Supplies, that is kept in the State.

Call and see them and you will be con-  
vinced.  
Aug. 4, 1882. 3m

Call and see the Celebrated  
TELEGRAPH Straw Cutters and Smith's Lever  
Cutters, at  
BROWN & WEDDINGTON'S.  
Aug. 4, 1882.

Buy  
A Rotary Peach and Apple Parer and White  
Mountain Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer. They  
can be had at  
BROWN & WEDDINGTON'S.  
Aug. 4, 1882. Hardware Store.

HARDWARE,  
Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Cutlery, &c.,  
cheap for cash, at  
BROWN & WEDDINGTON'S.  
Aug. 4, 1882.

P. C. WILSON,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Dealer in Buggy,  
Carriages, Spring  
Wagons, &c.

Also a full stock of  
Manufacturing Company, W-  
tertown Spring  
Wagons, Col-  
umbus Buggy  
Company n. y.

Having qualified as Administrator on the  
estate of Samuel Knox, deceased, notice is here-  
by given to all persons having claims against  
said estate to present them on or before the 25th  
day of August, 1882, or this notice will be plead-  
ed in bar of their recovery.

P. C. WILSON,  
Opposite Sanders & Blackwood's Building,  
Sept. 1, 1882. 4m

I Shall Not Want.  
BY REV. CHARLES F. DEEMER, D. D.

I shall not want, in deserts wild;  
That spreads Thy table for thy child;  
While grace, in streams, for thirsting souls,  
Though earth and heaven forever rolls.

I shall not want; my darkest night  
Thy loving smile shall fill with light;  
While promises around me bloom,  
And cheer me with divine perfume.

I shall not want; Thy righteousness  
My soul shall clothe with glorious dress,  
My blood-washed robe shall be more fair  
Than garments of king or angels wear.

I shall not want; whatever is good,  
Or daily bread or angel's food,  
Shall to my Father's child be sure  
So long as earth or heaven endure.

Tell Your Mother, Girls.  
We wonder how many girls tell their  
mothers everything. Not those "young  
ladies" who, going to and from school,  
smile, bow, and exchange notes and pic-  
tures with young men, who make fun of  
them and their pictures, speaking in a  
way that would make their cheeks burn  
with shame if they heard it. All this,  
most credulous and romantic young ladies,  
they will do, although they will gaze at  
your fresh young faces admiringly, and  
sneer or give you verses or bouquets, but  
no matter what other girls do, don't you do  
it. School-girl flirtation may end disas-  
trously, as many a foolish, wretched young  
girl could tell you. Your yearning for  
some one to love you is a great need of  
every woman's heart. But there is a time  
for everything. Don't let the bloom and  
freshness of your heart be brushed off in  
silly flirtations. Render yourself truly  
intelligent. And above all, tell your  
mother everything. Never be ashamed to  
tell her, who should be your best friend  
and confidant all you think and feel. It  
is strange that many young girls will tell  
every person but "mother" that which  
it is most important that she should know.  
It is sad that indifferent persons should  
know more about her fair young daugh-  
ters than she does herself.

A PERILOUS RIDE.—Miss E. F. Cole-  
man of New York, who is spending the  
Summer at the Mount Pleasant House, N.  
H., accomplished Tuesday evening a feat  
which scarcely any ladies have ever be-  
fore attempted—sliding down the Mount  
Washington Railroad track from the sum-  
mit to the base on one of the boards used  
by the railroad men. She was escorted  
by two of the most experienced sliders on  
the road, and made the perilous ride of  
three miles in thirteen minutes, being de-  
lighted with the trip.

NEW GROCERIES.  
BROTHERS, HENDERSON & MCGINNIS  
are now receiving, at their Store opposite the  
Charlotte Hotel, a fresh stock of  
Groceries and Family Supplies,  
which they offer to the public at fair prices.

Best grade of Flour,  
Coffee, Sugars and Molasses,  
New Mackerel, Superior Hams,  
Cheese, Pepper and Spices generally,  
Salt and all sorts of Heavy Groceries.

Cigars and Tobacco of all grades, and  
Lorillard's Snuff in bladders of from 1 to 5  
pounds—best article.

Give us a call in Brown's building, opposite the  
Charlotte Hotel.  
J. L. BROTHERS,  
E. T. HENDERSON,  
E. H. MCGINNIS.  
Aug. 25, 1882.

A fresh stock of Warner's Safe  
Liver and Kidney Cure; Iodine, Bromide; Scott's  
and Baker's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, just re-  
ceived by  
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,  
Druggists.  
May 19, 1882.

FIRST ARRIVAL  
OF  
Fall Goods!

We have just received a beautiful line of  
Foulards and Sateens.

Also, a new of Calicoes in new designs.  
Something new and nice in Richings, &c., &c.

Mr. T. L. SEIGLE is now in the Eastern  
City purchasing our Fall Stock, which will  
commence arriving in a few days.

When our Stock is received, we will show you  
the handsome line of Goods ever displayed in  
the South.  
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.  
Aug. 25, 1882.

COME AND SEE  
THE  
Finest Sets  
OF  
BED-ROOM AND PARLOR  
FURNITURE  
Now in the city.

A Large Stock of Furniture  
At Wholesale and Retail.  
E. M. ANDREWS,  
Next door to Wittkowsky & Baruch.  
Sept. 8, 1882.

Astral Oil—  
In ahead of all other Lamp Oil—it gives the best  
light—it burns longer—no accidents ever hap-  
pen from its use—T. C. SMITH has sold it for years.  
Sept. 1, 1882.

All Drugs  
And Medicines usually kept in Drug Stores, can  
be found at T. C. SMITH'S, opposite the Central  
Hotel. Close buyer, close seller. Try him.  
Sept. 1, 1882.

Shoulder Braces  
And Trusses to suit all ages. T. C. SMITH has  
a full line of them.  
Sept. 8, 1882.

We pay special attention to Re-  
tail Trade. Prescriptions prepared at all hours  
day and night by reliable Druggists of the best  
material and at reasonable prices.  
WILSON & BURWELL,  
Druggists, Trade street.  
July 7, 1882.

Administrator's Notice.  
Having qualified as Administrator on the  
estate of Samuel Knox, deceased, notice is here-  
by given to all persons having claims against  
said estate to present them on or before the 25th  
day of August, 1882, or this notice will be plead-  
ed in bar of their recovery.  
W. C. MAXWELL, Adm'r.  
Aug. 25, 1882. 6w

Mourning.  
BY ATHALIA JAGH.

The custom of outward mourning—  
means intended to express the feelings of  
sorrowing friends for their lost relatives—  
extends, we believe, almost as far back as  
history reaches. The custom of the Jews in  
ancient times, was to adorn themselves in  
sackcloth and ashes, and during the  
period of mourning, which was generally  
seven, but sometimes protracted to thirty  
days, they would tear their clothes, lie on  
the ground, and abstain from washing and  
anointing themselves, weeping all the  
while.

Black is the color used for mourning in  
Europe and Rome, and was also used in  
ancient Greece. It is expressive of the  
deepest, inconsolable grief, and pining for  
the lost friend.

The usages regarding mourning have  
varied much at different times and in dif-  
ferent countries; but in America, the  
custom of wearing black for the dead, is  
now becoming more extensively practiced  
by a general class of people than ever be-  
fore; and at the same time, the ladies of  
our country, are becoming feebler and  
more unhealthy every year. If they could  
be made to feel and believe the vanity and  
foolishness of such customs, the country-  
yes, world, would be largely benefited  
by it.

Why drape yourself for so long a time  
in such gloomy attire? Do you not feel  
enough of sorrow, and experience sufficient  
suffering because of your loss, without a  
constant reminder always before you? Why  
not weep quietly when you so de-  
sire, and laugh when you feel disposed?  
It appears like mockery to see a lady  
heavily draped in mourning, laughing  
gaily, or taking part in any lively affair,  
and especially dancing; but still it is not  
well to assume a grave and sanctified ex-  
pression, as is frequently done by persons  
in crape, for months after the loss of a  
friend; and as nothing else is becoming  
to such grave occasions, it is far the wisest  
plan to put aside the vain custom altogeth-  
er, and conduct yourself at all times ac-  
cording to your feelings. Of course you  
feel sad and melancholy more frequently  
than otherwise, but if some kind friend  
should cheer you, giving you consolation  
for the time being, or causing you to for-  
get your sorrow, do not attempt to drive  
away the gay feelings "for the sake of the  
dead," and assume a grave air, but forget  
your sorrows as much as possible, for the  
sake of the living ones around you, as well  
as for your own good. It is strange in-  
deed, that so many will persist in contin-  
uing such injurious habits, in spite of the  
repeated entreaties in their behalf. The  
custom of gentlemen to wear only a small  
band of crape around the head, is, of course,  
no harm to health, but it is quite as foolish  
and vain, as that of the ladies. Most the  
day yet come when the people will abandon  
all such idle practices.—Southern  
World.

Boys and Thimbles.  
No man can, like the writer, live sixty  
years, without often wishing he had learned  
to use a sewing thimble well in his  
early boyhood, especially if he has gone  
about the world much. Buttons will come  
off, stitches will break, and how handy it  
is for boys at school, but it is quite as  
useful in a friend's house, indeed anywhere  
from home—often at home—to be able to  
whip on a button, stop a starting rent,  
and do many other little sewings, without  
calling on a woman, or perchance sending  
for a tailor, before being able to appear at  
a hotel table. One seldom, if ever, learns  
to use a thimble, if this part of his educa-  
tion has been neglected in small boyhood.  
The writer has traveled a good deal, and,  
at a rough guess, he has broken threads at  
least five hundred times in attempting to  
work a needle through a button or gar-  
ment without a thimble. Boys, take our  
advice, and every one of you learn to use  
a thimble well before you grow up. Do it  
this very winter; it is not feminine to do  
it. Do it, and you will live long, and you  
will many times thank us for this advice.—  
American Agriculturist.

Alcohol from Acorns.  
It is said that alcohol equal to that  
made from grain can be produced from  
acorns. The acorns are freed from the  
shell and ground finely; then they are  
mashed with malt, and allowed to ferment.  
Acorns contain about 20 per cent. of  
starch, and 18 per cent. of gluten.

When the mash is ready for the humy  
food it is wet not for the tannic acid  
(about 3 per cent.) which they contain.  
Vast quantities which go to waste every  
year, where hogs are not fed in the woods,  
might be gathered by boys and converted  
into alcohol for use in the arts, thus free-  
ing an equivalent amount of grain for use  
as food. Or some young student of prac-  
tical chemistry might make a good thing  
for himself and for the world by devising  
an economical process of separating the  
starch, gluten, and tannic acid, the last  
for technical uses and the others for food.  
—Scientific American.

ABLE TO DO IT IF THEY WOULD THINK.  
—The New York Globe, negro organ, re-  
marks concerning the colored voters in  
the South, that, "Whether they do it now  
or in the future, the colored people of the  
South will not be able to protect their  
rights by the protection which the Republi-  
can party has shown itself powerless to extend.  
Surrounded on all hands by Democratic  
sentiment, Democratic interests, they will  
certainly see to their interest to break  
an alliance which proves a draw-back to  
them, as a whipped general will make the  
best terms possible with his victorious  
antagonist.

THE WASHINGTON LANDLADY.—The  
government clerk is her stand-by. She  
can count on him, summer and winter, and  
off him she makes her living; from the  
Congressman she wins her seeking souqre,  
her diamonds and her daughter's trou-  
seau. The clerk who eats at the table  
with the legislator pays 20 per cent. less  
for his meals; and for apartments which  
he would get at \$25 to \$50 per month, the  
M. C. pays from \$50 to \$200.

God keep you from "it is too  
late."

From the Raleigh Visitor.  
A Peep at Infidelity in A. D. 3000.

On the Kansas Pacific Railway several  
years ago a locomotive broke through the  
bridge over Kiowa creek, and sinking  
through the quicksand at the bottom, has  
never since been heard from, though re-  
peated soundings have been made for it.

Such a quicksand, apparently without  
bottom, may be the result of the percola-  
tion of the water through the disintegrated  
strata of earth, down into some small sub-  
terraneous stream; and the locomotive  
breaking its way through small rocks and  
earth sufficiently strong to uphold the  
sand above, and these rocks and earth  
closing up as it passed, it finally lodged  
perhaps between two large bodies of granite,  
two hundred and fifty feet below the  
surface.

Now let us forecast the year A. D.  
3,000. First, the water percolating from  
the creek, carrying down even limited  
quantities of certain acids, will have dis-  
integrated the earths and softer sandstones  
until the subterraneous stream shall have  
been closed or its course diverted, so that  
the bed of the creek, and down to the  
locomotive will have become solid earth.

Secondly, by the year 3,000, the narrow  
creek will have broken up for itself springs  
of water, and become confluent with other  
streams until it has swollen into a large  
river.

Thirdly, by the year 3,000, the present  
system of railway construction will have  
been superseded by such improved rails  
and road bed; and such locomotives and  
cars will have been constructed and run  
with new motors, as to make our present  
magnificent railroads, appointments appear  
crude and puerile in the extreme.

Fourthly, in the year 3,000, one of those  
great railways, run with new motors, carry-  
ing millions of freight and thousands of pas-  
sengers on a single train, is to be construct-  
ed over this river just where our locomotive  
of 1880 went down. At this point,  
with their improved machinery, it is found  
necessary to go deeper than usual for a  
foundation. But lo! in the rock two hun-  
dred feet below they find something that  
looks like it might have been used as a  
locomotive. The learned say that it must  
have been used at a very remote antiquity  
for drawing loads on rude rails by the old  
customary power of water under great  
heat, and which power had long since  
given place to concentrated solar rays,  
electricity and magnetism.

But stop. The scientists of the year  
3,000 must have a showing. There is an old  
book called the Bible which says some  
things that they have been trying a long  
time to disprove; among others, that the  
age of man upon the earth is only 7,000  
years. Now this unearthed locomotive  
from two hundred feet below a river's bed  
must have been built by man, however  
much the crude structure may indicate his  
half-formed intellect and feeble bodily  
powers. It is comparatively easy to calcu-  
late from the earth's strata very nearly  
the time when this strange and crude piece  
of iron machinery was left in the position  
in which it was found.

From the time of the convulsions which  
broke up the crust of the earth, and  
heaved the stratified granite, mica and  
other earths into skeleton mountains and  
hills, by floods of fire and shoreless oceans  
of water, the present stratified earths were  
precipitated, and time required for their  
formation may be measured!

From the time the man who built the  
locomotive taken in the year 3,000 from  
the bed of a river two hundred feet below  
the surface must have lived on the earth  
7,500 years ago! Ergo. The Bible is  
false! *Quod erat demonstrandum.*

But just at this juncture, a simple heart-  
ed man steps up and asks, "But how can  
you demonstrate that all stratified earths  
were precipitated absolutely required  
such long periods of time for their forma-  
tion; and may it not be possible that this  
crude locomotive is not more than eleven  
hundred years old?"

"Hush," says the learned man, "such  
questions would spoil much science."  
E. A. YATES.  
Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1882.

The Youngsters of Long Ago.  
I remember when we were little fellows,  
in the early days of Western backwood  
life, we used to peep out from under the  
covers of the trundle-bed, and watch the  
old folks, sitting about the large, open  
fire-place, as they conversed in a low tone,  
and occasionally cast suspicious glances  
back into the shadows wherein we were  
snuggled. It did not require very close  
listening to learn that they were under  
the delusion that we were asleep, and  
that we were the subject of the conversa-  
tion. It was not till we came to have  
children and grandchildren that it all  
came out how pleasant it was to sit by  
the fire and con over the cunning pranks,  
the mischief and the prattle of the babies.  
Of course, you youngsters of fifty, or un-  
der, do not know anything about good  
living—you were born in cities, or in fine  
country houses, modern build, so you  
cannot see in imagination the trundle-bed  
in the shadows of one large room, with a  
back-log fire at the other end. You have  
never graduated from a trundle-bed to a  
"real bed" in the loft. You never woke  
up in the morning to find the coverlet,  
where your breath fell upon it, frozen stiff,  
and solid from the condensation of the  
water from your breath, nor did you ever  
find two or three inches of snow as an  
extra wrap, that had sifted in between the  
clapboards at night; nor did you jump  
out on the snowy floor with pink toes and  
bundle down stairs, with a whoop, to  
dress before the fire. No, sir, or madam,  
you don't know anything about good  
living. Luxury has robbed life of its zest  
and sparkle, of its lights and shadows, of  
the contrasts which constitute the whole  
sum of human happiness.

Two scientific observers in Geneva,  
Messrs. Dufour and Farell, have discover-  
ed a fresh proof of the theory that the  
earth is of a globular form as taught by  
modern science. They find that the  
images of steamers and the surrounding  
mountains reflected upon the surface of a  
large lake invariably appear slightly di-  
minished in size. They conclude, there-  
fore, that the surface of the water must be  
bent in a convex shape, so that it pro-  
duces the same result as a convex lens.

Natural Curiosities of East Tennessee.  
A Knoxville correspondent of the Mor-  
ristown Gazette of November 16th 1881,  
in alluding to the natural curiosities of  
East Tennessee, says:

The greatest natural curiosity in East  
Tennessee is the great Indian cave, about  
six miles north of New Market, on the  
Holston river, and only a short distance  
from Lea's Springs. This cave has been  
explored a distance of five miles, and is  
filled with wonderful formations of rock.

stalagmites rise from the floors, singly and  
in groups. In one room stands the frozen  
bridge, a stalagmite in the form of a lady,  
with white veil, seeming a statue of ice.  
In another room, called the concert room,  
stands the frozen organ, a group of stalag-  
mites, joined together at the base, and the  
upper spears lost to view in outer dark-  
ness resembling the pipes of a great church  
organ, all coated with ice. The concert  
room is about eighty feet wide and two  
hundred feet long, ceiling fifty feet high,  
studded with innumerable stalactites, some  
of them reaching half way to the floor.  
Millions of diamonds flash in ceiling and  
wall, and the echo from a single musical  
instrument is multiplied a hundred times  
and becomes a continuous roll of music,  
as if from a score of bands. About a mile  
from the entrance is the rotunda, with  
curved ceiling reaching up more than a  
hundred feet. No amount of torches can  
flash the diamonds in that ceiling; the  
darkness cannot be pierced, and tens of  
millions of bats swing there in fustoons  
undisturbed.

After leaving the rotunda, crossing the  
creek several times and winding on  
through fields of stalagmites, we come to  
Devil's Chimney; we enter the arch and  
above as far as torches can flash their light  
stretches this smooth walled chimney  
hundred of feet. The creek that winds  
through this cave is a stream the size of  
our first creek, of sufficient capacity to run  
a mill, and traveling a distance of three  
miles in the cave. We cross it several  
times.

In some places it forms lakes—in other  
rapids and waterfalls, cascades and whirl-  
pools.