

# Charlotte Zune and Democrat.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1883.

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THE  
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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, 1883.

**T. C. SMITH & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
AND  
**RETAIL DRUGGISTS,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
May 11, 1883.

**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.

**DR. A. W. ALEXANDER, D. 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, 1883.

**BURWELL & WALKER,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.  
Office adjoining Court House.  
Jan. 1, 1883.

**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.**  
Jan. 1, 1883.

**J. S. SPENCER & CO.,**  
Wholesale Grocers  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

AGENTS FOR  
Rockingham Sheetings and Pee Dee Plaids.  
Special attention given to handling  
Cotton on Consignment.  
April 13, 1883.

**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, Four, 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.  
Jan. 1, 1883.

**PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
OFFICE—Over Jordan & Co.'s Drug Store.  
RESIDENCE—At Gen. Barringer's.  
Calls in country attended.  
Feb. 9, 1883. 6mpd

**E. M. ANDREWS,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
**FURNITURE,**  
Coffins and Caskets,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
Feb. 9, 1883.

**HARRISON WATTS,**  
Cotton Buyer,  
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Oct. 14, 1882.

**Z. B. VANCE, W. H. BAILEY,**  
**VANCE & BAILEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Practices in the Supreme Court of United States,  
Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal  
Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg,  
Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan,  
and Davidson.  
Office, two doors east of Independence  
Square.  
June 17 if

**TAILORING.**  
**John Vogel, Practical Tailor,**  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte  
and surrounding country, that he is prepared to  
manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest  
style and at short notice. His best exertions will  
be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize  
him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.  
January 1, 1881.

A second class man at West Point  
will neither in his "plebe" year nor in  
subsequent years be socially recognized  
by his fellow-cadets, but on the contrary  
will be spared the usual "hazing" and will  
be specially favored in respect to ordinary  
discipline, because to treat him as white  
boys are treated, which is invariably with  
great severity, would create the impres-  
sion that he was being abused on account  
of his color. We do not suppose Alex-  
ander will find his experience at the  
Academy particularly unpleasant. His  
troubles will come after graduation and  
entrance into the army.

**Land for Sale.**  
One mile Northwest of Huntersville Academy,  
about One Hundred and Twenty Acres of good  
Land is offered for sale. It is in a high state of  
cultivation, well watered and timbered, a good  
dwelling House and all necessary out buildings,  
two tenant Houses, and a Public School House  
joining the place. For terms and information  
call and see me on the place.  
J. C. McAULEY.  
July 6, 1883. 1m

**NOTICE.**  
**Sale of Lot in Charlotte.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of  
Iredell county, I, as Administrator of M. F. Nesbit,  
deceased, will sell to the highest bidder at  
public sale, at the Court House in Char-  
lotte, on Tuesday the 7th day of August, 1883,  
a LOT in the City of Charlotte described as  
follows: Lying in the Boundary of Charlotte, in  
the suburb of "Greenville," and on the North  
side of Division street, fronting on said street,  
containing about one-eighth of an Acre, adjoining  
Mrs. McCollum, Forsner Crane and others.  
Terms of Sale—Six months credit with inter-  
est from sale—Note and approved security.  
M. F. NESBIT,  
July 6, 1883. 1m Adm'r.

**FOR SALE.**  
I offer for sale my Plantation containing One  
Hundred and Fifty Acres, adjoining the Lands  
of S. B. Alexander, Wm. S. Stewart, Dr. W. J.  
Hayes and others. The place is in a state of  
high cultivation.  
For information, apply to my father, Dr. W. J.  
Hayes, at Charlotte, or to myself at Hickory,  
N. C.  
JOHN A. HAYES.  
July 6, 1883. 4w

**Executor's Notice.**  
The undersigned having qualified as Executor of  
the last Will and Testament of Capt. James  
B. Robinson, deceased, all persons having claims  
against said estate are hereby notified to present  
them to him for payment on or before the 15th  
day of July, 1883, at his office in the City of  
Charlotte, N. C., or to myself at Hickory, N. C.,  
in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to  
said estate are hereby notified to settle same at  
once.  
W. E. ARDREY,  
July 6, 1883. 6wpd Executor.

**T. L. SEIGLE & CO.**  
Have an Elegant Stock of  
**Trunks, Valises,**  
**LINEN AND MOHAIR ULSTERS**  
**Umbrellas, &c.,**  
FOR  
**Ladies and Gentlemen.**  
Travellers will do well to examine our Stock  
before buying elsewhere.  
June 1, 1883.

**A FACT—THE TRUTH.**  
We are determined to wind up our business,  
and are now  
**Selling Out**  
At prices that defy competition. We will close  
out this Fall and if you want any  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**DRESS GOODS,**  
**FLANNELS,**  
**BLANKETS**  
Shoes, Hats, Clothing, House Furnishing Goods,  
Table Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Lace Curtains,  
Gloves, Hosiery, &c., we will sell you  
**Cheaper**  
than you can buy in the city if you will favor us  
with a call at Central Hotel corner.  
**BARRINGER & TROTTER.**  
June 29, 1883. 4w

**Bay State Engines,**  
Portable and Stationary,  
FROM 6 TO 200 HORSE POWER.  
Our Variable Cut-Off Engine took Gold Medal  
at St. Louis, Mo., in 1876. Come and see it.  
The Ontario Mounted Engine—one of the most  
highly finished Engines on the market, and one  
of the best.  
French Buhr Corn Mills—the cheapest and  
best on the market. Size, from 16 to 30 inches.  
Will grind from 6 to 10 bushels good meal per  
hour. Every one guaranteed.  
Peeries Threshers and Separators have been  
tried and found good—overshot and undershot;  
30 inch cylinders.  
**A Car Load**  
**DANIEL PRATT REVOLVING HEAD**  
**GINN.** Every Ginster who has ever tried them  
say they are the Best.  
Car Load of Perry Boye Reapers. The simplest  
and easiest draft reaper in the world. Two  
cog wheels and two pinions comprise all the  
gearing.  
Big Giant Corn and Cob Mills. Every Farmer  
should have one; will grind from four to five  
bushels corn in ear per hour with one mule.  
Hughes Sulky Plows. The best sulky plow  
made, and the one which turns square corner.  
A boy can manage it.  
Flouring Mills—Latest Improvements; all  
complete, ready to put up, with bolting chest,  
conveyors, smother, shaking, pulleys, belts, &c.  
The very best old stock Buhr Stones. Every  
mill fully guaranteed. Eureka Smelters.  
McCORMICK TWINE BINDERS. Ahead of  
all competition at home and abroad. Great  
improvements for 1883. McCormick always the  
"First Prize Machine, at every World's Exposition  
and field test.  
Boss Press—No. 1, two screw; Boss Press  
No. 2, two screw; Boss Press No. 3, one screw.  
Certainly the best Press now manufactured.  
Mixer Gummers, for saw-mill saws, and cross-  
cut saws. The best Gummer in use.  
Saw Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Jet Pumps,  
Horse and Steam Engines, Piping, Pipe Fittings,  
Zinc Fittings, &c.

**MAJOR R. BINGHAM, SUP'L.**  
Bingham School P. O., Orange co., N. C.  
July 6, 1883. 3w

**GROCERIES**  
AND  
**Provisions.**  
Don't forget that we are at the old stand and  
still alive.  
We are very near "HEADQUARTERS" for  
Goods in our line.  
**SPRINGS & BURWELL.**  
May 4, 1883.

**Butterick's**  
Fashion Sheets and Patterns for July, received at  
June 15, 1883.  
**TIDDY & BRO'S.**

**Now**  
Is the Best Time  
To have your  
**Photograph**  
Made and  
**VAN NESS' GALLERY**  
Is the place.  
**Rooms in Brown's Building,**  
Opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
June 1, 1883.

## Practical Education.

The Literary Address of Hon. Charles  
Francis Adams at Harvard College this  
year, was a notable and admirable excep-  
tion to Commencement addresses. It was  
almost a protest against the conventional  
theses and was a direct, manly earnest  
appeal for the expansion and vivification of  
educational methods. The weak spot in  
what is called liberal education is pointed  
out in the following extract:

"Thirty years ago, as for three centuries  
before, the grammatical studies of two  
dead languages was the basis of all liberal  
education. It is still the basis of it. But  
in pursuing Greek and Latin we ignored  
our mother tongue. We were no more  
competent to pass a really searching ex-  
amination in English literature and Eng-  
lish composition than in the languages and  
literature of Greece and Rome. We were  
college graduates, and yet how many  
of us could follow out a line of sus-  
tained, close thought, expressing ourselves  
in clear, concise terms? But he would  
not part with what the classics give us:  
"The atmosphere of a University is  
breathed into the student's system—  
not by the very pores, would not  
therefore, narrow the basis; on the  
contrary, I would broaden it. No longer  
content with classic sources I would have  
the University seek fresh inspiration at  
the fountains of living thought, for Goethe  
I hold to be equal to Euripides, and I  
prefer the philosophy of Montaigne to  
what seem to me the platitudes of Cicero."

If an educated man would take the  
trouble to get the opinions of other edu-  
cated men, he would undoubtedly be  
astonished at the large number of those  
who regretted the time they had spent  
upon the languages and literatures of the  
past at the expense of the language and  
literatures of the present.

What the world really wants to-day is  
not so much men of information, crammed  
with tradition and formula, but men of  
convictions based on actual, practical, ele-  
mental truth.

Knowledge is inestimable. But it must be  
turned into character. Life itself is  
the best university. Experience is the  
best Alma Mater. The object of the  
college should be not to make gentlemen  
—but Men.

**Col. R. T. Bennett** will deliver  
the oration at Poplar Tent Fair, on the  
9th of August. There will also be present  
Senator Jarvis, Wm. A. Graham,  
Hon. Montford McGehee, Col. L. L.  
Polk and other gentlemen of eminence.  
*Concord Register.*

**Notice.**  
The Justices of the Peace of Mecklenburg  
county are hereby notified to meet together at the  
Court House in Charlotte, on the first Monday  
in August next, at which time and place there  
will be a joint meeting of the Board of Justices and  
Commissioners for the purpose of levying the  
County Tax, and there will also be a meeting of  
the Justices alone for the election of officers of  
the Inferior Court.  
W. E. ARDREY,  
July 6, 1883. 4t Chairman.

**Notice.**  
Physicians of the County are hereby notified  
that Sealed Proposals will be received at this  
office until the first Monday in August next for  
County Physicians for Fall, Winter and Spring  
to be elected by the Board of Commissioners at that  
time, the Board reserving right to accept or re-  
ject in their discretion.  
By order of Board of Commissioners.  
J. W. MAXWELL, Clerk.  
July 6, 1883. 3w

**Notice.**  
The Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg  
county will meet at the Court House in Charlotte  
on the 2nd Monday of August next for the  
purpose of revising the Tax Lists and valuations re-  
ported to them.  
W. E. ARDREY,  
July 6, 1883. 4t Chairman.

**PEACE INSTITUTE,**  
RALEIGH, N. C.,  
Opens September 5, 1883. Closes June  
5, 1884.  
Instruction in every branch usually taught in  
first-class Seminars for young Ladies. Ad-  
vantages for instruction in Music, Art and Modern  
Languages unsurpassed. Arrangements for  
young Ladies taking a special course in any  
of the above.  
For circular and catalogue address  
REV. R. BURWELL & SON,  
July 6, 1883. 3m Raleigh, N. C.

**MACON SCHOOL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Thirteenth Session opens on 10th September,  
1883. Location healthy. A thorough course of  
studies in English, Classics, Mathematics, Modern  
Languages and Book-keeping.  
Boys prepared for Higher Classes in our Col-  
leges and Universities.  
Tuition from \$40 to \$60 per session of forty  
weeks. Board at \$10 to \$12 per month. Send  
for Catalogues or Circulars.  
W. A. BARRIER,  
JUNIOR B. FOX,  
June 29, 1883. 2mpd Principals.

**BINGHAM SCHOOL,**  
(Established in 1793.)  
PRE-EMINENT among Southern Boarding  
Schools for Boys, in Age, in Numbers, in Area  
of Patronage and in equipment for Physical Cul-  
ture.  
The 179th Session will begin August 1st, 1883.  
M. R. BINGHAM, Sup'l.,  
Bingham School P. O., Orange co., N. C.  
July 6, 1883. 3w

**GROCERIES**  
AND  
**Provisions.**  
Don't forget that we are at the old stand and  
still alive.  
We are very near "HEADQUARTERS" for  
Goods in our line.  
**SPRINGS & BURWELL.**  
May 4, 1883.

## The Story of Robin Hood.

In the lifetime of Robert Henryson the  
art of printing first came into use in Eng-  
land, and among the pleasure books pro-  
duced by one of the earliest printers,  
Wynkin de Worde, was the story of  
Robin Hood in ballad verse. Wynkin de  
Worde, a native of Lorraine, had been  
assistant to William Caxton, the intro-  
ducer of the art of printing into England.  
After Caxton's death, in 1491, he carried  
on his work, and afterwards removed the  
business to Fleet street, where it was con-  
tinued until his own death in the year  
1534. The first printing-press was not set  
up in Scotland before 1567, when James  
IV. granted a patent to Walter Chepman,  
a merchant, and Andrew Miller, a work-  
man, for a press in Edinburgh. "A Lytell  
Geste of Robin Hode," was printed in Lon-  
don by Wynkin de Worde, in thirty-two  
leaves of black letter, before the re-ap-  
pearance of it as one of the first pieces printed  
at Edinburgh. It came from the press of  
Chepman and Miller in 1508. Here, there-  
fore, is the story of Robin Hood as we read  
as it was actually read in rhyme by our  
forefathers at the end of the fifteenth  
and beginning of the sixteenth centu-  
ries.

As the hero of old popular tales and bal-  
lads, Robin Hood is supposed to have been  
formed by the gathering of later tradi-  
tions about the memory of Robert Fitz-  
ooth, reputed Earl of Huntingdon, who  
was born at Loxley Chase, near Sheffield,  
in Yorkshire, (by the river Loxley), per-  
haps at the close of the reign of Henry II.,  
but more probably in the reign of Henry  
III., towards the year 1230. He was out-  
lawed, and lived in war against authority;  
eating the king's deer, defying the oppres-  
sive game laws, and all those of the king's  
officers who represented the hard hand of  
power that was used often oppressively  
against the poor. He scorned bishops and  
archbishops, who were growing more im-  
portant than the heretics and miters of  
the little fiefs whose home these moun-  
tains were.—T. Newberry.

**Thorough Ventilation.**  
If it is essential that court houses, school  
houses and other public buildings be  
thoroughly ventilated, how much more  
important that our dwelling houses  
should have perfect and thorough ventila-  
tion. The well known Savant, Philologist and  
Philotechnist, Dr. H. H. Tucker, in a re-  
cent address said:  
"It is probably true that by far the  
greater part of the diseases that affect us  
are imported into our systems by the air we  
breathe. If none but pure air were ever  
inhaled the sufferings of mankind would  
be vastly diminished, and the average  
longevity of the race would be greatly in-  
creased. Vitiated air affects the brain.  
Windows do not afford sufficient ventila-  
tion. A large amount of fresh air  
must be supplied, and some of the foul air  
removed. This is secured by mechanical  
contrivance."  
Light and air should not be denied any  
portion of your house.

**Some of the Puritan Saints.**  
It may not be generally known in these  
virtuous times that negro slavery once  
existed in the o'er virtuous Common-  
wealth of Massachusetts and in its worst  
form. Mrs. Childs, in her "History of  
Women," relates that a lady residing in  
Gloucester was in the habit of giving  
away negro babies born in her slave  
family just as most people give away  
kittens and pups rather than drown them.  
Once on a time another lady begged one  
of these black kids, a little negro girl  
baby of her and brought it up at her own  
home. The child grew in years and  
waxed strong. The lady one day took a  
notion to have a brocade dress. Her hus-  
band could not supply the money; and  
what she did do, but pack the little slave  
gift-girl off to another State and sell her,  
and from the proceeds buy the dress.  
And yet Massachusetts held her hands up  
in holy horror over the cruelties of the  
Southern slave owners! Mrs. Childs  
would have conferred a favor on the  
world had she followed up the history of  
this girl, when, doubtless, it would have  
been found that she eventuated as one of  
George Washington's numerous nurses.

**Executors' Notice.**  
All persons having claims against the Estate  
of John C. Newell, deceased, are hereby notified  
to present them to the undersigned, properly au-  
thenticated, on or before the 10th day of June  
1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of  
their recovery.  
W. J. TAYLOR,  
J. C. HOOD, Executors.  
June 8, 1883. 6wpd

**Executors' Notice.**  
The undersigned having qualified as Executor  
of the last Will and Testament of Stephen Wil-  
son, deceased, all persons having claims against  
said estate are hereby notified to present them  
to him for payment on or before the 15th day of  
June, 1884, or this notice will be pleaded in bar  
of their recovery. All persons indebted to said  
estate are hereby notified to settle same at once.  
JOHN W. HENDERSON,  
Executor of Stephen Wilson.  
June 15, 1883. 6wpd

**Invalids' Hotel, New York.**  
Every home comfort and privacy. Guests can  
consult any New York Physician. For circulars  
address  
Dr. RANDOLPH W. HILL,  
37 West 9th street, N. Y.  
June 22, 1883. 1mpd

**Now**  
Is the Best Time  
To have your  
**Photograph**  
Made and  
**VAN NESS' GALLERY**  
Is the place.  
**Rooms in Brown's Building,**  
Opposite Charlotte Hotel.  
June 1, 1883.

## A Base Plot Exposed.

In the trial of the Jews at Nyregghaza,  
Hungary, two of the prisoners accused of  
having placed the corpse in the river with  
a view to passing it off as that of Esther  
Solomonos, a girl whom the prisoners are  
charged with murdering, declared that  
their confessions had been obtained by  
threats to murder them in prison. One of  
them had been compelled to drink huge  
quantities of water, had been stripped,  
struck, dragged by the hair and shown a  
gallows. The other had been beaten and  
compelled to gaze at the sun. A number  
of witnesses also testified as to the shock-  
ing treatment they had received at the  
hands of the authorities. The counsel for  
the defense pointed out that the people of  
Tiszah Elzar, where the murder is alleged  
to have been committed, have been taught  
to testify falsely against Jews, and told  
that the interests of the country required  
their conviction.

**God's Care in Little Things.**  
It has been said, and I will repeat it,  
"God is great in great things, but He is  
very great in little things." I will illus-  
trate this by an incident which occurred in  
the room of a relative during Scripture  
reading. There was a beautiful engraving  
on the wall of the Matterhorn Mountain.  
We were remarking that the won-  
derous works of God were not only shown  
in those snow-clad mountains, but also in  
the tiny moths found in its crevices. A  
friend present said, "Yes, I was with a  
party the Matterhorn, and, while we  
were admiring the sublimity of the scene,  
a gentleman of the company produced  
pocket microscope, and having caught a  
tiny fly, placed it under the glass. He  
reminded us that the legs of the house-  
hold fly in England were naked, then  
called our attention to the legs of this little  
fly, which were tickly covered with hair."  
Thus showing that the same God who  
made those lofty mountains rise, attended  
to the comfort of the tiniest of his crea-  
tures, and the hermits of endless moun-  
tains were the little flies whose home these moun-  
tains were.—T. Newberry.

**Thorough Ventilation.**  
If it is essential that court houses, school  
houses and other public buildings be  
thoroughly ventilated, how much more  
important that our dwelling houses  
should have perfect and thorough ventila-  
tion. The well known Savant, Philologist and  
Philotechnist, Dr. H. H. Tucker, in a re-  
cent address said:  
"It is probably true that by far the  
greater part of the diseases that affect us  
are imported into our systems by the air we  
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inhaled the sufferings of mankind would  
be vastly diminished, and the average  
longevity of the race would be greatly in-  
creased. Vitiated air affects the brain.  
Windows do not afford sufficient ventila-  
tion. A large amount of fresh air  
must be supplied, and some of the foul air  
removed. This is secured by mechanical  
contrivance."  
Light and air should not be denied any  
portion of your house.

**Not Strange.**—A friend writes us from  
Heilig's Mills, as follows:  
"It is not remarkably strange that some  
men have plenty of time to interfere with  
the business transactions of their neigh-  
bors, and at the same time are too care-  
less to attend to that which would be  
most profitable to themselves. But when  
they get into trouble, they will be sure  
to find fault with some of their neighbors  
and show an ugly face to an innocent  
friend. This should not be so, and would  
not be, if all men would follow out the  
golden rule, 'Do unto others as ye would  
have them do to you.'"

It is not very strange that people will  
interfere in matters that do not concern  
them. In fact it is rather common, and  
will be so, we suppose, while men and  
women remain as they are. But it is a subject  
worth the thoughts of all, and so we  
publish the above letter.—*Salisbury*  
*Watchman.*

A case of interest to newspaper  
men has just been decided in New Jersey.  
John H. Cook conducts a newspaper in the  
town of H. B. B. Some time ago he  
called attention in his paper to the fact  
that the health of the town was menaced  
and suffering by reason of the neglect of  
ordinary precautions. An action for libel  
was brought against him, the complaint  
alleging that these publications in the Red  
Book Register had damaged business, real  
estate, &c., in the town. Judge Walling  
directed the jury to bring in a verdict for  
the defendant.  
"The indictment," he said, "was based  
on the idea that it is a criminal offense for  
the editor of a newspaper to publish  
articles by means of which merchants,  
hotel keepers, &c., were injured financially.  
There can be no dispute by counsel on  
either side that the health of a place is  
legitimate matter of discussion. It seems  
to me there can be no libel where the  
editor of a newspaper publishes the truth,  
whether it be injurious in financial re-  
sults or not. It does not appear to the  
court that these alleged statements are  
untrue."

Say nothing respecting yourself,  
either good, bad or indifferent; nothing  
good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for  
that is affectation; nothing indifferent, for  
that is silly.

Home is the centre of the social  
system. From it proceeds the best and  
purest influence felt in the world, and to-  
wards it gravitate the tenderest hopes of  
humanity. For it all good men labor  
while their working days last, and around  
it their last thoughts linger lovingly when  
those days are done.

## Forestry.

From the Wilmington Star.  
The readers of the Star will bear wit-  
ness that this paper has been instant in  
season and out of season in discussing the  
important subject of forestry in its various  
aspects and bearings. During the last  
three years we have had probably twenty  
editorials upon this one topic alone. We  
have given the result of our reading and  
have urged our people not to fool away  
their valuable timber. The North has  
destroyed most of its best trees and now  
it is seeking to avail itself of the valuable  
forests in North Carolina. We have never  
urged that no sales should be made. We  
have to the contrary urged that the forests  
of North Carolina could be made a great  
source of revenue. But one thing we have  
urged and it is this: not to sell trees worth  
\$20 for \$3 or \$5. In other words, to make  
the Northern manufacturers pay for what  
they get. They are compelled to have  
walnut and other trees and they ought to  
be made to pay very nearly as much for  
our trees as they have been paying at  
home.

But a different view is held at the capital  
and if it is the right view we have  
nothing to say against it. We believe in  
the wisdom of selling for remunerative  
and fair prices and we believe in plant-  
ing valuable trees as fast as others are de-  
stroyed.  
We are pleased to see that the Agricul-  
tural Department has taken the matter of  
forestry in hand. In its Monthly Bulletin  
for June it has a paper, the first of a series,  
from the Commissioner, Montford Mc-  
Gehee, Esq. In running over it we were  
glad to see that his views confirmed those  
we have been presenting in the main. We  
learn from him that North Carolina has a  
greater area of forest land than any other  
State with but one exception. We copy  
part, to which we see no objection. He  
says:

"Our forests constitute a magnificent  
heritage, and one which, by judicious care,  
may be made the heritage of endless gen-  
erations yet to come. Forests almost ex-  
tensive, though consisting mainly of a  
single growth—the white pine—have, in some  
of the North-western States in a single  
generation, been nearly swept away, or re-  
duced to a mere remnant of what they formerly  
were. \* \* \* Valuable timbers will be  
sold from them; for in this, as in other  
forms of property, the owner will sell  
when he finds a profitable market. In-  
deed it is the highest prudence to make  
sales in this way. Trees have their season  
of maturity, as well as other kinds of  
vegetation, and they should be put in mar-  
ket at this stage. This is but pursuing  
nature's plan—to remove the older and  
make room for the younger generation.  
But, as was said, the distribution of our  
forests among an infinite number of pro-  
prietors will prevent the destruction for  
merely commercial purposes."

We would guard against selling vast  
tracts of land at low prices. There were  
some Northern men here last year who  
wanted to purchase 100,000 acres of tim-  
bered land. Of course they expected to  
get it for a trifle—two or three dollars an  
acre.  
Mr. McGehee intends to publish other  
articles, and we hope they will subserve a  
good purpose and be widely read. In the  
current Bulletin he considers the effect of  
forests upon climate, and he copies an in-  
structive passage from Gibbons' great  
History of Rome. We reproduce a part  
of the extract. Says Gibbons:

"But I shall select two remarkable cir-  
cumstances of a less equivocal nature. 1.  
The great rivers which covered the Roman  
Provinces, the Rhine and the Danube,  
were frequently frozen over, and capable  
of sustaining the most enormous weights.  
The barbarians, who often chose to set-  
tle near the rivers, transported their im-  
mense armies, their cavalry, and their  
heavy wagons, over a vast and solid  
bridge of ice. Modern ages have not  
presented an instance of a like phenom-  
enon. 2. The reindeer, that useful animal  
from which the savage of the North de-  
rives the best comforts of his dreary life,  
is a creature that supports and even  
requires, the most intense cold. He is  
found on the rock of Spitzberg, within ten  
degrees of the pole; he seems to delight in  
the snows of Lapland and Siberia; but at  
present he cannot subsist, much less multi-  
ply, in any country south of the Baltic.  
In the time of Caesar the reindeer, as well  
as the elk and the wild bull, was a native  
of the Hercynian forest, which over-  
shadowed a great part of Germany and  
Poland. The modern improvements suffi-  
ciently explain the causes of the diminu-  
tion of the cold. These immense woods  
have been gradually cleared, which inter-  
cepted from the earth the rays of the sun.  
The morasses have been drained, and in  
proportion as the soil has been cultivated,  
the air has become more temperate."

We have given certain facts and evi-  
dences from time to time to show how  
both the moisture and fertility of a country  
are dependent upon the forests. We have  
given facts drawn from four continents.  
But the subject is of both historic and  
scientific importance and we must draw  
upon Mr. McGehee for another paragraph  
or so to enforce and illustrate this point.

"In South Africa the most disastrous  
effects are felt from droughts and from in-  
undation following sudden and heavy falls  
of rain. It appears from evidence that  
these conditions have changed greatly with  
in the historic period, and that they grow  
worse from year to year. The cause of  
this change has been investigated by the  
colonial botanist, who showed that it was  
produced by the destruction of the forest.  
"The great impulse given to the cultiva-  
tion of the sugar cane in the island of Mau-  
ritius led to extensive clearing. In a few  
years results followed similar to those men-  
tioned above. In Ceylon, the extensive  
cutting away of the forests for the planting  
of tea and coffee trees was followed by the  
same effects. The deterioration of the cli-  
mate in some of the Leeward islands in the  
West Indies presents another example.  
Those referred to were formerly clothed  
with dense forest; these have been swept  
away and those islands have become a  
prey to droughts. The originally fruit-

ful island of Madeira affords an example  
also."

He also refers to the historic island of  
St. Helena, where Napoleon was imprison-  
ed. In 1805 it was clothed with heavy  
forests and was fertile. The trees were  
swept away. Droughts and loss of crops  
were common in the last century. The  
island has been again clothed with trees  
and droughts are now unknown.

To protect the owners of forests in North  
Carolina we give what the New York  
Commercial Bulletin says. It is to this  
effect: "that now is the best chance for  
purchasing Southern timber lands cheaply;  
for along with the rise of Southern pros-  
perity generally, accompanied or inspired  
by rapid development, timber lands