

# Charlotte Home and Democrat.

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXXII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1883.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 645

**THE Charlotte Home and Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY  
J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.  
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ONE DOLLAR for six months.  
Subscription price due in advance.  
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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. if

**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.  
Jan. 1, 1883.

**DR. A. W. ALEXANDER, DR. C. L. ALEXANDER,**  
**SURGEON DENTISTS,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
OFFICE, up-stairs in Irwin's corner building.  
7:15 Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
July 14, 1882. if.

**BURWELL & WALKER,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, and 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. if

**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, J. C. SMITH,**  
**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.

**W. H. FARRIOR,**  
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which I will sell at a fair price.  
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.  
Store next to Springs' corner building.  
July 1, 1883.

**SPRINGS & BURWELL,**  
Grocers and Provision Dealers,  
Always in stock Cotton, Sugar, Molasses, Syrrups, Mackere, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest.  
Jan. 1, 1883.

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

**HARRISON WATTS,**  
Cotton Buyer,  
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Oct. 14, 1883.

**A. HALES,**  
Practical Watch-Maker and  
DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., &c.  
Fine and difficult Watch Repairing a Specialty. Work promptly done and warranted twelve months.  
Central Hotel Building, Trade Street.  
Sept. 7, 1883.

**Z. B. VANCE, W. H. BAILEY,**  
**VANCE & BAILEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
PRACTICE in the Supreme Court of United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan, and Davidson.

**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.

To-day is not yesterday; we ourselves change; how can our works and thoughts, if they are always to be the best, continue always the same? Change, indeed, is painful, yet ever needful; and, if memory has its force and worth, so also has hope.

If every year we rooted out one vice we should become perfect men.

**SALE OF LAND!**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday, December 29, 1883, that Tract of LAND containing about 166 acres, joining the lands of E. P. Henderson, L. A. Potts and others, in Lemley's Township, known as the Thomas Warshaw Place. This Land lies about four miles west of Davidson College, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn and Cotton. It will be sold subject to the right of Mrs. Warshaw to dower which has been assigned to her, and which covers 52 acres of the place. For further information apply to the undersigned.

Terms—Ten per cent cash, balance on a credit of 12 months with interest. J. M. WILSON, Nov. 26, 1883. 44-4w. Administrator.

**TRUSTEE'S SALE**  
OF  
**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**  
By virtue of a Decree in Trust executed to the undersigned as Trustee for certain purposes therein mentioned, by Robert R. Ray and wife, of the 29th June, 1883, and duly recorded in the Register's office for Mecklenburg county, N. C., I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, at 12 o'clock, M.,

On Saturday, the 22d of Dec., 1883,  
The following valuable TRACTS OF LAND and some valuable Personal Property:

First. That Tract containing (64) sixty-four Acres, in Charlotte Township, adjoining the lands of B. F. Smith and the Bizzell Mill tract.

Second. That Tract known as the Brem tract, adjoining the lands of W. S. Brown and others, containing (109 1/2) Acres, one hundred and nine and one-half Acres.

Third. That Tract known as the J. L. Jamison tract, containing (139) one hundred and thirty-nine Acres, adjoining the lands of G. L. Moody and others.

Fourth. That Tract of Land adjoining the Jamison tract, and lying between the Jamison tract and the lands of Jane R. Ray, containing (60) Acres, being a part of the R. R. Ray home place.

Fifth. That Tract of Land adjoining the lands of J. W. Hayes, Jane R. Ray and others, known as the Simpson place, containing thirty-one (31) Acres, and N. B. Riddle's.

Sixth. The one undivided fifth interest of the Jno. R. Stinson tract, adjoining the lands of Jane R. Ray.

Seventh. That Tract of Land supposed to contain seven Acres, lying on the South side of Little Sugar Creek, adjoining the Mill Tract of Hovis and Brown.

Also, one-half interest in an Engine and Boiler and Fixtures, now on the plantation of Jane R. Ray.

Also, one Black Horse, one Mare, and two fine Mules.  
Terms of sale for Real Estate—One-fourth cash, the balance on six and twelve months time, with interest at 8 per cent from date of sale.  
Personal property will be sold for cash.  
J. H. McADEN, Trustee.  
Nov. 23, 1883. 5w

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
By virtue of a Mortgage executed by Jno. Stenhouse and wife, and Jane Stenhouse, on the 15th day of May, 1879, and duly registered, the undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Tuesday, Jan. 1st, 1884, a Tract of LAND in Dewese Township, in Mecklenburg county, on which the said Mortgagees live, being 207 Acres, adjoining the lands of T. G. Barnett, Jas. Black and others.

Terms, Cash.  
JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, C. DOWD, Nov. 23, 1883. 5w

**VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY**  
For Sale.  
I offer for sale that valuable Mill Property situated within half mile of the Providence Road, about four miles from Charlotte, N. C. The Mills grind both Corn and Wheat, and are in first rate condition, having been recently repaired by a first-class mechanic. The Dam is made of stone and will last many generations. There are twenty-three feet head of water, and the supply is always abundant.

For further particulars apply to me in person, or address me at Charlotte, N. C. Terms made easy.  
ISAAC N. ALEXANDER, Sr.  
Nov. 16, 1883. if

**Real Estate for Sale.**  
By order of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Monday, 17th day of December, 1883, a small Tract of LAND lying near the Carolina Central Railroad Passenger Depot, adjoining the property of said Road, Asa George and others, containing about three Acres. Said Land belonging to the late Samuel Grose, and is sold for Assets. Terms, 6 months credit, bond and security required.  
JOHN E. BROWN, Commissioner.  
Nov. 16, 1883. 5w

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court in the case of W. L. Houston against S. B. Houston and others, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Monday, December 10th, 1883, a valuable Tract of LAND containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, in Crab Orchard Township, near the N. C. Railroad. Said Land is sold for a division among the heirs of the late George W. Houston.

**Don't Lose Your Grip.**  
“Don't tell the world when your pocket is empty.  
If you in favor would hold;  
‘Tis sad to admit, but every one knows it,  
We're measured to-day by our goings,  
No, tell not the world though hunger oppress you,  
But keep a stiff upper lip;  
If it's known you're down, 'twill ring through the town,  
“That chap is losing his grip.”  
Then keep a stiff upper lip, my boy,  
Yes, keep a stiff upper lip;  
For men, with a frown, will say when you're down,  
“Why didn't he hold his grip?”

Though work be scarce and the heatstroke cold,  
Don't tell the world your sorrow;  
But heat your own iron and strike it when hot—  
It may mould into gold on the morrow.  
No, tell not the world, though the adverse stream  
Threatens to wreck your ship;  
If men know you are down, 'twill ring through the town,  
“That chap is losing his grip.”

Each man you will find has his burden and cross,  
Each home has its sorrow and care;  
Then what good to tell your troubles, my friend,  
When all have their own ill to bear?  
Tell not the world though the storms beat upon you,  
And breakers threaten your ship;  
But sail your own craft, and none will dare say,  
“That chap is losing his grip.”  
Then keep a stiff upper lip, my boy;  
Yes, keep a stiff upper lip;  
For men, with a frown, will say when you're down,  
“Why didn't he hold his grip?”

**REMOVING STAINS.**—A mixture which is excellent for removing grease spots and stains from carpets and clothing is made of two ounces of ammonia, two ounces of white castile soap, one ounce of glycerine, one ounce of ether, cut the soap fine, dissolve in one pint of water over the fire; add two quarts of water. This should be mixed with water in the proportion of a teaspoonful to one ordinary-sized pail of water. Mix thoroughly, and wash soiled garments in it. For removing spots use a sponge or clean flannel cloth, and with a cloth rub as dry as possible. Woolen goods may be made to look bright and fresh by being sponged with this.

**Headquarters for Santa Claus!**  
**A Merry Christmas**  
AND  
**HAPPY NEW YEAR!**  
Prepared for the Holidays!  
The largest stock ever brought to Charlotte at  
C. S. HOLTON'S.

A mammoth stock of Plain and French Candies, made of pure Sugar and manufactured by the best manufacturers in the United States.  
I have just received a large and well selected stock of Goods for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, consisting in part of the following:

**FRENCH CANDY.**—Spanish Castles, Marsh-Mallows, Cocomut Jelly, Fig Paste Fats, Smooth Cloves, Chocolate Drops, Rose Gum Drops, Lemon Gum Drops, Lemon Cocomut Bars, Mint Drops, Cream Almonds, Bon Bons, &c.

The largest and best selected stock of TOYS that has ever been brought to Charlotte. Tin, Wood, China and Mechanical Toys, Arks, Coffers, Steamboats, Work Boxes, Toy Planes, China Vases, Glass Vases, China Mugs and Cups, Wax Dolls, Unbreakable Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Doll Houses, Bellow Toys, Foxes, Locomotives, Steam Trains.

**PANCY NOTIONS.**—Dressing Cases, Dressing and Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books and Pens, Toilet and Shaving Sticks, &c.

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.**—Malaga Grapes, Figs, Apples, Oranges, Cabinet Raisins, Lemons, &c.

**WILLOW GOODS.**—Doll Cradles, Fancy Baskets, Work Stands, Work Baskets, Matties.

**STAPLE GROCERIES.**—Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Rice, Salt, Soda, Powdered Sugar, Cut Leaf Sugar, Candies, and many articles too numerous to mention. Also, Fancy Cakes for parties, weddings and family use, Fresh Pies, Plum Cakes, and Bread every day.

I would be pleased to have you call and examine my stock.  
C. S. HOLTON.  
Nov. 30, 1883.

**MORE NEW GOODS**  
AND  
**New Bargains.**  
One of our firm has just returned from the Northern market with another stock of Goods. 'Tis the season of the year for “closing out jobs” there, and having taken advantage of same, we have some rare bargains to offer you.  
Worsted Dress Goods from 10 cents to \$2 per yard. Some beautiful ones at 15, 20 and 25 cents.  
A large stock of Flannel Dress Goods from 25 cents to \$1.50.

In Wraps we can show you Walking Jackets from \$2 to \$30, Plush Cloaks up to \$35, and Ulsters, Dolmans and Circulars in all prices in Silk and Woollen Textures from 30 cents up. A large line of Silks and Satins at a bargain. A Handsome Corset for 50 cents and \$1. Underwear for Ladies, Gents and Children. Cassimeres, Jeans, Repellants, Flannels, &c. A large stock of Blankets low down, from the great Blackcat auction sale.

Don't fail to look at our Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c. We have bargains for you. Don't fail to come to see us.  
HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER,  
Nov. 23, 1883.

**First National Bank of Charlotte,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Paid up Capital \$400,000.

**OFFICERS.**  
R. Y. McAden, President, M. P. Pegram, Cashier, John F. Orr, Teller. A. Graham, Clerk.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
R. R. McAden, J. L. Brown, Wm R Myers, R M Oates, S B Alexander, S A Cohen, B Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coins, and Government and other Securities.  
Jan. 1, 1883.

**“The Coal and Iron Counties of N. C.”**  
From P. M. Hale's Book, 1883.

**CLEVELAND COUNTY**  
Borders on South Carolina, and its northern extremity is the top of the South Mountain Chain, in which rise, 1st, Broad River, running through the county, also Knob, Buffalo, Sandy Run and Brushy Creeks—all good sized streams, with abundant falls and fine water-power. Scarcely any county has more good shoals, though some have falls of greater power. Our lands vary. The northern half being very rolling (extreme northern mountains). The southern portion is somewhat rolling, generally lies fine for farming for a western country.

Timbers are abundant and very fine. The various oaks common to Western North Carolina, hickory and yellow pine are abundant, chestnut in the mountains; also some wild locust and black walnut, though the latter is not abundant. We also have some ash, poplar, maple (white), dogwood, etc. As some of our virgin forests are destroyed the lands spontaneously produce “old field pine” in abundance. It grows rapidly and in fifteen years makes good lumber and fuel. Fruit grows finely—all kinds common to North Carolina.

We produce, corn, cotton, oats, wheat, glycerine; tobacco which grows finely, but farmers prefer cotton as being so profitable, and less risk and trouble. The health of this county cannot be surpassed. No local cause for disease, right under the mountains. We have an abundance of fine, bold, cold, freestone springs, as clear and pure as an icicle. Our atmosphere is perfectly pure and bracing, and we seldom have a drought. Conditions in the mountains north and west of us, and in a few hours we have the showers. We have many mineral springs, principally sulphur and chalybeate. Among them the celebrated “Bison,” or “Arrow,” called, Clear-land Springs.

Our town, Shelby, is the terminus of the Carolina Central Railroad, and is one of the prettiest, healthiest and most thriving towns in the State. In it is located the Shelby Female College, recently started and prospering. We also have two fine flourishing high schools—Shelby and King's Mountain. Names locate them. The C. & A. Air Line Road runs through the southern end of the county, and King's Mountain (called from its proximity to the battle-ground) and Whitaker give a fine market to the southern, while Shelby gives an elegant market to all other points of the county. We have two small cotton mills, two foundries, three tobacco factories recently started, and a warehouse soon to be erected.

Our farmers are of the most progressive kind and are making money, and have in ten years improved more rapidly in farming than we did in 50 years prior to 1870. We will soon raise enough grain to supply us, and from 8,000 to 10,000 bags of cotton. Large quantities of improved farm implements are bought every year. All mountain vegetables flourish here, and the world can't beat Cleveland county for good living. A man is as rich here on \$5,000 as in many places on ten times that amount, and can have more of the real luxuries of life.

Fine stock is being imported and every year our progress can plainly be noticed. We owe a remnant of debt made by taking \$50,000 worth of railroad stock, which will be paid out entirely next year, if not this. Lands are rapidly advancing in price. Scarcely any lands, outside of mountain lands, can be bought for less than \$6 per acre, and in choice locations improved farms of upland bring \$10 to \$12, and where the lands are of good quality, \$15 per acre. We welcome emigrants, need them and want them. Here where they have access to two great railroads is the best location for a man who so accessible, healthy, and affording such a fine field for investment. Our timbers in upper Cleveland are a mine in themselves. Large tracts near the mountains can be bought at \$3 to \$4 per acre, heavily timbered with yellow pine which, if put into lumber or shingles, would make fortunes to the purchaser. The factories buy their cotton at their doors, as good churches are abundant all over the county, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopal, etc., the two former predominant.

**Children's Games and Frolics.**  
A quiet blind man's buff game which may be played in the house is known by the euphonious name of “Still pond no moving.” One child is blindfolded and stands in the middle of the room, counting by five's, then calls out “Still pond no moving.” The others hide in some part of the room, and the one who is “it” gropes about until he catches some one, whom he must name. If any one moves, then he is blindfolded and has to be “it.”

A lady in Brooklyn, who has four little girls and three small boys, has a game which she calls “Housekeeping.” Every morning they clean up the nursery. “Two of them have little brooms and they do the sweeping, while a little tot of three years in a pink cap and apron takes up the dust in a tiny dust-pan. The boys move the furniture about and then they all dust. They also dust the two parlors every morning, and seldom break anything. This is good exercise for them and they enjoy it greatly. No grown up person bothers them while they work, but their mother inspects it and points out improvements after it is done.

“Oh, how I wish it was warm weather, so the children could play out doors!” is an exclamation often heard during the months of cold weather. But the many hours a child spends indoors, during winter ought to be filled with play of an amusing and instructive character. In the first place do not forbid the children the kitchen, for in that most busy room of the house they may learn many useful things; and what child does not like to see cakes and pies made, and have the cake baked and mixed in after the cake is in the oven, or make a little pie or cake of his own out of a piece of dough?

Another mother in the city who has a large family of children has a game for which they play every night. It is called “Circus” by the children and affords an excellent opportunity for exercise. They all form a straight line with their arms folded behind them, and march backward and then forward to gay music played by their mother, singing some simple music, such as  
“Six little children all in a row,  
Backward, forward, here we all go.”

Then they place the hands clasped over the head and march again singing; then they place their hands on each other's shoulders and march. One child recites a little poem every night, and is crowned with a wreath of flowers, the children forming a circle about her and singing. Then the father holds a spelling match, over which they have great fun, after which they sing a hymn and go off to bed, their eyes sparkling with fun and exercise, and their memories, voices and lungs gaining strength by the game.

A useful and instructive game for children a little older is called “Finding.” Each one has a map, say of Asia, or they all cluster around a big map. Some one of them says “Find Pekin.” Then they hunt for it and whoever finds it first and locates it properly has the next turn.

**PEGRAM & CO.,**  
First National Bank Building,  
Oct. 19, 1883.

**Tate Springs Water.**  
We are agents for Tate Springs Water. Keep a fresh supply on hand in barrels or less quantity.  
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,  
Trade Street.

**NOTICE.**  
To our friends and customers we would say that we are not in a position to carry over any Notes and Accounts. Please don't ask it of us. We need and must have a full settlement of all Notes and Accounts due.

Thanking our friends for their generous patronage in the past, and promising our best attention to their wants in the future, we remain yours truly,  
SPRINGS & BURWELL.  
Oct. 5, 1883.

**Good Suggestions for Young Men.**

Our dispatches indicate that the meeting of the National Cotton Planters' Association at Vicksburg was the most successful and satisfactory ever held. The addresses were full of information and calculated to assist in the development of the resources of the South. This association has become a potent factor in Southern progress. Since its organization it has done a great deal to advance the planting interests and assist the South on its way to wealth and prosperity. It has constantly advised the planting of diversified crops, and it is now beginning to see the good results of this advice. The Cotton Centennial Exposition, which begins at New Orleans in December, 1885, is the outcome of its efforts.

Two of the speakers touched upon a matter that is beginning to attract a great deal of attention. They spoke of the necessity of educating Southern men in the mechanic arts, and advised planters to train their sons in the uses of tools and machinery rather than educate them in the learned professions. Never was there better advice given. The learned professions are over-crowded. Few win prizes in them. The majority of those who enter them do not prosper. It is more profitable for them to reach middle age or succeed only in making a bare living. From this time on in the South there will be a growing demand for men who can manage mills, foundries and factories. The salaries to be obtained will be good, and the chances of accumulating comfortable fortunes will be great. All the indications are that before many years the bulk of the cotton will be manufactured where it is grown. New uses are being discovered all the time for cotton seed oil. It is not improbable that a machine to prepare jute fibre will soon be invented, and that jute culture will become one of the industries of the South. Our iron mines are being rapidly developed. These varied interests will call into existence all kinds of manufacturing. Men skilled in mechanic arts will be needed. The opportunities for profitable employment for this class of workers will be many, and the prizes well seeking. In the old South young men looked to the professions to acquire wealth and distinction. In the new South they will be wise if they turn their attention to the useful arts. All over the South, at present, responsible places in factories, mills, and machine shops are largely filled by Northern men. This condition of affairs exists because there are few Southern men qualified for such positions. There must be a change, and Southern men must supply the increasing wants of their section. Schools of technology must be established, and Southern youths must be educated for the industrial era upon which the South is entering.—Savannah News.

**Work of the United States Mints.**  
The annual report of the Director of the Mint shows that the total amount of gold and silver received and worked during the year was \$87,758,154, of which \$49,145,559 was worked into gold and \$38,612,595 was worked into silver. The coinage consisted of 98,665,624 pieces worth \$67,200,705. Of this amount \$28,111,119 was in standard silver dollars. The total amount of fractional silver in the country is \$235,000,000. The earnings of the mints during the year were \$5,215,509, and the expenses \$1,726,285. The total value of the gold and silver worked at the four coinage mints was \$90,084, while there was a gain from surplus bullion recovered amounting to \$62,658. The director estimates the total coin circulation of the United States, on July 1, 1883, at \$765,000,000, of which \$537,000,000 was gold and \$228,000,000 silver. The estimate on October 1, 1883, was \$544,512,699 of gold, and \$235,291,623 silver.

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**PEGRAM & CO.,**  
First National Bank Building,  
Oct. 19, 1883.

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Thanking our friends for their generous patronage in the past, and promising our best attention to their wants in the future, we remain yours truly,  
SPRINGS & BURWELL.  
Oct. 5, 1883.

**Admit the Sun.**

Don't shut out the sun, even though your carpets suffer a little under his ardent gleams. We are more active under the influence of sunlight—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us take the airiest, the choicest and sunniest room in the house for our living room—the workshop, where brain and body are built up and renewed—and let us have a bay window, no matter how plain the structure, through which the good twin sun of nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter. Dark rooms bring depressions of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor; but in bright rooms is good cheer. Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, we have but to take down the curtains, open wide the window, hang brackets on either side, set flower pots on the brackets, and let the warm sun stream freely in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.

**True Ladyhood.**  
Because a lady is obliged to economize and make over her old dresses, it does not follow that she is not a lady in the accepted sense of the term. A “lady” is a woman who clearly understands and conscientiously practices the refinements of a highly civilized existence; and the most real distinction between a lady and a woman who is not a lady is that one is more civil to the other, and more determined to preserve the habits of a high civilization, both in her own person and in all those over whom she has authority. These habits are not simply habits of expense; it is cheaper to remain sober than to get tipsy, and yet it is more lady-like to be sober. It is not more English than bad, or to be gentle than rude; yet a lady from preference speaks correctly and has gentle manners. It so happens by the force of circumstances that there are more ladies in the upper classes than in the lower, and that there is a severe public opinion in the upper classes about most things which, taken together, constitute civilization, because it is a fault in rich people who have great facilities not to be clean, and cultivated, and polite, when it may only be a misfortune in poor ones. There is then really such a thing as ladyhood, and it is one of the strongest of civilizing influences.

**Work of the United States Mints.**  
The annual report of the Director of the Mint shows that the total amount of gold and silver received and worked during the year was \$87,758,154, of which \$49,145,559 was worked into gold and \$38,612,595 was worked into silver. The coinage consisted of 98,665,624 pieces worth \$67,200,705. Of this amount \$28,111,119 was in standard silver dollars. The total amount of fractional silver in the country is \$235,000,000. The earnings of the mints during the year were \$5,215,509, and the expenses \$1,726,285. The total value of the gold and silver worked at the four coinage mints was \$90,084, while there was a gain from surplus bullion recovered amounting to \$62,658. The director estimates the total coin circulation of the United States, on July 1, 1883, at \$765,000,000, of which \$537,000,000 was gold and \$228,000,000 silver. The estimate on October 1, 1883, was \$544,512,699 of gold, and \$235,291,623 silver.

**Children's Games and Frolics.**  
A quiet blind man's buff game which may be played in the house is known by the euphonious name of “Still pond no moving.” One child is blindfolded and stands in the middle of the room, counting by five's, then calls out “Still pond no moving.” The others hide in some part of the room, and the one who is “it” gropes about until he catches some one, whom he must name. If any one moves, then he is blindfolded and has to be “it.”

A lady in Brooklyn, who has four little girls and three small boys, has a game which she calls “Housekeeping.” Every morning they clean up the nursery. “Two of them have little brooms and they do the sweeping, while a little tot of three years in a pink cap and apron takes up the dust in a tiny dust-pan. The boys move the furniture about and then they all dust. They also dust the two parlors every morning, and seldom break anything. This is good exercise for them and they enjoy it greatly. No grown up person bothers them while they work, but their mother inspects it and points out improvements after it is done.

“Oh, how I wish it was warm weather, so the children could play out doors!” is an exclamation often heard during the months of cold weather. But the many hours a child spends indoors, during winter ought to be filled with play of an amusing and instructive character. In the first place do not forbid the children the kitchen, for in that most busy room of the house they may learn many useful things; and what child does not like to see cakes and pies made, and have the cake baked and mixed in after the cake is in the oven, or make a little pie or cake of his own out of a piece of dough?

Another mother in the city who has a large family of children has a game for which they play every night. It is called “Circus” by the children and affords an excellent opportunity for exercise. They all form a