THE

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T. C. SMITH & CO., WHOLESALE

RETAIL DRUGGISTS. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

May 11, 1884.

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

L. R. WRISTON,

DRUGGIST, CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dealer in Drugs of the best quality, Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, Combs, Brushes, &c. Everything usually found in a Drug Store will be sold at sat-Irwin's Old Corner on Independence Square. Jan. 25, 1884.

P. D. WALKER BURWELL & WALKER, Attorneys at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts Office adjoining Court House. Jan. 1, 1884.

> DR. M. A. BLAND. Dentist. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth. Feb. 15, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Practice Limited to the EYE. EAR AND THROAT.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDERS Surgeon Dentists. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. C. SMITH J. S. SPENCER & CO., Wholesale Grocers

Dec. 14, 1883.

COM MISSION MERCHANTS, College 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-Dealer and Jeweler, Charlotte, N. C.

Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which I will sell at a Repairing of Jewelly, Watches, Clocks, &c. done promptly, and satisfection assured. Store next to Spring's corner building.

SPRINGS & BURWELL, Grocers and Provision Dealers,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 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.

LEROY SPRINGS. E. B. SPRINGS. E. S BURWELL LEROY SPRINGS & CO., Grocers and Commission Merchants, J. E. CARSON. LANCASTER, S. C.

Jan. 1, 1884.

Jan. 11, 1884. E. M. ANDREWS, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Retail and Wholesale Dealers in FURNITURE,

Coffins, Caskets, &c., Store Rooms next door to Wittkowsky & Baruch's Dry Goods establishment.

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, JEW-ELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., &c. Fine and difficult Watch Reparing a Specialty

Work promptly done and warranted twelve Next to A. R. Nesbit & Bro., Trade street. Sept. 7, 1883.

Jan. 1, 1884.

L. F. OSBORNE. Practical Surveyor and Civil Engineer. and Tate Spring at All engagements promptly filled in city or

county. Mapping and planting a specialty.

Office with E. K. P. Osborne, Attorney, at Court Reference-T. J. Orr, County Surveyor. Feb. 15, 1884.

SHELBY, N. C., JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

given to render satisfaction to those who Shelby. patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte sonable prices.

A French doctor claims to have discovered a process by which he can produce any number of tenors, sopranos, or other singers. It is done by surgical treatment of the throat, and the operation is declared to be very simple and almost

painless.

More dreadful work by cyclones is reported from the West. At Evansville, Indiana. \$250,000 worth of property was destroyed.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of two Mortgages executed to me, as follows, to-wit: On the 13th day of March, 1878, by Wm. F. Phifer and wife M. M. Phifer recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, Book 19, page 137; and on the 8th day of May, 1880, by Wm. F. Phifer, recorded in the Register's office, Book 24, page 136, I will sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House door of said county, on Monday, the 13th day of October, 1884, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, to-wit:

One Tract, situate in Mecklenburg county, known as the Boonhill Tract or Place, containing 80 Acres more or less, and adjoining the lands of Stephen Wilson, Mrs Cynthia Alexander and others, lying on both sides of the Carolina Cen-tral Railroad, about 6 miles from Charlotte. Also, one Lot or Parcel of LAND, lying or both sides of Sugar Creek, in and near the city of Charlotte, adjoining the lands of Dr. M. M. Orr,

W. R. Myers and others and containing abou JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN, Sept. 5, 1884.

LAND FOR SALE. By virtue of a Decree of Court, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, on the 29th day of September, 1834, TWO TRACTS of LAMD belonging to the estate of Joseph Blair, deceased, to-wit: One 47 Acre Tract and one 26 Acre Tract, joining E. H. Hinson, D. S. Ellington and others, part of the old Harris Gold Mine Land. Both Tracts contain fertile soil and are supposed to be valuable for Mining purposes.

six months, with bond and security. W. C. MAXWELL, Aug. 29, 1884. 5w

Terms-One-tenth Cash, balance payable in

VALUABLE LAND SALE. (Land in Catawba county, near the Lincoln line.) I will sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday. Piace, containing 240 Acres, more or less, lying four miles north of Denver in Catawba county on the Beattie's Ford and Newton roads, adjoin ing the lands of John W. Gabriel, H. H. Line barger and others, in a good neighborhood, convenient to Churches, Mills, &c. Plenty of water

courses, bottom lands and good farming and imbered nn-lands Parties desiring to see the Lands will call or Zeb. G. Shelton, Mountain Creek, N. C. Terms-20 per cent Cash, balance six and twelve months, with interest at 6 per cent. Title reserved until last payment is made. R. W. SHELTON,

Executor of D. W. Shelton, dec' Sept. 5, 1884. 4w

TO THE DRUG TRADE. We have this day formed a co-partnership un

W. M. WILSON & CO., For the purpose of carrying on the Drug Business at the old stand of Wilson Bros. Our Business at the old stand of Wilson Bros. ness will be Exclusively Wholesale. To the customers of the old firm of Wilso

Bros. we would tender our thanks for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope to be favored with their continued custom in the Our facilities for doing business are greatly increased, and we respectfully solicit the patronage of the Trade generally.

W. M. WILSON,

R. A. DUNN. Charlotte, N. C., June 16, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED. Another lot of those popular 5 cent Lawns is

real pretty patterns. Call and get one. We still have about 10 patterns of our 121/2 cent Lawns that we are selling at 91/2 cents; another job lot of Ruchings at 5, 10 and 15 cents per yard; a few Parasols at sacrificing prices some nice Silk Gloves and Mitts at half value 25 cent Linen Lawns for 15 cents; a large stock of Ladies' Linen Ulsters from 75 cents up to \$3; ask to see the Russian Ulster; a few pairs Gents' Low-Quartered Hand and Machine Sewed Shoes at prices that will astonish you.

Ladies and Children's Slippers Lower than ever. Lace Curtains very cheap. We are determined to close out our Summe Goods and offer such prices as will insure the some. Come and see for yourself. Special at-

Solid, Lilac, Pink and Black Lawns. HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER, Smith Building

C. M. CARSON CARSON BROS. Storage and Commission Merchants,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dealers in Hay, Bran, Grain, &c., Fourth street, between Tryon and College. We have on hand two car loads No. 1 Western Timothy Hay, and one car load Western Bran. Cotton Seed Meal, Oats, &c., always on hand Special inducements to large consumers both in and out of the city.

Our Storage facilities are unsurpassed Call early. CARSON BROS. July 4, 1884.

> To The TRAVELING PUBLIC.

We would call especial attention to our hand-some stock of fine Trunks, Valises, Traveling Satchels, Mohair and Linen Ulsters and Dusters. Replenish your Wardrobe in Handkerchiefs, Gloves,

Linen Collars and Cuffs, Neck Ruchings, etc. before leaving. Ask for WARNER'S CORSET and SEIGLE'S DOLLAR SHIRT. T. L. SEIGLE. July 25, 1884.

Blue Lick. This celebrated Sulphur Water from the Spring in Kentucky, just received and on draught, ice cold, at 5 cents a glass. Also, Lithia Water T. C. SMITH & CO.'S July 11, 1834. Drug Store, same old stand

CENTRAL HOTEL,

W. E. RYBURN, PROPRIETOR. This House, which is the most central in the town of Shelby, corner of Warren and Lafayette streets, has been reflitted, re-arranged, and furnished, making it one of the best Hotels in the Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who

Summer boarders can be accommodated at rea Oct. 1, 1881.

To Thine Own Self be True By thine own soul's law learn to live, And if men thwart thee take no heed, And if men hate thee have no care; Sing thou thy song and do thy deed. Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer, And claim no crowning they will not give Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul-worn steadfast oath, And to thy heart be true thy heart; What thy soul teaches learn to know, And play out thine appointed part; And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow, Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth, To thy full stature thou shalt grow.

Fix on thy future goal thy face, And let thy feet be lured to stray Nowhither, but be swift to run, And nowhere tarry by the way, Until at last the end is won, And thou may'st look back from thy place And see thy long day's journey done. -Pakenham Beatty.

Distance to the Stars.

Astronomers have ascertained the dis ance from the earth to many of the stars. If we measure these spaces by miles, they amount to millions and millions, still multiplied by millions, and hence convey no adequate idea to the mind; therefore some other mode of measurement must be used. and the velocity of light is considered the most convenient. It has been proved that light travels at the rate of 192,000 miles a econd-that is, between the ticks of a times around the globe. It comes from the other words, clammy, it is decidedly sun to us, a distance of 90,000,000 miles in bad. eight minutes; thus the space covered over by a ray of light in that time could not be traveled over by our express trains in less than 250 years. With this immense velocity it requires three and a half years for the light of the nearest star to reach our earth. It requires 46 years for light to reach as from the North Star, and tonight as we look at the northern luminary, those very rave of light which make it visible to us, started out on their journey were this moment blotted out of existence, ight to travel from that group to us. If star of the twelfth magnitude were now destroyed, it would continue to be visible for 3,500 years. Or if such a star were now created, 3,500 years would elapse before it would be perceptible to the inhabitants of the earth. And some of the more light, moving with a velocity of 192,000 miles per second, requires 50,000 years to reach our eyes. These great distances are not imaginary, but astronomers have ascertained the distance, motions and eizes, and even the weights of the celestial orbs, with as much certainty as they have foretold eclipses.

A man that needs forty cents' worth of whiskey to give him an appetite or a fifteen cent dinner always has the dyspepsia.

MACON SCHOOL. Charlotte, N. C.

This School (Preparatory and Academic) will open its 14th Session on Monday, the 1st of Sep-Boys prepared for the Freshman and Soph more Classes in our best Colleges and Uni-

For particulars address
W. A. BARRIER
WARLIC LEE M. WARLICK a arrizma canta ha

Charlotte, July 25, 1884. 2mpd

PEACE INSTITUTE, Raleigh, N. C.,

REV. R. BURWELL, D. D., Principals. The Fall Term opens Wednesday, Sept. 3d

1884. The past Session has been the most successful since the Institution was started. All Departments are filled by accomplishe and experienced teachers, and we claim that no institution in the South offers superior advantage for instruction, not only in the regular English Course, but in Ancient and Modern Languages,

A large Bhilding, 110x40, now in course of construction, will afford increased accommoda-tion for pupils, and better facilities than ever before for carrying on our work.

The whole building heated by steam and lighted by gas. Hot and cold water and bath rooms on

For Circulars and Catalogue address R. BURWELL & SON, July 4, 1884. 3m

SCHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE

The next term begins Wednesday, September 10th, at 9 A. M. A larger corps of Teachers than ever is engaged, and every Department kept up to the highest standard of excellence; in which respect this Institute is not excelled by any other in the

Prices same as heretofore. MOSAINTA R MW ner, Drugg Sept. 5, 1884. 6w

CHARLOTTE Soap Factory, College Street, Gaither's Block.

A New Enterprise in the South To the Charlotte public :- Why go North for

Why pay two prices for a Northern Scap when you can buy, pure, unadulterated home made Soap at your doors? Why not encourage home enterprise and add your mite to the encouragement of home industry I take pleasure in announcing that I am engaged in the manufacture of Soaps of all kinds, which I am now offering to the retail trade for a

short time in order to introduce it in this market, at very low rates. I have Laundry and Toilets Of my own manufacture, which I am offering at prices to suit the times. I also menufacture a Vegetable Oil Soap Composition, Which gives the consumer Scap at two cents per pound, not excelled in quality by any Scap in this country for the Laundry, House-cleaning, Scrubbing, etc., and superior to any for washing Bed Quilts, Blankets, Flannels and all woolen

goods. Most truly, C. W. ALEXANDER, Aug. 22, 1884. tf Charlotte, N. C. How Good Bread is Made.

In making pure, light, wheaten, loaf bread, no other ingredients should be employed but flour, water or milk, yeast, or the wages paid. Let us put them in a some other innocent fermenting matter, simple table and see how the wages comsays the Confectioner's Journal. The pare: goodness of bread, whether baked at home or abroad, will depend, firstly upon the quality of the flour employed; secondly, upon the quality of the yeast, and, thirdly, upon the skill and care of the baker.

The process of baking, though simple enough, requires some experience on the part of him or her who undertakes to perform it; and that experience is only to be acquired in one way, and that is too obvious to need pointing out. To judge of flour, experience is also

necessary; but any one may form a pretty accurate idea whether it is good or bad by attending to the following directions. If flour is of a fine white color it may be pronounced good, so far as color is concerned. but if it be brown, is shows that either it was made from bad wheat, or that it has been coarsely dressed, that is, particles of bran, more or less fine, have been left in it. To judge flour, take a portion in your hand and press it firmly between your thumb and forefinger, at the same time rubbing it gently for the purpose of making a level surface upon the flour. By this means you will be able to ascertain the color by observing the pressed smooth surface; and the act of pressing and smoothing it will enable you to ascertain these facts; if it feels loose and lively in the hand, it is of good quality; if, on the watch a ray of light would move eight contrary, it feels dead or damp, or, in

> It has been found by analysis that wheat flour consists of three principal substances, namely: starch, gluten and sugar, and a very small portion of albumen; of these, starch is the most nourishing. The gluten resembles animal glue in its tenacious

qualities. The gluten in wheat flour is the cause of its forming an adhesive paste with but starch cannot be made into bread, beit would continue to be visible for 700 cause it wants the mucilaginous gluten to years, for such is the time required for give it tenacity, and the saccharine matter, or sugar, to induce fermentation.

Flour paste may be considered as merely a viscid and elastic tissue, the interstices of which are filled with starch, al bumeu and sugar. It is from the gluten that the dough derives its property of rising on the admixture of leaven: the leavdistant stars are so far away that their en, acting on the sweet principle of the wheat, gives rise, in succession, to the vinous and ascetous fermentation, and of consequence to alcohol, acetic and carbonic in the matter. acids. The latter gas tends to fly off, but the gluten resists its disengagement, expands like a membrane, forme a multitude of little cavities, which gives lightness and sponginess to the bread.

To judge of good yeast, no positive directions can be given. Yeast should always be fresh; if the yeast is sour the dough will not rise.

A good oven is necessary for the production of good bread. We have seen good ovens attached to a stove and heated by the kitchen fire. These are not sufficiently capacious to contain loaves enough for the consumption of a large family, but they answer the purpose of a small family very well. To save roam, it will be necessary in stove ovens to bake in tins. Bread thus baked is more smooth and neat than when baked in the ordinary for the most part heated by a furnace placed on one side; the heat in these ovens is very equable, and the baker is enabled to keep it up at all times with very little old method.

Flour is peculiarly sensitive to atmospheric influences, hence it should never be stored in a room with sour liquids, nor where onions or fish are kept, nor any article that taints the air of the room in His clothes looked worn, and his face had which it is stored. Any smell perceptible anything but a contented look, to the sense will be absorbed by the flour. Avoid damp cellars or lofts where a free circulation of air cannot be obtained. Keep in a cool, dry, airy room, and not exposed to a freezing temperature, nor to "Rushed! Why, intense summer or artificial heat for any fee in three weeks!" length of time above 70 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. It should not come in contact with grain or other substances which are

Flour should be sifted and the particles thorougly disintegrated, and then warmed before baking. This treatment improves the color and baking properties of the dough. The sponge should be prepared for the oven as soon as the yeast has performed its mission, otherwise acidity results.

NOTICE.

In accordance with a petition of the citizens of Providence Township, filed with the Board of Commissioners of Mecklenburg county, notice is hereby given that the place of holding elections for Providence Township is changed from Providence Church to J. S. Grier's store, one half mile south of the church.

outh of the church.

By order of the Board,

W. E. ARDREY, Ch'p. Sept. 5, 1884. 4w

INSURE GIN HOUSES. Farmers Read Carefully and then Act. I am now prepared to insure your GIN

C. N. G. BUTT, Agent, At Merchants & Farmers' Bank, Sept. 5, 1884. 4w Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES. ELIAS & COHEN desire to call particular attention of the ladies of Charlotte and surrounding country to their large and varied as-

Black Silks, Which for QUALITY and CHEAPNESS cannot be surpassed by any house in the city or State. We would be pleased for the Ladies to call before purchasing elsewhere.

and House Furnishing Goods is large, complete and well worth inspection. ELIAS & COHEN. July 25, 1884, bas seem a 05.228 of 118

Our stock of Towels, Damasks, Carpets, Rugs

A Talk About Trades.

In the last three articles I have named an aggregate of thirty-seven trades and

Butcher as Indones bur\$7 to \$14 Shoemaker 12 to 15 Tipper 10 10 10 15 1 1 16 to eb 7 to 12 Baker Plumber 12 to 18 Plumber and steamfitter 15 to 20 Cabinet-Maker 10 to 15 House painter 11 to 14 Paper hanger 12 to 16 15 to 20 Locksmith Gunsmith 15 to 25 9 to 12 Wagon maker 10 to 14 Blacksmith Horse shoers . 16 to 18 Carpenters 11 to 14 Brass finisher 14 to 18 Electroplater 10 to 15 Electroyper 18 to 22 Tailor 10 to 15 Cutter 25 to 50 Telegraph operator 15 to 25 Book-binder 9 to 10 to 15 Wire-worker Compositor 15 to 20 Pressman 18 to 30 Locomotive engineer 15 to 25 Stationery engineer 15 to 22 Gilder 12 to 18 Jeweler 12 to 25 Photograph operator 15 to 18 Retoucher 25 to 50 Upholsterer 20 to 30 Lithograph engraver Lithograph artist 18 to 50 Lithograph pressman 14 to 25 Carriage trimmer 12 to 18

Trunk maker 12 to 16 Here it is before you-trades which can be followed in village or city in any part of the world, but I do not encourage you loyal, and so desirable to perpetuate as to pick out those paying the highest wages and rush off to learn it. As I told you in comparison of the bent twig is as true in water, and of its rising in the leaven. a former article, the boy who is not fitted this case as in any other, and children Starch forms the most considerable part for the trade he attempts to learn is cer- who grow up in an atmosphere of foreforty-six years ago. The light from stars of wheat flour, and there is reason to be- tain to make a botch workman. He may boding of the future, anxieties about the OCTOBER 1st, 1884, ON THE PREMISES, of the twelfth magnitude requires 3,500 lieve, from so many persons subsisting on learn how to shoe a horse if he keeps at it present, and cynical reflections on the long enough, but he will be the poorest motives and actions of people about them, years to reach the earth. And if that potatoes, which contain much starch and long enough, but he will be the poorest motives and actions of people about them, beautiful constellation of the Pleiades no gluten, that it is the most nutritious; paid hand in the shop. So it will be with are training a tendency to be miserable

tools in his hand. The father who says to his son: "Here, I've decided to make a harness-maker of you," and who insists on the boy adoptng that trade, is an idiot. He may compel the boy to learn it, but be will, nineteen times out of twenty, make a workman who can't earn his own bread and as young bears. The father becomes calclothes. The average boy has an instinc- lous, peevish, hard, a kind of two-legged tive leaning towards the trade he is fitted for, and he should be left reasonably free in self-defense. They develop an unnatu-

It used to be quite the thing for some to pick up a baby and tell its mother in all seriousness that the size of the head, set of the eyes, height of the forehead or width between the eyes was a plain indication that he would become a great judge, poet, inventor or mathematician. There are plenty of instances where such stuff has taken root and resulted in parents forcing sons into trades or professions utterly unsuited to their physical constitution or mental caliber. It is quite natural for a father or mother to desire a son to make the selection of a good trade or profession, but this desire should not become an order or even a request. Said a blacksmith the other day as he flung down his hammer, "If my father had been a sensi-ble man I shouldn't have been here. I had a natural taste for drawing and enway; but the pleasant crispness of the crust graving, and I have no doubt I would is wanting. The ovens used by bakers are have made a good one. Nothing would do but I must become a blacksmith, and here I am supporting a family on \$11 per week. I hate the work; I have no interto keep it up at all times with very little est in what I do, but I've got to pound trouble, and with less expense than by the away and hear myself called a botch because I'm too old to go to any other

trade." I found a lawver the other day shabby third-story room, furnished with an old desk, two old chairs and a spittoon. "Oh, I thought it might be a client," h

said as I entered. "Sorry it wasn't. You don't seem to be rushed with business." "Rushed! Why, I haven't had a \$

"Too far up ?" "Perhaps, but I believe the real reason is because I hate the profession. I was cut out for something else. As a boy was crazy to learn the printer's trade. got a chance and worked for three months but at the end of that time my widowed mother prevailed on me to study for the law. I managed to graduate, passed an examination, and the result is that I can't marry because I can't half support my-

What about the boy who does not take up with a trade or profession?

Look around you and the question is speedily answered. He must cast his hook into any sort of pond and take such fish a may be caught. He is a sort of tramp. He may work on a brick-yard to-day and in the harvest field to-morrow. He does the drudgery and gets the pay of and a fortnight of idleness will see him dead broke. The other evening I met a man dragging himself wearily along and carrying a pick on his shoulder.

"More so than any horse in Charlotte." "What do you work at !" "I'm a digger. Sometimes I work for the gas companies, but oftener for the

"Tired, John?"

run over me." "Why didn't you learn a trade?"

"Because nobody had interest enough to argue and reason with me. I might have had a good trade and earned good wages, but here I am, working harder for \$8 or \$9 a week than any man does Among the blessed of all the control of the trades are crowded, and that so many carpenters and blacksmiths and painters snoring.

and shoemakers and other trades keep wages down, pay no attention to such talk. Look over the table at the head of this article again. Notice that little "to" in there between what a common and skillful workman receives. Take the trade which you seem fitted for. Begin with a determination to learn it thoroughly, and to become the best workman in the shop. Don't be satisfied to skin along from one week to another without being discharged, but make your services so valuable by being such a thorough workman that your employer cannot let you go.

Keep your Best for Home.

There is no place where good manners and punctilious etiquette is of more value than in the home. It is the moral agent of good breeding; it is the law that governs the manifestations of kindness and good feeling, and also the law that re-strains unkind and ignoble traits of human nature from expression.

Keep your best temper for home. In society, on the streets, in business, everywhere, it is easier to control that attribute, if we guard the hasty word, the peevish tone, the irritating action in the home circle, and study to wound none of its

Keep your best spirits for home. Nowhere do gloomy and depressed spirits tell so disastrously as at home. The parents may have just cause for anxiety and care, but it is wrong and unjust to shadow the young life of children with anxieties they cannot appreciate, and cares they cannot understand, The tendency to brood over trouble or misfortune increases with its indulgence. So, also, the disposition to be cheerful and happy at all times increases with cultivation. This is by far the most admirable trait. Those who are sunshiny and cheerful in character always have the most friends, and where are friends so true and shoemaking, plumbing or whatever he un- and sad, and in their turn cast shadows, dertakes without feeling at home with the instead of sunshine, on the path of all about them.

Character at Home.

Home life is the sure test of character. Let the husband grow cross and surly and the wife grows cold and unamiable The children grow up as saucy and savage brute with clothes on. The wife bristles ral growth and sharpness of teeth, and the house is haunted by ugliness and domestic brawls. This is not what the family circle should be. . If one must be rude to any, let it be some one he does not love, not to his wife, brother or parent. Let one of the loved ones be taken away. and memory recalls a thousand sayings of regret. Death quickens recollections painfully. The grave cannot hide the white faces of those who sleep; the coffin and green mound are cruel magnets. They draw us further than we would go. They force us to remember. A man never sees so far into human life as when he looks over a wife's or mother's grave. His eyes get wondrous clear then, and he sees, as never before, what it is to love and be loved, what it is to injure the feelings of the loved. It is a pitiable picture of human weakness when those we love best are treated worst.

Dr. Crudell, an eminent Italian authority, says that the best preventive of malarial attacks is a treatment which was once sneered at as an "old woman's of water, which is boiled down to one remedy. glassful, and after cooling and straining This wa through linen is swallowed by the patient at one draught while fasting. treatment has been successfully adopted in the deadly marshes of the Roman Campagna, and deserves a trial in all fever haunted countries.

REMEDY FOR POISON OAK.-The Medi cal Record gives the following remedy for poison oak, or poison ivy: "This specific is bromine, which is dissolved in olive oil, cosmoline or glycerine, in the strength of from ten to twenty drops of bromine to the ounce of oil, and rub the mixture gently on the affected parts three yours. or four times a day. The bromine is so volatile that the solution should be renewed every twenty-four hours. The eruption never extends after the first thorough application, and it promptly disappears within twenty-four hours if the application s persisted in."

Much apprehension is felt at the enormons proportions attained by the locust plague in the central Spanish provinces. In the province of Cindad Real not one municipal district is tree from the scourge, and the loss sustained by the farmers in this province alone is estimated He does the drudgery and gets the pay of at two millions of pounds sterling. Some is best when gotten from the run of a the drudge. His wages are so small that idea of the proportion of the plague may be gathered from the fact that when a of the water. Take a teaspoonful after band of locusts takes flight the sun is ob- each meal. The effects are not at all unscured with a dark cloud, and at some pleasant or injurious, and after a few days places the trains have been forced to patients can eat any kind of food and distop till the line was cleared. Mean-while every vestige of vegetation has dis-appeared from the afflicted districts.

patients can eat any kind of food and di-gest it thoroughly. Mr Wedd Barbar, formerly a citizen of Athens, substituted pulverized glass for sand, and took a small

Vance said that he never heard of a white man joining the Republican or Liberal "So good that my family never has enough to eat, let alone buying decent clothes. If it wasn't for the wife and children I'd wish for that attractions are supported by some of his brethren found in the Republican or Liberal party and espousing its rotten doctries, but what he felt like that old minister who, when on his way home accompanied by some of his brethren found who, when on his way home accompanied by some of his brethren, found near his house a fine blooded cow of his lying on the side of the road bleeding and dying from being torn to pieces by dogs. After contemplating the spectacle for some moments he remarked: "Brethering, if there can be such a thing as a d d shame, that's hit."—Lincoln Press.

Bear Fight in 1826. A bear fight with sixty dogs on Christmas.

From the Shelby Aurora. "Turn backward, turn backward, oh Time in your flight" and transport us to the time before the railroad and telegraph were known, before Andrew Jackson was elected President, and before a buggy was ever seen in this (then Rutherford)

It is pleasant to sit beside an old man whose memories fondly linger with the past and hear old Mr Martin Roberts describe so picturesquely a bear fight he witnessed on Christmas, 1826, at Mr Dick Blanton's, six miles South of Shelby and now owned by Joseph Austelle. Mr Dick Blanton had a huge pet bear which he of-fered to barbecue on Christmas for the crowd if the dogs of Rutherford county could whip him in a fair fight.

This news created a sensation and that was a gala-day at Blanton's, for far and near, from hill and dale, they came with many a canine of high and low degree to the bear combat'and to eat bear meat for Christmas. Several hundred men and women were present on the muster ground at Blanton's X Roads, Roads, where beer, ginger cake and whiskey were sold from

the hind gate of wagons.

At the signal of a trumpet, the huge black and brown bear was unchained, the exultant crowd gave way for Bruin's stately tread, while sixty men held sixty dogs eager for the fight. The bear with a growl surveyed the scene and trotted off fifty yards, then the dogs with many yells made the woods ring and gave chase. Many bets were made that the bear would be slain, and it was amusing to listen to each man tell about his dog's strength and bravery. A huge greyhound caught the bear's hind leg, whose fore paw, as heavy as Thor's ponderous hammer, fell against the dog's head, his tail was turned and the greyhound fled in disgrace. A dozen curs were soon put to flight by the bear standing erect on his hind legs.

One mountaineer who had imbibed the oughness of Ben's Knob by association, bragged on his "Pete," and said I'll bet \$5 by Golly, that Pete can whip that "bar," and Pete then hied to the combat. The huge mastiff, Pete, soon seized the "bar's" tail, but the bear turned upon his assailant, one blow felled Pete, who uttered a groan and turned his tail to the forest in double quick time, homeward

As the dogs surrounded the huge bear panting with anger and fatigue shouts of men mingled with the barking of dogs for an hour. The bear, ready for battle, mounted like one of Scott's heroes on a knoll, stood on his hind legs and seemed

to say to the dogs, like Scott, "Come one, come all, This rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I." The other dogs soon gave up and left the bear the victor. After one hour's per-

sussion and plenty of food, the hear's wrath was appeased by his keeper and was led by his chain to his lair. As the dogs were whipped, the bear did not furnish the barbecue for that Christmas crowd in 1826. Mr Roberts said on that day I first saw a double-barrel shot gun (new so common) and I then thought "ah maitey, he can shoot twice at one pop, I'm afraid of him." Several of our aged readers have never forgotten that bear fight and how they lost the barbeoue because the dogs could not whip the bear.

Put Sand in Your Craw. An Old Chicago Sufferer Asks About the New Cure for Dyspepsia.

Some time ago the Constitution pubished the following special from Athens : The most wonderful cures of dyspepsia are being made around Athens by taking a spoonful of fine sand after each meal remedy." The remedy, briefly, is as fol- Parties who have been suffering for lows: Ore lemon out into pieces, peeling years are entirely relieved. There is and all, put into three moderate glassfuls a good deal of excitement over the new

This was extensively copied in the northern press and brought, among other letters, 1127 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois,

August 31st, 1884.—Dear Sir: Please find enclosed stamped envelop and clipping from to-day's Chicago Telegram, clipping quoted from your paper. Would take it as a great favor if you will let me know if there is any reasonable foundation to the story or is it merely one of the humorous items? I am an old chronic sufferer, and if there is anything in it would be glad to know it. Respectfully P. S .- Would like to know of some one who has tried it.

The whole matter was referred to Col.

Gantt, of the Athens Banner Watchman,

We will state that there is nothing humorous about the above, but it is an old remedy that has long been in practice in the rural districts around Athens, and hundreds of cures have been affected by it. Of late it has broken out afresh in Oconee county, and persons who have been sufferers from dyspepsia for years are now entirely cured. The sand taken

who answers as follows:

must, of course, be very fine grains, and quantity after each meal for years, and says he never suffered with dyspepsia afterwards, and the glass always kept his bowels regulated. The remedy is simple and coets nothing, and from the statement of many reliable parties we can guarantee that there is nothing injurious about its

"Will your son enter one of the professions after graduating?" "Oh, yes; he already has two offers from base ball clubs of eminence."

Overwork and anxiety produce