

The Charlotte Democrat

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1889.

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THIS PAPER IS 36 YEARS OLD

THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT.
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Entered as the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter, according to the rules of the P. O. Department.

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 Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1889.

Dr. E. C. REGISTER,
Charlotte, N. C.,
(Office in Belmont Hotel, Trade street.)
Offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Orders left at the Office or at the Central Hotel, will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 13, '88.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886.

JONES & TILLET,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of this District and in Richmond county. Also, in the Federal Courts of the Western District.
Aug. 12, 1887.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1887.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 4, 1888.

G. F. BASON,
Attorney at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office No. 16 Law Building.
Jan. 14, 1887.

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, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
Charlotte, N. C.
Practises Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1888.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1888.

Dr. C. A. Misenheimer,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to. Office over Butler's Jewelry Store, Tryon street. Orders left at Office or at McAden's Drug Store will receive prompt attention.
Residence, corner 9th and Church streets.
March 2, '88.

J. E. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office No. 6 Law Building.
Jan. 15, 1889.

BOOKS
Of All Kinds at
ROSS & ADAMS'.
Special attention given to MAIL ORDERS from the country.
Store next to First National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
Feb. 11, '88.

THE STAR MILLS,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Manufactures Best Corn Meal and Mill Feed, and deals in all kinds of Grain.
The Mill is situated near the Railroad crossing on East Trade street.
Nov. 11, 1887.

100,000 Pounds
of
RAGS WANTED.
Paid in Cash or Trade, at
ROSS & ADAMS'
Book and Stationery Store, No. 17 S. Tryon St.

Lined Oil,
Turpentine, Varnishes, Colors, Paint Brushes and everything required by Painters at
WILSON DRUG CO.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
And all the leading PATENT MEDICINES
For sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

A very pretty foliage decoration for rooms or conservatories can be made of a white sponge. Fill the sponge full of rice, snary, hemp, grass or other seeds. Then place it in a shallow fancy dish. The prettier the dish is, of course, the prettier the decoration will be. Pour water in the dish; the sponge will absorb this. Keep enough water to always have the sponge moist. In a short time the seeds will sprout and make the sponge look very pretty. The dish can then be placed on a table or the sponge can be suspended without the dish in some position where it is exposed to the sunlight. It must be well watered, so that the sponge is always moist, and it will then exhibit a mass of delicate green foliage.—*N. Y. Express.*

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the power contained in a Mortgage duly executed to me by C. C. Cooper on the 30th day of August, 1887, in Book 37, page 379, of the Register's office of Mecklenburg county, I will sell for cash, to the highest bidder at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on the 15th day of February, 1889, the following described Tract of LAND: Lying and being in the county aforesaid, in Steel Creek Township, and adjoining the lands of Mrs. M. J. Ross, on the east and south, and a more specific description see said Mortgage. Said sale is made to satisfy said Mortgage, which was given for the purchase money of said land.
THOMAS GRIER, Trustee.
Jan. 18, 1889. 5w

SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell on Wednesday, February 13, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., at Potts & Brown's Store in Davidson College, N. C., the following LAND:
1. The Home Place of the late Lawson A. Potts, about three miles from Davidson College, containing about 117 Acres. On this Tract is the highest residence of L. A. Potts.
2. One undivided half of the Potts & Brown Mill Tract, on the Catawba River, and containing about 147 Acres. On this Tract is the Potts & Brown Mill, and the land is of fine quality.
3. One undivided half of the Potts & Brown Store-House and Lot at Davidson College. The Lot is about 110x300 feet and the Store is of brick, two stories and 25x90 feet.
At the same time and place and upon the same terms I will also sell the Cotton Gin, Engine, Boiler, &c., now on the home place above described.
Terms—5 per cent cash; balance on credit of six and twelve months, purchaser giving notes with good security.
Persons desiring to purchase any of the above property can obtain any information from Jno. D. Brown, Frank Knox or myself.
J. L. JETTON, Commissioner.
Jan. 11, 1889. 5w

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of two mortgages made to me by D. J. Rea, and registered respectively in Book 51, page 594, and Book 57, page 549, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, on February 4th, 1889, at 12 o'clock M., to the highest bidder, for cash, the land described in the mortgage first above mentioned, to-wit:
First. A tract containing 209 acres, adjoining the lands of W. H. Hills and others, and known as the "Orr Place."
Second. The tract of land in Providence Township, containing 31 acres, and known as the "Matthews Tract."
Third. A tract of about 345 acres in Providence Township, adjoining the lands of T. L. Wall, William Rea, Mrs. J. M. Matthews, Providence Township and others.
Fourth. A tract containing about 14½ acres, adjoining the lands of S. R. Grier and David J. Rea's Home Place.
The land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Also at the same place and time I will sell ten mules in the possession of said D. J. Rea, and conveyed and described in the second mortgage above mentioned.
For terms and information apply to me.
R. M. OATES, Mortgagee.
Jan. 4, 1889. 5w

TWO-HORSE FARM.
I offer for sale a nice two-horse FARM, consisting of 75 acres, located near the Providence Hotel in Charlotte. On the premises is a good new frame Dwelling and two tenant houses. The Land is good and every acre can be cultivated. Apply on the premises or address me through the Charlotte P. O.
ISAAC N. ALEXANDER, Sr.
Oct. 5, 1888. 1f

Special Announcement.
Don't fail to read this—possibly it will mean money in your pocket.
We have bought an unusually heavy stock of CLOTHING and we mean to sell them at prices that make ready sales. If your limit is \$5, we can accommodate you.
If you wish a suit say \$6, you will find it in our stock. If \$7.50, you will find it, and we are offering special values at \$10, \$12 and \$15. Don't fail to see them.
OVERCOATS to suit the masses.
Full line of little Boys' Clothing at \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.75, \$3.48, \$4.50, \$5.48, \$6.47, \$8 and \$9 a suit.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Nov. 9, 1888.

Horse and Cattle Powders.
If your horse or cow is reduced in flesh, does not eat well, hair rough, try our Powders—warranted to improve their condition or money refunded.
W. H. WEARN & CO.
Nov. 9, 1888.

Ready-Mixed Paints
In small cans. You can give your old buggy or wagon a fresh coat, and be surprised how easy it can be applied, and what an improvement in the appearance. Or you may wish to repaint the chairs, tables, bedstead or anything else needing it, and be more than satisfied.
W. H. WEARN & CO.
Nov. 9, 1888.

Peppermint and Huckleberry Cordial for hoarse and inflamed Throat. Patent Medicines of all kinds. Call and see us.
W. H. WEARN & CO.
June 1, '88.

J. G. SHANNONHOUSE & CO.'S
List of Goods now in Stock:
Brennan's Cane Mills, Cider Mills and
Evaporators,
Rolan and Syracuse Chilled Plows,
Merrick's Steel Plows,
Cultivators,
Lynch Acme and Thomas Harrows
Corn Shellers,
Feed Curers,
Davis Swing Chains,
Mowers,
Horse Rakes,
Spring Grain Drills,
Yankee Wagons,
Water-tower and other Spring Wagons,
Open and Top Buggies,
Road Cars,
Plantation Manure Spreaders, &c.,
Choice Field and Grass Seeds in season.
Come to the Agricultural Implement House for Goods in our line.
J. G. SHANNONHOUSE & CO.
July 13, '88.

Be What You Seem.
BY ADELAIDE A. PROCTOR.
To play through life a perfect part,
Unnoticed and unknown,
To seek no rest in any heart;
Save only God's alone;
In little things to own no will,
To have no share in great,
To find the labor ready still,
And for the crown to wait.

Upon the brow to bear no trace
Of more than common care
To write no secret in the face
For men to read it there.
The daily cross to clasp and bless
With such familiar zeal,
As hides from all that not the less
The daily weight you feel.

In toils that praise will never pay,
To see your life go past,
To meet in every coming day
Twin sister of the last;
To bear of high heroic things,
And yield them reverence due,
But feel life's daily sufferings
Are far more fit for you.

To woo no secret, soft disguise
To which self-love is prone,
Unnoticed by all other eyes,
Unworthy in your own;
To yield with such a happy art,
That no one thinks you care,
And say to your poor bleeding heart,
"How little you can bear!"

Oh! 'tis a pathway hard to choose,
A struggle hard to share,
For human pride would still refuse
The nameless trials there;
But since we know the gate is low
That leads to heavenly bliss,
What higher grace could God bestow
Than such a life as this!

A Gentle Reproof.
A Woman who was riding in a railway car, was greatly annoyed by the profane language of two young men who occupied the seat in front of her, one of whom seemed to be a college student. An exchange tells how she stopped the profanity:
"She thought she would rebuke him, and on begging pardon for interrupting them asked the young student if he had studied the language."
"Yes, madam, I have mastered the language quite well."
"Do you read and speak Hebrew?"
"Quite fluently."
"Will you be so kind as to do me a small favor?"
"With great pleasure; I am at your service."
"Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?"
We may well suppose the lady was not annoyed any more by the ungentlemanly language of this would-be gentleman.

NOTICE OF TAX SALES.
On the first Monday of February, 1889, I will sell at public sale at the Court House door in Charlotte at 12 M., for the non-payment of Taxes for the year, 1887, the following described tracts or parcels of Land and City and Town Lots listed for taxation and situated in the respective Townships hereinafter named: The amount of taxes due is set opposite the description of each tract, parcel or lot:
Charlotte Township—Jno W Brown, 1 lot, \$4.75; Cyrus Black, 47 acres, \$6.65; J P Butler, 43 acres and 6 lots, \$9.95; Harriet Elwood, 34 acres, \$1.53; Alfred Caldwell, ½ acre, 77 cents; S W Davis, agent for S A Davis, 1 lot, \$6.55; L Denton, 1 lot, \$2.00; Ernest Elwood, 65 acres, \$4.59; C W Eddins, 1 lot, \$33.63; Mrs A Gaston, 1 lot, \$4.59; Osborne Hunter, 1 acre, 56 cents; Tom Holly, 1 lot, \$2.91; Isaac Hunter, 1 lot, 17 cents; Lambert Hunter, 1 lot, 68 cents; Alfred Hunter, 1 lot, 82 cents; J M Kendrick, 2 lots, \$34.24; George Martin, 1 lot, \$2.27; Rufus Moore, 1 lot, \$1.88; J K Purdy, 1 lot, \$1.88; Mrs S B Purdy, 1 acre and 1 lot, \$7.28; Oliver Peeler, 10 acres, \$2.49; J D Palmer, 5 acres and 6 lots, \$14.53; Rufus Reid, 1 lot, \$2.96; H C Severe, 4½ acres, \$4.77; Randall Stewart, 1 lot, \$1.00; Jno T Schenck, 28 lots, \$12.16; B H Sumner, 18 lots, \$9.18; Cleo Smith, ½ acre, \$1; Schenck & Toole, 8 acres, \$3.88; Mrs B Small, 3 acres and 6 lots, \$14.40; J P Smith, guardian, 21½ acres, \$6.12; Gray J Tool, 1 lot, \$9.23; E S Wilson, 1 lot, \$7.37; J W Gordon, 1 lot, \$4.27.
Berryl Township—Mrs F C Douglas, estate, 100 acres, \$4.82.
Sharon Township—S H Garrison, 8 acres \$3.21; Archer Stewart, 40 acres, \$2.04; W M Smith, Mrs Lee, 315 acres, \$3.01; T K Sammonds, 508 acres, \$23.84.
Providence Township—Oswald Alexander, 81 acres, \$4.18; P M Morris, 256 acres, \$12.07; B R Smith, 598 acres, for 1888, \$36.03; B R Smith, 480½ acres, for 1887, \$24.86.
Clear Creek Township—J C Carter, 109 acres, \$5.00.
Crab Orchard Township—Dan A Johnston, 111 acres, \$6.89; E C Morris, 282 acres, \$15.99.
Mallard Creek Township—Mrs M M Hunter, 83 acres, \$3.12; Zeb Johnston, 89 acres, \$1.40; Heirs of Z L Morris, 110 acres, \$5.30; P M Morris, 219 acres, \$10.35.
Dewese Township—Stanford Holtsaw, 1 lot, 59 acres, \$4.82.
Lemley Township—Jas Hastings, 150 acres, \$5.09.
Long Creek Township—J S Davidson, 600 acres, \$41.08; W W Fleming, 87 H & F Fox, 70 acres, \$3.52; T McJannet, 43 acres, \$4.00; N W Thurston, 137 acres, \$3.31.
Paw Creek Township—C L King, 87 King heirs, 84 acres, \$4.05; S W Wilson, 25 acres, \$1.38.
Morning Star Township—Martin L Harkey, 123 acres, \$9.03.
Pineville Township—W H Allen, 75 acres, \$9.97; J A Campbell, 1 acre, \$1.78; Mose Conner, 17 acres, 90 cents; W G Coode, 1 lot, \$3.38; Mrs J Kirkpatrick, 3 lots, \$4.39; L H Robinson, 25½ acres, \$9.70; W D Russell, Agt, 77½ acres, \$7.30.
J. T. COOPER, Ex-Sheriff.
Jan. 4, 1889. 4w

Administratrix's Notice.
Having this day qualified before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county as Administratrix of the Estate of U. A. Rigler, deceased, notice is hereby given to all parties having claims against said decedent to present them to me for payment before the 30th day of January, 1889, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said decedent will make immediate payment to me. This 11th January, 1889.
C. V. BIGLER, Adm'x of U. A. Rigler, dec'd.
Jan. 11, 1889. 6w

STERLING SILVER.
We have just received an immense stock of beautiful articles of Sterling Silver in elegant Plated cases.
A year ago we sold large quantities of Silver Plated Ware. Our customers now want Solid Silver. To meet the demands, we have now laid in a large stock which we sell at prices that cannot be duplicated.
BOYNE & BADGER, Leading Jewelers and Opticians,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 18, 1889.

A Stimulus to Southern Cotton-Milling.
Among the most prosperous cotton factories in the South are Camperdown, the Clifton, the Peizer and the Piedmont mills of this State. These mills have just declared semi-annual dividends of five per cent.
The stock of the Clifton mills is now said to be worth \$145 per share.
The successful record of these three mills ought to and doubtless will serve as a stimulus toward the organization of additional cotton manufacturing companies in South Carolina.
This is one industry in which the South ought to enjoy a monopoly, and the establishment of additional plants should be enthusiastically chronicled by every Southern newspaper that desires to see the section prosper and grow.
The mills located in New England and in other portions of the North, notwithstanding their numerous and often serious disadvantages, are all said to be earning large profits. The reports published from the factories in the first section indicate unusual prosperity. The dividends paid by them during the year just ended were remarkably large. We note that the Union Mill paid as high as 30 per cent, that the American Linen paid 22½, the Granite 22, Troy 20, Bourne 16, Seasonet 75, Peppercall 13, Sagamore 13, Manchester 12½, Fall River 12, Wampscott 11½, Border City 11, and the Dwight, Haffco, Lawrence, Amoskeag, Nashua and Plint mill 10 per cent, and many others 9 per cent. These mills, and all others, are said to be crowded with orders, and they all bid fair to increase their dividends in 1889.
If these mills in New England, so far removed from the "raw material," can produce such gratifying results to their stockholders, how much more satisfactory ought investments of Southern cotton mills prove. Here we have the raw material at the very doors of our factories, obviating expensive outlays for transportation that must necessarily be incurred by those mills remote from the cotton fields.
A leading mill engineer of Rhode Island, in a recent communication to the Baltimore Manufacturer's Record, stated that a 40,000 spindle mill located at any well selected site in the cotton growing section of the South, and properly equipped with the latest and most approved style of machinery for the manufacture of standard sheeting, costing \$800,000, would consume 20,000 bales from the mill on cotton alone. This may be viewed as a reliable exhibit, and it should undoubtedly stimulate the cotton milling industry in South Carolina.—*Charleston World.*

Printers Exempt from Disease.
Owing to the dust arising from type metal, and the tendency of compositors to lean over the case while at work, it has been frequently asserted that the printers were less liable to cholera than the rest of the community. Recently an indoor occupation, when care is taken in eating and drinking is observed, that is healthier than that of printing. During yellow fever periods in the southern states, they were singularly exempt, and this has also been the case in the cholera epidemics which have recently occurred in various states in South America. Recently the cholera prevailed in Chili, causing great mortality among the people, yet out of one hundred members of the Typographical Union of Valparaiso, not one member had been attacked.

In the visitation of yellow fever in the cities of Alabama and New Orleans, the printers were the last to leave their posts of duty. On one occasion the writer passed through Montgomery, Ala., where a compositor on the Alabama State Journal was the only white inhabitant in the plague stricken city. As we were then returning to New York, we had to pass either through cholera at Nashville and in Virginia, or go through yellow fever at Mobile or New Orleans, so we did not tarry in the city; but on returning next season, we tried to make the acquaintance of this brave type, but found that he had from some other ailment "closed his case" and passed to that bourne from whence there is no returning. During the recent epidemic in Florida, we have heard of but very few printers among the victims, but they have stood nobly up to their posts of duty.—*St. Louis Stationer.*

FERTILIZERS.
I am now prepared to furnish Ammoniated Guano, Acid Phosphate and Kainit to the trade. It is not necessary for me to say anything in behalf of the brands I represent, as they are too well known to require any recommendation, having been sold in our country for more than ten years.
I advise my friends to make their contracts for Fertilizers at once, as most manufacturers are already sold out their entire stock, and I look for a much higher price in consequence. Offer 500 Tons Stone Acid Phosphate.
200 " Etwan Dissolved Bone.
500 " Royster & Strudwick High Grade Acid Phosphate.
500 " Farmer's Friend Guano.
200 " German Kainit.
E. B. SPRINGS.
Jan. 18, 1889.

GILREATH & CO.,
(Successors to Pegram & Co.)
Charlotte, N. C.,
Have received their Fall stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, TRUNKS AND VALISES.
The best and largest assortment to select from. Lowest prices and perfect satisfaction in every way.
GILREATH & CO.,
16 South Tryon St., opposite Central Hotel,
Oct. 29, 1888.

A Discouraged Lawyer.
There was an assault and battery case before a county justice not many miles from Detroit, the other day, and the plaintiff came to the city and engaged an attorney of his acquaintance to represent him. The lawyer told him he had a straight case and couldn't help but win it, and on the day of the suit he got a horse and buggy and drove out. Three or four miles from his objective point he was stopped by a farmer, who asked:
"Be you that Detroit lawyer?"
"Yes."
"Well, let me give you a hint. The defendant is Jack—, and he's rather a bad man. When you come to sum up be a little careful what you say."
The lawyer had gone another mile when he was accosted by a man who sat by the roadside waiting for him:
"Be you that Detroit lawyer?"
"Yes."
"Well, be a little careful what you say about Jack. The Senator who has had a bad way of gettin' on with folks."
A mile from the town he met two men, one of whom asked:
"Be you that lawyer from Detroit?"
"Yes."
"Go in to appear again Jack—, I 'spose?"
"Yes."
"He's keefin' what you say about him. He's allus loaded for 'bar.' He drove on to the office of the justice, and a constable welcomed him and said:
"I 'spose you'll pitch into Jack— more or less. I'll lend you a revolver, and you'd better hire a man to take that rig back to Detroit and you go home on the car. Don't give me away and don't neglect my advice."
When the justice came in he gave the attorney a cordial greeting and added:
"After the trial is over you'd better stay right here in the office until a constable can smuggle you into the woods. I don't want nothing to happen to you."
When the case opened the Detroit lawyer surprised the crowd by advising his client to leave everything, to his honor, and to honor discharged the prisoner with the remark:
"Seems like a case of temporary insanity, and the cost will be divided."—*Detroit Free Press.*

It Changes with the Moon.
James Rothemel, who lives in Fayette county, this State, has a strange birthmark which makes him an object of superstitious regard among his neighbors. According to a correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, on the back of Rothemel's head just below and to the left of the right of the base of the brain, is a small excrescence, bluish in color and crescent shaped. The moment the moon begins to turn the first quarter of her pole the mark begins to undergo a startling change. Its bluish color turns to a brilliant red, and the flesh below it and extending diagonally across his neck to the left, not having time to swell. As the moon grows older the birthmark gets redder and redder and the flesh and the flesh swells more and more, until, when the moon has reached its "full," the crescent shaped mark is of a fiery scarlet, and the flesh extending from the mark to the left shoulder has swollen into a horn-like roll, two or three inches in thickness at the largest point, and gradually tapering to a point near the left shoulder.
As the moon gradually begins to wane, in like manner the scarlet of the crescent shaped mark becomes less fiery, the horn-like roll across the neck to decrease in size, until when the moon is dark again there is nothing to be seen but the small bluish crescent shaped mark. For over twenty-eight years these changes have followed monthly with the moon's phases; and so marked are they and so regular that Rothemel can tell by simply placing his hand on the back of his neck exactly what stage the moon is in.—*Philadelphia American.*

For that very painful affection, ingrowing toenails, the simplest measure is the application of tannin. One who has had many years' experience with it uses a concentrated solution (an ounce of perfectly fresh tannic acid dissolved with six drachms of pure water, with gentle heat), and has the soft parts around the nail painted twice a day. Two cases recently had no pain or lameness after the first application, and went about their work immediately, which they could not do before. After about three weeks of this treatment the nail had grown to its proper length and breadth, and the cure was complete.—*Medical Journal.*

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided an important matter. The question was, whether railroad stock is taxable in a county in which it is held, or whether the taxing of the railroad property relieves the stock from taxation. The Supreme Court holds that the stock shall be taxed.

The Scotch thread-makers are buying vast quantities of wood for making spools in this country. Bangor, Me., is the chief export point, one firm alone shipping over 7,000,000 feet of spool stock. The lumber, as it is sawed out, is called spool bars. It is cut in various thicknesses, four feet long, from the best white birch timber, and is tied up in bundles, convenient for handling.

The difference between a journalist and an editor is, the journalist is a man who writes things for the newspaper; the editor is the man who leaves out what the journalist writes.

The Vanderbilt is richer than all the people of North Carolina. The whole value of personal and real property in the State is \$217,700,000. The Vanderbilts have \$274,000,000.

If you would be popular, never talk of yourself in a country where fifty millions of people are bent on talking of themselves.

Do not expect too much from others, but forbear and forgive, as you desire forbearance and forgiveness yourself.

"The Hole in the Wall."
What Led to the Origin of the U. S. Senate Restaurant.

"Tell me about the hole in the wall." "Well, it was one of the famous institutions of our early days. I'll give you a full history of it—something that has never been told in print. It had its origin in ham and bread. One of the Senators suggested to John Beall, who was serving at the time, to get some ham and bread, that it would be a good thing to have a little luncheon set near by the hall, where hungry Senators could run out and get a bite to eat.

"So Beall's wife boiled hams and made bread and Beall brought them down and set them up in a little circular room just to the rear of the rotunda and on the east side of the corridor. Soon the added pickles, and the place became very popular. Then somebody suggested to Beall that there ought to be a bottle of whiskey there, and after the whiskey had been procured there came a demand for gin, rum, brandy, wine and all sorts of things. In a little while the place became a regular saloon. There was no bar, of course, not even a side-board, the bottles and demijohns being set in rows on the shelves.

For a long time the Senators used to go in there and help themselves to whatever they wanted, and the expense was run in under the contingent account, as horse hire or something like that. After a time the stock got so large and popular that it was an uncommon thing to see a dozen Senators and their friends in there drinking and having good times. The little room, not more than twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, and taking its name from the fact that it was simply a hole in the wall, lighted only by one window, was often badly crowded, and a good deal of confusion resulted in the arrangement of the chairs.

When the justice came in he gave the attorney a cordial greeting and added:
"After the trial is over you'd better stay right here in the office until a constable can smuggle you into the woods. I don't want nothing to happen to you."
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"Seems like a case of temporary insanity, and the cost will be divided."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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James Rothemel, who lives in Fayette county, this State, has a strange birthmark which makes him an object of superstitious regard among his neighbors. According to a correspondent of the Pittsburg Post, on the back of Rothemel's head just below and to the left of the right of the base of the brain, is a small excrescence, bluish in color and crescent shaped. The moment the moon begins to turn the first quarter of her pole the mark begins to undergo a startling change. Its bluish color turns to a brilliant red, and the flesh below it and extending diagonally across his neck to the left, not having time to swell. As the moon grows older the birthmark gets redder and redder and the flesh and the flesh swells more and more, until, when the moon has reached its "full," the crescent shaped mark is of a fiery scarlet, and the flesh extending from the mark to the left shoulder has swollen into a horn-like roll, two or three inches in thickness at the largest point, and gradually tapering to a point near the left shoulder.
As the moon gradually begins to wane, in like manner the scarlet of the crescent shaped mark becomes less fiery, the horn-like roll across the neck to decrease in size, until when the moon is dark again there is nothing to be seen but the small bluish crescent shaped mark. For over twenty-eight years these changes have followed monthly with the moon's phases; and so marked are they and so regular that Rothemel can tell by simply placing his hand on the back of his neck exactly what stage the moon is in.—*Philadelphia American.*

For that very painful affection, ingrowing toenails, the simplest measure is the application of tannin. One who has had many years' experience with it uses a concentrated solution (an ounce of perfectly fresh tannic acid dissolved with six drachms of pure water, with gentle heat), and has the soft parts around the nail painted twice a day. Two cases recently had no pain or lameness after the first application, and went about their work immediately, which they could not do before. After about three weeks of this treatment the nail had grown to its proper length and breadth, and the cure was complete.—*Medical Journal.*

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided an important matter. The question was, whether railroad stock is taxable in a county in which it is held, or whether the taxing of the railroad property relieves the stock from taxation. The Supreme Court holds that the stock shall be taxed.

The Scotch thread-makers are buying vast quantities of wood for making spools in this country. Bangor, Me., is the chief export point, one firm alone shipping over 7,000,000 feet of spool stock. The lumber, as it is sawed out, is called spool bars. It is cut in various thicknesses, four feet long, from the best white birch timber, and is tied up in bundles, convenient for handling.

The difference between a journalist and an editor is, the journalist is a man who writes things for the newspaper; the editor is the man who leaves out what the journalist writes.

The Vanderbilt is richer than all the people of North Carolina. The whole value of personal and real property in the State is \$217,700,000. The Vanderbilts have \$274,000,000.

If you would be popular, never talk of yourself in a country where fifty millions of people are bent on talking of themselves.

Do not expect too much from others, but forbear and forgive, as you desire forbearance and forgiveness yourself.

The Trouble Jewish Cooks are Put to in Preparing Food.
Substitutes for lard—Jews who eat what they please.

In a recent issue the editor of the Hebrew Journal made this statement:
The other day I received a circular extolling the merits of kosher lard, that is, lard made from cotton oil. And now the only thing left for the ingenuity of the American inventor is to discover some process by which bacon and ham can be rendered kosher enough to meet with the approval of Rabbi Joseph himself.

To the Christian reader this probably has little significance, but it means a great deal to the Jew. For many generations the Jewish housewife has been beset with vexations and difficulties from which her Christian sister was altogether free. The Mosais laws with their minute regulations concerning both the preparation and serving of food hampered her in many respects and made for her much labor that would, without their interference, have been unnecessary.

Of course, everybody knows that pork does not enter the Jewish house, but further than that the knowledge of only the minority outside the faith extend. Chapter XL of Leviticus contains a bewildering list of animals, fowl, and fish that were declared unclean, but the restrictions that appear in the Bible were of little moment compared with the many that were added afterward by the rabbis or wise men, so that now the orthodox Jews stand in continual fear of transgressing some of the regulations of the household as they are laid down by Rabbi Joseph and his kind.

The ban against the hog was pronounced in the sentence that forbade the eating of any animal that did not divide its hoof and also chew its cud. This, of course, ruled against the fat of the hog also, and never has lard been used by any Jew, who at all respected the tenets of his faith. In fact, many Jews, who have departed from the ways of their fathers and who have thrown aside the traditions of their religion would not use lard under any circumstances, and it is undoubtedly true that while originally the flesh and fat of the hog were considered no worse than those of any other of the forbidden animals, they became many centuries ago the most sinful of all in the eyes of Israelites, and no more severe persecution was ever attempted by their enemies than when they forced the obnoxious food down their abhorrent throats.

The New England wife who has made her toothsome doughnuts and flaky pie crust with the aid of lard, will no doubt wonder how any cook could ever get along without it; but the Jewish mind is not so stand even greater deprivations. In making doughnuts and pie crust she could use butter, provided, however, that these dainties were not eaten with any other dishes that contained meat or its products. The rabbis have interpreted the Mosais laws to mean that flesh and milk must not be eaten at the same time, and the orthodox Jew will not eat them within an hour of each other. As butter is the product of milk, pie crust containing butter could not, of course, be served at any meal, in which meat was also a part. In frying meats their regulation prevented the cook from using butter or lard, and left her the choice between vegetable oils such as even fat.

Even in regard to these there were some restrictions. All beef fat is not kosher or clean. All chafet, that is tallow, is not kosher. Chafet includes the fat around the intestines and kidneys. Milk, the fat between the intestines, is kosher, and this is what the strict Jewish cook has used mainly as long as there is any record in European countries, where the Jews still live together in some part in certain quarters of the cities, towns, and villages, no other grease is used