

One Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 42 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1895.

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THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
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J. P. STRONG.

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Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
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July 6, 1894.

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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.
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CLARKSON & DULS,
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Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
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Prompt attention to all business entrusted. Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
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THE ACKNOWLEDGED
—Leading Seeds Are—
BUISTS! - BUISTS!!
We open our doors today, fresh from the grower. Plant your "Buists' Prize Medal Seeds," and you are sure of a crop.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Retail Druggists
Jan. 19, 1894.

GO TO ALEXANDER'S
DRUG STORE,
NO. 216, NORTH TRYON STREET.
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April 8, 1894.

FINEST LOT
Ever brought to Charlotte. This is no light boast. We have the finest lot of PERFUMES in the city. Rick-sock's best in FANCY Bottles, Cases, Flasks, etc., in GOOD shape for an ELEGANT PRESENT. IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF. IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE IT.
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists
Excutor.
Dec 28, 1894.

E. NYE HUTCHISON,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Office—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb 19, 1894

QUEEN CITY HOTEL,
In visiting Charlotte,
Don't fail to stop at the Queen City Hotel,
Corner East Fifth and College Sts.,
Everything first-class.
RATES, \$1.00 PER DAY.
July 6, 1894. W J MOORE, Prop'r.

Did You Ever!
Realize the fact that after your work is done you would have a world of comfort and perfect rest with a pair of slippers on your feet. Setting round the fire winter nights with your slippers on, injures them more or less. Men's Canvas, Women's Canvas, or Leather, worked slippers, 50c; by mail, 60c. For any kind of slippers or slippers, write us. Better goods and at less price than elsewhere.
Nov. 2, 1894. GILREATH & CO

A Versatile Lawyer.
When Judge Parsons was a practicing lawyer he was once employed to plead two cases in court which were precisely alike, but in one he was engaged for the plaintiff, in the other for the defendant. It happened that both cases were tried the same day. He spoke for half an hour to the first jury; the case was given to the jurors, and they had retired. When he appeared before the second jury he made use of very different arguments from those employed by him before, of which the court took notice, reminding him that he seemed to have changed his tune and repeated to him what he said a few minutes before. Mr. Parsons fixed his keen eyes upon the Judge and replied: "May it please your Honor, I might have been wrong half an hour ago, but now I know I am right." He proceeded, and when the jury returned it was found he had gained a verdict in both cases.—*Lexington Journal.*

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Executor of the Will of the late General Rufus Barringer, we hereby notify all persons having claims against his estate to present the same before the 1st day of March, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery thereon. All persons indebted to the estate will be required to make prompt settlement. February 13, 1895.
JOHN E. OATES,
MRS. MARGARET L. BARRINGER,
Feb. 22, 1895. 6w Executors.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of W. A. Brown, deceased, late of Mecklenburg County, N. C. all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them to me for payment on or before the 24th day of February 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of said W. A. Brown are notified to make immediate payment to me. This the 21st day of February 1895.
H. N. PHARR, Administrator
of the estate of W. A. Brown, deceased.
Feb. 22, 1895. 6w

Buggies! Carriages!
Phaetons, Wagons,
ACID AND GUANO!
We are now Headquarters for
all sorts of Vehicles. We have the agency for the genuine "COLUMBUS" BUGGY, than which there is no better. Also in stock the "Waterbury," the "Yorkville," the "Anderson and Harris," the Enterprise Carriage Company, and other makes of GOOD VEHICLES.

IT WILL PAY YOU.
To see OUR assortment. There are but few prettier and larger stocks in the STATE! We
—ALSO SELL—
THE PIEDMONT WAGON!
—IT IS A BETTER—
Wagon than ever before. No timber used in them but what is seasoned for TWO YEARS! Our Wagons are being improved on now until there is none better, and but few as good in this
—Market. Still agent for—
CHARLOTTE ACID
PHOSPHATE,
—AND—
CHARLOTTE Ammoniated FERTILIZERS
Both are fine for Grain.
E. B. SPRINGS & CO.,
14 College Street.
Aug 24, 1894.
HARRISON, Bro's & Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
GENTLEMEN: About ten (10) years ago I used your Town and Country Fertilizers, and you are sure of a crop.

Solar Tip Shoes for Children.
The best school shoe, made extra strong for good wear, extra wide for comfort, thick stock for dry and warm! Sewed to stay, spring heel
T O M A K E
W A L K I N G
E A S Y!
No other shoe can equal them! Children, sizes 6 to 10½, \$1.00; Men's and Youth's, 11 to 12½, \$1.25; (Girl and boy) to 2, \$1.50! Give them a trial and have the best. GILREATH & CO.
Jan. 18, 1895.

GREAT BARGAIN!
A. HALES WILL GIVE YOU
good Bargains! He has anything you want in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry—the best and cheapest. Valuable goods of all kinds for PRESENTS—Spectacles—all kinds. See
A. HALES
BEFORE YOU BUY
Jan 11, 1895.

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE
FOR
The Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Composed of roots and herbs gathered in the Rocky Mountains, it is a harmless vegetable remedy, and a positive cure for constipation. Makes the complexion clear and bright.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Nov 16, 1894. Retail Druggists.

Charlotte Seminary
Offers varied and complete courses leading to college or to a diploma certificate in collegiate grade. Carl E. Cranz, musical director. Special courses in Music, Art and Physical Culture. Boarders accommodated.
MISS LILLY LONG, Principal,
411 N Tryon St.
Nov 16, 1894.

Surgical Instruments.
A full line of Surgical Instruments at Manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. Mail orders will be promptly attended to.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
Feb 9, 1895.

How Grandma Danced.
Grandma told me all about it,
Told me so I couldn't doubt it,
How she danced, my grandma danced,
Long ago.
How she held her pretty head,
How her dainty skirt she spread,
Smiling little rose!
How she turned her little toes,
Long ago.

Grandma's hair was bright and sunny,
Dimpled cheeks too, ah! how funny!
Really quite a pretty girl,
Long ago.
Bless her! why, she wears a cap,
Grandma does, and takes a nap
Every single day; and yet
Grandma danced the minuet
Long ago.

Now she sits there rocking, rocking,
Always knitting grandma's stocking;
(Every girl was taught to knit
Long ago)
Yet her figure is so neat
I can almost see her now
Bending to her partner's bow,
Long ago.

Grandpa says our modern jumping,
Hopping, rushing, whirling, bumping,
Would have shocked the gentle folk,
Long ago.
No, they moved with stately grace
Everything in proper place:
Gliding slowly forward, then
Slowly curtsying back again.
Long ago.

—Saturday Evening Gazette.
A wise judge, with whom we were talking a few weeks ago in regard to the unrest of the times, made this remark: "There is one fact that is encouraging: that no time within my knowledge have the people been more willing than now to listen to a full and thorough discussion of grave public issues." We believe the remark to be true. The spread of social, political, and religious vagaries is due, not to the sheer perversity of the multitudes, but to their lack of information. O for wise, able, disinterested leaders in Church and State! The need of them is as real now as it has always been. Men who understand the age, and have the courage to deal with it in heroic fashion, have an opportunity for far-reaching that an angel might covet.—*Nashville Advocate.*

Four Big Successes.
Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the greatest remedy for Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, Buckle's Arctic Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold by Buwalde & Dunn, wholesale and retail, Jordan & Scott, wholesale druggists.

FARMERS OF MECKLENBURG
Why put your Cotton-seed on the ground, and feed it to stock? when you can exchange them for
COTTON-SEED MEAL;
AND **COTTON-SEED HULLS,**
The cheapest and best cattle food known! Cotton-seed Meal is also one of the best
Fertilizers on the Market!
Cotton-seed is now selling very low, but the
NORTH - CAROLINA COTTON - OIL - COMPANY
Is making the same exchange of meal for seed; as when seed was selling HIGHER.
Viz: One Ton of Meal FOR TWO - TONS - OF SEED,
Cotton-seed contains only 700 pounds meal per ton, which is the valuable fertilizing element of the seed, and it is not economy for the seed to be used for fertilizer when the farmer can secure 1,000 pounds of MEAL for \$2.00 pounds seed.

DO NOT FAIL TO FEED YOUR CATTLE
Cotton-seed Meal and Hulls this Winter; and purchase the same from the
North Carolina Cotton Oil Co.,
[CHARLOTTE MILL]
Nov 30, 1894. 3m T. J. DAVIS, Manager.

CHARLOTTE COLLEGE OF MUSIC
AND ART.
18 SOUTH TRYON STREET,
THE LEADING
SCHOOL FOR MUSICAL TRAINING
In the Southern States.
THE
MOST IMPROVED EUROPEAN METHODS.
Many free advantages.
Modern Languages taught only by native teachers
BOARDING
Accommodations for Non-resident lady students
Every modern convenience.
Special course in
PAINTING, DRAWING, and ELOCUTION.
Catalogues sent on application,
TERMS MODERATE.
Call or address,
CARL S. GAERTNER,
July 13, 1894. Director.

THE PROCESSION
AND MARCH RIGHT ON
TO OUR STORE,
WHERE YOU CAN BUY
Better Furniture,
Stoves,
House-Furnishing
GOODS, &c.
For Less Money Than Elsewhere!
A TRIAL WILL BE SUFFICIENT
—: TO :—
CONVINCE - YOU!
OF THE TRUTHFULNESS OF
OUR - ASSERTIONS!
— DON'T FAIL TO SEE —
U S!
THOMAS & MAXWELL,
Jan. 23, 1895. 23 West Trade Street.

Obstinate Seneca Lake.
Frozen Over in Warm Weather, and No Ice There When It is Cold.
WATKINS, Feb. 13.—Seneca differs from nearly all of its many sister lakes in this section of the State in the matter of its seldom freezing over. This is due to the great depth of the lake, and the fact that it is fed largely by springs along its shores, and, as many believe, at its bottom. During the summer season the lake absorbs a vast amount of heat, but, owing to the non-conducting properties of water it is slow in throwing it off in the winter.

For this reason many cold winter mornings the lake's surface is covered with vapor, which indicates that the water is warmer than the atmosphere. This vapor is always densest over the deepest portions of the lake, showing that the water along the shores in the shallow parts has to some extent become colder. As the surface of the lake cools the water gradually commingles with the lower and finally the whole body of the lake becomes cooled. In addition, a heavy body of snow melting in the spring and flowing into the lake, especially in case of a freshet, tends to cool the water and render the lake liable to freezing if the surface is not too much disturbed by wind. For these reasons the lake sometimes freezes over very late in the spring, even when the temperature is from 15° to 25° above zero; as for instance a thin film of ice covered the lake's surface on the mornings of May 15, 1872, May 6, 1873, and April 26, 1884.

On many mornings during the past month and a half the mercury has been down to zero or below, and at Monterey one day last week the thermometer registered 30° below zero, yet the lake has not sufficiently cooled to freeze over, for no snow water has run into it this season. However, the country tributary to the lake has been covered with snow to a depth of from two to three feet, and if the cold should continue for some time yet, and the heavy body of snow go off in a flood, the lake would undoubtedly freeze over.

In a description of Seneca Lake Appleton's Cyclopaedia states that it was never known to be frozen over until March 22, 1856; but according to a published statement of the late Hon. William C. Coker inspired the lake. Chinese labor, Feb. 21, 1856, it froze over from shore to shore out as far as the eye could reach, and four days later a grand carnival was held on the ice in the evening. About 1,000 persons assembled, coming from Elmira and other places by train, and from all the surrounding country in sleighs. The moon, nearly full, rode high in a cloudless sky, and the scene was one of the most beautiful ever seen. Chinese lanterns and torchlight lent their charm to the surroundings, while the glare of rockets and bombs lighted up the sky. Harding's cornet band of Havana was present, and dancing and skating were among the sports enjoyed.

Jan. 16, 1895, an unusually early date, the head of the lake froze over from shore to shore, out a distance of about twenty rods, but the ice lasted only a few days. By observation many people have come to expect the lake to freeze over once in every ten years, according to such a series it should freeze this winter, for by reference to the dates mentioned above it will be seen that it froze over in 1855, in 1875, and in 1885.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

WHITE clothing is cool because it reflects the heat of the sun. Black clothing is warm because it absorbs both heat and light.
Marvelous Results.
From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvellous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia, succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last only a few minutes, but it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at Burwell & Dunn, drug store, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale druggists. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

Who Made the First Cup of Coffee.
In the Bibliothque Nationale there is a manuscript (near the end of the sixteenth century), written by an Arab, Abdelcader, who declares that coffee was drank for the first time in Arabia in the middle of the fifteenth century. Others think that certain remarks in Persian writings imply that coffee was used in Persia as early as the ninth century, but most authors dispute these texts. It is commonly supposed that the use of coffee in its earliest home, Abyssinia, and in its second home, Arabia, is only five or six centuries old. A legend says that the angel Gabriel, once when Mohammed was ill, brought him a cup of coffee.

Another legend says that a Mohammedan monk discovered it, his goats became very lively and full of fun after they had eaten of the fruit of the coffee tree. This observation caused him to make the first cup of coffee. His dervishes enjoyed the coffee, and ever afterward drank it at night to produce wakefulness when they kept vigils. Cautious historians laugh at these traditions, and prefer to stand by Abdelcader's manuscript. This writer tells us that a certain maddid in a judge in Aden, who, while traveling to Persia, as the historians correct the manuscript, to Abyssinia, saw people use coffee as medicine. He used it and was cured of a sickness. Later, becoming a monk, he taught his brethren the use of coffee.

It was, then, in Aden that coffee-drinking originated. The Fakers ever made coffee-drinking compulsory upon their disciples. Public coffee-houses originated in Aden very early in history. We do not find any opposition to the use of coffee until the middle of the sixteenth century of the sixteenth century, when the Egyptian Sultan sent a new governor, Chair Bey, to Mecca. This governor knew nothing about coffee, and was greatly enraged when he saw the dervishes in the mosque drink coffee. He believed that which they did was contrary to the teaching of the Koran, and that they bore it, and he ordered them consulted two Persian physicians, who were opposed to coffee. They declared it was a substitute for wine, which is prohibited by the Koran, and hence coffee drinking was a violation of Mohammed's law. To prove that coffee-drinking made persons neglect religious duties, they pointed to the fact that while coffee-houses were multiplying, the mosques were empty. Chair Bey called a council of physicians, priests, and lawyers, and, on their advice, forbade absolutely the use of coffee. The police gathered all the coffee that could be found, and burned it in the market-place. Afterward he reported to the Sultan what he had done, and received the following note in reply: "Your physicians are asses. Our lawyers and physicians in Cairo are all impostors. They recommend the use of coffee, and I declare that no faithful will lose heaven because he drinks coffee." About twenty years later a man in Cairo preached against coffee, and declared that coffee drinkers were poor Mohammedans. Since then coffee-drinking has been un molested, and has become a favorite drink everywhere.—*Translated for the Literary Digest.*

Can This be True?
A preacher came at a newspaper man in this way: "You editors dare not tell the truth. If you did you could not live; your newspapers would be a failure." The editor replied, "You are right. And the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the whole truth about the members of his church, alive or dead, will not occupy the pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and the pulpit go hand in hand with the whitewash brushes and pleasant words magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, the pen and the grave-stone are the great saint making triumvirate." And the minister went away, very thoughtful, while the editor turned to his work, and told about the surpassing beauty of the bride, while, in fact, she was as homely as a hedge fence.

Among the hardest things which the infant Prince Edward of the royal house of England, the little son of the Duke of York and heir expectant to the throne, will have to straighten out when he is older is his relationship to his own father and mother. It constitutes a problem such as is seldom found outside of princely households. It is certain, however, that he is the third cousin of his father, and also the second cousin of his mother. This makes his relation to himself somewhere between that of a third and fourth cousin. He is, as it were, his own double third cousin—a relationship which it will doubtless take sometime for him to comprehend. Both his father and mother are descended from George III. of England. George III.'s son, Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, had a daughter Mary who married the Duke of Teck, and became the mother of the Princess May, who married the Duke of York; and the Duke of York's father, the Prince of Wales, is the great-grandson of the same King George III. The young Prince will have the right to address either his mother, his father, or himself as "my royal cousin"; and may, perhaps, excuse any partiality for his mother, or even his father by declaring that she is a nearer relation to him than his father. The princely families of Europe supply many similar cases of tangled relationship, growing out of the successive intermarrying of cousins in nearer or remoter degrees.—*Et.*

The Woodpecker's Work.
The Pennsylvania Telephone Company has on exhibition in its office in Reading several mounted woodpeckers in just the position they occupied when discovered eating away the inside, near the top, of a Canada cedar pole. The pole is also shown. The inside is hollowed out with a sharp instrument, leaving a mere shell, resulting in the breaking of the pole at the first gust of wind. Lots of these costly poles have been destroyed in this manner, and native wood-peckers, the pest, are being planted in their stead.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Expression in the Animal Eye.
The yellow eyes of the sheep and the goat have probably never been the subject of a word of commendation, while poets and painters have never tired of celebrating the dark eyes of their cousins, the roebuck and the gazelle. In birds the contrast is even more marked. As a rule, the eyes of the hawks are light yellow, bright, and piercing, with wonderful powers of vision. The true falcons, which do not surpass the hawks either in size or courage, have black eyes, which lend a nobility and dignity to the expression of the bird which the gooshawk, with all its nobility of carriage, never attains.

There is something infinitely roguish and mischievous in the light-blue eye of the jackdaw, which would be pure ruin to the character of its grave cousin "parson" rook, if, by some unkind freak of nature, one were born with such disfigurement; indeed, it may be doubted if the colony would not pronounce sentence of execution at once upon such a discredit to the tribe. There seems good reason to believe that this feature, often the only obvious mark which distinguishes young nestlings of one species from those of another, is that which, considered as an indication and prompt destruction by birds of the newly hatched young from alien eggs which have been placed for experiment in their nests. There is, however, one middle shade found in birds' eyes which is singularly beautiful, the so-called "gravel-colored" eye of certain breeds of pigeon. This is really a brilliant shade of tawny red, and though unshaded by lashes, and set in the center of the face, the eye, when considered as an object apart, may have the depth and luster of a smooth garnet.

Where albinism develops blue eyes, as in white cats, and sometimes in white horses, the loss of expression is less; but even in the horse, the blue eye, ringed with pinkish white, is too like that of fish to suggest a tenth part of the intelligence and power of emotion latent in the face of the dark-eyed Arabian. Even dogs with light eyes have less of the appearance of truth and trustfulness than others, though the pale eye is seen in some of the most ancient and valuable breeds, such as the lemon and white Clumber spaniel. In the case of the dog, the human preference for the darklover light eye is perhaps explained by the affinity which the last has with the face of the dark-eyed Arabian. The cunning, shifty look which the last animal possesses is largely due not only to the yellow color, but also to the shape and mechanism of the vulpine eyes. They are set close together, and the inner corners run down almost parallel to the muzzle. In addition, the pupil of the fox's eye expands the contracts like that of a cat. By day the eye is a mere yellow line, and by night it is black in the center. The reason that the stuffed fox's heads to be seen in so many country houses bear the amiable and most unfox expression which they do, is that the "artist" who stuffs it sticks in nice brown glass eyes with black pupils which he takes from the compartment labeled "dogs" in the curious box in which glass eyes for all creatures, from tomcats to stars, are kept duly sorted for use.

Cats' eyes are by no means devoid of a pleasing expression, except in strong light; but among them the dark-gray iris of the Angora and some of the "blue" cats gives a look of repose and serenity which the brassy orbs of the yellow-eyed varieties never possess. A larger and more striking example of the same difference is found in contrast of the yellow eyes of the common fox, and one of the most unpleasant looking of the big *felids*, and the dark, convex eyes of the ocelot. But the most striking instance of immense difference between the effect of the light eye and the dark is seen in the case of a new species of eagle, owl which has just been brought to the Zoo from Mashonaland. The great brown eagle-owl of Northern Europe, with its huge, round, yellow and black eyes, with which it sternly stares the visitor out of countenance, has a fierce, wide-awake, resentful expression exactly in keeping with its character. The "milky eagle-owl," a splendid bird, with plumage barred with wavy lines of gray from crest to talons, has oval eyes of the deepest black, soft and lustrous, and shaded with eyelids and lashes. The result is a change of expression to something quite unlike the face of any bird, and more human than that of most beasts. It is certainly the finest bird eye yet discovered.—*London Spectator.*

One Aim in Business.
Probably nothing would more effectually serve to elevate every honest occupation, and to ennoble every worker therein, than a realizing sense of the service thus rendered to the community. Most people pursue their various employments as a means of livelihood, or of increasing their personal advantages and comforts, and these motives are perfectly justifiable. The mistake they make is that they have no other. They do not reflect that their work is also a means of promoting the welfare of the community, or if they admit the fact, it does not come home to them in that impressive way which would lead them to receive it as an aim to be achieved. There are a few pursuits where it is expected that this end will be kept in view, and where the worker that has within him no motive but that of self-interest is held to have degraded his high calling, but that all employments demand so high a standard of action, in an idea floating in the air, perhaps, by no means brought into general or practical use.

In commercial life, for example, the profit of the individual usually occupies so large a proportion of the attention that but little is left for the real benefits which commerce itself bestows upon the people at large. That it furnishes a livelihood to multitudes and fortunes to some, are by no means the greatest of its benefactions. Its contribution to the comfort and convenience of the public by bringing necessities and enjoyment within the easy reach of all is incalculable. In this respect alone it is one of the chief factors of civilization. But it does more than this. It draws men together by common interests. It binds the East to the West and the North to the South. It even unites countries between which oceanic roll, enabling various nations to mingle, and thus to understand and to respect each other. By encouraging travel it spreads ideas and methods, conserving and establishing the best, and planting them where they have hitherto been unknown. Thus, through the influence of commercial enterprise, the differences that mark different states and nations, instead of proving insuperable barriers to friendly intercourse, are made to subserve mutual improvement and to enable each one to make continual advance.

There is another and even more important benefit which commerce bestows upon society, that of increasing trust and confidence by promoting honesty and equity. We hear and read of so many instances of cheating and overreaching in trade that we forget that these are the exceptions and not the rule. Every case of dishonesty is pointed out and emphasized, while of the thousands of honorable merchants and tradesmen of all kinds nothing is said. We are accustomed to think much of the great temptations to unfairness and double dealing that beset the young man entering business, and it is well that he should be put upon his guard against them, but it is also true that mercantile life as a whole is a school wherein integrity and rectitude must be among the chief lessons. For commerce is built upon trust, and whatever shakes or undermines that trust weakens the whole structure. If rogues and unfaithfulness were general, the foundations of business would give way, and commercial enterprise would no longer be possible. It is but a poor and temporary gain that the short-sighted swindler or the dishonest trader obtains. He is speedily discovered and shunned, and sooner or later is ostracized from the business world as completely as the sensualist or the drunkard is ostracized from good society. True gain is not the transference of money from one man's purse to another, without adequate return, but the securing of social welfare by efficient and intelligent labor. When this is realized and acted upon, commerce will attain a sure and permanent success, in which all engaged in it will be sharers.

Thus, while business life depends for its true prosperity upon good faith, rectitude and honor, so in its turn it fosters and encourages these virtues. Mr. Lecky, in his "History of European Morals," speaks of industrial veracity as the necessary condition of the progress of civilization, which is commonly meant when we speak of a truthful man.... This form of veracity is usually the special virtue of an industrial nation, for, although industrial enterprise affords great temptation to deception, mutual confidence, and, therefore, strict truthfulness, are in these occupations so transcendently important that they acquire in the mind of men a value that they have never before possessed." If this be so, it gives to business life an ethical character that is seldom accorded to it. Nor do the virtues it inculcates end with itself. When we occupy a high standard of action in one part of life, it raises that of all the rest. One who has been accustomed to be faithful and loyal in his home is not likely to be false in his friendship, and if business requires integrity in its followers, the seeds thus sown will blossom out in other spheres, and thus a better character, as a whole, will result as the fruit of its influence. Is not such a result worth reflecting on and planning for? Do not let us lose sight of it in the effort for personal gain. Let us ponder on the good of trade, not only to the individual trader, but also to the community, to the nation, to the world. Just as the faithful physician feels himself bound by the honor of his profession to promote health and alleviate suffering, so let the upright merchant realize the noble mission of his occupation and strive to do his share toward furthering it. The duty of service comes to us all, and nothing tends more directly to elevate our employment and to dignify our relation to the nation, to the world, and to our hearts and promote this in our lives.—*Public Ledger.*

Love Could Not Conquer.
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