

# Charlotte Home and Democrat.

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J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.

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One Dollar for six months.  
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**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
(Office corner 5th and Tryon Streets.)  
Tenders his professional services to the public, as a practical Surgeon. Will advise, treat or operate in all the different departments of Surgery.  
March 5, 1881. 1y

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varieties, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1879.

**DR. T. C. SMITH,**  
Druggist and Pharmacist,  
Keeps a full line of Pure Drugs and Chemicals, White Lead and Colors, Machine and Tanners' Oils, Patent Medicines, Garden seeds, and everything pertaining to the Drug business, which he will sell at low prices.  
March 28, 1879.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Jan. 1, 1878.

**DR. J. M. MILLER,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
All calls promptly answered day and night.  
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence opposite W. R. Myers'.  
Jan. 18, 1878.

**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, 1878.

**DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Practice limited to the  
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.  
March 18, 1881.

**BURWELL & WALKER,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, Office adjoining Court House.  
Nov. 5, 1880.

**WILSON & BURWELL,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
Druggists,  
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Have a large and complete stock of everything pertaining to the Drug Business, to which they invite the attention of all buyers both wholesale and retail.  
Oct. 7, 1880.

**HALES & FARRIOR,**  
Practical Watch-makers and Jewelers,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which they sell at fair prices.  
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c., done promptly, and satisfaction assured.  
Store next to Springs' corner building.  
July 1, 1879.

**SPRINGS & BURWELL,**  
Grocers and Provision Dealers,  
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Mackerel, Soap, Starch, Meat, Lard, Beans, 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 buyers.  
Jan. 17, 1880.

**J. McLAUGHLIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Country Produce at highest market price.  
Cotton and other country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.  
Nov. 1, 1881.

**John VanLandingham,**  
Cotton Buyer and General Commission Merchant.  
In Sanders & Blackwood's Building,  
North College St., Charlotte, N. C.  
March 26, 1881.

**H. W. HARRIS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office in the Henderson building, nearly opposite Court House.  
Sept. 2, 1881. 3mpd

**Charlotte Marble Works.**  
**W. G. BERRYHILL,**  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Dealer in MONUMENTS, TOMBS & GRAVESTONES, and MARBLE-WORK of every description.  
Having just returned from the North, where I purchased a large assortment of fine Monuments, Marble Slabs, and a good assortment of Stone in my line, I am prepared to offer fair terms to suit the times, to persons wanting work in my line, and guarantee satisfaction. Have in my employ some of the best workmen to be found in the Southern States.  
W. G. BERRYHILL.  
Sept. 16, 1881. 3mpd

**Peas and Pea Meal.**  
The very best food for horses and cows. For sale by  
JOHN VANLANDINGHAM.  
Aug. 19, 1881.

**Central Hotel Barber Shop.**  
GREY TOOLE, in the Basement of the Central Hotel, still carries on the Tonsorial Art in its various branches. He and his assistant Artists are so well known for their skill that it needs no multiplicity of words to inform the public where he can be shaved smoothly and hair cut and dressed in fashionable style and "with dispatch." Give him a trial.  
GREY TOOLE.  
July 29, 1881. Under Central Hotel.

**Comfort.**  
If the night is dreary,  
It leads to the day;  
If the heart is weary,  
It learns to pray.  
If, standing lonely,  
The tears fall fast,  
We know it is only  
Till life is past.  
Tis all in the measure  
Of each day's share—  
The pain and the pleasure,  
The joy and despair,  
We lose on the morrow  
The ache of to-day;  
The sweet and the bitter  
Must both pass away.

**NEW MILLINERY.**  
We are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of  
Millinery Goods,  
Containing all the latest styles and qualities of  
Ladies', Misses and Children's  
Hats and Bonnets.  
Also, all the novelties for trimming: Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Silk, Flashes, Satins, Ornaments, etc.  
Also, our usual large and attractive stock of White Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Neck Wear, Gloves and Hosiery, Corsets, Shawls, Cloaks, Skirts, &c. Another large stock of Ladies' Muslin Underwear just received, that we are offering at very low prices.  
MRS. P. QUERY.  
Oct. 14, 1881.

**ALEXANDER & HARRIS**  
Are now opening a very large and beautiful stock of  
Dress Goods.  
LADIES' NECKWEAR, a tremendous stock of Table Linens, all grades. A large stock of Marseilles Quilts. All kinds of Flannels—Basket, Opera and Plain.  
They are making a specialty of  
Ready-Made Clothing  
For Gentlemen and Youths, this season.

**J. C. Burroughs**  
Offers to the public the celebrated  
Universal and Star Cotton Gins  
Sept. 23, 1881. 2m.

**Cotton 12.1-2.**  
From all persons indebted to me for Fertilizers, I will receive Midding Cotton at 12 1/2 cents per pound.  
J. C. BURROUGHS.  
Sept. 30, 1881. 4w

**SEED RYE.**  
200 BUSHELS SEED RYE for sale by  
SPRINGS & BURWELL.  
Sept. 16, 1881.

**Attention Farmers!**  
Call at Kyle & Hammond's Hardware House and examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style adjustable Iron Foot Plow Stocks, a great improvement on those sold in this market last season.  
We have a heavy stock of Steel Plows, Clevis Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Hel Saws, Grass Rods, &c., which we can and will sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can possibly afford to make them.  
Jan. 1, 1881. KYLE & HAMMOND.

**Blacksmiths' Tools.**  
We have a complete stock of Blacksmiths' Tools of the best quality and at prices that will put them within the reach of every Farmer.  
Nov. 1, 1880. KYLE & HAMMOND.

**Rubber Belting.**  
A complete stock of Rubber Belting, Rubber and Hemp Packing. Also, all sizes and kinds of Rope at bottom prices.  
Nov. 1, 1880. KYLE & HAMMOND.

**Just Received**  
**TIDDY'S CITY BOOK STORE**  
A well selected Stock of  
WRITING PAPER,  
Including Note, Letter, Sermon, Legal and Fool-cap, which they propose to sell cheap for cash. Also, French Paper of every description, with Envelopes to match.  
Also, Paper in boxes, to suit the most fastidious.  
SOCIAL ETIQUETTE OF NEW YORK.  
A standard treatise upon the laws of good society in New York.  
CONGRESS TIE ENVELOPES—A new lot just received.  
Edward Todd & Co's Celebrated  
**Rubber Pens,**  
A Pen by some considered superior to a Gold Pen.  
TIDDY & BHO. are also Agents for Emerson's celebrated Rubber HAND-STAMPS; and any orders given them will receive prompt attention.  
Cash paid for Rags.

**Administrators' Notice.**  
Having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Capt. Alexander Grier, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Estate of said Alexander Grier to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims against said Estate must present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
J. B. SWANN,  
GRIER,  
Sept. 6, 1881. 6wpd

**Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies, &c.**  
I have a good supply of  
CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, and Spring Wagons, of the latest style & superior workmanship. Call and examine the work.  
CHAS. WILSON, Sr.,  
College Street,  
In front of Sanders & Blackwood's Warehouse,  
Jan. 14, 1881 3p

**Some Poor Children.**  
We owe more to poor children than we think. Columbus was a poor boy, often needing more food than he could get. Luther sang ballads in the street to get the funds for an education. Franklin used to buy a roll for a penny and eat it alone. Lincoln and Garfield were poorly clothed and worked very hard. Dr. Livingstone learned Latin from a book on his loom while at work. Emily C. Judson used to rise at two in the morning and do the washing for the family. Gambetta was poor and slept in an attic. Lucy Larcon was a factory girl. Dr. Holland was poor and a school teacher. Capt. Eads was bare-foot and penniless at nine years old. None of these people have been idle or whiled away their time on the street corners, or in game of cards or billiards. They were too busy.—*Youth's Companion.*

Mothers and nurses cannot be too careful about the soap they use on the little ones. Few but physicians know how many of the so-called diseases among children are caused by use of adulterated, poisonous soap. An analysis of several cakes of the pretty and perfumed toilet soaps that are sold on the streets showed the presence of ground glass, soluble glass, silice, pipe clay, rotten stone, borax, plaster of Paris, tin crystal, magnesia, punice stone, oil meal, and other substances, which are added to give the soap weight, hardness, toughness, or clay the swifter. The common colorings are vermilion, Venetian red and carmine, ultramarine green, pot pigment green, copperas, Spanish brown, ultramarine blues, yellow and scarlet anilines, and burnt umber. Many of the perfuming ingredients, though harmless in themselves, become chemically poisonous by admixture. Adding the dangers from all these to the rancid, diseased, putrid qualities of grease, and, and moths may well be appalled at the permanent evils these neat-looking, delicately scented blocks of toilet soap contain, ready to be released whenever moistened and applied to the babe's body.

The kissing bees may boast of fully as proud a record in the history of war as its waters do in that of hygiene. In 1642, during the Thirty Years' War, the towns of France and the Swedes, its high walls offering but little protection for the small garrison against the bold Scandinavians. A citizen, Peter Hein by name, in a moment of imminent danger, conceived the bold idea of collecting the numerous bee-hives in town, for the purpose of throwing them among a storming party of the besiegers. This was done, and the enraged bees caused such havoc among the Swedes as to induce them to abandon the siege.

The man who sits down on the road to success and waits for a free ride will get left.  
**Cotton Gins Insured**  
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.  
The undersigned is ready to issue Policies of Insurance on Cotton Gins or Mills run either by steam or water. This is an important and profitable business, and our attention is especially called to it.  
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agent.  
Sept. 9, 1881.

**Merchants!**  
Halt! Read! Ponder!  
The drought, so universally prevailing both in North Carolina and the other States of the Carolinas, are a threat for your most serious consideration, when making this Fall's Purchases. To buy light is the great point; but to buy light at least prices is almost an impossibility in Northern markets. There "Quantity Rules Prices" but you have a "Home Market" where your purchases, however small, will be appreciated. Charlotte is your home market, and Witkowsky & Baruch's House.  
We present you a Stock in value of over \$300,000 to make your selections from, and from our large experience, superior capital and superior facilities, we assure our ability to cope with any market.  
We manufacture our own Clothing and had manufactured for us a special order of Hats and Caps, and therefore not only offer you Superior Goods, but at less price than others.  
A complete line of Flannels, Cassimeres, Damasks and Towels.  
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear in this city.

**W. A. TRUSLOW,**  
Jeweler and Watch Repairer,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Respectfully announces that, having succeeded E. J. Allen, in the Watch and Jew. City business, he has just added to his stock of  
Watches, Jewelry, Silverware,  
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, &c.,  
And he hopes by close attention to business and fair dealing to merit a share of patronage.  
Fifteen years constant experience in the WATCH REPAIRING Department enables him to fully warrant every Watch entrusted to him.  
Do not forget the old stand on Tryon street, near the Square.  
Oct. 7, 1881. 1t

**BURGESS NICHOLS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.  
I have now in Store a well selected stock embracing everything found in a  
First-class Furniture Store,  
Such as Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Lounges, Tea-Tets, Whatnops, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Dining Tables, Washstands, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Book Cases, &c.  
CHAIRS of all kinds and cheap Bedsteads at prices to suit the times.  
Respectfully solicit a share of patronage.  
ALSO,  
COFFINS of all grades kept on hand ready-made.  
No. 5 West Trade Street,  
J. 19, 1881 Charlotte, N. C.

**REMOVAL**  
TO THE  
**NEW STORE.**  
We have now removed to the large double Store-room, on College street, directly opposite to our old stand, and will be glad to see all our old friends and customers, and hope to make many new ones. This store has been especially fitted up with new, strong floors. A large Elevator and many other improvements, making it one of the best arranged houses in the city to display our goods. We will continue to keep in stock,  
Implements of Various Kinds.  
Steel, cast and Roland Chilled Turning Tools, Cultivators, Harrows, Grain Drills, Feed Cutters, Champion Reapers and Mowers, Horse Bakes, &c. Headquarters in the State for the celebrated unrivaled  
TENNESSEE WAGON.  
A full line of GRASS SEEDS—Rust Proof Wheat and Oats, Rye, &c.  
We store cotton and handle goods on commission, and guarantee prompt sales and correct returns on all shipments.  
J. G. SHANNONHOUSE, Agent,  
Care of the Charlotte Co-Operative Association,  
Oct. 16, 1881.

**He-No Tea.**  
A fresh Chest of He-No-Tea just received by  
WILSON & BURWELL,  
Sole Agents.  
Sept. 30, 1881.

**Cotton Gins.**  
A lot of the improved Griswold Gins, made by O. W. Massey of Macon, Ga., just received and for sale by  
J. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.  
Aug. 26, 1881.

**Hargraves & Wilhelm.**  
**NEW GOODS.**  
Our Fall Stock is now complete, and the handsomest and cheapest ever offered in this market embraces a full line of Silks, Satins and Strahs, in all shades and qualities.  
Our Stock of Dress Goods and Dress Trimmings is the most varied and attractive ever seen in this city.  
**Cloaks, Dolmans,**  
Usters, Walking Jackets, and Children's Cloaks, in all qualities and shades.  
Shawls, Balmorals, Repellants, Cloakings, Oil Cretonnes, Worsteds Fringes, to match. Velvets, Velveteens, Flashes, &c.  
A complete line of Flannels, Cassimeres, Damasks and Towels.  
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear in this city.

**Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.**  
That we are selling at extremely low prices.  
All we ask the public and our patrons is to give our stock a careful inspection. They will find the greatest variety and cheapest stock of Goods ever shown in this place.  
We will save you money by calling to see us. All-wool Plain Black Bonnets at 15 cents.  
HARGRAVES & WILHELM.  
Sept. 30, 1881.

**Tribute to Woman.**  
"Oh, the priceless value of the love of a pure woman! Gold cannot purchase a gem so precious. Titles and honor confer upon the heart no such serene happiness. In our darkest moments, when disappointment and ingratitude, with corroding care, gather thick around, and even the gaunt form of poverty menaces with his skeleton fingers, it gleams around the soul with an angel's smile. Time cannot mar its brilliancy, distance but strengthens its influence, bolts and bars cannot limit its progress; it follows the prisoner into his dark cell, and sweetens the home morsel that appeases his hunger, and in the silence of midnight it plays around his heart, and in his dreams he dreams to the bosom of the form of her who loves on still, though the world has turned coldly from him. The couch made by the hand of the loved one is soft to the weary limbs of the sick sufferer, and the potion administered by the same hands loses half its bitterness. The pillow carefully adjusted by her brings repose to the fevered brain, and her words of kind encouragement revive the sinking spirit. It is almost seem that God, in his compassion, woman's first great frailty, had planted this jewel in her breast, whose heavenly influence should cast into forgetfulness man's remembrance to the fall, by building up in his heart another Eden where perennial flowers forever bloom and crystal waters gush from exhaustless fountains."

**A Touching Romance.**  
A poor young girl came one day into one of the bureaus of the Mont-de-Piété of Paris to pawn a bundle of clothes upon which they gave her only three francs. For fifteen consecutive years she came regularly to pay the interest on this modest sum, amounting to a few centimes, without having sufficient cash to redeem the clothes. The administration, struck by the care that she took to preserve this little deposit of clothing, sought information concerning her, and learned that working unceasingly at her miserable home in a poor little den, this *ouvrière* in linen, good and honest, was scarce able to earn enough to supply her daily living, and that in spite of her toils and pains, she had never been able, in fifteen years' time, to raise the three francs necessary to redeem her precious little bundle. The little girl was evidently in the conduct of this little woman, so laborious and so good, and yet beautiful, a noble courage which took its source in noble sentiments. They requested her to come before the administration of the Mont-de-Piété, and there she was asked to take away, without payment, the modest bundle of necessities of which she had been so long deprived. It was then that they comprehended the beautiful spirit of this unfortunate. The little bundle was composed of a petticoat and a woman's *fichu* of some cheap stuff. Scarcely was it opened when she took these things in both hands and covered them with kisses, melting into tears. This was all that was left to her by her poor mother who had died fifteen years previously, and in order to preserve these precious relics, she had borne religiously her pious tribute, as one goes to the cemetery to place flowers upon the tomb of a loved one on the day of a funeral anniversary.

**A Defense of Washington City.**  
By Col. John W. Forney in Phil. Progress.  
Ever since the attack upon the life of President Garfield, renewed after his death, there has been a concerted effort to revive the prejudice against the health of Washington City. Although the President was shot at the railroad station near the corner of Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, from the moment he was removed to the White House the cry was raised that he would certainly die from malaria if he were permitted to remain in the National Capital, and now that idea has crystallized into a maxim that Washington City is one of the most insalubrious spots in the United States. President Arthur himself has unconsciously given credence to this belief by taking up his residence on Capitol Hill, in the fine building erected by Benjamin F. Butler on New Jersey Avenue, now occupied by Senator Jones of Nevada. Having lived myself on this ver. spot, and for more than twenty years in other quarters of Washington City, at all seasons, winter and summer, I feel impelled to say a few words in vindication, not only of the place itself, but of its wholesome atmosphere, delightful geographical position, and altogether interesting environs and history. One fact deserves conspicuous remembrance at the present time: that there is no record at any period when the National Capital has suffered from an epidemic. Other cities have been swept by the cholera, and even by yellow fever, but the exception has always been that of Washington. Norfolk and Baltimore have frequently been fatally assailed by contagion, and yet Washington City, in their very neighborhood, has escaped. The yellow fever drove Washington and his Cabinet from Philadelphia, in 1793, to Germantown, and there is no doubt that the recollection of the historic health of the beautiful vicinity afterwards selected as the seat of the National Government induced its early choice by the fathers of the republic. The dry season which is just closing distributed malaria all over the country, and Washington City could be no exception; but it is a remarkable circumstance, that notwithstanding the extraordinary and almost universal drought, the general health of the whole world has been excellent, and dangerous fevers have almost been unknown.

The reasons which prompted the decision in favor of the present site of the National Capital are historical, and although many efforts have since been made to remove it to a more central point, the objection was reserved for the present time, that it occupies a very unhealthy position. There was a protracted conflict in Congress nearly a hundred years ago over the claims of other localities. At one time Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna River, opposite Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was the favorite, and at another time Germantown, at present in Philadelphia city, was almost decided upon. But at last, by the act of Congress of March 30th, 1791, the ten mile square on the Maryland side of the Potomac was selected by President Washington in person and called after his name, and on the 15th of April the same year the corner-stone of what was then called the Federal Territory was laid by three commissioners appointed by the President, together with the officials of Alexandria, Virginia. In the following year the lines of the boundary directed by Washington's own proclamation were permanently marked by square-mile-stones. Major l'Enfant, a French engineer, prepared the topographical plan of Washington City, under the direction of the President and Thomas Jefferson, his Secretary of State. Those who have enjoyed the beautiful plan of the city of Versailles, about fifteen miles from Paris, France, can realize the spirit with which the French engineer made that lovely place the model of the present city of Washington, when he adopted it as the idea of our National Capital. \* \* \* No President ever died in the White House from disease contracted there. When the city itself was confessedly imperfect, and built, its drainage bad, its avenues and streets unpaved, its water inferior, its fire department unorganized, and its approaches all by common roads, the President's mansion was airy, clean, salubrious, and admirably policed, and it is no worse to-day, when the city is changed and purified in all other respects. How well I remember those good old days. How pleasant it is to quietly recall the living ghosts of the dead as they pass in memory's mirror they pass through the great saloons at the levees and receptions and drawing-rooms of bygone times! The soldiers, statesmen, diplomats, scholars, travelers, and artists; the beautiful women, the wives and daughters of the great men, all gone; hardly one left to tell the story of the vanished years! \* \* \* The President died in these days, if not a great palace, was at least a very comfortable and very safe and agreeable home.

**Spontaneous Combustion of Charcoal.**  
Among the substances subject to spontaneous combustion, according to the *Fireman's Journal*, pulverized charcoal is said to be one of the most inflammable. Incidental to this phenomenon a story is told that a load of charcoal was delivered in an outhouse of a clergyman in Leipzig, and showed no signs of burning until the door by accident was left open, when the wind blew sprinklings of snow on the charcoal. The rapid absorption of oxygen from the melting snow caused the charcoal to ignite, and as the day was windy the whole range of buildings was burned to ashes. In this connection a fruitful and unsuspected source of fire suggests itself to those of our American housekeepers who burn wood as fuel, and who store the ashes in boxes or barrels. The accidental disturbing of such ashes, even after years, will cause them to ignite, provided the air is damp or foggy. The phosphore of potash from decayed wood is a source of fire, and is highly inflammable, and mysterious cellar fires in the rural districts are, no doubt, in some cases, caused by this form of spontaneous combustion.

**A Truly Devoted Wife.**—A woman in New Orleans found her husband lying in a state of intoxication in an alley. Instead of being exasperated, she gently turned him over to a comfortable position, and running her hand into his vest pocket, she extracted a \$20 bill and remarked: "I reckon I've got the dead wood on that 'nubbinet I've been sufferin' for." She made a straight streak for the nearest millinery shop. Strong men wiped the moisture from their eyes at her heroic devotion to a husband who had, by strong drink, brought himself so low as to neglect to provide his wife with the common necessities of life.

**George Washington's Carriage.**—It may not be generally known that one of the citizens of New York is the owner of the carriage in which Washington made his tour of the Southern States in 1791. It was built by White of Philadelphia, and was regarded by him as a masterpiece. In a journey of nearly 2,000 miles, it is said that not a screw or a bolt started. In the towns and villages along the route the appearance of the "white chariot" driven by John Egan, Washington's trusted coachman, was the signal for general rejoicing. Of the three carriages in which Washington was wont to appear in public, this one alone remains, and it is in a wonderful state of preservation. The others were cut up into canes at the time of Washington's death. The carriage is now in Philadelphia, and I understand that Mr. Benjamin Richardson, the owner, has written to the foreign visitors to the Yorktown celebration inviting them to inspect it.

**Tremor of Great Orators.**  
It is a curious fact that great orators seldom fail to be nervous with apprehension when about to make an important speech. Luther to his last years, trembled, when he entered the pulpit. The same is true of Robert Hall. Mr. Gough confessed that he is always in a tremor in Congress before an audience. Many of the leaders of the House of Commons in England have given similar testimony. Canning said he could always tell in advance when he was about to make one of the best speeches by a chill running through him, caused by a fear of failure. Lord Derby, the father of the present Earl, when a young man, was one of the most impressive speakers in Parliament. He was known as the "Prince Rupert of debate," and seemed so self-possessed as to be incapable of embarrassment. But he said: "When I am going to speak my throat and lips are as dry as those of a man who is going to be hanged." Tierney, whom Lord Macaulay calls one of the most fluent debaters ever known, said he never rose in Parliament without feeling his knees knock together. It is one of the compensations of nature, that the nervous temperament which occasions the trembling is also one of the causes of oratorical success.

**The Tennessee newspapers** note with some degree of alarm the continued departure of small farmers and laborers from that State. The Nashville American says: "We were evidently not far from wrong when we predicted a few weeks ago the emigration of ten thousand persons from the State. If the opening for labor continues in the West we fear we have underestimated the exodus. We should not be surprised if it reached fifteen thousand, and, colored included, it may go beyond twenty thousand."

**How the Japanese Cover their Floors.**  
In Japan the floors are universally hidden by the tatami or bedstraw mats. These are of regulation size throughout the empire, and in building a house the rooms are divided off so as to hold a certain number of these units of floor measure. A tatami is exactly five feet nine inches long, three feet wide, and two and one-half inches thick, or in round numbers and Japanese measure, 63x22. The only difference between the mats that cover the imper floor and those of the cottagers is that the former are larger in size and covered with a gayer border. In ordinary houses this border is black or indigo blue. In the palace it is white. Even the throne of that defunct official, the tycoon, as well as the place of eminence of the mikado, whom he imitated, was only a square, padded mat, a few inches higher than common, and edged with variegated colors.

A Japanese floor being so substantially covered, need not only of cheap, unplanned wood, laid without mortices. This floor is two and a half inches below the grooved sils in which the doors, or rather partitions, slide. Hinges are used only on gates into the huge pan, so to speak, which the floor makes the mats are laid and fit snugly together, lying with their surface level with the sils or grooves. The mats are the household property of the tenants, as landlords rent the houses uncarpeted, as we do. In case of a fire, people pull up these expensive ornaments and run. A collection of tatami usually requires the first outlay of a Japanese couple toward housekeeping. Often these exquisitely clean and soft mats are the chief, if not the only article of furniture in certain rooms. The Chinese for centuries have used chairs and lounges, but the Japanese eschew these luxuries, using the floor and its covering for ceremony and the occasions of eating, drinking and sleeping.

Tatami serve for tables, bedsteads, chairs and lounging purposes. In palace and in hut, alike, guilts of sitting machinery, has grown up that elaborate system of etiquette and ceremonial, renowned over the world. Only by the generals in the field were folding camp-chairs used. In the monastery the abbot sat in state or for reflection, in the arm-chair. The Japanese have the word "koshi-kako" (back-rest) but there is no general word nor equivalent for our simple word "chair." Most of the obsequious and exaggerated politeness of these Oriental islanders may be thus mechanically accounted for. If the superior is no higher than the floor the inferior must bow low indeed. To salute properly, indoors, one must turn his head into a temporary kick-hammer and pound vigorously on the floor.

These tatami last nearly a lifetime, as they are trodden on not with boots, but only with socks. Every traveler in Japan is charmed with these soft, clean, durable mats. Every gentleman, native or foreign, removes his shoes, clogs or sandals before he imprints them. Stocking feet is the rule indoors, and the native socks are more thickly woven than ours. The custom of wearing boots is rapidly driving the "civilized" natives to banish tatami and lay down carpets. An English lady traveler recently speaks of these mats as being "soft as Axminster carpets," though her statement that they are "as expensive as Brussels carpet" is an exaggeration. There being by the last census (back-number) but there is no general word nor equivalent for our simple word "chair." Most of the obsequious and exaggerated politeness of these Oriental islanders may be thus mechanically accounted for. If the superior is no higher than the floor the inferior must bow low indeed. To salute properly, indoors, one must turn his head into a temporary kick-hammer and pound vigorously on the floor.

**The Heavenly Home.**  
It is not the walls of the building in which you live that makes your earthly home, but the company of those you love. A little boy about four or five years old, was returning from school one day. He bounded into the house, exclaiming as he hung his hat up in the entry: "This is my home! This is my home!"  
A lady was then on a visit to his mother, and was sitting in the parlor. She said to him: "Willie, the house next door is just the same as this; suppose you go in there and hang your hat up in the lobby; wouldn't that be your home as well as this?"  
No, ma'am," said Willie, very earnestly. "Why not?" asked the lady. "What makes this house our home more than that?"  
Willie had never thought of this before. But after a moment's pause he ran up to his mother, and throwing his arms around her neck, said: "Because my dear mother lives here!"  
It is the presence and company of those we love which makes our earthly home; and it is just so with our heavenly home—that home which our dear Saviour has gone to prepare for the children of God.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

**Remedy for Itching.**  
The following is a sure remedy for itching sores: Boil a stout leather strap in water for ten minutes, and let it cool. Then dip it in the cow's body just in front of the bag. It is impossible for her to kick, because the strap hinders the contraction of the larger muscles on the underside of the body.

**Various Items.**  
The achirus, a kind of flat fish in the East and West Indies, has no air bladder, and consequently remains always at the bottom of the sea.  
A row of gunboats reaching from Edinburgh to London, it is said, could be fired in two minutes, so rapid is the transmission of detonation from one part to another.  
Mechanical vibration is said to be of use in curing neuralgia. A tapping over the fifth nerve changes the state of irritation and produces ease.  
Our "devil" says if the young lady would sack him without hurting his feelings let her give me the sack she has on, contents included.  
A Western man, an ex-Congressman, thinks that the buffalo could be domesticated and that it would make much better beef than the flesh of the ox.  
A few days ago a party of trackmen working on the Old Colony Railroad at Dighton, Mass., found under one of the ties six certified bank checks that were lost in June.

The sowing of forest pine seeds has been begun by the Shakers at Enfield, Conn., and the State authorities are considering plans for encouraging this needed industry.  
A recent survey of the Flume at Franconia, N. H., shows that forty of the ledges in the vicinity are largely composed of a fine quality of granite as can be found in all Scotland.  
In one of the Switzerland land slides a whole tract of wood slipped down a hill-side and spread over some meadows without uprooting or even injuring the trees, thus converting at one stroke a tract of pasturage into a piece of forest land.  
To cure bunions use pulverized saltpetre and sweet oil. Obtain at a druggist's five or six cents worth of saltpetre; put into a bottle with sufficient olive oil to dissolve it, shake up well, and rub the inflamed joints night and morning, and more frequently if painful.  
Smooth, strong and pliable parchment can be made from the palmetto of Florida and the other Southern States. It can be washed, rubbed and handled like a cloth, and the writing will not be effaced. As much as 60 per cent. of the palmetto can be utilized in the process.  
A rich Catalan capitalist, long resident of Cuba, died there recently, and is reported to have left his fortune of \$19,000,000 to be divided among four negroes, formerly his slaves, who once saved his life from a wildcat while he was out hunting.  
The saltiness of the sea is caused by the chloride of sodium and other soluble salts continually flowing into the sea from rivers and springs. As evaporation carries none of these salts back, they accumulate. The sea-water in arctic regions is less salt than in the tropics, owing to the melting of ice-bergs.