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.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE,
FIFTH AND TRYON STREETS.
RESIDENCE,
Sixth and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.
March 17, 1882. tf

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, 1881.

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Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
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Jan. 1, 1882.

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SURGEON DENTISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OFFICE, up-stairs in Irwin's corner building.
☞ Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
July 14, 1882. yr.

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Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts, Office adjoining Court House.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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OFFICE on Trade Street, opposite the Court House, No. 1, Sims & Dowd's building.
Dec 23, 1881 y

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Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
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Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
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J. S. SPENCER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
May 19, 1882.

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Druggists,
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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.
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Practical Watch-dealers 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, 1881.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syruys, Mackerel, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard, Hams, Four, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All are invited to try us, from the smallest to the largest.
Jan. 1, 1883.

TORRENCE & BAILEY,
Commission Merchants,
College St., CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Handle Grain, Hay, Flour, Bran, Cow Peas, &c.
Agents for the
"EUREKA" GUANO.
March 10, 1882.

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Cotton Buyer,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1882.

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Practices in the Supreme Court of United States, Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan, and Davidson
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ROBERT D. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law,
In the State and United States Courts,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Collections made anywhere in North Carolina.
Desirable Building Lots in the city, and Farms in the country, on hand for sale.
Feb. 9, 1883.

WORTH THINKING OF.—Speak kindly in the morning; it will lighten all the cares of the day, turn sorrow into gladness, make household, professional and in all other affairs move along more smoothly, giving peace to the one who thus speaks and grateful joy to the one who hears. Speak kindly at the evening hour, for it may be that before the dawn of another day some tenderly loved one may finish his or her span of life for this world, and then it will be too late to recall an unkind word, of even to seek forgiveness for an injury inflicted upon the heart of a loved friend departed.

☞ When a secular newspaper gives its readers feeble, half-hearted homilies against the very evils that are seductively presented to them in its advertising columns, you may conclude that the editor needs dollars more than he loves virtue.—*Christian Advocate.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY
For Sale.
I will sell on reasonable terms, a good Two-Story GIN HOUSE AND LOT, one 70-Saw Winship Cotton Gin, a Boss Cotton Press, Talbot Engine and Saw Mill, all in fine running order and complete. I will also sell a comfortable Dwelling House on a separate lot, with good Well of Water. This property is situated nine miles from Charlotte, and one mile from Steel Creek Church, at the juncture of the Tuckaseege Ford, Craig's and Boyd's Ferry Roads. It is in as fine a location for ginning or running other machinery as can be found in the county. Two stores are located near this property.
Persons desiring to examine the above property can do so by seeing Messrs. Summerville and Thompson, who will be found at any time at their store near this property. For further information and terms, call on or address
C. C. COOPER,
March 9, 1883. 6w Pineville, N. C.

LAND SALE.
By virtue of the power conferred in a Deed of Trust executed by Joseph Blair and wife, bearing date Nov. 4th, 1878, and registered in the office of Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg county, Book 19, page 522, we will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, 1883, all that Tract of LAND conveyed by said Mortgage, adjoining E. H. Hinson, M. N. Phillips, D. S. Ellington and others, containing two hundred Acres more or less, to satisfy balance of debt and cost due us. Terms cash.
W. F. CUTHBERTSON,
J. R. BAKER.
March 2, 1883. 4w

SCISSORS.
We have just received the finest lot of SCISSORS ever offered in this market. Also, the celebrated Parabola Needles. No lady will ever use any other after using these. Every lady should have a pair of these Scissors and half a dozen papers Needles.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.

☞ Persons indebted to us will please call at once and arrange their accounts. The time has come to buy new goods and we must have money.
ALEXANDER & HARRIS.
Feb. 16, 1883.

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

PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OFFICE—Over Jordan & Co.'s Drug Store.
RESIDENCE—At Gen. Barringer's.
☞ Calls in country attended.
Feb. 9, 1883. 6mpd

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
All persons indebted to PEGMAM & CO., by Note or Account, will please call and settle.
We ask you for the money because we need and want it.
PEGRAM & CO.
Jan. 12, 1883.

NEW DRUG STORE.
I have a full Stock of
Pure Fresh Drugs
AND
MEDICINES.
A well selected line of
Toilet Articles,
Fine Handkerchief and Flavoring Extracts, and everything usually kept in a first class Retail Drug Store.
Landreth's Fresh Garden Seeds for sale.
I will be glad to see all of my friends.
H. M. WILDER, Agent,
Cor. Trade and College streets,
Feb 17, 1882. 1y Charlotte, N. C.

COTTON! CORN!! WHEAT!!!
We are paying highest market price for Cotton at our Factory.
Our Corn and Wheat Mill, in charge of an experienced Miller, is now running.
TATE BROS.,
Mountain Island Mills,
Nov. 17, 1882. 3m Gaston county, N. C.

No Trouble
To suit yourself with a Tooth Brush if you will call at T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store.

Vasseline.
We have now in Stock all the preparations of "Vasseline," including
Vasseline Plain.
" Pomade.
" Camphor Ice.
" Oil.
" Confections.
" Cold Cream.
WILSON & BURWELL.

Fine Toilet Soaps
In profusion at T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store. Wholesale and retail.

From the Raleigh Christian Advocate.

The Gracious Answer.

(The following is an appropriate answer to the beautiful little poem published a few issues back, entitled: "Father, Take my Hand.")

The way is dark, my child! but leads to light.
I would not always have thee walk by sight.
My *dealings now* thou canst not understand.
I meant it so; but *I* will take thy hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
My child!

The day goes fast, my child! but is the night
Darker to me than day? *In me is light!*
Keep close to me, and every spectral band
Of fears shall vanish. I will take thy hand,
And through the night
Lead up to light
My child!

The way is long, my child! but it shall be
Not one step longer than is *best for thee,*
And thou *shalt know,* at last, when though shalt stand
Safe at the goal, how *I* did *take thy hand,*
And quick and straight
Lead to Heaven's gate
My child.

The path is rough, my child, *but oh!* how sweet
Will *be the rest,* for weary pilgrims meet,
When thou shalt *reach the borders of that land*
To *which I lead thee,* as I take thy hand,
And *safe and* blest
With me shalt rest
My child.

The throng is great, my child! but at thy side
Thy Father *walks:* then be not terrified
For *I am with thee;* will thy foes command
To let thee freely pass; *will take* thy hand,
And through the throng
Lead safe along
My child.

The Cross is *heavy* child! Yet there was one
Who bore a *heavier* for thee: *My* son,
My well-beloved. For Him *bear* thine; *and stand*
With him *at last;* and, from thy Father's hand,
Thy *Cross laid* down,
Receive a Crown,
My child.

THE FIRST GUN OF THE SEASON.

Our Mr. T. L. Seigle
Is now in the Northern and Eastern Markets purchasing our
SPRING STOCK.
We are daily receiving Novelties in Dress Goods, &c., and when our Stock is complete we will show you the Prettiest and Best Selected Stock to be seen in Charlotte.
Come in and look at our beautiful stock of Parasols.
We have the most complete line of White Goods and Trimmings ever shown in Charlotte.
We are determined to have the Prettiest Stock of Goods brought to Charlotte this Season, and cordially invite you to inspect it before buying.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
March 9, 1883.

A. R. NISBET & BRO.,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and Confectioners,
DEALERS IN
Tobacco, Cigars, Musical Instruments, &c.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The best stock of Groceries, Confectioneries, Prize Candies, Toys, Musical Instruments, Strings, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Wooden-Ware, Paper Bags, Canned Goods, Glass Jellies, Crackers, Powder, Shot, Salt, &c., in the city, will be found at our
Wholesale and Retail Store.
Call and see us before buying.
A. R. NISBET & BRO.

ON HAND,
Large, Fine Turkeys, Country Hams, Country Bacon, Sweet Potatoes and Peeled Peaches.
S. M. HOWELL.
Feb. 23, 1883.

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THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.
1 Vol. 12mo., Cloth—Price $1.25.
"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*
"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*
"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*
"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*
"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation.—*Nashville (Tenn.) Lumberman.*
The book is well-printed, on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.
P. M. HALE, Publisher,
Raleigh, N. C.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.
Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.
Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer. 12mo., paper, 32 pages—Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.
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If not to be had at your local Book Store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by E. J. Hale & Son, Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, New York; or
P. M. HALE, Publisher,
Feb. 9, 1883. Raleigh, N. C.

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.
Jan. 1, 1883. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Reserved Power.

It is not wise to work constantly up to the highest rate of which we are capable. If the engineer of the railroad were to keep the speed of his train up to the highest rate he could attain with his engine, it would soon be used up. If a horse is driven at the top of his speed for any length of time, he is ruined. It is well enough to try the power, occasionally, of a horse or engine, by putting on all the motion they will bear, but not continuously. All machinests construct their machines so that there shall be a reserve force. If the power required is four-horse then they make a six-horse power. In this case it works easily and lasts long. A man who has strength enough to do twelve honest hours of labor in twenty-four, and no more, should do but nine or ten hours' work. The reserve power keeps the body in repair. It rounds out of the frame to full proportions. It keeps the mind cheerful, hopeful, happy. The person with no reserve force is always incapable of taking on any more responsibility than he already has. A little exertion puts him out of breath. He cannot increase his work for an hour without danger of explosion. Such are generally pale, dyspeptic, bloodless, nervous, irritable, despondent, gloomy. We all pity them. The great source of power in the individual is the blood. It runs the machinery of life, and upon it depends our health and strength. A mill on a stream where water is scanty can be worked but a portion of the time. So a man with little good blood can do but little good work. The reserve power must be stored up in this fluid. It is an old saying among stock raisers that "blood tells." It is equally true that blood tells in the sense in which we use the word. If it is only good blood, then the more the better. When the reserve power of an individual runs low it is no indication that a change is necessary, and that it is best to stop expending and go to accumulating, just as the miller does when water gets low in the pond. Such a course would save many a person from physical bankruptcy.—*Herald of Health.*

A Lenten Pastoral.

The Lenten pastoral of Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse, N. Y., is full of practical Christian advice. "Make your own personal religion," he says, "a fact that none can gainsay. Make it a healing force that everyone about you will feel. Cultivate positive convictions and practise uncompromising morals. Where defaulters, public thefts, godless divorces, drunkards, libertines, dubious fashions in dress and dances which only evade the condemnation of indecency by getting the patronage of decent people, may come from, see that they do not come out of the Church, which is the Body and Bride of Christ. Social manners need purgation, and it is your express business, under our vows, to purge them. Usages, diversions, styles of dress and undress have crept in reputable society which owe their fascination to the stimulus they subtly supply to the lower and more dangerous appetites. Why should you allow to your sons and daughters at an evening party what would shock and alarm you if you saw it anywhere else? Does immodesty become modest by simply going into company? Let this gracions Lent raise the tone of Christian living, while it deepens the foundations of Christian order, in every congregation among us."

The Latest Electrical Discovery.

The Rev. Mr. Gilbert told his audience that it was now proved to be possible to convey by means of electricity vibrations of light—to not only speak with your distant friend, but actually to see him. The electroscope—the name of the instrument which enabled us to do this—was the very latest scientific discovery, and to Dr. Gnidrah, of Victoria, belonged the proud distinction. The trial of this wonderful instrument took place at Melbourne on the 31st October last in the presence of some forty scientific and public men, and was a great success. Sitting in a dark room, they saw projected on a large disk of white burnished metal the race course at Flemington with its myriad hosts of active beings. Each minute detail stood out with perfect fidelity to the original, and as they looked at the wonderful picture through binocular glasses, it was difficult to imagine that they were not actually on the course itself and moving among those whose actions they could so completely scan.

☞ The attention of Virginia farmers has recently been called to the value of the red Brazilian artichoke, as a valuable food for stock and very prolific in its yield. A lady who lives near Mitchell's station, on the Virginia Midland railroad, writes to the Alexandria Gazette that the yield surpasses anything she ever saw, and she believes an acre will produce one thousand bushels. Hogs eat them well; and as a food for milch cows they are very fine mixed, and when rolled in wheat bran produce a larger quantity of milk than any food she has ever tried.—*Virginia South.*

☞ There is a little bend like the capital V in the Vermont line where it touches the New York line at Whitehall, and here a liquor dealer named O'Niel has located after being driven out of Vermont. To him come the Green Mountaineers, and then recross the line laughing at the Vermont laws on temperance. He commits a quasi offence against Vermont in New York, say the Green Mountain authorities. They have tried to catch him in the Federal Court, but on Thursday it decided that O'Niel could do as he pleased if licensed in New York.

☞ Many of the South Carolina farmers express a determination to prepare during the present season for the general introduction of immigrants in the fall, so as to prevent the embarrassment resulting from the uncertain element which they have had to depend upon heretofore for labor. They propose to build comfortable houses and make other arrangements for the comfort of the immigrant, which will go to insure his permanent settlement in their midst.

Who Inherits the Farm?

H. A. Haigh, an authority on farm law, gives valuable information in the American Agriculturist for March.

Question may arise in the farmer's mind as to whether he ought to make a will. If he does not want his property to go to the person or persons, who by law are his heirs, or if he wishes to give some of it to any person who is not his heir, or if he wishes to give some of it to any charitable object, or devote it to any other purpose, he has full power to do with it just as he pleases, and this he must do by will. He can give away everything he has except the widow's dower, and, in some of the States, the "homestead right," which is given by statute, to the widow and minor children. If he wishes to disinherit any one of his heirs, he should do it by express words, for if he makes no mention of him, the law will in some of the States presume that the omission was by mistake, and such person will take his inheritance as heir. He should be "cut off with a shilling," in order to be effectually disposed of. A will once made can be revoked by subsequent will, or altered by codicil, or rendered void by being destroyed in its maker's presence and by his direction.

If a farmer wishes his estate to go to his heirs, but is desirous of having a certain person take charge of it, he can accomplish this by making a will, giving his property to his heirs, and naming such person as his executor; this is frequently done.

If the farmer wishes to prevent his farm from being sold or disposed of by the person to whom he intends giving it, he can give an estate for life with remainder to the donee's heirs, or to any one else; but property cannot, in general, be tied up for a period greater than the lives of two persons in being at the time the deed is made, and twenty-one years thereafter, the policy of our laws being strongly against the prevention of alienation, as it is termed in law, and of placing property beyond the reach of all creditors.

Jam Manufacture.

It is remarked by the Gardeners' Chronicle that "a leading trade journal (the Grocer) sheds a little wholesome light on the manufacture" of jam in England. "It states that 'it is a mistake to suppose that fruit is absolutely necessary to the manufacture of preserves.' The writer of this passage describes a visit to a large jam-producing factory, in which he found that the work was being bravely carried on without the aid of fruit at all. Jams of various kinds were being produced before his eyes—currant, plum, apricot, strawberry, raspberry and gooseberry—yet neither currant, plum, strawberry, apricot, raspberry nor gooseberry was in the building. Turnips serve the purposes of the fruits. The flavoring matter was extracted from coal tar, and the resemblance to raspberry and strawberry jam was further produced by mixing the ing compound with small seeds of some cheap innocuous herbs. A common form of sugar is used, and this is the only honest ingredient in the mass. These preserves are offered as made from 'this season's fruit.' There will therefore be no lack of jams; but what questionable compounds they are!" Do any of our readers think that the talent of our countrymen is less developed in regard to jam and jelly manufacture than that of our transatlantic cousins? Perhaps a little investigation might be satisfactory.—*Vick's Monthly.*

The Great Wall of China.

An American engineer who, being engaged in the construction of a railway in China, has had unusually favorable opportunities of examining the famous Great Wall, built to obstruct the incursions of the Tartars, gives the following account of this wonderful work: The wall is 1,728 miles long, 18 feet wide, and 15 feet thick at the top. The foundation throughout is of solid granite, the remainder of compact masonry. At intervals of between two hundred and three hundred yards towers rise up twenty-five to forty feet high, and twenty-four feet in diameter. On the top of the wall, and on both sides of it, are masonry parapets, to enable the defenders topass unseen for one tower to another. The wall itself is carried from point to point in a perfectly straight line, across valleys and plains and over hills, without the slightest regard to the configuration of the ground; sometimes plunging down into abysses a thousand feet deep. Brooks and rivers are bridged over by the wall, while on both banks of large streams strong flanking towers are placed.

☞ The son of a Baptist clergyman is in the penitentiary of Philadelphia. He served during the war as a Lieutenant, but, on being honorably discharged, promptly and deliberately became a thief. He has spent most of his time since in prisons. Lately an attempt was made to get him pardoned, and it was essential that he should show contrition. "I have no desire to go back into respectable society," he coldly said; "having been a criminal and associate of criminals so many years, I prefer to end my days among them."

☞ There are now living under one roof in Boston Highlands the representatives of five continuous generations—a mother, daughter, granddaughter, great-granddaughter and great-great-granddaughter—the span between the age of the youngest and that of the oldest being ninety-five years.

☞ The theory of Romberg, that neuralgia is the prayer of a suffering nerve for healthy blood and more of it, is now generally received by physicians.

☞ Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

☞ Paste for labels is made by soaking glue in strong vinegar, then heating it to boiling and adding flour.

☞ Wealthy cattle owners in South Africa number their herds by the thousand head.

Cloth from Nettles.

Though not in these days generally cultivated, at least in Europe, the desired nettle was at one time, and that for several centuries, held in high honor and esteem throughout the world. In an old medical book of the fifteenth century, many pages are devoted to a description of its healing virtues. During the Irish famine, it is said that hundreds of poor people subsisted entirely upon it; while in Russia, Sweden, and Holland it is still mown several times a year as fodder for the cows, whose milk it is found greatly to improve both in quality and quantity, though they will not touch it in its green state. In Kamschatka the fibers have long been used for fishing lines; in France they have been made into paper; in Hindostan and China, woven into so-called "grass cloth;" and in Scotland and some parts of England the stalks have been dressed, spun, and woven into linen as good as that made from flax; while the old German name for muslin, "nettle cloth," shows that it must have been at one time extensively used for weaving purposes on the Continent. The change in the estimation in which the nettle was held began when cotton was introduced from America, now a century or more ago; and in a few years the home grown plant was entirely superseded by the foreigner, and sank into the state of utter neglect and oblivion in which it has remained till within the last few years, when efforts have been made in Germany to draw attention once more to its capabilities and good qualities. After the exhibition in Philadelphia, when it became evident to the German manufacturers that they must bestir themselves in real earnest if they hoped to compete successfully with their neighbors in the future, Professor Reuleaux, their representative in America, seriously advised them to turn their attention to their own native industrial products with a view to becoming less dependent on foreign countries. He reminded them among other things of the stinging nettle, and then people suddenly remembered that it had once been as highly esteemed as flax and hemp, and scientific men began to talk and write about the proper methods of cultivating it. For the most part, however, it was the foreign species which found favor in their eyes, and above all the snow white, stingless, Chinese nettle, which yields a glossy fiber, like the finest silk or spun glass. An enterprising lady, however, Madame Roeszeler-Lade, had already determined to try what could be done with the common stinging nettle, the *Urtica dioica*, and made her first experiment on her own estates in 1873. It failed, simply and solely, as it would appear, because the peasants could not be induced to do as they were told, and were absolutely contemptuous when directed to treat the nettle stalks as they did their hemp. But now, when Professor Reuleaux came forward as the champion of the native nettle, Madame Roeszler-Lade applied to him for advice, and then planted her nettles on a piece of poor, rocky ground, having but a thin layer of soil; and this time she succeeded so well that, at an agricultural exhibition held in the autumn of 1877, she was able to exhibit specimens of nettle fiber in all stages of preparation, ending with the spun yarn. This was a triumph, and the unbelievers who had turned up their noses in derision were now convinced, and hundreds determined to begin growing nettles without delay, and this not only in Germany, but in Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Sweden, Austria, and North America. Two years later the first German "China grass" manufactory was established by Herr F. C. Seidel in Dresden, and after many failures and much expense he has succeeded in spinning the nettle fiber in a manner which is perfectly satisfactory. He uses the common nettle, but prefers the Chinese nettle as yielding, at present, a better looking and much stronger fiber.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

The Dismal Swamp.

The Dismal Swamp in Virginia is much reduced in extent compared to what it was twenty years ago. It now contains, says a recent visitor there, some of the best farming land in the State. A railroad runs across it, and it is on its way to final extinction. The drainage of Lake Drummond, a central body of water lying higher than the average level of the swamp, would make the whole area fertile. This is a project of Gov. Benjamin F. Butler, who once had surveys made, but at length abandoned it. The one great industry of the swamp is lumbering. It is penetrated by small ditches in connection with larger canals, and by rude tramroads, over which the logs are hauled to be sawed up into shingles, railroad ties and fencing. The lake, however, with its fringe of cypress and its projecting roots and stumps, is just as dismal as ever.

☞ We often observe in the field and garden, that the seeds planted are so vastly different in their growth. One hill will grow finely, another but partially, while a third will only sprout and then die. The seed look exactly the same, came from the same pod or ear, possibly; and we often wonder how it is that the growth is so different. We blame it either on the grain planted, or on the earth just where that hill was made. We plant the blame everywhere except where it properly belongs. We never once think that the fault may be in the manner of planting. "Oh," we say, "each hill was made exactly like the others!" But is that strictly the fact in the case? We grow careless sometimes. One more stroke of the hoe may make all the difference. Seeds must have as great an amount of soil in close proximity to them as possible. The tender rootlets when first branching out, must not fail to find compact nourishment right at hand. Let the soil be loose.—*Exchange.*

☞ Every one of God's laws is based upon reason. To rest one day in seven is as reasonable as the remainder of the commandment to work on six days.

☞ Many a man who thinks he carries a great enterprise on his shoulders is simply round shouldered by carrying a big load of self conceit.

A Valauble List to Save.

As some discussion has arisen as to the settlement of this country, the following statement will be of interest;—"Virginia was settled at Jamestown in 1607 by the English; New York in 1614, in New York, by the Dutch; Massachusetts at Plymouth, in 1620, by English; New Hampshire, in 1623, at Little Harbor, by English; Connecticut, in 1633, at Windsor, English; Maryland, in 1634, at St. Mary, English; Rhode Island, in 1636, Providence, English; Delaware, 1638, Wilmington, Swedes; North Carolina, 1650, Chowan River, English; New Jersey, in 1664, Elizabeth, English; South Carolina, in 1670, Ashley River, English; Pennsylvania, 1682, at Philadelphia, English; Georgia, in 1733, Savannah, English; Vermont, in 1724, Fort Dumner, English; Kentucky, in 1775, Brownesborough, English; Tennessee, in 1757, Fort Loudon, English; Ohio, in 1788, Marietta, English; Louisiana, in 1699, Iberville, French; Indiana, in 1730, Vincennes, French; Mississippi, in 1716-Natchez, French; Illinois, in 1720, Kaskaskia, French; Alabama, in 1711, Mobile-French; Maine, in 1623, Saco, English, Missouri, in 1764, St. Louis, French; Ark; in 1685, Arkansas Port, French; Michigan. in 1670, Detriot, French; Florida, in 1565, St. Augustine, Spaniards; Texas, in 1692, S. A. De Bezan, Spaniards; Iowa, in 1833, Burlington, English; Wisconsin in 1669, Green Bay, French; California, in 1769, San Diego, Spaniards; Minnesota, in 1846-St. Paul, American; Oregon, 1811, Astoria, Americans; Kansas, Americans, West Virginia, Americans; Nevada, Carson City, Americans; Nebraska and Colorado, Americans.—*Boston Transcript.*

SENATORSHIPS AT AUCTION.—It would be wiser and easier to elect our Senators by popular vote. The old notion that a higher order of men would be chosen to the Senate if the choice were removed from the people to the legislators, has been very thoroughly exploded within the past twenty years. Possibly the deterioration so noticeable in the Senate is due to other causes than legislative stupidity and corruption, but there can be no doubt that the auction is rapidly taking the place of the election in our Senatorial contests. This is as true in Rhode Island and Maine as in Colorado and Nevada. Aldrich and Hale, in the former States, were elected because they were millionaires just as surely as Hill and Fair were elected in Colorado and Nevada for the same reason.—*Denver News.*

☞ Georgia planters are learning to imitate the methods of successful Northern farmers. They no longer grow cotton exclusively, but have this year harvested a good crop of wheat and the best corn crop that Georgia ever produced. They are this fall sowing largely of wheat again, with a view of making farming self sustaining. A new thing in the cotton region is the traveling gin, propelled by steam, and ginning and baling cotton at farmers' doors, after the fashion of Northern steam thrashing machines.

☞ The proverb about people living in glass houses will soon lose its metaphorical significance. One of the most prominent glass manufacturers of Pittsburg announces his intention of furnishing the public with glass houses at an approximately early period. As soon as a suitable annealing process is discovered and a factory and ovens are built for the special purpose, glass blocks will become a reasonable and suitable building material.

GIVE IT UP.—Fifty years ago, with here and there the exception of a member, the whole Senate was not worth a million, so to speak; but now, with here and there an exception, the members of the Senate are all millionaires. With a cowardly, cringing House and a Senate composed of wealthy men, what reasonable hope is there of the curbing of monopolies, of restraints upon the rich, and of equable taxation?—Chicago Tribune.

HOW TO TREAT CROUP.—Wring a linen cloth—cotton will do, but linen is preferable—out of cold water, place it upon the child's throat and chest and then fold a dry flannel and wrap carefully over it. Warm the child's feet with hot stones if necessary and cover with plenty of bed clothes and let it go to sleep. When it wakes you cannot perceive that it even has a cold. It acts like a charm.

☞ Apropos to the value of our timber, Dr. Council mentioned that he saw a man pay one of his neighbors, in Wautauga county, forty miles from any railroad, one hundred dollars cash down for a single tree, and it was not a very big tree either. Without doubt we have the finest maple and walnut in America, not to speak of our other woods.—*Raleigh Observer.*

☞ Little more than one-tenth of the availing food-producing area of this continent is yet occupied, and much more of what is cultivated is very imperfectly worked. The mighty giant, American agriculture, is yet in its infancy.

☞ The Philadelphia Mint coined $800 in double eagles (little used,) $400 in eagles, $200 in half eagles, $120 in $3 gold pieces, $100 in quarter eagles, 1,240 gold dollars, nearly a million of silver dollars (to shut up in vaults,) $100,000 in dimes, $100,000 in nickels and $25,000 in cents.

☞ It is stated by a medical writer that carbolic acid diluted with warm water, and poured into the ear, is a sovereign cure for earache.

☞ When you boil vegetables save the water you boil them in, and use it to mix chicken feed with.

☞ An orange eaten before breakfast cures the craving for liquor and improves a disordered stomach.

☞ For a scald or burn, apply immediately pulverized charcoal and oil; lamp oil will do, but linseed is better.