

Charlotte Home-Democrat.

[THIS PAPER IS 34 YEARS OLD]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1887.

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THE
Charlotte Home-Democrat,
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One Dollar for 6 months.
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CENTRAL HOTEL,
(Under New Management.)
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Newly Furnished and Equipped
In the best style.

Hot and Cold Baths.—Patronage solicited.
Give us a trial. Rates, \$2 and \$3.50 per day.
SCOVILLE & BROCKENBROUGH,
Proprietors.

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.

A. BURWELL, F. D. WALKER,
BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1885.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office, First door west of Court House.
Oct. 17, 1885.

HERIOT CLARKSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of this State.
Prompt attention given to collections.
Nov. 7, 1884.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office, 11th and 3rd Law Building.
July 3, 1886.

HAMILTON C. JONES,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State Courts, and in all
the Federal Courts in the Western District.
Jan. 8, 1886.

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

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte
Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office
hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

W. H. FARRIOR,
[Opposite the Central Hotel.]
Practical Watch-Maker and Jeweler,
Charlotte, N. C.
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and
Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which they will sell at
a fair price.
Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jew-
elry, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c.,
done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store opposite the Central Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1886.

R. B. SPRINGS, E. S. BURWELL,
SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
COR. COLLEGE AND 4TH STS.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1887.

R. S. BURWELL, R. B. SPRINGS, R. A. LEE,
Burwell, Springs & Lee,
COTTON BUYERS,
Charlotte, N. C.
Offices at Chambers' old Livery Stable, and at
Springs & Burwell's Store, on College street,
near the Cotton Platform.
Don't fail to see us before you sell. We want
10,000 Bales Cotton this season for direct ship-
ment to Liverpool, and we fully realize that to
get it we must pay full market prices. At any
rate, it may pay you to see us.
BURWELL, SPRINGS & LEE.
Sept. 24, 1886.

THE CHARLOTTE
COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
CORNER TRADE AND COLLEGE STS.,
Charlotte, N. C.
S. H. PHELPS, Proprietor, mem-
ber New York Cotton Exchange
and Chicago Board of Trade.
J. F. LYON,
Manager
Dec. 4, 1885.

"MY LADS, BE HONEST."—Dr. Living-
stone, the famous explorer, was descended
from the Highlanders, and he said that
one of his ancestors one day called his
family around him. He was dying and
he had his children around his death-bed.
He said: "Now lads, I have looked all
through our history as far back as I can
find it, and I have never found a dishonest
man in all the line, and I wish you to un-
derstand you inherit good blood. You
have no excuse for doing wrong. Be hon-
est."

Mortgagee's Sale.
By virtue of the power of sale contained in a
mortgage to me executed by Mary Lenthall on the
20th day of February, 1886, and duly registered,
I will sell on Saturday, April 11th, 1887, at the
Court House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C.,
the 2nd day of May, 1887, a one half interest in two
city lots lying in the city of Charlotte and bound-
ed as follows: Beginning at a stake at the cor-
ner of 7th and C Streets, and runs 200 feet to a
stake on 7th Street; thence 108 feet with Gal-
loway line, to Bigger's line; thence parallel with
7th Street to C Street; thence with C Street 108
feet to the beginning, containing a little more
than two city lots in square 96.
April 1, 1887. W. F. FLEMING, Mortgagee.

[RE-ADVERTISEMENT.]
PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court, I
will sell on Monday, April 11th, 1887, at the
Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., by public
auction to the highest bidder, that tract of
VALUABLE LAND, containing twenty acres,
lying in Berryhill township, Mecklenburg county,
adjoining lands of Dr. J. J. Sloan and J. W.
Tager, and known as Real Estate of J. F. Tager,
deceased. Said land will be sold for assets to
pay debts of said deceased.
Terms—Two hundred and fifty dollars of the
purchase money in cash; the balance on a credit
of nine months, with approved security. Note
bearing interest at 8 per cent.
March 18, 1887. HUGH W. HARRIS, Commissioner.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land.
By virtue of a Deed of Mortgage executed to me
by J. C. McCall and wife, Margaret M. Mc-
Call, on the 27th day of Nov. 1885, registered in
Book 31, page 362, Mecklenburg county, I will
offer at public sale, at the Court House door in
Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, the 9th day of
April, 1887, the Tract of LAND described in said
Mortgage, containing 45 Acres, more or less, sit-
uated in Providence township, Mecklenburg
county, adjoining the lands of J. C. Reid and
others, on which J. C. McCall now lives, con-
taining sixty-eight Acres, more or less. Terms
Cash.
March 11, 1887. G. C. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

COTTON SEED.
Those in need of good Cotton Seed for Plant-
ing can get them from me at 25 cts per bushel—
sacking and drayage 5 cts per bushel additional.
These seed have been fully tested against several
high priced varieties and are found equal to any
of them.
March 18, 1887. J. S. MYERS, Charlotte, N. C.

Executor's Notice.
I hereby give notice to all persons having
claims against the Estate of the late Michael M.
Moore that I have duly qualified as the Executor
of the Will of said Moore, and that all such
claims must be presented to me before the first
day of April, 1887.
March 11, 1887. LOYD R. WRISTON, Executor.

Gun, Look and Copper-Smiths.
C. J. FOX
At Keuter's Old Stand, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Plumbing and Steam Fitting a specialty.
Also, dealers in English and American Breech
and Muzzle Loading Guns, Pistols, Ammunition
and Fishing Tackle. Sporting Goods of every
description.
Repairing of all kinds done at short
notice.
April 24, 1885. C. J. FOX.

FRESH FIELD SEEDS,
Virginia Seed Oats,
Navassa Fertilizers, &c.
We are receiving all kinds of Fresh Field
Seeds in large quantities.
800 Bushels Choice Virginia Spring Oats.
Navassa Fertilizers, Kainit, &c.
All the leading Implements, consisting of
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,
Corn and Cotton Planters, Shellers, Cutters, &c.
Cheaper than ever. Buggies, Carriages, &c.
Come to the
Implement and Seed House
To buy any Goods kept in our line. Prices low
to suit the times.
J. G. SHANNONHOUSE & CO.,
College Street,
Jan. 28, 1887.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
900 Barrels Molasses.
600 Barrels Flour.
We have in store a full stock of GROCERIES
and PROVISIONS. If you are buying for
CASH don't fail to see us.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
Feb. 25, 1887.

New Arrivals
or
DRY GOODS.
Plaid Nainsooks, Barred Muslins, Toile Du
Nord, Dress Ginghams.
We have just a few Gossamer left, at 50
cents, worth \$1.25. Also a few of those fine
Kids at 50 cents. Come and see them.
E. L. KEESLER & CO.
Feb. 18, 1887.

Hams,
The finest in the market can be found at the
Grocery Store of
BARNETT & BETHUNE'S.
Aug. 27, 1886.

100,000 Pounds
of
RAGS WANTED.
Paid in Cash or Trade, at
ROSS & ADAMS'
Book and Stationery Store, No. 17 S. Tryon St.
July 9, 1886.

The Welcome Back.
Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us,
Where hands are striving as we come
To be the first to greet us.
When the world has spent its frowns and
wrath,
And care been sorely pressing,
'Tis sweet to turn from our roving path
And find a fireside blessing.
Ah, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we reckon a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted,
And eyes that will beam love-lighted?
What is the worth of your diamond ray
To the glance that flashes pleasure,
When the words that welcome back be-
tray?
We form a heart's chief treasure?
Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

Troublesome Children.
Children of force, vitality, sensitiveness,
individually, will quarrel more or less, in
spite of everything. Grown people pos-
sessing these qualities do so. The aggres-
sive man was an aggressive boy; the en-
terprising energetic man was an enter-
prising restless boy, often a very uncon-
formable boy to get along with. Sensi-
tiveness and impatience are by no means
inconsistent with a fine and noble char-
acter. There isn't a mother alive to the
interests of her children and her own re-
sponsibilities, that can help exclaiming,
"Who is sufficient to these things?" But
when we have done our best, the wisest
thing we can do is to leave events with
God and not cripple our energies, nor
waste our time in contemplation of our
own inefficiency and the weight of respon-
sibility resting on us.

When we have implanted an earnest de-
sire in the hearts of our children to grow
every day more and more noble and true;
when we have kindled within them the
fires of our earnest and unquenchable aspi-
rations toward whatever dignifies and ex-
alts human character, when we have im-
planted in their minds the seeds of truth
and their own habitual impulse upward
and forward, we have done well by them.
The heaven once hidden in their measures
of meal will work till the whole work is
leavened.
It takes God himself, not to speak ir-
reverently, ages to make such a world as
this; ages more to bring the human
race to its present state of improvement.
He bears with criminal and human hy-
enas, and waits for the good to triumph
over the evil. Cannot we wait for our
children to mature into a ripened manhood
and womanhood?—N. Y. Tribune.

A good many young men seem to
imagine that journalism is an easy pro-
fession which can be mastered in a few
months. There are few newspaper offices
which do not contain such beginners, and
it is well for them when they learn early
that there is no calling which is more
laborious than that of the thorough jour-
nalist. The newspaper man who suc-
ceeded without hard work has yet to be
seen.

Mortgagee's Sale.
By virtue of a Mortgage made to The People's
Building and Loan Association of Charlotte, N. C.,
by Lawson A. Vandenberg and wife, duly
registered in Book 52, page 141, and power of
sale given to me, I will sell at public auction at
the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte,
on Saturday the 30th day of April, 1887, at 12
o'clock, M., all that Tract of LAND contained
in said Mortgage, about 45 Acres, adjoining the
lands of D. H. Jenkins, Philip Schickel, and
others.
R. J. SIFFORD, Secretary.

HERIOT CLARKSON, Attorney.
April 1, 1887. 5w

Dodge's
CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE.
A certain Cure for Cholera, for sale by
W. M. WILSON & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Budwell's
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.
W. M. WILSON & CO'S.
For making Yellow Butter.
W. M. WILSON & CO.,
March 18, 1887. Druggists.

Glass.
We have received a large and complete stock
of Window Glass, large and small sizes, single
and double thick.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
May 15, 1886. Springs Corner.

Pepper, Soda,
Ginger, Spice, Mustard, Macé Gelatine and finest
Flavoring Extracts at
BURWELL & DUNN'S,
Druggists.

English Tooth Brushes, Hair
Brushes, Combs and Toilette Soap.
BURWELL & DUNN.

Ready-Mixed Paint, all colors,
in small and large packages.
BURWELL & DUNN.

Lamp Chimneys, Wicks and
Burners at
BURWELL & DUNN'S
Drug Store.
March 4, 1887.

RESTAURANT.
W. B. TAYLOR has opened a first class
Restaurant and Confectionery Store for the ac-
commodation of the public, near Mr. James Har-
ley's Crockery Store, on Trade street, near the
Court House, where Meals will be served at all
hours.
Gentlemen from the country or in the city
who want a nice Dinner, or any other Meal, are
respectfully requested to give me a call.
A few Table Boarders wanted. Prices
reasonable.
Feb. 25, 1887. W. B. TAYLOR.

Springs & Burwell.
Although "times are hard" we are still
ALIVE, and have on hand our usual large Stock
of Groceries and Provisions. We offer special
inducements for CASH on delivery, and will
make prices "on time" reasonable only when we
are well served.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
Jan. 28, 1887.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
And all the leading PATENT MEDICINES
for sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.
March 26, 1886.

The Sea-Serpent a Probability.
We have, then, as described by its ob-
servers, an animal utterly unknown to the
zoologists, at least as a contemporary
form. The only inference, therefore, is
that it is a survival from some group of
animals now on the verge of extinction.
When, however, we ask what this group
is, there are two equally as good answers.
It may be a survivor of the saurians—
probably the enaliosaurian—to which
form, as known to the paleontologist, it
corresponds with sufficient exactness. Or
it may be a survivor of some snake-like
cetacean, such as the zenglonid, to whose
habits it largely conforms. Most sci-
entists—notably Professors Proctor and
Agassiz—incline to the former supposition.
There is, however, considerable ground
for the latter. All the motions are cetace-
an. It is uniformly described as thrusting
its head out of water—a custom which
to sperm whales are much addicted. Its in-
voluntary motion may be seen illustrated
by every school of porpoises; it rises sud-
denly to the surface or sinks like lead to
the bottom, as every whaleman knows his
victim can from the peculiar structure of
its lungs; and its harmlessness is also ce-
tacean, as whales never attack man and
under exceptional circumstances. But whether
the so-called sea-serpent is a zenglonid
or an enaliosaurian we shall never know
for surely till we secure its skeleton for
the zoologist to classify. And very pos-
sibly this may yet be done. The exist-
ence of the devil-fish was long denied, but
finally a specimen was obtained that sil-
enced all cavillers. Heretofore observers
of the sea-serpent have either stared in
childish wonder, run away in abject fear,
or peeped the monster with harmless
shot. Some day an old whaler with a har-
poon may make a capture that will bring
him fame. In the meantime we may as
well admit that the man who announces
the re-appearance of the so-called sea-ser-
pent is not necessarily a deluded ignoramus
or a falsifier. Doubtless many of the
monsters reported by summer excursion-
ists have no more real existence than the
semblance of a whale which Polonius saw
in the clouds; but, nevertheless, there is
in actual life and presumable vigor a curi-
ous but harmless marine animal erroneously
called the sea-serpent. To believe all
the stories that are told of it is credulity,
but to deny the possibility of its existence
is presumption.—Providence Journal.

A Sharp-Eyed Boy.
A poor lad living near Philadelphia was
invited a couple of years ago by a
wealthy friend in town to dine with him.
Among the dishes set on the table he
noticed that one which he particularly
relished was set down on the menu as "fil-
let de bœuf aux champignons." A sharp
scrutiny soon showed him that the "champ-
ignons" were only mushrooms, such as
he had gathered on the sheep-walks. These
however, as his friend explained to him,
were of finer quality, and had been cul-
tivated and canned in France. They said
at retail, his friend explained to him, read-
ily at 60 cents a can. Strolling through
the market next day, the boy saw one or
two quart baskets of native mushrooms
marked at that price.
"Is there much demand for these
things?" he asked. "We do not think
much of them in the country."
"They are considered a rare delicacy,"
said the man, "but only epicures can af-
ford to buy them."

The lad passed on with a new thought
in his brain. Why could he not grow
mushrooms? He was poor, to be sure, had
little time to spare from his regular work,
and had no land. Here was a crop which
he had been told could be raised in the
cellar, one for which there was already a
demand which could be easily increased,
and no supply.
He went home, and during the next
few weeks read every book he could find
on mushrooms, laid out beds in a back
cellar, manufactured his spawn with a few
old mushrooms and the manure heap, and
at last filled the market with his boxes of
tiny silver buttons, blushing delicate pluk.
They were of precisely the same quality
as the French-canned champignons, only
they were dew-fresh and sold at 20 cents.
Epicures eagerly filled their baskets, and
others who never had tasted them, in the
prevailing high prices of all kinds of food,
tried the new cheap vegetable and came
again and again. The crop fairly took
the market, and the boy has already laid
out a snug little sum toward going to col-
lege.

"It was raining heavily when Par-
son Surplus, crossing the street, met a
poorly clad boy whose clothes were soaked.
"My poor little boy, why don't you
get an umbrella?" said the kind hearted
clergyman. "Since pa has quit going to
church he never brings home any more
umbrellas."

Life is a quarry, out of which we
are to mold and chisel and complete a
character.

SPECIAL!
Two thousand yards Diagonal Dress Goods,
All-Wool filling, 22 inches wide, at 12½ cts
a yard—in all the Spring shades.
One lot Sateens at 10 cents per yard.
One lot Satin finished Nainsook Checks at 8½
cents per yard—extra quality at the price.
Make it a point to see our stock of
Fine Dress Goods,
Silks and Trimmings before buying.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
April 1, 1887.

Administrators' Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of
James F. Moody, deceased, are hereby notified to
present them to me, properly attested, on or
before the 5th day of April, 1887. All persons
indebted to said deceased are requested to settle
immediately.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Admr. Jas. F. Moody.
April 1, 1887. 6w

Administrators' Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of
R. B. Davis, deceased, are hereby notified to pre-
sent them to me, properly attested, on or before
the 5th day of April, 1887. All persons in-
debted to said Estate are requested to settle immediately.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Admr. R. B. Davis, deceased.
April 1, 1887. 6w

The Doctor's Story.
"I have a little story to tell you, chil-
dren," the old Doctor said to the young
people the other evening. One day—a
long, hot day it had been, too—I met my
father on the road to town.
"I wish you would take this package
to the village for me, Jim," he said hesi-
tating.
"Now, I was a boy of twelve not fond
of work, and was just out of the hay-field
where I had been at work since daybreak.
I was tired, dusty, and hungry. It was
two miles into town. I wanted to get my
supper and to wash and dress for singing
school.
"My first impulse was to refuse, and to
do it harshly, for I was vexed that he
should ask me after my long day's work.
If I did refuse, I should go home. He was
a gentle, patient old man. But some-
thing stopped me—one of God's good an-
gles, I think.
"Oh, cousin, father, I'll take it," I said,
heartily giving my sythe to one of the
men. He gave me the package.
"Thank you, Jim," he said; "I was
going myself, but somehow I don't feel
very strong to-day."

"He walked with me to the road that
turned off to the town, as he left he put
his hand on my arm, saying again, 'Thank
you my son. You've always been a good
boy to me, Jim.'
I hurried into town and back again.
When I came near the house I saw a crowd
of farm-hands at the door. One of them
came to me, the tears rolling down his
face. 'Your father, he said, 'fell dead
just as he reached the house. The last
words he spoke were to you.'"
"In an old man now, but I have thank-
ed God over and over again, in all the
years that have passed since that hour,
that those last words were, 'You've al-
ways been a good boy to me.'"

A Use for Sharks.
It is a fact which affords some gratifica-
tion that the shark, that cruel and
voracious prowler of the deep, can be put
to good use after he has been captured.
The skins of certain sharks are used in
jewelry, eleventhorns and the like, and
when dried and cured take a polish
almost equal to that of stone, and greatly
resemble the fossil coral porites. The
vertebrae of the shark are always in de-
mand for canes. The opening filled with
marrow during life is now fitted with a
steel or iron rod. The side openings are
filled with mother-of-pearl, and when pol-
ished the cane is decidedly ornamental.
In India, in 1880, \$300,000 worth of shark-
fins were shipped to China for food. In
the islands of the Pacific the fish is in
great demand for its teeth, which are
manufactured into weapons of various
kinds, ranging from spears to swords and
daggers. The teeth are all serrated or
saw-edged, and make terrible wounds.
The base of the tooth is bored with some
small instrument, and forty to fifty of
them are tied or lashed to a hard-wood
sword, forming the edge. The hilt is pro-
tected by cross-pieces armed in the same
way. So effective are these weapons that
the natives of these islands wear an armor
made of rope especially to protect them-
selves from the shark's teeth.

The Eye.
For us to be able to see objects clearly
and distinctly, it was necessary that the
eye should be kept moist and clean. For
this purpose it is furnished with a little
tearful instrument, and forty to fifty of
them are tied or lashed to a hard-wood
sword, forming the edge. The hilt is pro-
tected by cross-pieces armed in the same
way. So effective are these weapons that
the natives of these islands wear an armor
made of rope especially to protect them-
selves from the shark's teeth.

SOMETHING BOYS SHOULD BE TAUGHT.
—A boy should be taught the difference
between mine and thine, and that nothing
can be gained of permanent value for
which he does not pay an equivalent.
They should be taught to care for them-
selves so that they may keep their man-
hood honest, and their characters stand
the test of time and judgment of eternity.
They should be taught the principles of
morality, honesty, truth and uprightness,
and when a boy can say, "That which I
have earned has been done with clean
hands, and to man who has received any
injury from me," he is conscious of the
pure heart and upright manhood. The
knowledge of truth is the great object of
education. In the acquirement of truth
boys will have a possession against which
millions of earthly wealth count as noth-
ing.—S. in Asheville Citizen.

A Stiff Jackson Democrat.
It was an anecdote of a pious Jack-
sonian deacon of our county in Virginia that
a Whig laid a wager that he would justify
Jackson even for murder. Overtaking
the deacon on his way to church, he en-
tered into conversation and professed to be
just from Washington.
"Well, what's the news at Wash-
ington?" asked the deacon.
"Nothing—O, yes, there is; Gen. Jack-
son killed a man yesterday."
"Yes, he was walking on Pennsylvania
avenue, and told a man to get out of his
way; the man didn't, and the President
shot him."
The deacon meditated a few moments,
then broke out, "Hurray for General
Why didn't the man get out of his way?"
—Monroe D. Conway.

"Pa," said little Johnny, "here's a
piece in the paper about 'Parasites.' What
are they?"
"Parasites, my boy, are peo-
ple who live in Paris. I think you ought
to know that, and you in the third reader."

The first almanac was printed by
George von Purbach in 1640.

A Decisive Experiment.
In a large factory in which were em-
ployed several hundred persons, one of the
men, in wielding his hammer, care-
lessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It
flew half way across the room and struck
a fellow workman in the left eye. The
man averred that the eye was blinded by
the blow, although a careful examination
failed to reveal any injury, there being
not a scratch visible. He brought a suit
in the courts for compensation for the loss
of his eyesight, and refused all offers
of compromise. Under the law the owner
of the factory was responsible for an injury
resulting from an accident of this kind.
The day of the trial arrived, and in open
court an eminent oculist retained by the
defense examined the alleged injured
member and gave it as his opinion that it
was as good as the right eye. Upon the
defendant's loud protest of his inability to
see with his left eye, the oculist proved
him a perjurer and testified that the eye
jury of the falsity of his claim. He did it
simply by knowing that the colors green
and red combined make black. He pre-
pared a black card on which a few words
were written with green ink. Then the
plaintiff was ordered to put on a pair of
spectacles with two different glasses, the
one for the right eye being red and the
one for the left eye consisting of ordinary
glass. Then the card was handed him
and he was ordered to read the writing
on it. This he did without hesitation,
and the cheat was at once exposed. The
sound right eye, fitted with the red glass
was unable to distinguish the green writ-
ing on the black surface on the card,
while the left eye which he pretended was
sightless, was the one with which the
reading had to be done.—Pottery Ga-
zette.

The Spirit of Restlessness.
The following extract from the Hart-
ford Times, tells its own story:
"Thousands of farmers every year leave
pleasant homes in the older settled States
and make long and tedious pilgrimages to
newer States and territories, not driven to
it by necessity, but by a chronic restles-
sness—an idea that it is possible some-
where else to get on a little faster in the
world. In nine cases out of ten the man
would be really better off to stay where
he is, but he is never satisfied until he has
made at least one or two decided changes.
Homes are destroyed in the most ruthless
manner in pursuit of the phantom of bet-
tering one's self—homes which can never
really be restored to the family, for home
is something more than the roof which
shelters us. The associations of childhood
the friends of early days, the memories of
the past, the ancestral graves upon the
hill side—are these nothing? It will take
more years than most people of middle
age can afford to give to build a new
home and get into it the feeling with
which we regard our present one, be it
ever so humble."

A Polite Ticket Agent.
"I was near the ticket office in our de-
pot once, when John C. McIntosh was
ticket master, and was struck with the
courtesy of that official as a plainly
dressed foreigner crowded to the ticket
to make inquiries in regard to connections
he wished to make up in the northern
part of Vermont. The gentlemanly ticket
vender, though busy, stopped to give him
the required information with great
minuteness. A few moments later a com-
panion of the man came and asked pre-
cisely the same questions and received the
same polite answers; I remarked to the
ticket agent that it must require much
patience to answer so many questions and
the same ones over. 'Yes,' said he, 'that
makes three times that party has asked
those questions; the first time a woman
came and then the two men who are with
her. But,' he added, 'I make it a rule to
give all the information I possess to travel-
ers, no matter how often they ask it, or
however impertinent they may be. They
are strangers and it is a matter of interest
to them to get the desired information;
they are entitled to it. Besides,' said he,
'it took no more time to answer them po-
litely than it would have shown myself
a boor and told them to clear out.'"
—Springfield Cor. Westfield Times.

ANALYZED THE ASHES.
Two barns said to be filled with un-
thrashed wheat were recently burned in
Germany. They were insured, but it was
impossible to collect, because the claim
was made that the contents of the barns
were simply straw. When the affair got
into the courts, chemical experts were
called to analyze the ashes. Wheat con-
tains a large quantity of phosphoric acid,
almost ten times as much as does straw.
Naturally, in the burning of these barns,
wood ashes, cement, and other mineral
substances were mixed with the ashes
submitted to the chemists, but none of
these admixtures contain phosphoric acid.
The experts found that of two samples
placed in their hands one contained 10.2
per cent and the other 18 per cent of the
acid, thus proving conclusively that the
farmers were in the right, and the insur-
ance companies, as is generally the case
according to public sentiment, in the
wrong.—Fireman's Herald.

Improvement in North Carolina.
The total assessments of real and per-
sonal property for taxation in 1875 were
\$160,000,000; in 1886 they had increased
to over \$200,000,000, showing an increase
in eleven years of one fourth of the sum
lost by the emancipation of the slaves.
At the close of the war five-sixths of the
area of the State were without railroad
transportation. Since the war the rail-
road mileage has nearly doubled. The
educational and railroad interests of the
State seemed to have marched hand in
hand. Gratifying progress has been made
in cotton manufacturing and in the estab-
lishment of a large textile manufacture of
the tobacco interest has advanced with
great rapidity. Factories have increased
in number at the rate of one hundred per
cent in ten years. The manufacture of
lumber is great and increasing. There
are five paper mills in the State of very
respectable capacity.

It is claimed by the report that the
North Carolina ranks first in variety,
quantity, and value of its product of me-
dicinal roots and herbs. The mineral
wealth of the State is immense, varied and
largely developed.—Asheville Citizen.

The Largest Farm in the World.
In the extreme southwest corner of
Louisiana lies the largest producing farm
in the world. It runs 100 miles north
and south, and many miles east and west,
and is owned and operated by a syndicate of
Northern capitalists. Their general
manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an inter-
esting account of this gigantic plantation,
which throws the great Dairymilk farm
in Dakota into the shade completely.
"The 1,500,000 acres of our tract," Mr.
Watkins said, "was purchased in 1853
from the State of Louisiana and from the
United States Government. At that time
it was a vast grazing land for the cattle
of the few dealers in the neighborhood.
When I took possession I found over 80,
000 head of half-wild horses and cattle.
My work was to divide the immense tract
into convenient pastures, establishing sta-
tions or ranches every six miles. The
fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of
\$50,000. The land I found to be best
adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton.
All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done
by steam power. We take a tract, say
half a mile wide, for instance, and place
an engine on each side. The engines are
portable