

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

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THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
YATES & STRONG.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents for 1 year.
One Dollar for 6 months.
Subscription price due in advance.

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GEO. W. BRYAN.
CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The largest and most centrally located Hotel in the city.
Newly painted and furnished. Electric Bells and Electric Lights. The Central and Belmont united.

Aug. 5, 1887.
ECCLES & BRYAN,
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.

Dr. Annie L. Alexander,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to diseases of WOMEN and CHILDREN, and attention to Female patients.

Office, at Mrs. Latham's, 214 South Tryon street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Charlotte, May 27, 1887.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

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, 1885.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886.

JONES & TILLET,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in the Courts of this District and in Richmond county. Also, in the Federal Courts of the Western District.
W. Fleming, E. T. Cansler, T. N. Winslow.
Feb. 15, 1887.

Fleming, Cansler & Winslow,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts of North Carolina. Special attention given to business entrusted to them in Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Lincoln and Gaston counties.
Sept. 23, 1887.

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.

HOPFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office over S. A. M. to S. P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

JOHN FARRIOR,
Charlotte, N. C.

Practical Watch-Maker and Jeweler,
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry
Watches, Spectacles, &c., which he will sell at a
Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, &c.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c.,
done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Special attention given to fine Watch
making.
Aug. 19, 1887.

FINE SHOES.
Complete Stock and Lowest Prices
Shoes, Trunks and Valises.
PEGHAM & CO.,
10 South Tryon street
June 24, 1887.

Lanterns, &c.
We have the Improved Tubular Lantern; also
the Buckeye, with Double Globes.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Curler
Immediately crimps, bangs or curls the Hair to
any desired shape. For sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

Love Your Mother.
Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, the devotion of the son to her. We have never known a boy to "turn out badly" who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may cruelly neglect the poor and weary wife. But the big boy who truly loves and honors his mother at his middle age is a genuine knight, who will love his wife as much in the serene autumn as he did in the daisied spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF Mecklenburg County.
I will attend at the places named below on the respective dates, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for the year 1887:
Berrhill, Collins' Store, Oct. 3d.
Steel Creek, Kendr's Store, Tuesday.
Sharon, Wednesday, 5th.
Providence, Thursday, 6th.
Clear Creek, Friday, 7th.
Crab Orchard, Monday, 17th.
Mallard Creek, Tuesday, 18th.
Lemley's, Wednesday, 19th.
Davies, College, Thursday, 20th.
Huntersville, Friday, 21st.
Long Creek, Monday, 24th.
Paw Creek, Tuesday, 25th.
Paw Creek, Matthews, Wednesday, 26th.
Pineville, Thursday, 27th.
All Taxes must be paid promptly.
T. S. COOPER,
Sept. 16, 1887. 6w Sheriff.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.
A new and valuable House and Lot for sale and must be sold. I offer my House and Lot for sale privately. Correspondence solicited only from those who mean business.
JOHN W. MOOSE, M. D.,
Sept. 16, 1887. 1m M. Pleasant, N. C.

Execution Sale.
By virtue of an Execution in my hands in favor of W. J. Moore vs. J. M. Grier, I will sell at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1887, at 12 M., all the said J. M. Grier's reversionary interest or right, title and interest, in a certain piece of land in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the Lands of M. Sample, E. Kirkland and others, containing 10 1/2 acres—the same being land allotted to Lydia Grier as her dower.
Sept. 9, 1887. 9pd T. S. COOPER, Sheriff.

Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of the power contained in a mortgage made to me by Jerry Banks and wife, given to me on the 15th day of February, 1885, and duly recorded in Book 40, page 484, in Register's office in Charlotte, N. C., I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 3rd day of October, 1887, the following REAL ESTATE, to-wit:
A House and Lot in the city of Charlotte, joining the lots of J. M. Sims on the North and on the South, and joining D. H. Beverly, and known as Lots 776 and 777 of Beers' Map of said city. Also, the Lots known as said City Map as Lots No. 775 and 778.
Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in a Tract of Land in said county of Mecklenburg on Paw Creek, known as the Porter & Sloan Mill Place, for a full description of which Tract, reference can be had to the Deed made by Wm. M. Porter to Pinckney and A. Berrhill in 1866.
JOHN S. WILEY,
Sept. 9, 1887. 4w Mortgagee.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF Valuable City Property.
Under the powers of sale in two several Mortgages made by A. Berrhill to me, the one on the 15th day of Feb., 1874, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds of Mecklenburg county in Book 10, page 1, and the other dated the 14th day of March, 1878, in Book 20, page 490 in the said office, I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 3rd day of October, 1887, the following REAL ESTATE, to-wit:
A House and Lot in the city of Charlotte, joining the lots of J. M. Sims on the North and on the South, and joining D. H. Beverly, and known as Lots 776 and 777 of Beers' Map of said city. Also, the Lots known as said City Map as Lots No. 775 and 778.
Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in a Tract of Land in said county of Mecklenburg on Paw Creek, known as the Porter & Sloan Mill Place, for a full description of which Tract, reference can be had to the Deed made by Wm. M. Porter to Pinckney and A. Berrhill in 1866.
JOHN S. WILEY,
Sept. 9, 1887. 4w Mortgagee.

LAND FOR SALE.
I offer for sale, privately, a small tract of Land in Sharon township, adjoining W. Sample and others. The tract contains about 37 Acres, with a Dwelling and out-houses. For further information apply to the undersigned in person, or address me at Pineville, P. O., N. C. If the Land is not sold by the middle of October, it will be for rent.
M. N. YANDEL,
Sept. 2, 1887. 5w

Jersey Bulls for Sale.
"ZEB VANCE," registered in American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 11,892. Also, a fine Animal, 16 months old, no better bred Bull in the State. For further particulars or pedigrees, apply to the undersigned or to C. C. Moore at T. L. Seigle's reference can be had to the Deed made by Wm. M. Porter to Pinckney and A. Berrhill in 1866.
J. M. DAVIS,
Sept. 9, 1887. 4w Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.
All Notes and Accounts due us and not paid by November 1st next, will be put in the hands of an Officer for collection, and the same, and the death of our Mr. E. S. Burwell, the business of the firm positively must be closed up.
We have been in business for ten years, and certainly have been as lenient with our customers as they could ask, and we hope they will now come forward and settle without giving us trouble.
SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Sept. 16, 1887.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! New Stock, Low Prices.
We are rapidly filling our large and handsome New Store with New Goods to replace Stock destroyed by the fall of our building 14th May last.
The Merchants of the surrounding country have only to give us a trial to be convinced that we are selling Hardware as low as any house in the State.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE,
Oct. 9, 1886.

Rubber and Leather Belting.
Just received, a large lot of Rubber Belting of all sizes. We warrant every foot we sell and guarantee low prices against any house south of Baltimore.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE,
Oct. 29, 1886.

Guns, Pistols AND AMMUNITION.
We are headquarters for these Goods. Have just opened up the finest and most complete line of Sporting Goods ever brought to this market.
Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, all grades. London Fine Twist Muzzle Loading Guns. Breech Loading Rifles, all grades. Paper and Brass Shells. Breech Loading Implements, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks, &c., &c.
We guarantee our retail prices on these Goods against New York or Baltimore. Call and be convinced.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE,
Sept. 16, 1887.

W. M. WILSON & CO.,
Druggists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
We have added to our business a full Stock of all kinds of
Lamps and Lamp Fittings,
Of the latest and most attractive styles. Rochester Lamps, Library Lamps, Decorated Lamps, Glass Lamps of all kinds, Lamp Burners, Wicks, Chimneys, Lanterns, Lantern Globes, Lamp Shades, Incandescent Burners, Electric Lamps, and Bracket Lamps, Wholesale and Retail.
W. M. WILSON & CO.,
Sept. 16, 1887.

The Health of Girls.
A lecturer whose words were reported in Life and Hope spoke the other day as follows: "One of the principal reasons why so many healthy girls become invalid women is owing to the mistaken ideas and restraint of the mother. When the girl is young she romps and plays and tumbles about the floor without restraint, and is healthy. In most instances much too soon long dresses are put on, and the girl is put under a double restraint, and is expected to do at once become a lady. Hampered by her clothing, which prevents the free action of the muscles of the body, or the indulges in any childish plays, or seen by her mother in any but an upright position, she is told that such conduct is not ladylike and only suitable for boys. She soon begins to think she must not bend her body and keep constantly in an upright position, except when asleep. The result of this teaching is the supports of the internal organs are weakened. The muscles of the back not being used become weak and relaxed, and she stoops forward; immediately stays are provided to take the place of the muscles. The shoulder braces are at once put on to supply the place of the muscles provided by nature to hold them in their proper position. Thus relieved from all action they soon become relaxed and useless. Thus nature is supplanted by art, and the poor girl becomes more a composition of steel, wire and rubber than of muscles, flesh and blood. By this time her mental education is finished, and the proud mother is enabled to introduce to the world an accomplished lady, and at the same time a weak, dependent, invalid woman."

A Safe House to Sleep in.
A lawyer of high reputation is the city of Philadelphia was traveling in one of the Southern States, and being belated one evening, after a long day's ride, he was compelled to turn into a house on a solitary plantation and ask for shelter and hospitality for the night. His request was granted. In the course of the evening he thought he observed something reserved in the master of the house which awakened his suspicions. He was at length conducted to his chamber, which was adjoining the family-room. There he dwelt on the circumstances that had alarmed him till his excited imagination was filled with thoughts of nightly robbery and assassination. He proceeded to barricade the room as well as he could. He fastened down the windows; against the doors he piled up tables, chairs, everything that was movable in the room. While thus engaged, words uttered in a low voice caught his ear and increased his alarm. He placed his ear at the key-hole. The man of the house was engaged in prayer—in family prayer. Among other objects of interest, he was praying for "the stranger whom the providence of God had unexpectedly brought to lodge beneath their roof that night." When he got through, our traveling friend arose from his stooping posture. Imagine his change in his feelings! All his fears had vanished. Though no Christian himself, he knew that the prayers of Christians are like guardian angels to the abode in which they are offered up, and went to bed and slept soundly and sweetly, feeling that the house where God was feared and worshipped was "a safe house to sleep in."

How Hawks and Owls Eat.
It appears that the table manners differ among birds, as they do among human beings. It comes to the same thing in the end, but what a queer method it seems, to eat a chicken first and then pick him!

An enthusiastic sportsman says: "Did you ever notice a hawk or an owl preparing to make a meal of a bird? The difference in their methods is very great. A hawk will first pick all the feathers off the bird, and then pick it to pieces as it is devoured. He goes at it in a very systematic and dainty manner."

"Not so with an owl. After killing a bird, the owl swallows it whole, feathers and all. He then sits quietly, and in an hour or so you will see him rake his neck about, as if trying to untangle a knot in it. Then he will hump his back, lower his head, and a ball of feathers will roll out of his mouth."

"The operation shows that the owl digests the bird of its feathers after swallowing it, while the hawk plucks out every feather and quill before he takes a bite."

THE FIRST RAT IN AMERICA.—It is but little over a century ago—1775—that the first brown rat (the ordinary house rat) made his appearance in America. He came as a stowaway on shipboard, either from India or Persia, or possibly some Mediterranean port. Rats were known in Europe until the middle of the eighteenth century. In every town, village, and hamlet in the United States now the rat is almost well known as the dog or the cat, and the rodent population must be far larger than either of the others. So rapid is the increase of the species that a single pair, if un molested for a year, will have an offspring of hundreds in that time. In dwellings and city sewers the house rat is the ruler, and his black brother is driven to the marshes bordering the sea-coast the muskrat and the cotton-rat hold sway. Rats of many species are now to be found wherever human habitation exists. It is easier to render a building fire-proof than rat-proof.—Express.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land.
By virtue of a Mortgage made to S. W. Beatty, Bro. & Co., by W. T. Dority and wife, and registered in Book 129, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, and transferred to the undersigned July 12th, 1886, I will sell for cash, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on October 25th, 1887, the Property described in the said Mortgage.
L. R. WRINTON,
Sept. 23, 1887. 5w

Executor's Notice.
Having duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. M. E. Brothers, deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against her Estate to present them to me before the 10th day of September, 1887. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JOS. G. SHANNONHOUSE,
Executor.
Sept. 23, 1887. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of W. F. Cuthbertson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly attested, on or before the 10th day of September, 1887. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to settle immediately.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Adm'r. (with Will annexed) of W. F. Cuthbertson, deceased.
Sept. 9, 1887. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of Wilson Wallace, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly attested, on or before the 10th day of September, 1887. All persons indebted to said Estate must settle immediately.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Adm'r. de bonis non of Wilson Wallace, dec'd.
Sept. 9, 1887. 6w

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Executor of the late Asa George, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me before the 3d day of September, 1888.
THOS. GLUYAS,
Adm'r. of Saml. E. Howie.
Sept. 2, 1887. 6w

Some Facts About Hay Fever.
From the Rockingham (N. C.) Rocket.
This is the season of the year for the victims of hay-fever to suffer most. That is what we are told for we never had it. We have a friend in Anson county, Col. Henry W. Ledbetter, who as regularly as the year comes around, say about the last of August, finds himself wheezing and sneezing with hay-fever; and it hangs on pertinaciously, causing loss of rest and sleep at night. He has been treated by various physicians without success more than a temporary alleviation of the disease. He had occasion, being a deer-hunter, to visit the Ellerbe Springs last fall in the early part of the season for hunting—the first week in September. His trouble with hay-fever was at the time in full blast, so much so that he could not sleep at night; and his first night at the Springs was one of unrest and discomfort. But on the second night to his great surprise, he suffered but little discomfort, and he was relieved. He was relieved, and for the two or three days that he hunted around the Springs and, on occasion, drank the water freely, he felt greatly relieved. More than this, on his return home he enjoyed the effects of that relief for about a week. His experience this year was the same. About the 19th of August his old enemy came and laid siege to him. He came over to meet an appointment with a hunting party the last week in August. He did not sleep the first night because he couldn't for the annoying wheezing and sneezing that taxed all powers of attention. But he rested well and comfortably the second night and on the day following, being obliged to return home, he expressed himself as much relieved and expected to feel vastly better for a week. To come—even from this short stay—indulging the hope from the fact of his previous experience. We have not heard from him since but the facts are substantially as given above. Probably it is suggested that the exercise of hunting at any place, where a change of air and scene is naturally a material condition, would give the same result. Not in Col. Ledbetter's case, for he has tried it at other places a week or more at a time, but never has realized such a result, nor indeed any relief elsewhere. Another case in point: Mr. T. C. Leak's youngest child, a boy seven or eight years old, was suffering with a severe attack of hay-fever last year—the family physician so pronounced it, as indeed every symptom indicated. He suffered until winter set in. About the same time last year he was attacked again. He was taken to the Ellerbe Springs in the latter part of the summer, and for the first few nights he was unable to rest or to allow the family much sleep. In a week or two he was improved and, after several weeks he was brought home entirely restored, and the disease has never recurred since. We cheerfully give these cases, and the facts in the hope that there is something in Ellerbe Springs that is specific in its action upon a disease which, if not necessarily fatal, is yet in the highest degree distressful to so many hundreds of people in this and other climes. Finally, if our citation of instances and facts shall prove instrumental in inducing another, or others, to make the trip, we will forget this friendly advertisement of Ellerbe Springs in the consciousness of having furnished an item purely and solely in the interest of suffering humanity.

A Polish Nobleman of Note.
Among those who came to America with Kosuth in 1848, and accompanied him on his memorable tour of this country was the Count Zawotzki, a Polish nobleman, one of the victims of the Russian Revolution of that country. Count Zawotzki had been a member of Napoleon's army. He witnessed the burning of Moscow and shared in the disastrous retreat of the French army from the Russian capital. He was at Waterloo, and was for three months at St. Helena as an attendant of Napoleon. His estates having been confiscated in Poland, he joined Kosuth in his revolutionary enterprise in France. He was in Harrisburg when Lincoln's call for troops was made, and enlisted though he was seventy years of age. He was assigned to the one hundred and first Pennsylvania regiment. He served all through the war. Since 1865 he has engaged in various pursuits, but misfortune always attended him, and now, at the age of ninety-six, he is an inmate of Berks county, Pennsylvania, almshouse, during the summer months, but tramps about the country. He pays an annual visit to the Bonapartes of Baltimore.

One Friend Only.
The time must come in every life that carries with it any great density of meaning, when revolutionary changes will drive the soul upon itself. A thoughtful man who is conscious of such a deepening significance in his own life learns to read by intuition the lives of others. He cannot walk the streets of a crowded city without observing in a multitude of faces as they pass a look which tells of unspoken conflict. Some are bearing their lot patiently; some are battling with it angrily; a few are triumphing over it, all are walking in the shadow of it. This one is not like that one. None can understand fully the trials of another. It is so selfishness in any that none can very essentially help his fellow. Each must bear his own. Each teaches in a path in which he is the only traveler. We need in such a life some friend who can and will save us from the abyss of social despair to which unblest affliction dooms a man. There is but one such friend in the universe.—Prof. Austin.

Mrs. Query's Millinery Store.
MILLINERY GOODS FOR Fall and Winter.
Ladies will find what they want in our stock. We do not offer to sell hats for 75 or 80 cents, but our Hats and Bonnets are the new Novelties for Trimming, or Hats or Bonnets ready Trimmed, as Cheap for Cash as any store in this or any other city.
We have also added to our Fancy Goods Stock a full line of Embroidery Silks, Filling Silks, Wash Etching Silks, Filoche, Chenille, Arrasine, Linen Specialties and Art Novelties, Zephyr, Wool, etc., all at popular prices.
Mrs. P. QUERY & CO.
Sept. 23, 1887.

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

Two Stories.
In Ireland, many years ago, so the story runs, there lived a taylor famous for his wisdom. He was a fine workman and had met with such success that not only was he famous for his wise sayings but for his fine workmanship. He always helped the men of his own trade who appealed to him, and had great influence among them. At last the wise and kindly man fell ill, and was told that he could not get well. He requested that all the tailors in that part of the country be sent for, that he might tell them a secret that would go far toward giving them the success that had attended his life. His wife sent word to the men, and at the specified time they reached the town, in a great state of excitement. At last they were all crowded into the sick man's room. There was a deathly stillness. Some trembled that the secret might never be told but would die with this man. Many of them shed tears of sorrow, for when this wise man died they would lose a friend that would never be replaced. With different feelings all waited anxiously about the bed. At last the sick man opened his eyes, gazed slowly about, recognized each one. He opened his mouth; all leaned forward breathlessly, that they might catch every word. Slowly, distinctly, the words came: "Always put a knot in the end of your thread before you begin to sew. It saves time." And the wise taylor lay dead when the sentence was completed.

Here is a story from True Flag, which, like the preceding, must teach its own moral:
There was once a taylor who had a beautiful daughter. All the young men from far and near came to visit her because of her beauty. Two rivals sought her one day and said: "It is on your account we have come here."
"What do you want of me?" she replied, smiling.
"We love you," returned the two young men, "and each of us wishes to marry you."
The maiden, being well brought up, called her father, who listened to the two lovers, and then said:
"It is late; go home now, but come again to-morrow, and you shall then know which of you may have my daughter."
At daybreak the next morning the two young men returned. "Here we are," they cried to the taylor; "remember what you promised yesterday."
"Wait a little," he replied. "I am going to town to buy a piece of cloth. When I return home with it you shall learn what I expect from you."
When the taylor returned from town he called his daughter and on her appearance he said to the young men:
"My children, there are two of you, and I have but one daughter. To whom shall I give her? Whom must I refuse? Behold this piece of cloth; I will cut from it two suits of clothes exactly alike; each one of you must sew one of them; and he who finishes his task first shall have my daughter."
Each of the rivals took his task and prepared to set about it. The father called his daughter and said to her:
"Here is the thread; make it ready for the two workers; and each took their needles and began to sew. To one she loved the beauty gave short needlefuls, but to the one she did not love she gave long needlefuls. They sewed and sewed in eager haste. At eleven o'clock the work was not half done, but at three o'clock the young man who had short needlefuls had completed his task, while the other had yet much to do.
When the taylor returned, the conqueror brought to him the completed suit, while his rival still sat sewing.
"My children," said the father, "I did not wish to favor one more than another; that was why I divided the cloth into two equal parts and told you, 'He who finished his task first shall have my daughter.' Did you understand me?"
"Father," replied the two young men, "we understood you and accepted the test; what must be, must."
The taylor had reasoned thus: "He who finished first will be the most skillful workman, and consequently better able to support a wife;" but he never imagined that his daughter would give long needlefuls to a man she did not wish to marry. Cleverness carried the day, and the maiden really chose her own husband.

A Brave Girl.
About one hundred and twenty years ago the pioneers of civilization in the back-woods of North America, were in almost constant collision with the most formidable of the Indian tribes, who had learned to use the weapons of the white men and who were resolved upon driving away those pale-faced invaders of their hunting-grounds.
Many sad and terrible tragedies were enacted as the white settlers advanced farther and farther into the Indian country, traveling in large companies for safety, encamping at night by the watch-fire while wild beasts howled all around them, and too often finding on their path the slain and mutilated bodies of their countrymen. But if their difficulties and dangers were great, still greater was the courage of the men who first set their hands to the conquest of the mighty western of wood, which were spread for hundreds of miles on every side of them. They knew that the incursions of the Indians were just as much to be expected as bad weather or any other trial in life, and they did their best to be prepared for them, after which they went about their daily labors with wonderful cheerfulness, considering the anxious circumstances in which they were placed.
In a neighborhood exposed to sudden attacks of the red men the first thing done was to establish some place of refuge, to which the inhabitants of the various log-cabins might repair for shelter and help. This was often a square stockade, inclosing a group of cabins, with a bastion or block-house at each corner, every side of these rude citadels and the stockades being, of course, well furnished with "food and ammunition" a very "spill" garrison could make a spirited defense, and could generally hold out till relief arrived. Even women and girls in these rude and dangerous encounters could perform feats of bravery from which men in more easy-going times might have shrunk.
A remarkable instance of feminine courage was shown in 1792, when a frontier settlement on the Ohio was attacked by an unusually large body of Indians. The inhabitants, warned in time, had taken refuge in the fort, where there were twenty able-bodied men with twice as many women and children, under the command of a brave man, Col. Silas Vane. His brother, Ebenezer Vane, remained in his own house, about forty yards off, in order to protect a large quantity of ammunition which had been stored there and which there was no time to remove. Some severe fighting was done, and one or two women remained in the fort, the rest being stout of heart they felt confident of being able to defend it.
The Indians, trusting to their numbers, attacked fiercely, but were again and again driven back. Throughout the night they tried to set fire to Ebenezer's house, but the design was frustrated by the vigilance of the defenders. Again the red men made a furious assault both on the fort and the house, but they were repulsed with a close and deadly fire which considerably thinned their numbers and filled them with the wildest fury. Meanwhile the women inside indulged in no weak lamentations, but steadily molded bullets, loaded guns and handed them to the men, who from every loophole were dealing death to the invaders without losing one of their number. But now a terrible discovery was made. Such a prolonged siege had not been anticipated, and in the fort only a few charges of powder remained! What was to be done? The enemy had once more fallen back, but they might be expected to renew the attack at any moment, and if they should learn the deficiency of the garrison the brave defenders would soon be overwhelmed, fighting hand-to-hand with overwhelming numbers, while the mother and weaker children would meet with the smallest mercy. In this emergency there seemed nothing for it but that one of their number should dash to Ebenezer's house, get a keg of powder, and bring it back under fire of the besiegers. There were several volunteers for this daring service, which seemed almost certain death, considering that the surrounding woods were filled with the keen-sighted and furious enemy. Among those willing to run the fearful risk was a girl, sister to the two Vane's. She had just returned from school in Philadelphia, and was quite unused to the stirring scenes of frontier life, but her spirit made up for her inexperience. It was represented to her that a man being able to run quicker, would be less dangerous, when the young heroine replied that a man's life was worth more than hers in the present emergency.
"You have not a man to spare," she said, "while a woman will not be missed."
This was too true and the girl was allowed to go. Throwing off such clothing as might hinder her speed, she stood ready at the gate. It was suddenly flung open and she rushed out on her desperate errand.
The Indians were so taken by surprise that, after exclaiming, "A squaw! a squaw!" they did not fire a single shot, but upon the girl's return with a bag full of powder slung around her waist they were upon the alert. She had to run the gauntlet of their balls, but not one touched her. Her anxious friends pulled her and her precious burden within the gate, while their shouts of defiance told the Indians that the danger was over. They still hung about the fort and made several other attempts to storm it, but with no better success. On the third day they retreated, giving up as hopeless the siege, which would probably have ended far otherwise but for the heroism of a young girl.—Chatterbox.

Here's a fact that ought to have been laid before the convention of doctors in Washington. It comes from the Signal of Dahlgren, Ga.: "A good many people are accustomed to use 'peppermint tea' when sick. So far, it will give them something new—at least to us—which several good citizens have reached for as the truth: When tea is made from bark which is skinned off upward the tea acts as an emetic; when skinned downward it acts as a cathartic."

How Hawks and Owls Eat.
It appears that the table manners differ among birds, as they do among human beings. It comes to the same thing in the end, but what a queer method it seems, to eat a chicken first and then pick him!

An enthusiastic sportsman says: "Did you ever notice a hawk or an owl preparing to make a meal of a bird? The difference in their methods is very great. A hawk will first pick all the feathers off the bird, and then pick it to pieces as it is devoured. He goes at it in a very systematic and dainty manner."

"Not so with an owl. After killing a bird, the owl swallows it whole, feathers and all. He then sits quietly, and in an hour or so you will see him rake his neck about, as if trying to untangle a knot in it. Then he will hump his back, lower his head, and a ball of feathers will roll out of his mouth."

"The operation shows that the owl digests the bird of its feathers after swallowing it, while the hawk plucks out every feather and quill before he takes a bite."

THE FIRST RAT IN AMERICA.—It is but little over a century ago—1775—that the first brown rat (the ordinary house rat) made his appearance in America. He came as a stowaway on shipboard, either from India or Persia, or possibly some Mediterranean port. Rats were known in Europe until the middle of the eighteenth century. In every town, village, and hamlet in the United States now the rat is almost well known as the dog or the cat, and the rodent population must be far larger than either of the others. So rapid is the increase of the species that a single pair, if un molested for a year, will have an offspring of hundreds in that time. In dwellings and city sewers the house rat is the ruler, and his black brother is driven to the marshes bordering the sea-coast the muskrat and the cotton-rat hold sway. Rats of many species are now to be found wherever human habitation exists. It is easier to render a building fire-proof than rat-proof.—Express.

Mortgagee's Sale of Land.
By virtue of a Mortgage made to S. W. Beatty, Bro. & Co., by W. T. Dority and wife, and registered in Book 129, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county, and transferred to the undersigned July 12th, 1886, I will sell for cash, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on October 25th, 1887, the Property described in the said Mortgage.
L. R. WRINTON,
Sept. 23, 1887. 5w

Executor's Notice.
Having duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. M. E. Brothers, deceased, this is to notify all persons holding claims against her Estate to present them to me before the 10th day of September, 1887. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JOS. G. SHANNONHOUSE,
Executor.
Sept. 23, 1887. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the Estate of W. F. Cuthbertson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned, properly attested, on or before the 10th day of September, 1887. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to settle immediately.
HUGH W. HARRIS,
Adm'r. (with Will annexed) of W. F. Cuthbertson, deceased.
Sept. 9, 1887. 6w