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The Charlotte Democrat.

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THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT,
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One Dollar for 6 months.
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H. C. ECCLES. GEO. W. BRYAN.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The largest and most centrally located Hotel in the city.

Newly painted and refurnished. Electric Bells and Electric Lights. The Central and Belmont united.

ECCLES & BRYAN, Proprietors.
Aug. 5, 1887.

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.
Jan. 1, 1885.

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. tf

A. BURWELL. P. D. WALKER.

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.

F. I. OSBORNE. W. C. MAXWELL.

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

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

☞ Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886. y

HAMILTON C. JONES. CHARLES W. TILLETT.

JONES & TILLETT,
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.
Aug. 12, 1887.

HERIOT CLARKSON. CHAS H. DULS.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.

☞ Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1887.

W. W. FLEMMING. E. T. CANSLER. T. N. WINSLOW

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

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts of North Carolina. Special attention given to all 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. y

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.

J. W. BYERS,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Will attend all calls, either night or day, in the surrounding country.

☞ Office on Tryon St, next to Buford House. Residence 309, West 5th St., near First Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 14, 1887 y

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 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

JOHN FARRIOR,
(No. 3, *Tryon street, near Wriston's Drug Store,*)
Charlotte, N. C.
Practical Watch-Maker and Jeweler,

Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry Clocks, Spectacles, &c., which he will sell at a fair price.

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 repairing.
Aug. 19, 1887.

FINE SHOES.
Complete Stock and Lowest Prices
Shoes, Trunks and Valises.
PEGRAM & CO,
June 24, 1887. 16 South Tryon street.

☞ A new marriage law went into effect in Michigan last week, which is already causing trouble. It provides that licenses must be issued in the county where one of the parties resides. This prevents elopers from getting married in the State. Even foreigners are affected; for a Canadian couple who came to Detroit to be wedded were refused a license. In vain the groom protested that the law applied only to residents in the State. The clerk was obdurate, and the couple had to recross the line.

Public Sale OF CITY LOTS.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court for Mecklenburg county, made at Fall Term, 1887, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, the 7th day of November, 1887, those certain HOUSES AND LOTS OF LAND situate on the N. E. corner of B and Fifth streets in said city, known lately as the property of W. F. Cuthbertson, deceased, and designated as follows:

1st. The Dwelling and Lot fronting 63 feet on B street and running back with 5th street about 142 feet.

2d. The Dwelling and Lot, adjoining the above, fronting about 68 feet on 5th street and running back parallel with B street 99 feet.

Terms of Sale—CASH. The Lots will be offered separately and afterwards as a whole, in order to make sale on the highest aggregate bid; and the sale so made will be subject to confirmation by said Court at February Term, 1888.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Oct. 14, 1887. 4w Commissioner.

LAND FOR SALE

In Steel Creek Township.

I wish to sell my interest in the Tract of LAND on which I now live. Said Tract is situated in Steel Creek Township and contains 137½ Acres.

J. W. McDOWELL.

I also desire to sell my Dower interest in the above Tract. I possess said interest as the widow of the late John H. McDowell.

MRS. A. R. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 14, 1887. 2m-pd

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of authority granted to me by M. L. Harkey and wife, by a Mortgage dated March 22, 1879, and duly registered in the office of the Register of Deeds in Book 21, page 269, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Monday, October 31st, 1887, at 12 M., for cash, the Tract of LAND described in said Mortgage, to-wit: A Tract of about 200 ACRES, joining the lands of Sol. Harkey and others, and being the tract on which M. L. Harkey lived at the date of said Mortgage, and where he now resides.

D. S. TODD,
Sept. 30, 1887. 5w Mortgagee.

Valuable Land
FOR SALE.

I will sell my Plantation, two miles from Beattie's Ford, with fine Residence. Healthy place and the Land always produces good crops of every kind when worked. The Tract contains about 200 Acres, with good Barn, Stables and Tenant Houses. If desired, I will divide the Tract or add to it to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For particulars call on me, or Mr J. L. Jetton, who will take pleasure in showing the premises.

W. B. WITHERS,
Davidson College, N. C.
Sept. 30, 1887. tf

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 49, page 152, in the office of 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 WRISTON.
Sept. 23, 1887. 5w

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late J. Star Neely, all persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby notified to present the same to us for payment on or before the 10th day of October, 1888, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery; all persons indebted to said Estate are notified that payment will be required.

THOS. W. NEELY,
JANE M. NEELY,
Oct. 7, 1887. 6wpd Executors.

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:

Berryhill, Collins' Store,	Monday,	Oct.	3d.
Steel Creek, Kendr'k's Store	Tuesday,	"	4th.
Sharon,	Wednesday,	"	5th.
Providence,	Thursday,	"	6th.
Clear Creek,	Friday,	"	7th.
Crab Orchard,	Monday,	"	17th.
Mallard Creek,	Tuesday,	"	18th.
Lemleys,	Wednesday,	"	19th.
Davidson College,	Thursday,	"	20th.
Huntersville,	Friday,	"	21st.
Long Creek,	Monday,	"	24th.
Paw Creek,	Tuesday,	"	25th.
Morning Star, Matthews,	Wednesday,	"	26th.
Pineville,	Thursday,	"	27th.

All Taxes must be paid promptly.

T. S. COOPER,
Sept. 16, 1887. 6w Sheriff.

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. A. Sample, E. C. Kurkendall and others, containing 101¾ acres—the same being land allotted to Lydia Grier as her dower.

T. S. COOPER, Sheriff.
Sept. 9, 1887. 9wpd

TO THE FALL TRADE.

Our Stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES is now complete.

To cash buyers we offer great inducements. Don't fail to give us a call, as all we ask is a trial. Have just received,

600 ROLLS Cotton Bagging,
500 Bundles TIES,
500 Barrels Flour,
150 Bags Coffee,
50 Barrels Sugar,
50 Barrels Molasses,
50 Boxes Bacon,
200 Boxes Tobacco,
100 Boxes Soap,
100 Packages Soda,
200 Bags Salt.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Sept. 2, 1887. Charlotte, N. C.

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

How Sea-lions are Captured.

"The best sea-lion contract I ever made was with P T Barnum in 1871," said Capt. Cyrus Eastman to a San Francisco Examiner reporter. "His agent entered into a contract with me to deliver a pair alive to him in New York City, and paid me $1,000 upon my signing the papers, and the final output was something like $10,000. I took two men and went to Santa Barbara, where I chartered a schooner and took on board six of the best lassoers (vaqueros) that I could get. San Mingul Islands at that time were alive with sea-lions. There was no trouble in lassoing a sea-lion, but the difficulty was to make the lasso hold, as the sea-lion's neck is larger than his head. It was all right as long as he was headed from you, but as soon as he turned the riata would slip off, and you lost him. My only capture on the first trip was three small ones, but as they did not come up to the required weight for Barnum, I sold them to John Robinson, at Omaha, where they were an immense attraction. On my second trip I added to my force and took a hunting crew of eight men, and profiting by my former experience I had my riatas fixed with fish-hooks, and also well plastered with resin; but I could not hold the beasts, and so I shot one, and throwing the lasso over a flipper I found that it would hold. All that a seal has to do is to give his flipper, and I have got him. My men were all Indians. I took one of them and showed him the trick, and the next morning we went into the sea-lions' rookery and caught four. I went to San Francisco immediately, and placed my captives in a salt-water tank, and kept them there until the departure of the next steamer for Panama. I got them safely over the isthmus, and landed them alive and well in New York, and got my pay.

HOW TO AVOID PREMATURE OLD AGE.—The following advice is given by Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson:

To subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk and the standard food, but varied according to the season.

To take food in moderate quantity four in the day, including a light meal before going to bed.

To clothe warmly but lightly; so that the body may, in all seasons, maintain its equal temperature.

To keep the body in fair exercise and the mind active and cheerful.

To maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age was not present.

To take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours. To spend nine hours in bed at least, and to take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bed room is maintained at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

To avoid passion, excitement and luxury.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court in the case of T. J. Dulin and others, against James Furr and others, 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 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder, that certain piece of LAND conveyed by A. M. Hall to Wm. Ballard, by Deed dated January 4th, 1876, and registered in Book 13, page 278, containing ninety-one and one-half Acres, less thirty-one Acres allotted to Mrs S. R. Ballard as her dower—being sixty and one half Acres. Said Land is sold for partition. Terms Cash.

HERIOT CLARKSON,
Oct. 7, 1887. 5w Commissioner.

LAND SALE.

I will sell by public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, October 22d, 1887, the Tract or Parcel of LAND in the town of Pineville (formerly owned by H. H. Hood) on Culp street, adjoining the Odd Fellows' property, being Lot No. 2 in plat of Kirkpatrick's Lands.

Also, at same time and place, one STORE HOUSE and LOT known as Ross Miller purchase, adjoining lands of Odd Fellows' property, Main and Culp streets. For a more particular description, see Book 36, page 107, office of Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg county.

Terms Cash.

JOHN MOORE KIRKPATRICK,
JONES & TILLETT, Attorneys. Agt.
Oct. 7, 1887. 3w

FARM FOR SALE.

I offer for sale, privately, a valuable Tract of LAND in Mallard Creek township, Mecklenburg county. It lies about 12 miles from Charlotte, and within two miles of the N. C. Railroad and 3 or 4 from the A., Tenn. & O. Road. There are 129 Acres in the Tract, one-third or one-half wooded, with good Dwelling, Barn, and all necessary out-houses. There are two Springs and two Wells on the premises, besides a Creek running through it. Good churches and schools in the neighborhood. Also, a good pasture and 10-acre orchard.

For particulars address me.

A. A. GARRISON,
Oct. 7, 1887. 4wpd Montieth's P. O.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a Mortgage executed to me by E. H. Hinson and wife Tyrza, for purposes therein mentioned, and registered in Book 36, page 263, Mecklenburg county, I will sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., at 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, Oct. 27, 1887, seventy-two Acres of valuable LAND, adjoining the lands of T. S. Ellington, C. Dowd and others, on the waters of Clear Creek and in Clear Creek township. Terms Cash.

J. C. BARNHARDT,
Sept. 26, 1887. 4w Trustee.

BURWELL & DUNN
SELL
At Lowest Market Prices.

Lewis' Pure White Lead.
Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

The Best Ready-Mixed Paint, all Colors and all size cans.

You can paint your buggy for one dollar, in the best style, with Carriage Black (and other colors) The best is sold by

BURWELL & DUNN.

Of Patent Medicines, we have all kinds—by the bottle, dozen and gross—at prices always the same.

BURWELL & DUNN.

Dr. King's Blood and Liver Pills, Dr. King's Cough Syrup. Dr. King's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight. Dr. King's Vermifuge. Sold only by

BURWELL & DUNN.

If you will give your horses, cows, hogs and poultry the Celebrated Kentucky Condition Powders, you will have no trouble. 25 cents per package. For sale by

BURWELL & DUNN
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
June 10, 1887. Opposite Central Hotel.

The Minister's Bow.

Not long ago in a New England town, new minister had been called and settled. In that town was a Godforsaken old reprobate, whom nobody respected or spoke to who could avoid it. He had never been known to go inside a church. He only worked when driven by necessity to do so, and loafed about the town a common nuisance. A few days after the new minister came to the town he met the old sinner on the village street, and, bowing spoke pleasant "good morning" and passed on. The old man turned and looked after him, and made inquiry of some one as to who he might be. The same thing happened a day or two afterwards; and again during the space of a week or two. Some one told the minister that he had made a friend of old ——, and laughingly told him that he was wasting his politeness on the old reprobate.

"Never mind," said the new minister, "It does not cost much to be polite, and no more to an old reprobate than to the 'squire' of the town." It was not long till old —— was noticed creeping into the corner of the church farthest from the pulpit and nearest to the door. He had come in late and was the first to leave the church. He came again and again, and was finally brought to Christ, and during the rest of his life lived a consistent and earnest Christian life. He said the minister's bow is what did it. We do not know whether this little incident has any lesson in it for any of our readers, but we give it as it was told to us.

Woman's Influence Upon Man.

It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, a tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the buts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a jockey; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; but as a pure epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sancey and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking with a well regulated, kindly woman about her girl Fanny, or her boy Frank and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from a woman's society, is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipe and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest good that comes to man from woman's society is that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

A Kind Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels; and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth, and be on the watch night and day, at work and play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. It is often in youth that one gets a voice or a tone that is sharp, and sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Watch it day by day as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl hid in the sea. A kind voice is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines.—*Elihu Burritt.*

SAW A HORN SNAKE.—More than sixty years ago, in Bibb County, Ala., when a small boy, returning from school one evening in advance of my next oldest brother, passing through a small limestone glade, I was impressed that under a lone red-haw bush near the center of the glade there was a large rattlesnake. I was so strongly impressed with this idea that I turned aside to see this wonderful rattlesnake, but instead found a small snake, say the size of a man's little finger. Its color was that of the stem of the bush—that is, of a dull, motley, ashy color. We killed it and carried it home, and were told that it was a horn-snake; there was a horn on the end of its tail like a young rooster's spur. Since then I have seen no more horn-snakes, and have almost concluded that they are as mythical as the Phœnix bird, yet I know that I saw this.—*Wm L. Lewis, Valley Springs, Texas.*

Special Joint Meeting of Commissioners and Justices of the Peace of Mecklenburg County.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held on the 4th of October, 1887, it was ordered that the Chairman of the Board notify the Justices of the Peace of the county (by advertisement in two newspapers published in the city of Charlotte) to meet the Board of Commissioners of the county in joint Session at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, on the first Monday in November, 1887, for the purpose of considering the propriety of building a new Stockade for the safe-keeping and comfort of the County Convicts, and if necessary, to authorize an appropriation from the County Fund for said purpose, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Every Justice of the Peace of the county is specially requested to be present

By order of the Board. T. L. VAIL,
Oct. 7, 1887. 4w Chairman

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 for payment on or before the 1st day of October, 1888. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOS. G. SHANNONHOUSE,
Sept. 23, 1887. 6w Executor.

Small Beginnings.

Man is made in the image of God, and his mind is peculiarly interested and impressed by this feature of the Divine handiwork. And when, on a far humbler scale, it characterizes his own works, he is greatly moved. Witness the delight of the school-boy when a handful of snow, rolled patiently along the garden, becomes a huge lump taller than himself. Witness the satisfaction of some laborious writer, who for years upon years has been toiling at a dictionary, or a history of the world, or a philosophy of the universe, or some such task, and at last sees the slender first day's page multiplied into a work of a dozen enormous volumes. A successful man of the people who founded an institute in a provincial town in Scotland, placed in it a little green box, more interesting to him than to the public, because when he started in life it contained the whole of his earthly possessions. In the hall of a splendid mansion on the edge of Loch Lomond, I have seen the picture of a little sailing vessel, which carried the owner and all his goods when he set out for the East to begin what proved to be a vast and lucrative business. And how often at firesides, or dinner-tables, in the course of friendly saunters by the way, do men who have acquired a position delight to rehearse the story of their progress; and how interested are most of us in hearing or in reading how the gulf was spanned between the lawyer's first brief and the woolsack, or the doctor's first fee and his baronetcy, or, in the case of the American President, between the log cabin and the White House.—*The Quiver.*

A Wise Man.

A Boston capitalist, who is a leading merchant as well as a large owner of real estate, is noted for the interest he takes in young men in clerical positions. Once a frightened bank cashier waited upon him to say that, by the mistake of one of the clerks, a check of the merchant's had got into the pigeon hole marked "protested."

As Mr Millions might have heard a rumor that his check had been protested, the cashier hastened to explain and said that he would discharge promptly the young man who made the mistake.

"And why discharge him, sir?" mildly asked Mr Millions.

"Because he put your check in the 'protested' box."

"It is a good many years," said Mr Millions as he tilted back in his office chair, and, after his fashion, harpooned his blotting-pad with his pen, "since I was a young man, but my memory is that I sometimes made mistakes. If I had been discharged for every mistake I made, I should not have made my fortune. The young man whose mistake is pointed out to him and forgiven is the most careful man in the office ever afterward. I think my business relations with your bank are likely to be prolonged if the young man is not discharged."

And the young man was not discharged.—*Boston Transcript.*

Where to Dig the Well.

Let us remember that a well will drain an area with a diameter equal to twice its depth. Therefore a well 12 feet deep will drain an area the diameter of which is 24 feet, that is to say, that it will drain the surrounding soil for twelve feet in every direction. Obviously then the privy should be more than the depth of the well away from it, and more than this again if it is proposed to place it on higher level, which, however, should never be done. The well should be lined inside thoroughly with mortar so that percolation cannot occur between the crevices of the bricks, and it should be well covered, so that surface drainage cannot get into it, for you want to drink water that has come into the well from the bottom, after it has been purified by filtration through the earth. Thus, then, these are the precautions to be observed in locating and building your well in the country. How about the city? Well-water in the city should never be used; the sources of contamination are too numerous and too hidden to be avoided.—*Annals of Hygiene.*

☞ "Suppose," said an examiner to a student in engineering, "you had built an engine yourself, performed every part of the work without assistance, and knew that it was in complete order, when put on the road the pump would not draw water, what would you do?" "I should look into the tank and ascertain if there was any water to draw," replied the student

☞ Appleton, Wis., refused the free mail delivery service to which her population entitled her. The reason given for this refusal is that in places of 10,000 or 15,000 population it is a positive detriment to trade and enterprise to remove the necessity of going to the post-office two or three times a day.

☞ "What makes Mr. Pettleton so unpopular, I wonder? He's a good looking young man and quite intelligent." "Yes, but he writes poetry." "Well, that isn't a crime against society, is it?" "No, but he insists on reading it to you, too."

☞ The counter-irritant is the woman who sails into a dry-goods store without thinking of buying and wants to see all the new goods, just about the time her favorite clerk wants to go to his lunch.

☞ Mr Chas. W. Felt believes that railroads are only in their infancy. He probably arrives at this conclusion by contemplation of the fact that the switch is used upon them to so great an extent.

☞ It is said of a great man, just dead, that "he began life a barefooted boy." We will venture to say that he began it bareheaded, too.

☞ Life is a battle. From its earliest dawn to its latest breath, we are struggling with something.

☞ Envy is a passion so full of cowardice and shame, that none have the confidence to own it.

☞ Eating onions and horseradish is claimed to relieve dropsical swellings.

Heat as a Purifier.

Fire is a thorough purifier. Two hundred and twelve degrees of heat, according to Fahrenheit, is the lowest degree to which it is safe to expose infected meat—and as all kinds of meat are always subject to more or less disease, or worms, invisible, it may be, to a common microscope, it is not safe to eat any kind, unless cooked by applying 212 degrees fahrenheit. Heat is a complete remedy for many things. Heat is a great purifier as well as sweetener of food and drink. Germs of disease are lurking in many things. Water from sluggish streams, pools or sloughs should never be used until boiled. It is nearly always full of disease or injurious animalcula. By boiling, settlers in new countries, where pure, living water cannot at first be had, might be exempt from many protracted or even fatal diseases. When potatoes, apples and other vegetables are rotting, the sound parts should not be eaten raw, as the fungus or disease with which they are decaying is frequently poison to the human system. And it is probable that many of the malarial diseases, such as fever and ague, neuralgia, etc., could be avoided by strictly cooked food and water purified by heat. The microscope is revealing wonders in the science of medicine, in anatomy, in physiology and in nearly all the natural sciences. The atomic theory is having an increasing throng of adherents.

How the Cucumber got into the Bottle.

When Rodney was at his uncle's he saw something very queer. It was a cucumber in a bottle. It was standing on the table in the porch when Rodney first saw it. He sat down and looked at it very hard. Then he thought for at least ten minutes. Rodney could not tell how the cucumber got into the bottle. It was a large bottle, but it had a very small mouth. The cucumber was very large. If the mouth of the bottle had been four times as big as it was, it could not have been put through it. There was not even a crack in the bottle, so it had not been broken and put together after the cucumber was in. While Rodney was trying to think how the cucumber could have got into the bottle, his uncle came up the steps. He laughed when he saw what Rodney was looking at.

"Can you make it out?" he asked.

"No," said Rodney, "please tell me."

"Suppose I show you. I will take another bottle, and we will put a cucumber in it. You can have it to take home with you," said his uncle.

Rodney thought that would be very nice. His uncle brought a bottle just like the one the cucumber was in. There was a basketful of cucumbers on the porch. Rodney expected his uncle would take one of these and put in the bottle. He did not know how his uncle would manage to get it in. That was what he was anxious to see. Instead of taking a cucumber out of the basket, his uncle led the way to the garden. He looked over the vines, and found a tiny cucumber near the end of the vine. He cut off the end of the vine beyond the cucumber, and then pushed it through the neck of the bottle Then he laid the bottle on the ground, but did not cut the cucumber off from the main vine.

"Is that all?" said Rodney. "Why, it's not a bit like the other."

"Wait a few days, and then see how it will be," said his uncle.

"O, I know," cried Rodney. "It grows inside the bottle."

"That's just it," replied his uncle.

Every day Rodney went out to see how his cucumber was getting on in its glass house. It seemed to like its new quarters very much. By the time Rodney was ready to go home it was larger than the first one. How much fun he had with that cucumber! He showed it to everybody. Very few could tell how he got it into the bottle; then, when they could not guess, Rodney would tell them.—*Alice D. Fairman, in Our Little Ones.*

Advice to Young Doctors.

Physicians must allow for a measure of foolishness in their patients, and govern themselves accordingly; but the following bit of a professional homily does seem a little overdone.

"In your instructions to your patients, be particular in giving minute directions concerning diet. This has great effect on the minds of old women, especially, if their maladies are in a great measure imaginary. Give a list of what is to be eaten at breakfast, dinner and supper, and you may depend upon being made the subject of conversation, and will be considered very clever.

"I brought myself into notice, and gained several prominent families, by recommending to a wealthy old lady the left leg of a boiled fowl. Once when I was away on a short vacation, this old lady took sick, and was obliged to send for a neighboring physician, who by the way, was really a well-read man.

On his attempting to persuade her that the left leg possessed no particular virtue, she became quite indignant and uncomplimentary."

A BEAR STORY.—A gentleman well known in this city, and now resident here, who previously lived near Wilmington, N. C., tells the following story, and vouches for its accuracy. A few years ago he and others were hunting in a large body of woods near Bearfield, N. C., and gave chase with the dogs to a huge bear, which was hampered with a trap 240 pounds and a chain weighing 186 pounds, one of the animal's legs having been caught in the trap. Notwithstanding this incumbrance, the bear dragged the trap three miles through a lake, making its escape, although it had been worried with dogs, and shot at twenty-seven times with buckshot, at close range, every shot taking effect. The following fall the same bear was started in the same neighborhood, and was killed with a single bullet. It had only three legs, the other having been self-amputated. It was very poor, but when dressed weighed 484 pounds net.—*Norfolk Ledger.*

☞ To conceal a fault by a lie has been said to be substituting a hole for a stain.

How Sturgeons are Caught.

There are at least $100,000 invested in the sturgeon fishing interest in the New Jersey end of the line, with headquarters at Bay Side, Cumberland County. The sturgeon grows rapidly, and a fish six years old weighs 300 pounds. A big sturgeon yields from four to six Yankee buckets of roe like unto shad roe, with larger eggs, which are first rubbed through a coarse seive, then salted and rubbed through a finer seive till the fiber is disengaged from the egg, and the remainder, after draining, is emptied into kegs and becomes what Shakespeare calls "caviare to the general." It is then shipped via New York to Europe, where the supply is not equal to the demand. The modus operandi with a sturgeon is to cut off his tail and let him bleed, the large artey running through the tail. The roe is then taken out of the live fish. A broadax is used to decapitate the fish, then the skin is taken off, the backbone or cartilage is then taken out with a sharp knife and leaves two sturgeon sides boneless. The fish is thoroughly wiped out with a coarse-whalebone broom, then the flesh is put in to an ice-box and shipped to New York, where it readily sells as good "Albany beef." If the market is glutted the sturgeon meat is kept till fall in the ice-house at a temperature of 4 degrees below zero, and is then found good eating. The head, tail, and backbone furnish the famous sturgeon oil. The sturgeon has no weapons of defense against the shark and flies from the lawyer of the sea. I found two sturgeon in the haul made by moonlight with the entire nose bitten off by a shark. A net entirely dry weighs 500 pounds, the cotton laid twine alone weighing 300 pounds, costing twenty cents a pound. The meshes of the net are from thirteen to fifteen inches wide, and a sixteen foot board twelve inches wide can be shot through the net, so no shad or small fish are ever caught in a sturgeon net. A sixty-pound rock is sometimes found in the sturgeon gill net. The net is 1,328 feet long, seven feet under water, with no lead or other sinker, the weight of the twine holding the net down. The float (or cork) remains on the top of the water fast to the lanyard, which is fast to the float. At each drift, say two hours before low water, from one to ten sturgeon is the catch, and a cork indicates when big fish gets his gills entangled in the meshes of the net. The fish yields easily to fate and shows no game. The water at Tampa is transparent, and a spear is used to kill the fish, but the fishermam is desperately vexed with what he calls "foul fish," the sawfish and devlfish. The latter, weighing 1,600 pounds, frequently tear a net to pieces, and the sight of a sawfish drives a fisherman to shore. Frequently a 400-pound green turtle is bagged—with no market for turtle. The sturgeon feeds down on the bottom on the crustacea and can be seen rooting like a hog on the bottom. The savants or scientists have never discovered where the sturgeon spawns, and it may be in the Black Sea or Delaware Bay where the she sturgeon has been seen to shed her spawn on the surface of the bay or river in the months of April and May.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Hay Fever.

Correspondence of the Rockingham Rocket.

An article under this heading appeared in your issue of Sept. 22d, which I think should receive more than a casual notice. If indeed the water of Ellerbe Springs is a Specific for hay fever and other complaints, the victims of distressing ailments should know it. I will therefore cite other instances of cases, through the use of the water, which are constantly recurring to my mind since I read your article. First, my own case, though mine was more of the character of pulmonary affection than hay fever. While out West in the years of 1873-4-5 I suffered from frequent attacks of hemorrhage, followed by expectoration with dots and streaks of blood. The bleeding from my lungs became so profuse, and often coming so suddenly without warning, that I was in danger of being suffocated while asleep. None of the many remedies I have tried gave me any relief. Finally my physician advised me to return to my friends. When on my way home I consulted a noted physician who, after giving me an ominous look, prescibed some palliatives that I might reach my friends alive.

Through the importunity of friends and a skillful physician I was induced to try the Ellerbe water, and, in the meantime, take charge of a school. I was not long using the water before I began to improve, and soon my health and strength were far beyond anything I had ever expected. I attributed my improvement entirely to the water, as I took no medicine at the time; and therefore recommend it to all who are afflicted as I have been.

Next, Miss McA., of Montgomery, who had a well-defined case of hay fever recurring regularly in Summer and Fall, after trying the water of Jackson Springs and various remedies with relief, received decided benefit from the Ellerbe water.

Then a woman near here who has been similarly afflicted, says nothing affords her as much relief as this water. Also a lady from Texas who spent some time with us, and who had bronchial trouble for many years, was soon relieved of all bad symptoms, and declared that she never felt as well in her life.

I remember, also, a student here who boarded in my family. He often was oblinged to sit up half the night suffering from asthma. While here his condition was noticeably improved.

From these facts and results it appears that the Ellerbe water is not only a specific for hay fever, but also an efficient remedy for pulmonary affection.

M. C. McASKILL.
Ellerbe Springs, Richmond Co., N. C.

A sensible writer says of the old way of awakening patients to give them physic: "It is so common in these days for doctors to forbid having their patients waked to take medicine if they are asleep when the hour comes round, that the people have learned the lesson pretty well, and they generally know that sleep is better for the sick than the medicine. But it is not well known that sleep is a wonderful preventive of disease—better than tonic regulators and stimulants."