

Charlotte Home Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1886.

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THE
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ONE DOLLAR for six months.
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T. O. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
May 11, 1884.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
(Under New Management),
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Newly Furnished and Equipped
In the best style.

Hot and Cold Baths.—Patrons solicited.
Give us a trial. Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day.
SCOVILLE & BROCKENBROUGH,
Proprietors.
Feb. 26, 1886.

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.

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.
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.

F. I. OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL,
OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in 1 and 3 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.

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 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1884.

W. H. FARRIOR & BRO.,
[Opposite the Central Hotel.]
Practical Watch-Makers and Jewelers,
Charlotte, N. C.
Keep a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and
Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which they will sell at a
fair price.

Dealers 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.

E. S. BURWELL, E. 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 will 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.

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer.
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1884.

THE CHARLOTTE
COTTON AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
CORNER TRADE AND COLLEGE STS.,
Charlotte, N. C.
S. H. PHELAN, Proprietor, mem-
ber New York Cotton Exchange
and Chicago Board of Trade.

J. F. LYON,
Manager
Linseed Oil,
Turpentine, Varnishes, Colors, Paint Brushes
and everything required by the trade.
W. M. WILSON & CO'S.

There was a stirring scene in
Worcester, Mass., the other day on the
occasion of a public reception given to
George Bancroft, who was born in the
town but had not visited it before for
nearly fifty years. When Mr. Bancroft
entered the hall the audience rose as one
man to greet him, and every head was at
first bowed and then uplifted as ringing
cheers broke the stillness that had for
some moments prevailed. Mr. Bancroft,
with his snowy hair and stately, dignified
manner, was an impressive picture as he
bowed right and left to the warm saluta-
tions of his townsmen.

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE
Near the City of Charlotte.

The "ROBINSON PLACE," one and a half
miles from the city, adjoining the lands of B. H.
Moore and others, consisting of one hundred and
fifty Acres. Good Farming land well adapted
to the cultivation of Cotton, Grain and the
Grasses—in a good state of cultivation—good
Tenement House and Barns on the place.

For further particulars apply to
Dr. J. H. McADEN,
Merchants' & Farmers' Nat. Bank of Charlotte,
Oct. 15, 1886.

[POSTPONED SALE RE-ADVERTISED.]
MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a Power vested in us by a Mortgage
made by S. C. Johnston and wife, we will sell
at public auction at the Court House door in
Charlotte, on Monday, Nov. 1st, 1886, a Tract of
LAND now occupied by S. C. Johnston, adjoining
the lands of Jno. Jamison, Richard Elliott, and
others, in Mecklenburg county, containing
about 60 Acres. Said Mortgage is registered in
Book 51, page 116, in Registry for Mecklenburg
county.
GEO. S. HALL,
W. J. BLACK,
Mortgagees.
Oct. 15, 1886.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of the provisions of a Deed of Trust
executed to me by D. M. Fesperman and wife on
the 5th day of September, 1885, I will sell on the
premises on Tuesday, the 20th day of October,
1886, the lot of LAND described in the said
Deed, adjoining the lots of S. R. Reid and others,
being the same conveyed by W. A. Rose and wife
to said D. M. Fesperman by deed dated the 29th
March, 1877, and registered in the office of the
Register of Deeds of this county, in Book 25,
page 143, to which deed, and the said deed of
trust registered in said office in Book 42, page
354, reference may be had for a more particular
description.

I will, also, at the same time and place, sell
the Personal Property conveyed by the said deed
of trust, to-wit: One 15-Horse Power Engine
and Boiler, one Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Cot-
ton Press. Terms of sale, Cash.
FRANK WILKES, Trustee.
Sept. 24, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE.
I will sell my FARM in Mecklenburg county,
near Alexandria, known as the "James Wilson
Land," containing fifty Acres, in good culti-
vation. The Farm will produce Cotton, Corn,
Wheat and all kinds of farm produce. For
particulars, address John Polk, Huntersville,
N. C., or
M. W. JOHNSTON,
Concord, N. C.
Oct. 1, 1886.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
For Sale.
I offer for sale, privately, some valuable Mill
Property located about four miles from Char-
lotte, in the Sharon neighborhood. The Mill
will grind both Corn and Wheat. Also, attached
to the place is a Cotton Gin and Screw. All the
property is run by water—22 feet head on a
standing stream.

Also, for sale at the same place, a nice two-
horse FARM, with a good new frame Dwelling
House and all necessary out-buildings.
My Post Office is Charlotte, N. C.
ISAAC A. ALEXANDER, Sr.
Sept. 10, 1886.

Gold Reduction Works
FOR SALE.
I will sell that valuable Property known as
the ADAMS REDUCTION WORKS, situated on
the C. C. Railroad, one mile from Charlotte,
containing about 100 Acres of Land, on
which is a Gold Mine, large, commodious
Buildings thereon for the operation of the works,
an Engine of 300 Horse Power, new and never
used Furnaces, and all the Machinery, Tools and
Appliances necessary.
W. P. BYNUM, Attorney for Trustee.
Oct. 1, 1886.

ROSS & ADAMS
(Successors to Tiddy & Bro.)
Invite orders for SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS
AND STANDARD
Books,
And all kinds of Staple Stationery and School
Supplies.

Writing Paper.
NOTE, AND OTHER SIZES
Blank Books
Of all grades. Envelopes of all size, color and
quality. Full line Acme Writing Pads and Tab-
lets.

School Slates, best quality, all sizes. Slate
and Lead Pencils. Pens, Ink, Mucilage, &c.
ROSS & ADAMS,
Next to First National Bank,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1886.

20,000 Yards
OF THE
BEST PRINTS,
Embracing all Standard Brands, at 5 cents.
Good Prints at 4 cents. These Goods are just in,
and are the latest patterns.
BURWELL, SPRINGS & LEE.

See our new 55c KID GLOVES—best on
the market.
E. L. KEESLER & CO.,
Successors to Alexander & Harris.
Sept. 17, 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.

Surgical Instruments.
To supply a need long felt by the Medical
Profession of this section, we have now and will
keep constantly in stock, a full line of SURGI-
CAL INSTRUMENTS, which we warrant.
We are also prepared to give any and all dis-
counts in any of the New York Instrument Cata-
logues. Give us a call.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Druggists, Springs Corner.
Nov. 13, 1885.

A Sailor's Test.
The sailor is, as a rule, a simple-hearted
man. Most of his time is spent at sea,
away from the din and corruption of the
world. He is all the more easily led into
temptation on this account, but he still
preserves much of the child's character. He
is familiar with the force of nature; the
storm rages about him, and brings
him face to face with death and nature's
God. The sailor draws many parallels and
figures from his every-day experiences, and
applies them to his spiritual life. The fol-
lowing selected passage suggests a beauti-
ful thought:

"I often recall," says an old sailor, "my
first night at sea. A storm had come up,
and we had put back under a point of
land which broke the wind a little, but
still the sea had a rake on it, and we were
in danger of drifting. I was on the anchor
watch, and it was my duty to give warn-
ing in case the ship should drag her
anchor. It was a long night to me. I
was very anxious whether I should know
if the ship really did drift. How could I
tell? I found that, going forward and
placing my hand on the chain, I could
tell by feeling of it whether the anchor
was dragging or not; and how often that
night I went forward and placed my hand
on that chain! And very often since
then I have wondered whether I am drift-
ing away from God, and then I go away
and pray."

"Sometimes during that long, stormy
night I would be startled by a rumbling
sound, and I would put my hand on the
chain, and find it was not the anchor drag-
ging, but only the chain grating against
the rocks on the bottom. The anchor was
still firm. And sometimes now, in tempta-
tion and trial, I become afraid, and
upon praying I find that down deep in
my heart I do love God, and my
hope is in his salvation. And I want
just to say a word to you boys:
Boys, keep an anchor watch, lest before
you are aware you may be upon the
rocks."

"The Spectator's eye has fallen on
the following pointed paragraph from the
Columbus (Ga.) Sun: 'It is true that now
and then a preacher's son goes to destruc-
tion. But he is vitiated and ruined by
contact with laymen and outsiders, while
his father is trying to earn the half of his
salary he gets and the other half that he
doesn't get, by saving the sons of laymen
who are going to the devil. In the path
their fathers trod.' As a rule, preachers'
sons have the worst show, and make the
most of any boys in the world. Some
years ago a man collected statistics and
figured up an average on the morality of
preachers' and laymen's sons. Figures do
not lie. The figures showed that the
moral character of preachers' sons is
twenty per cent better than that of other
people's. There are millions of people
who ought to quit tobacco long enough
to put that little item in their pipes and
smoke it."

Reduction in Prices.
Wittkowsky & Baruch,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Call the Attention
OF
HOUSEKEEPERS
To the REDUCTIONS they have made in
Carpets,
Curtains, and
House Furnishing Goods.

You will save money by investing in these
Goods now. We are in receipt of new ship-
ments daily.
WITTKOWSKY & BARUCH.
Aug. 27, 1886.

Carolina Fair.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The Carolina Fair Association will open on
Exhibition in Charlotte on November 23, and
continue to the 6th day.

The Half-Mile Race Track is in fine condition,
and there will be trials of Speed every day.

Also, a fine display of Live Stock, Fruits,
Vegetables, Farm and Dairy Products, Agricul-
tural Implements and Machinery, Poultry, &c.

Competition Open to the World.
The Premium List is full and complete, and
embraces every article of Household and Me-
chanical manufacture, as well as Agricultural
Products and Implements and Live Stock. The
Exhibition will be

FIRST CLASS.
And the Managers will do all they can to pro-
mote the pleasure and entertainment of visitors
and exhibitors.
S. H. HILTON, Pres't.
J. J. GORMLEY, Sec'y. and Treas.
Oct. 8, 1886.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
Full lines of Fall and Winter Goods just re-
ceived. We challenge comparison with any one
as to styles, quality of Goods and low prices.
Do us the favor to examine the following, and
you will find something you must have:

Dress Goods and Trimmings.
Ladies' Wraps, Jersey Jackets, Wool Under-
wear, Hosiery and Gloves, Silk Blankets, Yarns
and Socks, Linen and Domestic Goods, Notions
of all kinds, &c., &c.

Bear in mind, we have Carpets, Rugs, Oil
Cloths, Clothing, Shoes, Hats—just the thing
to be found in a Keesler & Co. Store.
E. L. KEESLER & CO.
Sept. 24, 1886.

Gun, Lock 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.
C. J. FOX,
April 24, 1885.

Difference Between Japan and Turkey.
(Thos. R. Jennings, Esq., in the Goldsboro Mes-
senger.)

In the July number of the North American
Review, there is a very interesting
article on Mohammedan marriages from the
pen of the American minister to Tur-
key, Mr. Cox. He informs us that in Tur-
key the meeting to arrange marriages
takes place in a bath house, between the
intended bride and expectant mother-in-
law, to enable the latter to detect de-
fects, if any exist, and that this was ren-
dered difficult by the bathing suite, which
were worn with so much dexterity by the
young lady.

In the public bath houses of Japan, no such a difficulty would exist.
Cox states that in Turkey, the bride-
groom's dress with its train of human dress-
makers, and the observer is impressed
with the belief that there must be some
mistake about the eating of the forbidden
fruit, in the garden of Eden, or that the
eating of it did not affect all races alike.

These bath houses are located on the sub-
urbs of the city, and some are arranged
with elegance. There are general three
or four grades of bathing in each house.
Near the city is a large one situated at
the foot of the mountain, and sulphur, or
any other kind of bath can be obtained at
any time. The floors are made of rock or
granite and the basins are of the same
material. In the middle or lower grades of
these bath houses, it is not unusual to
see eight or ten men and women, mixed
and splashing around, and it seems to be
accepted as a matter of course. Frequent-
ly, while riding along some of the streets,
bordering the outskirts of the city, one
can see men and women in a perfectly
nude state, with their bathing tub out in
the yard, and as apparently as happy as
was the ancient philosopher who informed
the king that the greatest power he could
confer, would be not to shade him and his
bath from the rays of the sun. At first
the foreigner is shocked at the seeming
immorality displayed at the public baths,
but when he sees that the motives are in-
nocent and the intentions pure, his cen-
sure merges into the wish and hope that
as Japan advances in civilization, laws
will be enacted, enforcing those who visit
such places to enjoy the baths to wear
some kind of garment, though it should
be the difficultly complained at by Mr.
Cox's expectant Mohammedan mother-in-
law.

Characteristics of the Mule.
It is said that a mule cannot bray if
you tie a weight to his tail and hold it
down. This was touchingly illustrated in
the cavalry movements that preceded the
second battle of Manassas. Gen. Stuart,
with a large force of cavalry maneuvering
around the retreating army of Pope,
was caught between two columns of the
Union troops, and was obliged to conceal
himself in a dense wood between two
parallel roads along which the enemy
were retreating. He had to lie low all
night until the columns passed by. Mes-
sengers that the Union generals sent to
each other through the woods were cap-
tured and held with as little noise as pos-
sible. One great difficulty was to keep
the mules in the ordnance and commissary
wagons from braying, and thus calling the
attention of the foe. For this purpose
Stuart ordered a man to be detailed to
stand by each mule and whack him with
a stick as soon as he offered to bray; for
a mule, like an orator, requires a certain
preparation before beginning his neat
and appropriate vocal exercises. This
is a preliminary protest made with the
ears, and certain solemnities of the nos-
trils, an expression of sorrow over-
spreads the countenance, and then the
tail is lifted. A bray does not break
forth from the lips of the mule. It be-
gins way back in the abdominal viscera
and comes gradually up. Now, as soon
as the cavalry mules began to prepare
for a bray, which I would think would
be the stick and the bray would be sup-
pressed—and thus all night. It was said
that this was needless severity, for it would
have sufficed to tie a brickbat to the tail
of each mule.

How to Disinfect Carpets.—If any
article of household furniture requires dis-
infecting occasionally, it is a carpet, es-
pecially if it has been used a considerable
time. The following is a method recom-
mended by a lady housekeeper, both as a
disinfectant and a preventive of moths:
Add three tablespoonfuls of turpentine to
three quarts of water. Saturate a large
sponge with this mixture, squeeze it about
two-thirds dry, and go over the carpet
carefully. As often as the sponge be-
comes dirty, cleanse it and take in a fresh
supply of water.

The corn reports from Chicago,
embracing the States of Missouri, Kansas,
Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, indicate that
the grain is firm and sound and promises
to grade well. The general average for
eighteen counties in Illinois is about
twenty-six bushels to the acre, while in
Iowa the average is twenty-two bushels.
The potato yield is large in all the States mentioned.

DRESS-MAKING.
Having secured the services of a stylish and
competent Dress-Maker from the North, I would
respectfully announce that I will be prepared to
take in work by the 30th of this month. A
liberal share of the public patronage solicited.
Satisfaction in work guaranteed.

Special attention given to orders for out-
fits from a distance.
T. L. SEIGLE.

Barnett & Bethune,
(Successors to Barnett & Alexander)
DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
Keep everything in the way of Family Supplies,
such as Sugar, Raisins, Coffee, Tea, Cocoa,
Green and Black Tea, Molasses, Syrup, Flour,
Meal, Rice, Grits, Oat Meal, Barley, Bacon,
Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Smoked Beef and Beef
Tongues, Toilet and Laundry Soaps, Starch,
Canned Fruits, Meats and Vegetables.

Goods in Glass, such as Pickles, Sauces, Salad
Dressing, Catsup, Flavoring Extracts, Olives,
Olive Oil, Jellies, Preserves, and in fact every-
thing usually found in a first-class Grocery.

Our Motto, "Lowest prices consistent with the
best quality, Good Quality and Honest Quantity."
Come and see us.
BARNETT & BETHUNE.
Aug. 6, 1886.

How We Grow.
The prevailing business activity de-
monstrates in one way the wonderful re-
cuperative power of the country, and the
question is now asked, How shall we
realize something of the nation's progress
and power of growth? Since 1880 the
population has increased from 50,000,000
to 60,000,000; an addition of 10,000,000
inhabitants, about as many as Great
Britain has gained in thirty years, in but
one of the elements of work. From abroad
we have added during the six years, by
immigration alone, a population greater
than that of the entire State of Ohio or
Illinois. Another nation, more populous
than this nation was when it achieved its
independence, has been brought to these
shores across the sea since the last census
was taken. But growth in population,
surpassing that of any other nation, is
not the least surprising feature in the na-
tion's development. The census reported
about 87,000 miles of railroad; on the 1st
of September we had 132,000. The Mid-
dle States had added one-third to their
mileage, the States between them and the
Mississippi nearly one-half, and the States west
of the Mississippi more than one-half, over
10,000 miles. In four States and one
Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Min-
nesota and Dakota, have been added 10,-
000 miles.

Mullhall, the eminent British free-trader,
is authority for the statement, regarding
American industrial energy, that the peo-
ple of this country, only 44 per cent of
the population of the globe, produce more
than one-third of the entire accumulated
annual wealth of the whole world. Or,
while the population of this country pro-
duce \$15 annually per capita, the rest of
the earth's inhabitants produce only \$1.42
per capita. France and the United
States, both highly protective countries,
respectively produce \$50,000,000 and
\$300,000,000 more than free-trade Eng-
land. One of the most important points
of this subject is that the greater part of
the entire wealth of this country, \$33,642,-
000,000, has been accumulated in the last
20 years. The annual accumulation of
wealth in the United States, that is, the
increase of the total product of a single
year over that of the preceding one, is
estimated at \$225,000,000.

An Old Friend in a New Form.
The Drug Reporter of New York, pub-
lishes the statement that certain French
chemists in the Antilles, who have been
for some time experimenting with the
sweet potato, have succeeded in extract-
ing alcohol from this familiar vegetable,
in the proportion of about one gallon of
spirits from every sixty pounds of pota-
tes. The method of distillation em-
ployed, it is further stated, includes a
new process which is essential to the suc-
cess of the manufacture, and which will
be covered by a patent. The discovery
will, of course, be of great value to the
farmers of the South, if it shall prove to
admit of being generally utilized, since it
will open a ready and profitable market
for a crop which cannot now be disposed
of to advantage, and will lead to the cul-
tivation of thousands of acres of land now
lying idle in every Southern State.

It will be remembered that, during the
war, the sweet potato was extensively dis-
tilled from the sweet potato in the South,
but the character of the product then obtained
was not such as to establish it in favor as
a beverage when the war closed. The
new process is directed to the distillation
of pure alcohol, however, and there is an
almost unlimited demand for this fluid in
the arts and manufactures. It may yet
result from the experiments of our French
contingent that the "sweet potato patch" will
rank in importance and extent with the
cotton patch itself, and, at any rate, their
alleged discovery is well worth the atten-
tion of our agricultural and chemical ex-
perts.—Charlotte Courier.

Value of the Home.
Let home stand first before all other
things. No matter how high your ambi-
tion may transcend its duties, no matter
how far your talents or your influence may
reach beyond its doors—before everything
else build up a true home. Be not its
slave; be its minister! Let it not be
enough that it is swept and garished,
that its silver is brilliant, that its food is
delicious; but feed the love in it, feed the
truth in it, feed thought and aspiration,
feed all charity and gentleness in it. Then
from its walls shall come forth the true
woman and the true man, who shall to-
gether rule and bless the land.

Is this an overwrought picture? We
think not. What honor can be greater
than to found such a home? What dig-
nity higher than to reign its undisputed,
honored mistress? What is the ability
to speak from a public platform to
large, intelligent audiences, or the wisdom
that may command a seat on the judge's
bench, compared to that which can insure
and preside over a true home, that husband
and children "rise up and call her blessed?"
To be the guiding star, the ruling spirit, in
such a position, is higher honor than to
rule an empire.

CORRECTED BY HIS WIFE.—The first
written speech read in the United States
Senate was by Isaac Hill of New Hamp-
shire, a firm supporter of Gen. Jackson.
When about half way through he sudden-
ly lost the thread of his discourse, and
stopped, evidently embarrassed. His
wife, who sat in the gallery almost di-
rectly over him, comprehended the situa-
tion, and said in a voice heard all over
the Senate chamber: "Mr. Hill, you've
turned over two leaves at once." He im-
mediately corrected his mistake and pro-
ceeded with his remarks amid a roar of
laughter.

"Yes," said the lady lecturer,
"women have been wronged for ages;
they have suffered in thousands of ways."
"There's one way they never suffered in,"
said a hen-pecked man, rising. "What is
that?" demanded the lecturer. "They
have never suffered in silence."

As the soil, however rich it may
be, cannot be productive without culture,
so the mind without cultivation can never
produce good fruit.—Seneca.

Forgetting Sorrow.
By Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D.

It is never wise to live in the past.
There are uses to be made of our past
which are helpful and which bring bless-
ings. We should remember our past lost
condition, to keep us humble and faithful.
We should remember past failures and
mistakes, that we may not repeat them.
We should remember past mercies, that
we may have confidence in new needs or
trials in the future. We should remember
past comforts, that there may be stars in
our sky when night comes again. But
while there are these true uses of memory,
we should guard against living in the past.
We should draw our life's inspirations not
from memory, but from hope; not from
what is gone, but from what is yet to come.
Forgetting the things which are behind
we should reach forth unto those things
which are before.

Take a single point at present: We
should forget to live all the while in the
shadows of their past griefs and losses.
Yet nothing could be more unwholesome.
What would woe of the man who should
build a house for himself out of black
stones and paint all the walls black and
hang black curtains over the dark-stained
windows, and put black carpets on every
floor and festoon the chambers with funeral
crape and have sad pictures on the walls
and sad books on the shelves and should
have no plants growing and no flowers
blooming anywhere about his home? Yet
that is the way some people live. They
build houses for their souls like that.
They have memories like sieves, that let
all sweet and joyous things through and
retain only the sad and bitter things.

They forget every pleasant thing, but the
painful events and occurrences they al-
ways remember. They can tell you trou-
bles by the hour—troubles they had many
years ago. They keep their old wounds
unhealed in their hearts. They have
photographs of all their sorrows and
calamities, and of all their lost joys, but
none of their glad things that they keep in
mind. The result is that living in the
perpetual glooms and shadows, all the
brightness passes out of their lives and they
even lose the power of seeing joyous and
lovely things.

The lesson is that we ought to let the
dead past bury its dead, while we go on
to new duties and seek new joys. We
cannot get back what we have lost by
musing over the grave where it is
buried. Besides, sadness does not give
any blessing. It makes no heart softer,
it brings out no feature of Christ-like-
ness; it only embitters our present joys,
and stunts the growth of all beautiful
things in our souls. The graces of the
heart are like flower plants; they will
not bloom in the darkness, but must have
sunshine.

I knew a mother who some years since
lost by death a lovely daughter. The
mother had been for a long time a con-
sistent Christian; but when her child died
she refused to be comforted. Her pastor
and other Christian friends sought by ten-
der sympathy to draw her thoughts away
from her grief, yet all to no purpose. She
refused to see anything but her sorrow.

She spent portions of nearly every day
beside the grave where her dear one was
buried. She would listen to no words of
consolation. She would not lift an eye to-
wards the heaven into which her child had
gone. She went back no more to the
sanctuary where, in the days of her joy,
she had so loved to worship. She shut
out of her heart every conception of God's
love and kindness, and thought of Him
only as a powerful Being who had torn
her sweet child away from her bosom.

Thus dwelling in the darkness of her
unconsoled grief, the joy of her religion
left her. Hope's bright visions no longer
cheered her; and her heart grew cold and
sick with despair. She refused to quit
her sorrow and to go on to new joys and
towards the glory where all earth's lost
things wait.

As illustrating the other way of deal-
ing with sorrow, I recall another mother
who lost a child, one of the rarest and
sweetest children I have ever known.
Never was a heart more thoroughly crush-
ed than was the heart of this mother.
But she did not sit down in the gloom
and dwell there. She did not shut out the
sunshine and thrust away the blessing of
comfort. She recognized her Father's
hand in the grief that had fallen so heavily
upon her. She opened her heart to the
glorious truth of the immortal life, and
thought of her precious child as with
Christ. She remembered, too, that she
had duties to the living, and turned away
from the grave where her little one slept
in such safety, to minister to those who
needed her care and love. The result
was that her life grew richer and more
beautiful than before her trial.

She came from the deep shadow a lovelier
Christian, and a whole community shared
the blessing which she had found in her
sorrow.

So every Christian should do. We
should forget what we have suffered. The
joy set before us should shine upon our
souls as the sun shines through the dark
cloud. We should cherish secretly and
tenderly the memory of our Christian
dead, but should think of them as in the
home of the blessed, safely folded, waiting
for us. Thus the bright hopes of glory
should fill us with tranquility and healthy
gladness as we move over the waves of
trial. We should remember that the bless-
ings which have gone away are not all
that God has for us. This summer's
flowers will all fade by-and-by, when win-
ter's cold breath smites them.