

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878. TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1434.

THE Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1878.

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 the Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1878.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night.
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence opposite W. R. Myers'.
Jan. 18, 1878.

Doctor D. STUART LYON,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE with Dr. Battle, over Dr. McAden's Drug Store. (Residence at Rev. Theo. Whitfield's).
Calls from City and country will receive prompt attention.
April 19, 1878.

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, 1878.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
E. J. ALLEN,
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street,] CHARLOTTE, N. C.
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks done at short notice and moderate prices.
April 17, 1878.

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Commission Merchants,
and WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions and Groceries,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities always on hand for the Wholesale trade.
Jan. 1, 1878.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash, and buys Country Produce at highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on commission and prompt returns made.

D. M. RIGLER
Charlotte, N. C.
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods, Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.
Cakes baked to order at short notice.
Jan. 1, 1877.

B. N. SMITH,
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all sorts,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt returns made.
Families can find anything at my Store in the Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.
Jan. 1, 1877.

E. S. BURWELL, 1878. E. B. SPRINGS
BURWELL & SPRINGS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1878.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER,
Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
436 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best references given as to legal and financial responsibility. Commissioner for North Carolina.
REFERENCES—Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith; Raleigh National Bank; 1st National Bank, Charlotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.
March 15, 1878. 1y-pd

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Raleigh, N. C.
Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Savannah Medical College,
Practice limited to the EYE and EAR,
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the Georgia Medical Society.
Oct. 12, 1877.

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel.
January 1, 1877.

Glass.
300 Boxes American Window Glass, at lowest prices.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 8, 1878.

Persons who practice deceit and artifice, always deceive themselves more than they deceive others. They may feel great complacency in view of the success of their doings; but they are in reality casting a mist before their own eyes. Such persons not only make a false estimate of their own character, but they estimate falsely the opinions and conduct of others. No person is obliged to tell all he thinks; but both duty and self-interest forbid him ever to make false pretences.

WARM SPRINGS.
Western North Carolina,
Is now open for the reception of pleasure seekers and invalids.

This delightful place is situated in the beautiful Valley of the French Broad, within eight miles of Railroad. We have a fine Band of Music, attentive Servants, and all accommodations to be found at a first-class watering place.

The Bath-House has recently been remodeled and now has all the modern improvements, such as Tub, Shower and Plunge Baths, hot or cold, or any temperature that may be desired.

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Warm Springs and return from the places named below at the following rates, viz:

| From | Via Salisbury and Asheville | Via Danville, Lynchburg & Morristown |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Goldboro, N. C. | \$30 95 | \$33 60 |
| Raleigh, " | 28 00 | 30 65 |
| Greensboro, " | 28 15 | 25 80 |
| Salisbury, " | | 26 85 |
| Charlotte, " | 22 90 | 25 70 |

Excursion Tickets will also be sold to Warm Springs at all of the principal Cities in the United States.

For further particulars apply for descriptive pamphlet.
W. H. HOWERTON,
May 17, 1878. 6w Proprietor.

"Down by the Sea"—Season of 1878.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Beaufort, N. C.,
GEORGE W. CHARLOTTE, PROPRIETOR,
(Late Proprietor of Atlantic House.)
Was opened for the reception of guests on the first day of May, 1878.

The above Hotel is situated immediately on the water front, in the business centre of the town and offers special inducements to commercial travelers, and has a view from its promenade on the roof unsurpassed by any other building in the town.

BALL ROOM.—This Hotel has a splendid Ball Room attached, and a Band of Music has been engaged for the entire season.

BATHING HOUSES.—Commodious Bathing Houses have been erected on shore and beach, for the benefit of the patrons of this Hotel.

CROQUET GROUND.—For those who delight in this innocent amusement, provision has been made.

BOATS.—Fast sailing and well managed Boats will be in readiness at all hours to convey passengers about the harbor, and will connect with all trains. The United States mail boat lands and sails from the Hotel wharf.

FISHING.—Beaufort offers superior advantages to those who delight in catching the finny tribe.

THE TABLE will always be furnished with the best that this and the adjoining markets afford.

THE SERVANTS will be required to be polite and attentive.

THIS HOTEL will be second to none.

REDUCTION IN BOARD.—Per Day \$1.50; per Month \$30.00.
Beaufort, May 17, 1878. 1t

SPARKLING

Catawba Springs,
Catawba County, N. C.

This desirable watering place will be open for select visitors 20th May, 1878. The Springs are situated near Hickory Station, on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the health restoring properties of their waters, renders these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids and pleasure seekers.

The mineral waters embrace blue and white Sulphur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most extensively fitted up watering place in the State, and can accommodate three hundred persons.

A good band of music will remain at the Springs during the season, and all the facilities afforded for amusements usually found at first-class watering places will be offered to visitors. A good supply of ice constantly on hand.

Conveyances will meet the trains daily at Hickory Station to convey visitors to the Springs.

BOARD: \$35 per month of 28 days; \$12 per week; \$2 per day. Half price for children and colored servants, and liberal deduction for families.
Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT,
May 8, 1878. 2m Owner and Proprietor.

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Will find at the old established house of

ELIAS & COHEN

The largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of Goods ever brought to this market.

We are prepared to prove upon examination of our Stock that we make no vain boast, and solicit buyers, both Wholesale and Retail, to look at our Goods and prices before purchasing.

Our stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Alpaca, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Ties and Fancy Goods are complete and will be sold at astonishingly low prices.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings very low.

Fair dealing. Polite and attentive Clerks. Call and see us and judge for yourselves.
ELIAS & COHEN.
March 22, 1878.

COTTON YARN.

50 BUNCHES COTTON YARN from Glenry Mills, N. C., manufactured from seed Cotton by E. C. Grier & Son, for sale by
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
March 29, 1878.

Fresh Meats and Provisions.
For choice Beef and Mutton, Patapasco Baking Powder, pure Roasted Coffee not Ground, send your orders to B. N. SMITH.
Also a supply of Dixie Pumps, best and cheapest pump in use.
April 26, 1878. B. N. SMITH.

Central Hotel

BARBER SHOP.
GRAY TOOLE, Proprietor, keeps the best workmen employed, and guarantees pleasure and satisfaction to customers.
June 8, 1877.

How the Government is Run.

It is not run much on our side of the line. Take the disposition of the public lands, for instance. The policy of granting lands to railroads and to States in aid of railroads was inaugurated in 1850, by the grant of 2,593,053 acres to the Illinois Central Road, and 1,004,740 acres to the Mobile & Ohio Road. Since then other grants have been made, aggregating 208,963,994 acres, or 327,285 square miles—which, if embraced in one body, would form a State larger than Texas and nearly as large as five such States as Tennessee. In fact, the Government has granted to Railroads enough lands to form the area of an Empire.

A classification of the grants by States shows that the South has received 44,983,419 acres, and the North 1,647,000,578 acres—the North receiving more than three and a half times as much as the other section. Mr Caldwell of Kentucky, in a speech in the House, a few days ago, in favor of the Texas and Pacific guaranty, estimated that the North has, in addition to receiving this enormous grant of lands, drawn from the Treasury for public works and buildings \$76,859,708, while the South has drawn \$11,612,006; the North has received \$19,155,855 for the construction of canals and wagon roads, while the South has received \$6,981,982; and that nearly \$90,000,000 in bonds and interest has been paid to the several Pacific Railroads.

A House of Our Own.

Next to being married to the right person, there is nothing so important in one's life as to live under one's own roof. There is something more than a poetical charm in the expression of a wife, writing to a friend, who said: "We have our cozy house; it is thrice dear to us because it is our own. We have bought it with the savings of our earnings. Many were the soda fountains, the confectionery saloons and the necessities of the market we had to pass, many a time my noble husband denied himself the comfort of tobacco, the refreshing draught of beer, wore his old clothes, and even patched up boots; and I, O me! made my old bonnet do, wore the plainest clothes, did the plainest cooking. Saving was the order of the house, and to have a home of our own had been our united aim." Now we have it. There is no landlord troubling us with raising the rent, and exacting this or that. There is no fear harbored in our own bosom that in sickness or old age we will be thrown out of house and home, and the money which otherwise would have gone to pay rent, is sufficient to keep us comfortable in the Winter days of life."

Notice to Tax Payers.

The Tax Payers of Charlotte Township are hereby notified to meet the undersigned, at his office over Hart's China Store, from 8th June to 20th, 1878, inclusive, to return a list of their taxable property.
E. K. P. OSBORNE,
J. P. and Assessor for Charlotte Township.
May 24, 1878. 4w

Grain Cradles.

Another lot of the celebrated Grain Cradles made by Joseph Starns, just received at
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO'S.
May 3, 1878.

Domestic Sewing Machine.

It is universally conceded that the Light-Running DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE is the best of all the Shuttle Machines ever made. One House alone in London, England, bought last year 38,000 of them, so says the Sewing Machine Journal. For sale by
BRADSHAW & CO.,
May 31, 1878. 1m. Charlotte, N. C.

Saratoga Water.

Fresh Saratoga Water on draught direct from the Springs.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 3, 1878.

LADIES HATS.

The Ladies will remember that we keep a nice line of Ladies' Trimmed Hats, and very cheap.

We have a large stock of Shoes which we are going to close out, if possible. Don't fail to ask for Shoes if you want any.

We are determined to close out our Stock of Ready-Made Clothing. It must be sold.

We are offering inducements on all our Goods this season. Everything is cheap, and we are selling cheap.

Don't fail to ask for Parasols.
ALEXANDER, SEIGLE & CO.
April 26, 1878.

ICE CREAM.

C. S. HOLTON, at the "Rising Sun Store," is prepared to furnish Ice Cream by the plate or gallon. Call, or leave your Cash orders and they will be promptly filled. The attention of families solicited.
May 31, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

DAWSON & CO'S.

Carolina Real Estate Agency,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
OFFICE in old Bank of Mecklenburg Building.

They Rent Houses and collect Rent for the same.

Arrangements have been made with Agents, North and West, through which it is expected Emigration will be turned toward the Carolinas.

They buy, sell and exchange Farms, Grazing, Mountain and Mineral Lands.

Also, sell City Property privately or at Public Auction.

Loans negotiated.
May 17, 1878. y

NEISWANGER & CO'S.

General Insurance Agency,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
OFFICE in old Bank of Mecklenburg Building.

Life, Fire and Accident Risks taken at reasonable rates.

Only First-Class Companies represented.
May 17, 1878. y

Revenue Matters.

Our attention has been called by an official in this city (says the Wilmington Star) to a letter from Commissioner Raum, of the Internal Revenue Department, which may be of interest to small dealers, especially in the small towns and villages and the proprietors of country stores. Under an old ruling of the department the articles referred to in the letter were allowed to be considered in the category of medicines and sold as such, but as the present Commissioner places a different construction on the law, and dealers who sell these articles without a license are thus liable to indictment, it is but proper that those interested should be put on their guard, in order that they may be saved unnecessary trouble and expense. The letter, or rather an extract from the same, reads as follows:

"Labs like the following: 'Peach Brandy Bitters,' 'Old Crow Bitters,' 'Old Kentucky Bitters,' and 'Bonbon Bitters.' * * * Dose, a wine glass full three times per day' are hereby sufficient, in the opinion of this office, to take the articles out of the category of beverages or alcoholic liquors, and to place them in the category of medicines. Persons selling these articles should, in the opinion of this office, pay special tax as liquor dealers."

New Flying Machine.

At Bridgeport an exhibition was given of a new flying machine, invented by C. F. Ritchel, of Corry, Pa. Unlike many aerial machines, this one is not shaped like a bird, nor has it any wings. It consists of a large bag of cylindrical form inflated with hydrogen, and a car provided with attachment designed to control the elevation and descent of the bag and to direct its course. The bag is 24 feet long and 12 feet in diameter, and requires 3,000 feet of gas for its inflation. The raising and steering apparatus underneath has a framework made of brass tubing, and is provided with a seat for the passenger. Directly in front of the seat is a crank which he turns to produce the power that puts in motion two small fans that can be operated singly or together. The elevating fan has five blades, set spirally, and can be made to rotate at the rate of 3,000 revolutions per minute. This fan furnishes, or is intended to furnish, the lifting power which constitutes the novelty and value of the invention, and by reversing the motion depresses the air ship on the same principle as it raises it. At the end of the framework of the car, some 10 or 12 feet distant from the passenger, is another similar fan, which works at an angle with the air ship, and is designed to turn it any direction desired. It may be stated that both fans work in the air on the same principle that the Fowler steering and propelling apparatus works in the water. The exhibition was given in a large hall, a boy operating the cranks. The boy commenced to turn the crank, the fan whizzed fiercely, and the bag rose three or four feet from the floor. It refused to go any higher, however, but after ascending slightly sank back toward the floor at each trial. Then the steering fan was set in motion, with about the same degree of success. The attendants ascribing the partial failure of the experiments to the boy who engineered the machine, another boy was substituted. He succeeded considerably better than the first, elevating the bag to the ceiling several times, and had turned it about half way around with the steering fan when two of the blades broke. The experiment led to the opinion that, with some changes in the fan, the machine might be made to perform as intended. As is well known, one great difficulty in balloon navigation is that the aeronaut is dependent for his elevation on the buoyancy of the balloon alone; another is that his course is dependent on the direction of the wind. Mr Ritchel thinks that his apparatus can be made to overcome both these difficulties.—Iron Age.

ADAPT YOUR SHOES TO YOUR FEET.—Why it should be desirable to have a small, weak foot any more than a small and weak brain is not easy to conceive. For the purpose of having such small feet, not a few wear boots one or two sizes too small, and about two-thirds of the width of the foot as it would be at the ball if allowed to spread as it does when standing without the confinement of the boot. As a natural and necessary result of such pinching confinement, the foot becomes deformed and larger than it would naturally grow, with enlarged joints, and toes turned from a line parallel with the foot to say nothing of the troublesome corns so annoying and crippling to a large class of young women. The worst results of this crippling custom of wearing small and narrow boots is felt by children when allowed to out-grow their boots. It is poor economy to allow the young to wear boots when the feet have become too large for them, since deformity of the feet is easily produced at this time. When the boot is too short for the wearer, and the heel is too high, the ingrowing of the nails is a perfectly natural result.

To lend a man "a quarter" politely, requires considerable coolness and self-control. To be slow and ceremonious about it implies distrust; to slap down the coin with a "bang" indicates irritation, while to search all your pockets in succession conveys the impression that you will be left penniless by the transaction. A smiling, quiet promptness marks the gentleman in this crisis.

A farmer's daughter living near Cleveland, Ohio, answered a "personal" in a newspaper, entered into correspondence with the "unknown," finally met him, was married, went to the city to live, and returned to her father's house in two months, dressed like a beggar and looking twenty years older than when she went away. Her husband was a gambler and a loafer. This is a "personal" romance in a nutshell.

Is Man Nocturnal?

From the New York Times.
Statistics prove that 60 per cent of all infants are born after candle-light and before dawn. By far the greater number are born between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. It is calculated that a man's chances of being born between 1 and 2 o'clock, rather than at an earlier or later hour, are at least seven to one, while the chance of being born in the day-time is so small that no one need feel any anxiety about it. The truly scientific mind cannot contemplate this state of things without an intense desire to know the reason of it.

Socrates might have cast some light upon the subject, had it not been for an untimely interruption. In the XVIIth book of the *Memorabilia* he is represented as having said to Alcibiades: "Now, I will ask you, O Alcibiades, why you were born at 1:45 A. M., as I am told that you were?" Without waiting for a reply—for the sage always answered his own questions, in order to make sure that the answers and questions would fit nicely together—Socrates proceeded to say: "The Father of the Gods has willed that all men should come into the world at night, so that Apollo, being absent"—But just at this moment Xantippe sneeringly remarked from the top of the stairs, "What are you giving us? What, by Zeus, do you know about infants?" and other language to that effect, which put an end to the discussion. It is evident, however, that the philosopher had his theory concerning the matter, and, if he had been permitted to unfold it, he might have solved the problem.

To come down to later times, Mr Darwin confidently asserts that infants are born at night because their fathers are nearly always at home at that time, and are hence ready to be sent on the usual and necessary errand. This is all very well, but it assumes a skill in the calculation of times and seasons, and a degree of reasoning power which it is very improbable that infants possess. Indeed, it is less plausible than the theory held by the Shakers, that infants are a curse, and that they arrive at unseasonable hours in order to inflict the greatest possible amount of suffering on mankind. When we compare these weak and doubtful theories with the truly scientific explanation of a learned physician and philosopher residing in a Western city, we shall at once perceive their great inferiority.

The philosopher in question has decided in his own mind that man is intended to be a nocturnal animal. He argues that chickens are hatched in the day time, and always sleep at night, and that hence infants which are born at night ought to sleep during the day. He points out that men who do the most good in the world—such as journalists and doctors—are always working at night, while bank presidents and cashiers ply their intricate trade and alter their books between 10 and 3 o'clock in the day. The sun, he claims, is intended merely as a heater, and its light is really useless, as the eye of man needs only a little training in order to enable him to see clearly in the darkest night, and without the aid of any light whatever. By training the eye to see in darkness, we shall be able to dispense entirely with gas, kerosene, and candles, and will thus lessen the cost of living. Finally, he makes a strong point concerning cats, which now keep us unpleasantly awake at night, whereas, if we were strictly nocturnal in our habits; we should sleep only during the day, when cats have ceased from howling and bootjacks are at rest.

Unlike many philosophers, this excellent old gentleman practices what he preaches, and he no sooner formulated the theory that man is meant to be nocturnal, than he began to train his eyes to see in the dark. At first he used a lamp giving a fair quantity of light, but by degrees he slowly decreased the light by turning down the wick. In two weeks' time he was able to distinguish objects in a dim twilight almost as plainly as he could formerly have distinguished them at noon, and in the course of three months he could give odds to the ablest cat in perceiving things in the darkest midnight cellar. His theory was thus, in his estimation, virtually proved. He could see in the dark, and his eyes were as useless as an owl's in the day-time. He had become thoroughly nocturnal, and he set to work to write a profound treatise upon the duty of "Nocturnalism."

Had not the learned philosopher possessed two daughters of much personal beauty and great decision of character, that book might have been finished, and the author might be still a free and happy man. Of course, the girls had their admirers, who came to see them in the evenings, and were very thoughtful and prudent in saving gas. One pair of lovers always occupied the front parlor, while the other pair held the back parlor. The venerable philosopher, who had a soul insensible to the tender passion, deliberately used the four lovers in a series of experiments. He was accustomed to steal softly into the parlors, where, although he could not be seen, he could plainly see everything around him. He would then test the accuracy of his vision by remarking: "Julia! you have your head on Mr Smith's left shoulder, and he has just kissed you," or, "Mary, Mr Thompson has his arm around your neck, and I think his necktie is untied. Please mention if I am right." These and similar remarks were made solely in pursuance of his plan of training his eyesight, and without the slightest intention of annoying the young people; but the latter were horribly avenged. No matter how low the gas might be, the old gentleman could always see just how things in the parlors were situated. No young man's nerves could be expected to stand this sort of strain, and in the course of three months Julia and Mary had seen themselves abandoned by half a dozen lovers each. Naturally, this could not be permitted to go on. The girls were excellent daughters, clear-

headed, well-behaved, and affectionate, but they felt that their duty to their father required the suppression of a kind of father who could see in the dark. Accordingly, they had the philosopher arrested as a lunatic who fancied that he could see in the dark, and had him confined in an asylum, where he still remains, and probably will remain until the girls are married.

His misfortune, however, does not upset his theory. He has proved that man was intended to be a nocturnal animal, and has thus fully accounted for the fact that infants are born in the night—unless, indeed, his alleged experiments never were made, and he is really a lunatic, as his daughters assert that he is.

Write Home.

There can be no excuse for any young man who never writes home, or whose letters to the old folks there—whose dreams are ever of their son—are few and far between and not worth much when obtained. It is sad to think that there are young men who let weeks and months pass away without a letter to their parents, or their brothers and sisters, and who when they do write, only send a line or two, with some lame excuse for not doing more; a line or two saying nothing, just containing some stereotyped statement of vague utterance which give no information. Why, the value of a letter of a young man to a far off town or village home, consists of the little details its affectionate gossip; its account of any circumstance or incident that may have promise in it of advantage; its story of hopeful struggle of dawning success; or its references to newly formed friendships; to books read, churches and lectures attended, with a thousand things besides, which may be small within themselves, but which show an interest in the home circle, and manifest the beating of the child's heart within the man. Young men are not aware what pain they may inflict by apparent neglect; how letters brief and infrequent may give rise to fear and doubt, and occasion anxious days and wakeful nights. Now don't neglect home; don't seem indifferent to your own family, as if all your interest were transferred to strangers. Keep the chain of communication bright by use, and write freely and fully, with unrestrained confidence that it may be felt that there is neither blight on the affection nor error in the life, which is too often the cause of that lapse in filial or fraternal correspondence which, though the result also, at times, of mere thoughtlessness, is always unkind and sometimes cruel.

The same remarks will likewise apply to young girls or women away from the "old folks at home."

Your Own Inclination.

In choosing an occupation for life, follow your own inclinations, if possible. If a boy is intent on being a preacher, a lawyer, a doctor, or a merchant, it is useless to attempt to make a farmer of him. Let him go. The instincts of his nature teach him his position in life. A close view of the world, however, will soon convince any one that many have mistaken their calling. No matter for that, the man who has failed in his first love would not have been happy had he been thwarted by others early in his choice. By his labor would have been a burden and his life a servitude. Consult tenderly with those promising boy—set before him, but not in too highly colored pictures, the advantages and objections to the various vocations of life; then let him carefully select his choice. But impress upon him the importance of living honestly, industriously, but to aim higher, with a determination to rise above all competitors in the quality of his work, and in the integrity, rectitude, and virtue of his life. Having done so much, leave the rest to him.

UNFORTUNATE NAMES.—In an action of assault and battery, at Lenoir Superior Court, the counsel for both parties agreed that the Judge should try the case without a jury. A small boy was offered as a witness by the State. In order to qualify him to testify, Judge Kerr asked him, "Who made you?" The boy said he did not know. Judge Kerr—"Did no one ever tell you who made you?" Small boy—"Yes, sir; I went to school some to Mr Rhodes, but he is in the Penitentiary now." Judge Kerr—"What is your name?" Small boy—"Ulysses Grant Colfax Sutson." Judge Kerr—"He seems to have the name of the whole Republican party."

Judge Kerr—"What will become of you if you tell a lie?"

Small boy—"Don't know, sir; 'spect I would go to the Penitentiary."

Judge Kerr remarked, "Mr Solicitor, from the boy's raising, I don't think he is a competent witness to testify."

THE GOOD BOY.—A well-dressed boy, about ten years old, stood on the walk in front of the Central Hotel the other day eating an apple. A ragged urchin, having a rag bag over his shoulder, stood close by and looked as if he would give his hat and boots for one bite of the fruit. An attached noted the situation and was greatly pleased to see the lad suddenly hand over the apple to the envious rag-picker.

"That's a good boy—that was real charity!" exclaimed the gentleman as he passed the boy on the head.

"Yes, I felt sorry for him," replied the boy—"and I'd got down to a big worm-hole, too!"

A five-year-old daughter stood watching her baby brother who was making a great fuss over having his face washed. The little miss at length lost her patience, and stamping her tiny foot, said, "You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a hickin', and then you'll see—won't he mamma?"