

The Western Democrat

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NO. 1896.

Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Ordinary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C.,
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank,
(formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan 1, 1868.

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.
Oct 26, 1868.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Having located in Charlotte, has opened an office in
Parks' Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where
he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869 7mpd

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 Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dry Stuffs, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the
very lowest prices.
Jan 1, 1869.

WM. M. SHIPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Office in DEWEY'S BANK BUILDING.
Nov. 9, 1868

ALEXANDER & BLAND,
Dentists, Charlotte, N. C.,
Will wait on parties in city or country whenever their
services may be solicited.
Tooth extracted without pain. Gas administered.
Office in Brown's building. Hours from 8 A. M.
to 5 P. M.
March 8, 1869.

J. C. MILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in
the United States Court.
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite
the Charlotte Hotel.
June 23, 1869 6mpd

Hutchison, Burroughs & Co.,
General Life and Fire Insurance Agents,
Office on Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sept. 7, 1868.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Mkr.,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The City Book Store,
Has been removed to P. Lott's Old Stand,
One door below its former location.
Everybody is invited to call and examine our
Stock, which consists in part of a large assortment of
School, Religious and Miscellaneous Books,
Blank and Press Books, Wall Paper, Blank and
Printing Paper, and all articles usually kept in a
first-class Book Store.
Our arrangements with Publishers are such that
we receive all the NEW WORKS of popular authors
as soon as published.
Our prices are as low as any other Booksellers in
the State.
Jan 4, 1869. WADE & GUNNELS.

J. Y. BRYCE & CO.,
General Commission Merchants
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Particular attention paid to the selling of all kinds of
Produce, Cotton and Tobacco.
Highest cash price paid for Cotton.
All orders from a distance promptly attended
to.
March 5, 1869. J. Y. BRYCE,
W. H. BRYCE.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Democrat Office, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing,
Don't get mad and go to swearing;
Just take it into HALE'S shop,
He will fix it so it will not stop.
He warrants his work all for a year.
When it is used with proper care.
He will do it as low as it can be done,
And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1869

NEW GOODS!!!
I am receiving New Goods every week, and am
determined not to be undersold by any one. Give
me a call before buying. D. G. MAXWELL.

Coffee! Coffee!!
JAVA, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, all grades at
MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building.

Sugar
From 12 1/2 to 20 cents per pound by retail, at
MAXWELL'S, Parks' Building

Tobacco and Snuff
Leak's Tobacco and Lorillard's Snuff always on
hand at MAXWELL'S.

Confectioneries, Toys, &c.
The largest stock in the City. Call and examine for
yourselves. D. G. MAXWELL.
May 10, 1869. Parks' Building.

SPECIAL NOTICE
I have owing me about SIX THOUSAND DOL-
LARS for Groceries and Provisions. I am compelled
to pay my debts, and those who owe me must pay in
order that I may meet my obligations. Now is
the time I need help, and if those whom I have
favored and accommodated will do their duty to me
and give me a part if not all of what they owe, I
shall be thankful.
June 23, 1869. B. M. PRESSON.

A California murderer adopted a shrewd trick
to get clear. He procured the sending of forged
dispatches to the district attorney telling the
latter that his daughter was dying. The prose-
cution was consequently feeble, and the prisoner
was discharged.

A Minnesota Judge has given a decision as
to when a man is "legally" drunk. He said:
"It is not necessary that a man should be wallow-
ing in a ditch, or bumping his head against your
posts, that you may know him to be drunk; but
when he begins to tell the same thing over twice
—he's drunk!"

FALL TRADE, 1869.
I take pleasure in informing you that I am now
receiving AT MY NEW STAND, National Bank
Building, SIGN OF THE BRASS BOOT, direct
from the Manufacturers, a large and well selected
Stock of

Boots and Shoes,
FOR THE FALL TRADE, comprising every article
in the Boot and Shoe line. I invite especial at-
tention to my assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies',
Misses' and Children's Boots, Balmorals and Gaiters.
My increased facilities and long experience in
business make me confident that my prices, and the
quality of my Goods, will compare favorably with
those of any other house in the City.
I shall be pleased to offer my stock to your in-
spection at any time you may favor me with a call.
While truly grateful for past favors extended me,
I desire your continued patronage.

Rubber Belting,
Trunks and Hats, always on hand at
W. S. HALTOM & CO.
Aug 30, 1869.

Sewing Machine Depot.
You will find for sale at the above Depot, 22 Tryon
Street, Charlotte, N. C., the celebrated "COMMON
SENSE SEWING MACHINES" that are becoming so
popular throughout the country, combining all
the latest improvements of under-feed and upright
Spool-Holder. Price only \$15.
Also, the "DUCK-EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE
MACHINES," price \$20.
Extra Needles for sale.
Agents wanted everywhere.
W. S. HALTOM & CO.
June 14, 1869. 6m

Fresh Cakes and Candy.
I have secured the services of a First Class Baker,
and will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
CAKES AND CANDY warranted fresh and nice.
Baking every day. Orders filled at short notice.
Weddings and Parties furnished at short notice.
I also manufacture plain and fancy Candies.
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER.

Canned Fruits, &c.
Fresh Peaches, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, Peas and
Corn. Pickles by the dozen or gallon at
Feb. 22, 1869. D. M. RIGLER'S.

FRESH ARRIVALS OF
China, Crockery and Glass Ware
JAMES HARTY,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE.)
Is just receiving a very large stock of
China, Crockery and Glass Ware.
Together with a good assortment of House-keeping
articles, consisting of Knives and Forks, Spoons,
Castors, Butter Prints, Ladles, Tubs, Churns, Buck-
ets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Heaters, Tea
Kettles, Stove Pans, Gridirons, &c.
Oct 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

Wheat and Onions.
I want to purchase a large quantity of Wheat, for
which the highest market price will be paid.
Also, Onions wanted at market rates.
July 12, 1869. W. J. BLACK.

TURNIP SEED,
Purple Top,
Large Norfolk,
Seven Top, and Beta Baga.
KILGORE & CURETON'S,
Springs' Corner.

Machine Oil,
Tanners' Oil, Bank Oil,
Strains Oil, For sale by
KILGORE & CURETON.
July 19, 1869

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session of this Institution will commence
on the first day of OCTOBER, 1869, and continue
until 30th of June following.
A full corps of Teachers in all branches usually
taught in first-class Female Schools, has been em-
ployed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to
expenses, course of study, regulations, &c. apply to
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
July 19, 1869 Charlotte, N. C.

WILSON'S REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION
MAY BE OBTAINED OF F. SCARR,
Druggist and Chemist,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The many calls for the Remedy in Charlotte and
vicinity have induced me to place a supply in the
hands of the above named Druggist. Patients,
therefore, will save time and expense by ordering
directly from him.
A pure article, properly compounded, may be
relied upon. Respectfully,
Aug 2, 1869. E. A. WILSON.

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg Co.
Superior Court.
J. W. Wardsworth and others against M. L. Davis,
Administrator of J. H. Davis, deceased.
Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, made in the above entitled case,
at Spring Term, 1869, the creditors of James
H. Davis, late of said county, deceased, are hereby
notified by their Attorneys, on or before Monday,
the 6th day of September, 1869, to come in and prove
their debts before E. A. OSBORNE, Esq., Clerk of said
Court, at his office at the Court House in Charlotte,
or in default thereof they will be peremptorily ex-
cluded from the benefit of said decree.
E. A. OSBORNE,
Clerk Superior Court.
82-5w

Statesville Male Academy.
J. H. HILL, A. M., PRINCIPALS.
H. T. BURKE, A. M.,
The Fall Term of this School will open on the 6th
of September, and continue sixteen weeks.
TUITION:
English Department—Primary, \$ 8 00
Intermediate, " 12 00
Classical Department, " 16 00
Contingent Fee, " 1 00
Board in good families at \$12 per month.
One-half of the above charges is required in ad-
vance.
For further particulars, address the Principals.
July 19, 1869 2m Statesville, N. C.

Wearing Mourning.
We long for the day when this custom shall
become obsolete.
It is unbecoming the truly afflicted one. The
wearer says, by the black garments, "I have lost
a dear friend. I am in deep sorrow." But
grief does not wish to parade itself before the
eye of the stranger; much less does it assert its
extent. The stricken one naturally goes apart
from the world to pour out the tears. Real afflic-
tion seeks privacy. It is no respect to the de-
parted friend to say we are in sorrow. If we
have real grief it will be discovered.

When God has entered a household in the
awful chastisement of death, it is time for reli-
gious meditation and communion with God on
the part of the survivors. How sadly out of
place, then, are the milliner and the dress-maker,
the trying on of dresses and the trimming of
bonnets.

There is something profane in exciting the
vanity of a young girl in fitting a waist, or trying
on a hat, when the corpse of a father is lying in
an adjoining room. It is a sacrilege to drag the
widow forth from her grief to be fitted with a
gown or select a veil.

It is often terribly oppressive to the poor.
The widow left desolate with a half dozen little
children, the family means already reduced by
the long sickness of the father, must draw on
her scanty purse to buy a new wardrobe through-
out for herself and children, throwing away the
good stock of garments already prepared, when she
knows not where she is to get bread for those
little ones. Truly may fashion be called a tyrant,
when it robs the widow of her last dollar.

Surely your sorrow will not be questioned,
even if you should not call in the milliner to
help you display it. Do not in your affliction
uphold a custom which will turn the afflictions
of your poorer neighbor to deeper poverty, as
sorrow.—The Central Baptist.

OVERDRESSED WOMEN.—A New York cor-
respondent who sees the beautiful but admires
the substantial, writes as follows concerning the
vice of extravagance in dress:
"Overdressing demoralizes a woman. It takes
from her that purity of thought and character,
the high prerogative of a perfect life, which is
her legitimate birthright, and she sells it for a
mess of pottage. It opens the avenues of her
soul to a thousand destroying influences, and
leads her by hisken tendrils over into the valley
of the shadow of death. I think of this when I
see mothers helping their little ones into the
thrall; and I thought of it last Sunday, as I
glanced from the chapel master, in his white
robes, to a baby wrapper in blue silk en por-
celaine, all ruffles and folds, and Grecian bend—
to the white hat, with its cluster of mature red
roses—to the small wrists clasped in jeweled
bands to the shapely baby fingers heaped with
diamonds. I looked at the soft, pale, golden
hair arranged just like mama's—to the white
brow on which the lace hat so properly rested—
to the clear-cut features of the nature, precociously
fair, luminous with seven years' wisdom,
and I could not reiterate the good man's assertion,
"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." It seemed
to me much more in the fashion of this world
"which passeth away."

NEW BOOKS
Just Received at Tiddy's.
100 dozen Webster's Spelling Books;
Mitchell's, Cornell's, Guyot's, and other Geographies;
McClure's, Wilson's, Scribner's, Goodrich's, Sargent's
and National Readers;
Davies', Emerson's, Quackenbush's, Robinson's, Pike's,
Fowler's and other Arithmetics;
A general assortment of Philosophies and Classical
Works;
Histories of the United States, England, France,
Greece, Rome, Asia and Africa;
Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, and Hymn Books
of all denominations;
Blank Books, Receipt Books, and everything in the
Stationery Line;
Sheet Music, Guitar, Flute and Violin Instructions,
Music Books, or anything in our line, will be or-
dered and furnished at Catalogue prices.
TIDDY BROS.,
Next to Springs' Corner, Charlotte, N. C.

New Code of Civil Procedure,
Just received at
TIDDY & BROS.,
Aug. 16, 1869. New Book Store.

Cleveland Mineral Springs.
(FORMERLY WILSON'S)
These well known and highly appreciated waters,
located in Cleveland county, North Carolina, will
be opened for visitors on the 10th of June.
Persons wishing to visit these Springs will take
the Train on the Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad,
(which runs at present on Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Saturdays, from Charlotte to Cherryville, 42 miles,
and thence, in comfortable conveyances, 10 miles to
the Springs.
Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage
heretofore extended by the public, and respectfully
soliciting a continuance of the same, the Proprietors
pledge their best efforts to promote the comfort of
those who may favor them with a visit.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR,
J. J. BLACKWOOD,
Resident Proprietors.
May 24, 1869.

W. S. GRIFFIN & CO.,
Grocers and Liquor Dealers,
Tryon Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Always on hand a fine assortment of good Gro-
ceries and Liquors, which we offer to the trade at
very low prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
W. S. GRIFFIN & CO.,
July 5, 1869 3m next to the Express Office.

HIRAM BALLARD,
General Commission Merchant,
37 Water Street, NEW YORK,
For the sale of Dried and Green Fruits, Wool, To-
bacco, Cotton, Eggs, Beans, Peas, Flour, Grain and
all kinds of Southern productions.
My long experience in the Commission Business
enables me to sell goods without delay for the highest
market prices.
Cash advanced on consignments. Sales promptly
made. Send for price current and marking plates.
June 21, 1869 6m

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and
surrounding country, that he is prepared to man-
ufacture 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, next door to Brem's
Hardware Store.
January 1, 1869.

Foiled by a Woman.
A Leaf from the Diary of an Old Detective of
New Orleans.
"Madame, it is my duty to arrest you!"
"You dare not!"
The lips were white with passion rather than
fear, and the lady stood before me like a lioness
at bay. Even then I could not help but note
the splendid beauty of this grand lady. Tall and
slender, eyes black and flashing—almost lurid
now, the spectacles she presented, standing there
in the middle of the apartment, was more the
appearance of a queen than a hunted criminal.
"I must," I replied. "I do not doubt your
innocence; looking in your face, it is strange
that any one could couple it with guilt. But I
am constrained to do my duty, madame, how-
ever inimical it may be to my feelings."
"Will you allow me to change my dress?"
she said, in a tone almost pleasant. The hard
lines around the mouth had relaxed, and the
passionate glow on the face gave way to a pleas-
ant smile.
"Certainly, I will wait for you here."
"I wish also to send a messenger for a friend;
will you permit him to pass?"
"Certainly."

This was my first interview with Eugenie
Cornille. I had seen her here for months, the
leader of our gayest and most fashionable society.
In her splendid mansion she dispensed the most
profuse and elegant hospitality.

A Spanish lady—a widow she had represented
herself—and had been a resident here almost a
year. No one ever suspected her of being aught
than what she seemed, until one day I was or-
dered to arrest her as a murderer.

It was now alleged, said Mr. F., that this young
beauty was no other than the woman who had
poisoned her husband in Havana, and fled with
all his wealth. An immense reward was offered
for her apprehension, and the circumstances that
had come to our knowledge, pointed her out be-
yond all doubt as the person we were in search
of. Yet had the person who recognized her the
evening before at the theatre advised us to be
careful lest she should escape us. I laughed at
the idea. Mr. I. and myself were surely suffi-
cient to arrest a lady. We were old enough in
the ways of cunning to defeat any such attempt.
When the lady left me, I stepped to the window,
and said to Mr. I., who was waiting at the door:
"The lady desires to send a messenger for a
friend; suffer him to pass."
"Almost at the same instant the door of the
apartment the lady had entered opened, and a
youth—apparently a mulatto boy—came out and
passed hurriedly through the room into the hall,
and from thence into the street. It was, no
doubt, the messenger, I thought, and I picked
up a book and commenced reading. Nearly an
hour passed, and still the lady did not make her
appearance, nor did the boy return. The friend
she had sent for must live at some distance, I
thought, or the lady is unusually careful about
her toilet; and so another hour went by. At
last I grew impatient, and knocked at the door.
"Madame, I can wait no longer."
There was no reply. I knocked repeatedly,
and at last determined to force an entrance.
Strange fears harassed me; I began to suspect,
I knew not what. It took but a moment to drive
in the door, and, once in the apartment, the
mystery was revealed. The robes of the lady
lay upon the floor, and scattered over the room
were suits of boys' wearing apparel, similar to
that worn by the mulatto. On a table was a
cosmetic that would stain the skin to a light,
delicate brown.

I was foiled, for a surety; the lady had es-
caped in the disguise of a messenger. I should
have detected the ruse; I felt humiliated, and
determined to redress my error. I knew she
would not remain in the city an instant longer
than she could get away. I hurried to her
bankers, but found she had drawn the amount
due her an hour before.
"Who presented the check?" I asked the
clerk.
"A mulatto boy. It was made payable to
her."

There was yet a chance. The French steamer
left within an hour; it was possible she would
seek that means of escape. I jumped in a cab
and arrived there ten minutes before she left
the wharf—just in time to assist an aged, decrepit
gentleman into the cabin.—There were few pas-
sengers; none of them answered the description
of the person I sought. I stood on the wharf
watching the receding vessel until it disappeared.
I was in the act of turning away, when a hack-
man approached me with the remark:
"Mr. F., did you see that old man on board;
he had a long white beard, and hair that fell on
his shoulders?"
"Yes."
"Well, sir, there's something curious about
him."
"Why?"
"Why, sir, when he got into my carriage he
was a mulatto boy, and when he got out he was
an old man!"
I will not repeat the expression I then
—it was neither refined nor polite—when
the vessel would be far out to sea before she
could be overtaken. I was foiled by a woman.
Nor could I help rejoicing, now that the chase
was over, that she had escaped.

Innocent or guilty, there was a charm about
her: none could resist. The spell of her won-
derous beauty affected all who approached her.
It lingers in my memory yet; and I could not
have the sin of her blood upon my conscience.

Important Sale of Real Estate.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county, made Spring Term, 1869, I will
sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the
Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 2d
day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock, A. M., the fol-
lowing Real Estate belonging to the estate of the
late E. H. Glover, deceased, to-wit: Lot "A," con-
taining 21 acres; Lot "B," containing 158 acres;
Lot "C," containing 1114 acres, and Lot "D," con-
taining 85 acres.
Terms, twelve months credit, with bond and good
security, interest from date, except \$30 cash on Lots
"B," "C," and "D," each, and \$10 on Lot "A," to be
paid on day of sale.
E. A. OSBORNE,
Aug 16, 1869 6w Clerk Superior Court.

Yarn.
400 BUNCHES YARN, for sale at Factory
prices, by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
Aug 23, 1869.

Distilling Brandy.
The growers of fruit are in so much doubt and
perplexity on the subject of making brandy, we
have thought it proper to publish the law on the
subject. Not having the law itself before us,
we take from the circular of a superior the fol-
lowing which is no doubt correct.
Such a law operates hard and harshly upon
the people of the Western portion of the State
who have small orchards and small stills and
have hitherto relied upon them to raise money
for the payment of their taxes.

The following rules are established for the
guidance of officers and all persons proposing to
distill brandy:
SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Aug. 1st 1869.

Section 2, Act of July 20, 1868, provides
that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may
except distillers of brandy from apples, peaches
or grapes, exclusively, from certain require-
ments of the act relating to distillation of spirits.
The following rules are established for the
guidance of officers and all persons proposing to
distill apple brandy.

1st. Every still must be registered on form
26 with the Assistant Assessor of the proper
division.

2d. Each person, before commencing distilla-
tion, must give notice, on form 27, of his inten-
tion to run; the number of stills proposed to be
used; the capacity of each still in gallons; the
size of the lot on which the distilling is to be
carried on; the kind and character of the build-
ing; what kind of material or fruit is to be used;
and an estimate of the gallons of brandy that
can be produced in 24 hours.

3d. A special tax of \$37 50 from August 1st
will be required of each distiller.

4th. A bond for not less than \$5,000, to be
approved by the Assessor, must be given in every
case.

5th. A capacity tax of \$2 per day must be paid
by each distiller producing the 60 gallons or less
each 24 hours.

6th. Each proof gallon of brandy, before be-
ing removed or consumed, must be inspected and
guaged by a gauger, who will mark on each
package the number of proof gallons; the name
of the distiller; the place, (town or county) where
produced; the date of inspection and the name
of the inspector; and also affix to each package a
tax paid stamp, denoting the tax, at 50 cents per
proof gallon. The distiller will be required to
pay at least 80 per cent. on the reported produc-
ing capacity as fixed by the Surveyor.

7th. Assistant Assessors can be appointed as
surveyors and gaugers, with fees to be fixed by
the Commissioner.

8th. Every distiller must give notice of the
time of commencing after which he will be
charged with the per diem tax of \$2 for each
working day of 24 hours, until he has mailed a
written notice to the Assistant Assessor that he
has ceased running his still or stills.

9th. At the end of each month the distiller
must have all spirits made by him during the
month gauged and inspected, each package shall
have affixed thereon a tax paid stamp, which
must be purchased of the Collector, and must be
affixed by the gauger, together with all the
marks or brands required in paragraph 6 of
these instructions. The distiller must also make
a return at the end of each month to the Assis-
tant Assessor, under oath, of the number of pack-
ages and gallons distilled during the month;
the number of packages and gallons sold or re-
moved, and to whom sold or delivered, with the
residence of the purchaser or receiver of such
spirits.

10. Brandy cannot be removed from the dis-
tillery premises without it has been gauged, and
the taxes have been paid.

11th. All blank forms and instructions in re-
lation to distillation of brandy should be furnish-
ed by Assistant Assessors.

12th. Every distiller, before commencing,
must have the Assistant Assessor make the
survey required by section 10, Act of July 20,
1868.

13th. The capacity of the still will, in each
case, be determined by actual measurement, by
noting the number of gallons of water required to
fill it.

14th. As a rule a 100 gallon still is held to
have a producing capacity of 35 gallons of proof
brandy in 24 hours, and will be charged in any
event with 80 per cent. or 28 gallons—(tax \$14
for each 24 hours a still supposed to be run.
This estimate allows 20 per cent. for boiling, and
is based on the assumption that only 80 gallons
can be boiled in a still holding 100 gallons, and
that the still can be run out seven times in 24
hours, and that a charge of low wines can be
run in the same time as a charge of cider, and
that 13 gallons of cider will produce one gallon
of brandy.

15th. A still of 80 gallons will produce 8 1/2
as much as one of 100; one of 60 gallons 6 1/2
as much; one of 40 gallons 4 1/2 as much; and
80 per cent. with which the distiller will, in any
case while running, be charged with will be 22 1/2
gallons on an 80 gallon still; 17 gallons on a 60
gallon; 14 gallons on a 50 gallon; and 11 gallons
on a 40 gallon still.

16th. If more than one still is used, the pro-
ducing capacity must be found in each case in the
same way, and the distiller must be charged with
the full production, which in no case must be less
than 80 per cent. of the producing capacity of
each still used.

17th. Officers must be vigilant in enforcing
these requirements in their respective districts
and divisions.

18th. Any person running a still without pay-
ment of special tax, or without compliance with
law and the regulation in relation to distilling
brandy, is liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000,
and to imprisonment not less than six months,
and to the forfeiture of the distilling apparatus
and the distilling premises.

Marrying women for their beauty is like eating
a bird for its sweet singing.

Young women should set good examples, for
the young men are always following them.

An English farmer, by picking over his seed
wheat with the utmost care, and planting a grain
in a place, at intervals of a foot each way, pro-
duced 162 bushels to the acre.
And another farmer, by working himself, in-
stead of relying on hired labor, made a good
profit from his farm.

A Baltimore Lady takes the Veil.
From the Washington Express.

At an early hour this morning a few friends
assembled in the little chapel of the Sisters of
Visitation, corner of G and Tenth streets, to
witness the regular admission of a new mem-
ber to that order. As soon as Father
Stonestreet, S. J., (the officiating clergyman) en-
tered the sanctuary and ascended the altar,
the young lady (who was about to leave the
world) entered in full bridal dress, wearing a
veil and orange wreath, and accompanied by a
Sister of the order on either side.

Approaching the railing of the sanctuary they
kneel, as did the small congregation present,
which consisted of a few "worldly ones" and a
number of Sisters, who worshiped the same
pews at the right, and bore each a lighted candle.
Appropriate remarks were then made by Rev.
Father Stonestreet. The altar itself was decora-
ted and lighted as for the celebration of a mass.
The services began with a chant by the Sisters,
and prayer by Father Stonestreet. The applica-
nt was first questioned as to whether she had
fully and freely determined to leave the world
and enter the netherworld, to which she uniformly
answered "Yes," and explained her desire at
length.

Prayers appropriate to the ceremony were
again offered, and the wreath and veil thrown
off, and the white dress of the novice exchanged
for the dark heavy gown of the order. The hair
was cut and the hood and veil of a Sister substi-
tuted for the more elaborate head-dress of a wo-
man of the world. Again the applicant was
offered a choice between a life in the world and
a life devoted to the Lord, when she again dis-
tinctly repeated her selection.

She was then told that she should no longer
be called Theresa Courville, but Sister Mary
Lewis, and that henceforth she was dead to the
world. Here (according to the ceremony) she
prostrated herself, with her face to the floor, and
her body was covered with a black pall, indica-
tive of death. A solemn chant was sung for
some minutes, while she lay prostrated.

After this she rose, again approached the rail-
ing, received the crucifix and a lighted candle,
and further prayers and instructions touching
the good choice she had made in devoting her-
self to His service who had said, "Suffer little
children to come unto me." The whole cere-
mony is beautiful and interesting, and is fol-
lowed by the associations which surround it from
early time.

Roman Wives.
[From Lecky's History of European Morals.]

The legal position of the Roman wife was far
a long period, extremely low. The Roman family
was constituted on the principle of the absolute
authority of its head, who had the power of life
and death both over his wife and over his chil-
dren, and who could