

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—Three Dollars in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

EIGHTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 888.

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.
Obituary 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 of 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 Park's Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel, where he can be found when not professionally engaged.
May 31, 1869. 7upd

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, 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.
Teeth extracted without pain. Gas administered.
Office in Brown's Building. Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
March 2, 1869.

J. C. MILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of North Carolina and in United States Court.
Office above the Store of Elias & Cohen, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 28, 1869. 5upd

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

JOHN F. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
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. Lowry'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 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.
J. Y. BRYCE,
March 5, 1869. 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,
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, Park's Building.

Sugar
From 12 to 20 cents per pound by retail, at MAXWELL'S, Park's Building.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have owing me about SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for Groceries and Provisions. I am compelled to pay my debts, and those who owe me must pay up 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 of all that they owe, I shall be thankful.
June 21, 1869. B. M. PEBSON.

Newspaper Borrowers.

A COMMON NUISANCE.—I have taken your paper for ten years, and during all that period have been annoyed by a number of the meanest kind of borrowers. Oftentimes, as soon as the paper arrives, and before any of my own family have time to peruse its columns, some arch villain will come to me and say, "Mr. Editor, I am an amiable man, and have not the moral courage to say no to the most provoking and unreasonable requests. And so my paper weekly goes the rounds, and when my borrowing neighbors are all through with it I find it torn, soiled, creased, so that I can derive but very little satisfaction from its perusal. I would not think so hard of this but for the fact that in most cases these mean borrowers are far better able to subscribe and pay for the paper than myself. Can you suggest a remedy?"
No Suggestion.

If the reader is reading a borrowed paper he ought to feel mean and determine to quit annoying those who pay for their paper. No one but a mean man will persist in borrowing newspapers, and deprive his neighbors of their property, even if the neighbors never complain.

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 21st day of October, 1869, at 12 o'clock A. M., the following Real Estate belonging to the estate of the late H. Glover, deceased, to-wit: Lot "A," containing 21 acres; Lot "B," containing 158 acres; Lot "C," containing 1111 acres, and Lot "D," containing 85 acres.

Terms, twelve months credit, with bond and good security, interest from date, except \$50 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.

Assignee's Sale.
As Assignee of W. M. Matthews, a Bankrupt, I will sell on the 15th of September, at the Court House door in Charlotte, his interest in Sixty Acres of Land in Union county, known as the Bozale Gold Mine, and also the following Notes and Accounts belonging to said Bankrupt:

Note on S. Reading and M. B. Taylor, \$2,000; P. Z. Baxter, \$4,000; J. M. Ritch, \$19,200; B. M. Laney, \$400; W. L. Twitty, \$5.
A. C. Williams, \$4,500; Rufus L. Alexander, \$2,500; A. H. Smith, \$1,000; E. H. Maxwell, \$3,000; Jeff Simp, \$100; Henry S. Miller, \$1,000; D. N. Pifer, \$275, and others.
One Receipt on E. H. Rodgers, \$100.
D. G. MAXWELL,
Aug. 23, 1869. Assignee.

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 attention to my assortment of Gentlemen's Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters 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 inspection 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
S. B. MEACHAM'S.
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 and under-stand and upright Spool-Holder. Price only \$15.
Also, the "BUCK-EYE AND HOME SHUTTLE MACHINES," price \$20.
Agents wanted everywhere.
W. S. HALTOM & CO.,
June 14, 1869. 6m

210 Acres of Superior Farming Land FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my PLANTATION situated in Lancaster county, South Carolina, 17 miles South of Charlotte, N. C., and within 5 miles of the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad, containing 2100 acres, of which 300 acres are excellent bottom and meadow land, and 700 acres of choice cotton land, cleared, (most of which is in present cultivation,) balance in pine and forest timber.

On the lands are six separate settlements, five of which are suitable for tenants, besides my former residence, which is well improved, being a beautiful situation, healthy location and in a good neighborhood. Terms reasonable and titles indisputable.
If desired, work Males, Stock, Plantation Machinery, Tools, Grain, &c. will be sold with the Lands.
For further information address the subscriber at Charlotte, N. C.
Aug. 16, 1869. B. M. MILLER.

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 Plates, Ladies' Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bread Trays, Rolling Pins, Steak Beaters, Tea Kettles, Stew Pans, Gridirons, &c.
Oct. 26, 1868. JAMES HARTY.

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 all branches usually taught in first class Female Schools, has been employed for the ensuing Session.
For Catalogue containing full particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c. apply to
REV. R. B. BLAKE, & 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 of him.
A pure article, properly compounded, may be had of him.
Respectfully,
Aug. 2, 1869. E. A. WILSON.

Reunited after Fifty Years' Separation.

From the Concord (N. H.) Patriot, Aug. 18.
In our daily of the 15th ult., we gave the history of a romance in real life, whose main facts it was well to recount. Samuel, father of Rev. T. B. Eastman, of this city, left Concord in 1819 to better himself in Massachusetts. He left a wife and three children behind, and finally went on a whaling voyage. On his return, the family had left this city, and no trace of them was to be found. Fifty years passed away, the first family had grown up, and Mr. Eastman, ignorant of their existence had married again and raised another family. By an accident, Rev. Mr. Eastman ascertained that his father was alive, and followed up the trace, found and introduced himself to him, and told the story of the past half century, so far as he knew it.

The elder Eastman, his second wife being dead, gladly heard the tidings from the last family, and he came to this city on the 13th, to renew the relations that chance had so sadly sundered. He was joyfully received by his grandchildren, whom he had never seen, and on the following day performed his first duty, that of visiting his mother's grave.

On the 17th the aged wife, with two of her descendants arrived in this city from Nassau, and went to the house of her son, where all but one of her family now living were gathered. The husband entered the room, and they looked at each other in silence for a moment. The old lady was the first to speak, saying, "Is this Samuel Eastman, my husband?" "And my long lost wife?" he added, and they rushed to each other's arms, and kissed with all the ardor of sweet sixteen. By request of the father, a prayer of thanksgiving was offered over the happy reunion of Rev. T. B. Eastman.

The old couple are now reunited, and, though the bloom of youth has fled, both enjoy excellent health and spirits. The old gentleman's eyesight is defective, owing to straining it at sea, but he says he can throw a harpoon or lance at a whale as well as ever. He has never had a doctor in his life. The old lady is also in excellent health, but with impaired hearing. To both we wish years of continued health and renewed happiness.

Farm for Sale.
A Farm of about 165 acres for sale, within half a mile of Davidson College. It has a good proportion of Wood Land. Enquire of John D. Brown near Davidson College, or the subscriber at Statesville, Sept. 6, 1869. 1p. E. F. ROCKWELL.

Notice.
Parties indebted to the late Law Firm of OSBORNE & BARRINGER, for legal services up to the 11th inst., and all on whom they hold claims for collection, are notified that the same must be promptly settled. The business must be closed up. Due attention to this notice may save those concerned both cost and trouble.
RUFUS BARRINGER,
Surviving Partner.

N. B.—I continue the practice at the office of the late firm, where I may always be found except on Saturdays, when I am usually in Concord.
RUFUS BARRINGER,
Aug. 30, 1869. 4upd Attorney.

BUXBAUM & LANG
Are again in the field with one of the handsomest Stocks of Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes ever brought to this market. We don't expect to sell \$3,000 worth of Goods a day, but are satisfied with \$300.
We have and are receiving daily, new goods bought by our Mr. Lang now buying at the Northern market.

Ladies' Dress Goods,
A magnificent display, and the very latest styles.
Domestic Goods,
The most complete Stock in the market.
Millinery Goods,
The most select, tasty and latest styles.
Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
In regard to Clothing, it would be useless to mention it, as the public know that we always have and still keep the best and latest styles.
We could not do ourselves justice by only saying that we have the prettiest, best assorted, and most complete Stock of Goods generally kept by a first-class Dry Goods House, but would appeal to the public generally, to come and examine our Stock. We take pleasure in showing our Goods.
Give us a call.
BUXBAUM & LANG,
At Hammond & McLaughlin's Building, next to Brem, Brown & Co's Hardware Store.

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 Cakes.
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.

NOTICE.
Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of James W. Osborne, deceased, all persons having claims against his Estate are hereby required to exhibit them on or before the 1st day of September, 1870, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
THOS. J. MOORE, Executor.

P. S.—In my temporary absence from the State Col. E. A. OSBORNE is my Agent to receive the exhibition of claims against his estate and audit the same.
T. J. MOORE, Exr.
Aug. 23, 1869. 6w

Farmers Notice.

I hope neither my neighbors nor any one else will hereafter employ hands who have engaged themselves to me for the year. I cannot permit hands who have agreed to work for part of the crop, (furnishing quarters,) to leave my premises to work for others, and those who induce them to do so hereafter will be prosecuted for interfering with and causing a violation of contracts.
J. M. MATTHEWS,
Aug. 30, 1869.

Statesville Male Academy.

J. H. HILL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
H. T. BURKE, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
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, \$ 2 00
Board in good families at \$12 per month.
One-half of the above charges is required in advance.
For further particulars, address the Principals.
July 14, 1869. 2p. Statesville, N. C.

North Carolina News.

AN HONEST MAN AND GOOD AGENT.—A gentleman took the cars at Morrisville, for Raleigh, a few days since, but, before proceeding far, discovered that he had left behind a satchel containing several thousand dollars in specie. The cars were brought to a halt, the gentleman got out, procured a horse, and went back to Morrisville, and enquired for such a piece of baggage. No one had seen anything of it. He next inquired of the Railroad agent, who replied that he had in his possession, in a secure place, the satchel, which was produced, and the \$12,000 in specie came out all right. This agent's name is R. E. Young, a son of Dr. T. W. Young—"a chip off the old block"—and his name around, brethren, as an honest boy, and worthy of all confidence.—*Raleigh Standard.*

JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.—As a matter of information, we are authorized to state that Magistrates have final jurisdiction in no case of larceny, but simply to discharge or bind over to the Superior Court, such offenders as may be brought before them.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court, in the case of McLaurin and others, and in the State vs. Jarvis, have established this fact.—*Rail. Standard.*

STRANGE SENTENCE.—The negroes Lucinda, Celis, Selina, Eliza and Louis Boyd who were arrested a short time since for the burning of Mr. John E. Boyd's house on the 4th of March last, were tried at this term of our court. The jury before whom the case was tried having failed to arrive at a verdict, the case was submitted to his honor Judge Watts, who sentenced them to banishment to the State of South Carolina with the verbal promise of a heavy penalty should they ever show their faces again in this State. The following is a copy of the order, furnished the officer who took them in charge, as was read in open court. Ordered by the court that an officer of the court escort the defendants to the Southern border of the State, and there leave them. This seems to us a very peculiar procedure, one which stands without a precedent among States co-equal, though under the new order of things no precedent is required by the sublime Port of Radicalism, and our sister will speedily become a second Botany Bay, should these flagrant outrages be continued. We learn that a similar punishment was inflicted at the late Edgecombe term. Look to your borders, Palmetto state, and "guard well your outer doors."—*Warrenton Present.*

Can't smoke. Our pipe has been seized and bound over to appear at the next term of the U. S. Court, because the man who owned the tobacco didn't have a revenue stamp on his plantation fence. Revenue fellow said stills had worms which were subject to taxation, and the fence was a worm fence and had to pay \$400 license fee for running (around the lot). Our man tried to worm out of it, but it was no go, for that Infernal Revenue fellow snaked him off to jail. Nice law—that revenue law—eh?—*Raleigh Standard.*

A pretty good burlesque on the tax law.

WHEN TO CUT BROOM CORN.—Many persons do not understand when broom corn should be cut. We are requested by J. B. Watson & Co., manufacturers of brooms, to say that it should be cut as soon as the seed are matured, and before the brush turns red, so that when it is cured it will be white. It should be cut with about six inches of the stem and cured in the shade.

SIGN POST ADVERTISING.—A man who is too mean to advertise farm land he wanted to sell, put a written notice in one of the hotels in a Virginia town the other day. A man who was inquiring for a small farm was referred to the written notice. He replied, "I can't buy land at a fair price of any man who does his advertising in that way. He'd steal the fence, pump handles, and the barn doors, before he gives up possession."

The Baptist Church in Newberry, S. C., is greatly afflicted in the fact that their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Furman, has for some months been laid aside by ill health from active labor, and recently has become quite deranged, and is now in the Asylum at Columbia.

UNIVERSAL LIFE Insurance Company of New York.

The Original Joint Stock Life Insurance Company of the United States.

The business of the Company is EXCLUSIVELY confined to the Insurance of First-Class Healthy Lives.

THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE of the Stock system of Life Insurance as opposed to the Mutual, is a low rate of premium for a certain sum insured, which is immediate, secure and certain; in lieu of a high rate of premium with a promised dividend, which is distant, contingent and uncertain, this so-called dividend being merely the return of a portion of the excessive and unnecessary premium charged in the first instance.

By the Stock plan the full cash effect of the premium is immediately secured to the insured. The Company taking all the risk. By the Mutual plan, the full value in insurance of the premium paid is not secured to the policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself.

THE PREMIUMS charged by the "Universal" are as low as the actual experience of insured life in this country will justify, and on the ordinary Life and Ten Year Non-Forfeiture Policies are nearly one-third lower than those charged by the majority of Mutual Companies.

All the improved descriptions of Life and Endowment Policies issued on the Stock plan at greatly reduced rates.

Policies issued at rates less than those charged by Mutual Companies, guaranteeing a reduction of 50 per cent. of the premium after the first annual payment.

The Universal Life Insurance Company, believing that the policy-holder desires a greater benefit at less expense, and without any liability to assessment, recommends the "Joint Stock System" as the safest and most consistent with true business principles. This system, which this Company was the first to introduce in the United States, is perfectly plain and safe. The policy-holder gets what he pays for—insurance on himself, not on others; his object is to provide for the payment of his policy at maturity, and not to speculate on dividends, "in the adjustment of which he has no control."

R. E. COCHRANE,
of Charlotte, N. C.,
General Agent for Western North Carolina and South Carolina.
Sept. 6, 1869. 3m

The Trip to the Pacific Coast—An Interview with Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

A report, filling several columns, of an interview with Hon. William D. Kelley, is published in the Philadelphia Press, giving an account of the trip of the House Committee of Ways and Means to California and Oregon.

Of the Chinese he said: "If Chinese immigration is to be promoted—I need not say promoted for it needs no promotion at our hands, but is inevitable; with 500,000,000 of people overcrowded and underpaid, it will come unless forcibly prohibited—if, I say, it is not to be prohibited, we must provide for their reception. And I trust that our several religious denominations will so organize their missionary movements that whenever the Chinese enter a town there will be capable people ready to present to them the primer and make them familiar with our alphabet. If at all points they be met with this instruction, with this welcome, our Christian Republic will assimilate to ourselves the Chinese, as it will the people of all other nations, and they will cease to continue aliens in our midst."

And speaking further of their occupations, he said: "They are to be found as cooks, and in every department of household service. The Mission Mill employs 1,000 workmen, who perform every part of the labor, from the opening of the unwashed wool to the packing and marking of the boxes containing the finished fabrics prepared for shipment. They receive ninety cents a day, and the company provides them with a large building in which to lodge and take their meals with a kitchen and adequate cooking apparatus for the preparation of their food, and a supply of water in an inclosed yard for a daily bath for each. The Pioneer Mill employs about 600, together with a considerable number of the people of other nationalities, among whom are Americans, English, Scotch and Irish. It is a mistake to suppose that the Chinese are employed only in manual labor, and therefore compete only with our producing classes. The Bank of California employs them as experts for the detection of base or light coin. Choy Chew, though an active member of the commercial firm of Lun, Loo & Co., is the passenger agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a trust of great importance, and requiring much executive as well as clerical ability. None of these people are coolies; they are all free to go and come at will. The cost of their passage to this country is often advanced by the Chinese Company, to be refunded from the proceeds of their labor; but no obligation for its repayment beyond their mere promise is taken; and it is said that they ever failed to make the company good. Neither can it be said of the Chinese that they ever repudiated a contract. On their first importation the Chinese may be willing to work for what seems to our people low wages; but they are shrewd at a bargain, and when any of our party speaks to them about coming East and named the wages that were paid here, we were instantly met with the question whether the payment was in gold or greenbacks. We could not persuade them of the fact (which is nevertheless an undoubted fact) that here a greenback dollar will buy as much, if not more, than a gold dollar will buy there; for they saw that where they were it would not buy within thirty-five per cent of the amount."

Dr. J. J. Thaxton, of Person county, says the Milton Chronicle, has invented a medicine that cures the most confirmed toper or drunkard that can be found, in from four to six days. The medicine is said to be harmless in its effects—not very bad to take—and those who have tried it represent to us that it certainly destroys all propensity or desire for drinking liquor. We have a couple of gentlemen in Milton who were what the world would term hard drinkers, and we did not believe that anything short of death could quench their thirst for whiskey, but they have been effectually cured, and assure us that they have not the least inclination to take a drink of spirits since trying the medicine the third day after they commenced it three months ago although their faith in its efficacy was not very strong at the time they embarked in it. These men are here to speak for themselves—looking better than we have seen for years. We are satisfied that there is no humbugery involved in the matter—Dr. Thaxton is the last man on earth who would humbug the public—and we are equally sure that there has been no "drinking on the sly" since they commenced taking the medicine—their friends have kept a close eye upon them, and they declare that they never want to take a drink.

LACE MAKERS.—The lace makers in France, it is estimated, are women and girls, and number about 200,000. Their wages are on the average twenty-four cents per day; some who are particularly skilled and industrious earn sixty-seven cents for ten hours' hard work. Lace makers are mostly peasant women, who work in their own houses. The raw materials used in the manufacture of lace in France are spun specially for it. The price of the raw material amounts to from six to twenty per cent of the value of the production. Pillow lace is made on a sort of frame, light and simple in construction, and is held on the knees of the lace maker. Lace generally takes the name of the town in which it is produced. The annual production of lace in France is valued at \$19,200,000, and is sold to the United States, Great Britain, Brazil, Russia, India and other countries.

While ten men watch for chances, one man makes chances; while ten men wait for something to turn up, one turns something up; so while ten fail, one succeeds and is called a man of luck, the favorite of fortune. There is no luck like pluck, and fortune most favors those who are most indifferent to fortune.

Why have chickens no hereafter? Because they have their necks-twirled in this.

What is the difference between Adam and McAdam? The first caused our evil ways, and the last mended 'em.

An editor thus describes different sorts of patriotism: "Some esteem it sweet to die for one's country—others regard it sweeter to live for one's country—but our latter-day patriots find it sweeter to live upon one's country."

Agricultural.

Wheat Culture.
We often ask ourselves, Why should not North Carolina become a wheat-growing State? We shall be answered doubtless that it cannot be made profitable. We very much doubt whether this answer is correct if it be intended to say that it cannot be made to pay as well as in those States that are pre-eminently wheat-growing. Wheat-growing fell into disuse in our State before the days of railroads, mainly because of the expense of getting flour or the wheat to market. Indian corn was cultivated in many parts of the State, and still is, because it could be converted into whiskey and, thus reduced in bulk, conveyed at less cost to market. It is this maize culture that has exhausted our lands, and it is imperative in order to restore our lands that it be very greatly reduced in acreage. By an improved system of farming, wheat would be again restored to its place as first in the agricultural products of the State.

There is no question that the soil and climate of this State produce wheat of a superior quality. Our State reaching the coast, and so near to the flour and grain markets by water conveyance has the advantage over the Northwestern wheat States, and because it ripens so much earlier, can always be in the market one or two months before many distant States, while there is less liability to a failure from any cause of this crop. Take year with year we think our wheat crop is much more certain than that of the North.

It only remains, then, to determine by experiment whether the quantity produced per acre can be so increased as to justify the farmers in growing wheat under all the advantages we have pointed out. To our mind this is certain. All that is needed is that our land be improved and ordinary care be had as to the seed sown, and our old State will stand high as a profitable grain growing State. We invite the attention of our agriculturalists to this matter of wheat culture, and hope to see the days when our hills and valleys shall be covered with luxuriant wheat that shall prove North Carolina's soil well adapted to this staple and remunerative to the well-to-do farmer.

Rotation of Crops.
Frequent attempts are made to lay down specific rules for the rotation of the crops of a farm; but there are so many circumstances which render it necessary to deviate from any fixed rotation, that it seems to us much more useful to state the principles upon which the necessity for rotation is based, than to attempt to prescribe definite rules. There are various objects to be attained by means of a rotation. The most important of these are the improvement of the condition of the soil and the proper adjustment of the demand for labor. All other matters are incidental, although, of course, the question of the sale of crops, that is, the production of that which will yield the most money without injury to the land, is of the utmost consequence.

It is perfectly well known by all farmers who know anything, that the raising of the same crop—unless, indeed, it be permanent pasture grasses—for many successive years on the same land injures its quality. Not only are certain elements of fertility that the soil contains, removed out of all proportion to the quantity of other available elements that the crop requires; but, as each crop is attended by its peculiar weeds and peculiar insects, these incidental drawbacks to the success of our operations are fostered in an increasing degree in proportion to the length of time during which a single crop is grown. Therefore, we should constantly aim to alternate our cropping, that, while this year's crop may make an excessive demand on the phosphoric acid of the soil, that of the next year may require less of this ingredient, and more of some other; and so that the weeds that are induced by the growth of this year's crop may, by the more thorough cultivation of the next year, be exterminated. It will be found in practice that the greater the number of different crops that enter into the rotation, provided they are all such as can be grown with success and disposed of with certainty, the better will be the ultimate result;—and especially should clover or some other deep-rooting plant find a prominent place in the shift, for these plants obtain a large amount of nutritive matter from the subsoil, which on the decomposition they yield to the surface soil, while the decay of their deeper reaching roots opens inviting channels for the descent of the roots of more delicate plants.

It is not always—indeed, not generally—possible to adopt such a system of rotation as shall develop the greatest possible productive capacity of the land, even in those cases where the supply of manure is ample for the purpose. The reason for this is that some of the more productive crops require a large amount of manual labor, and also that the chief labor required by two entirely different crops may fall due on the same day. It is necessary, therefore, to take into consideration the amount of labor that a given area of any crop will require at any particular period; and matters should be adjusted, so far as possible (due allowance being made for bad weather) in such a way that, from the first opening of spring, until the final setting in of winter, the regular force of the farm may be constantly employed; and also that the requirement for extra labor, that necessarily attends all systematic farming during certain seasons, may be surely met by the supply of transient men within reach. For instance, the raising of roots and cabbages, which are highly important, not only as yielding a very valuable addition to the stock of winter food, but as greatly improving the soil through their high cultivation and the rich manuring that they need, requires that a very large amount of hand-labor be done at the precise time when the getting-in of hay calls for every moment's labor of the regular farm force; and, consequently, the extent of these crops must be limited almost exactly by the amount of help that the neighborhood affords—due account being taken of the services of women and children, who, for this work, are even better than men.—*American Agriculturist.*

They have a new grain in Paradise Valley, California, grown from seed taken from the crop of a wild swan. It is described as being a cross of wheat and rye, with heads ten to twelve inches in length, yielding at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre.