

The Western Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.

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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.

Dr. W. H. Hoffman,
DENTIST.
(Late of Liverpool, N. C.)

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has permanently located in Charlotte. He is fully prepared to attend to all calls relating to his profession.
A successful practitioner for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in possessing entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.
Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store, (Old Court) from S. A. M. to 5 P. M.
Residence—M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Dr. J. H. McLean, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat.
Jan 24, 1870.

M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Successor to Alexander & Bland.
Office as heretofore, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Association warranted. Gas administered.
Feb 28, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Smith & Brem's Drug Store
Residence on College Street.
Jan 24, 1870.

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 24, 1868.

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, 1870.

W. F. DAVIDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over R. KODMANN'S Store.
Dec 12, 1869.

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER,
Charlotte, N. C.
Offers his services as Physician to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.
Office near the Charlotte Hotel.
Dr. Alexander makes a good Cough Mixture, better than any Patent Medicine. Try it.
Feb 7, 1870.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Work Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Ang 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

MANSON HOUSE,
Charlotte, N. C.
This well known house having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the
TRAVELING PUBLIC.
F. B. Ombudsman at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan 24, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

B. R. SMITH & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
60 Kilby Street, BOSTON, MASS.
For the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Naval Stores, &c., and the purchase of Gunny Cloths and Merchandise generally.
Liberal advances made on consignments to us, and all usual facilities offered.
We hope by fair and honest dealing, and our best efforts to please, to receive from our friends that encouragement which it shall be our aim to merit.
Orders solicited and promptly filled for grocery, Bagging, Fish, Hops and Shakes, &c., &c.
Hence by permission to John Demarest, Esq., Prop. E. I. Nat. Bank, Boston, Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston.
Morse & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York.
J. F. Byers & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
R. W. Adams, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
W. D. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C.
E. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
Williams & Morrison, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. Wm. Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 5, 1869.

Charlotte Female Institute,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The next Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st 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 employed for the ensuing Session, and has been especially selected for their brilliancy and distinctness of vision, not found in any other class. They can be employed equally well without tiring or fatiguing the eye.
For a full and complete catalogue of particulars as to expenses, course of study, regulations, &c., apply to
Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 19, 1869.

LARGE STOCK.
Wittkowsky & Rintels
Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this market, and are receiving weekly additions, so that they are prepared to supply any amount of patronage they may be favored with during the Fall and Winter.
Country Merchants especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can be had at any reasonable wholesale prices.
Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases.
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
March 13, 1870.

HOME CAREFULNESS.—Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children look little beyond the present moment. If a thing pleases, they are apt to seek it; if it displeases, they are prone to avoid it. If home is the place where faces are sour, and words harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them talk to their children, especially the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweler,
FROM FAYETTEVILLE.
Has removed to
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
And taken the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Beckwith, adjoining Mrs. P. Query's Millinery Store, where he intends carrying on the

Watch and Jewelry Business
In all its branches. Having had an experience of thirty years in North Carolina he considers himself competent to do any work in his line. He will also keep on hand a good stock of Watches and Jewelry and other goods usually kept in a Jewelry Store. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity.
All work done will be warranted for 12 months.
March 14, 1870.

First National Bank of Charlotte,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in McAden's New Building.

OFFICERS.
R. Y. McAden, President, M. P. Pegram, Cashier, A. G. Brenizer, Teller.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. Y. McAden, T. H. Brem, Wm R. Myers, R. M. Oates, Wm Johnston, S. A. Cohen, R. Barringer.

Deals in Bills of Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other Securities.
Jan 1, 1870.

BARRINGER & WOLFE
Have a large stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hosiery, and Trimmings of all kinds.

Barringer & Wolfe
Have Saws, Fancy and Black Sawis, Parasols and Fine Fans.

Hardware,
Such as Guns, Locks, Hinges, Axes, Vices, Hammers and Screw Plates, and Blacksmith's Belows of all sizes, at
BARRINGER & WOLFE'S.

Shoes, Boots, &c.
And don't forget if you want a good Umbrella to go to Barringer & Wolfe's and get one—Alpacca Umbrellas are the best.
April 18, 1870. BARRINGER & WOLFE.

SMITH & HAMMOND,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Charlotte, N. C.
March 28, 1870. T. H. R. HAMMOND.

25 BARRELS CURA MOLASSES.
10 Barrels N. O. Molasses,
for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Yarns and Sheetings.
12 Bales Yarns and Sheetings from different Factories, for sale at Factory prices, by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.

Baltimore Bacon.
12 Hhds. Baltimore Bacon, for sale by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
April 18, 1870.

E. M. HOLT & CO.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
20 BARRELS prime Corn Whiskey,
10 Barrels North Carolina Mountain Dew,
10 Barrels Old Life for medicinal purposes,
1 Barrel all Scuppernon Wine,
Pure Cherry Wine, Champagne, &c.
10 Cases Canned Peaches,
10 Cases Tomatoes,
10 Cases Oysters,
20 Barrels Crackers, fresh,
20 half boxes M. R. Raisins,
20 one-eighth boxes M. R. Raisins,
20 bags Family Flour, Hops and others, warranted good.
Feb 14, 1870.

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills.
Cures Diseases of the Liver and Stomach.

Tutt's Expectorant,
A pleasant cure for Coughs, Colic, &c.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight,
The great Alternative and Blood Purifier.

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye,
Warranted the best Dye in use.

These valuable preparations are for sale by Druggists everywhere.
Feb 14, 1870. Em

Notice.
GASTON & MOORE,
Successors to Wiley & Gaston,
DEALERS IN
Stoves, Tinware, Zinc, Tin Plate,
SOLDERS, &c.
We contract for Roofing, No Repairing and all work in our line.
COOKING STOVES on hand of all sizes from \$15 to \$50, to which we invite attention.
GASTON & MOORE,
Next door to Brem, Brown & Co's Dry Goods Store
March 21, 1870.

Preserve Your Eyes.
These Lenses, manufactured by the Philadelphia Optical Institute, are superior to any other Glasses in the market. They confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, not found in any other Glass. They can be used equally well without tiring or fatiguing the eye.
For sale only at JOHN T. BUTLER'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, sole agent in Charlotte, N. C. and vicinity.
Feb. 21, 1870.

Carrier Pigeons at Sea.
When the probable loss of the Inman steamship City of Boston was first suggested in the newspapers, on account of her non-arrival at Liverpool, some one in this country proposed the employment of carrier pigeons as sea messengers of distress. A prominent London journal devotes a long article to this proposition, and urges that a test of its practicability be made. If it is certain, or even only probable, that had there been suitably trained carrier pigeons on the City of Boston, we should now know the story of her fate. The fact is one of no slight interest and importance.

There can be little doubt that the missing steamer is finally and forever lost. Whether she was destroyed by colliding with an iceberg when a few days out from Halifax—as Mr. Inman, her owner, believes—or whether she was consumed by fire caused by the overheating of her engines, as has been rumored, we shall probably never know. And, if anything, it is this dreadful want of knowledge that intensifies the anguish of those dear ones formed a part of the precious human freight on board the fated ship.

In order to employ carrier pigeons for the conveyance of messages from vessels in distress, it would be necessary to establish large dovecots as homes for them at one or two of our important seaports, from which they could be taken by outward ships. In case of accident or peril, a slip of water-proof paper attached to one of the birds would be swiftly borne to the cot from which the pigeon came, provided the distance were not too great, and the bird could be induced to fly from the ship.

Five hundred miles is a long flight for the carrier pigeon, though sea birds can doubtless traverse a longer distance without touching the water more than once or twice. But the speed of the carrier pigeon is very great. At the annual pigeon race in Belgium last July, some 1,200 were sent from Brussels to a place near Toulous, 520 miles distant. They were let at ten, and the winning bird reached Brussels in twenty hours from the time he was liberated. In England, carriers have flown 200 miles in three hours and a half.

Useful, however, as carrier pigeons might be in some cases, as where a ship was short of provisions, or her machinery disabled, they would avail nothing, probably, on the occurrence of a sudden disaster. The outbreak of fire, or a collision with an iceberg, are accidents so terrible in their nature that they leave no time for any thoughts but those of how to escape. And it is probable that some such sudden and unexpected fate befell the City of Boston; so disaster that would have rendered the writing of a message and attaching it to a bird utterly impossible. But if she went down in a storm at sea, and before she had half crossed the ocean, carrier pigeons taken from this side might well have brought us the last words of her passengers to those in the world they had left.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Charlotte on Monday the 22nd day of May inst., the following valuable LANDS and CITY PROPERTY, viz:
One tract of Land, lying on the west side of Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of David Parks, I. G. Jones and others. Also, five and a half City Lots, including residence and all improvements, adjoining the property of Mrs. Sarah Young and others, all the property of W. F. Pitter.
One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of Daniel McAden and others, and one tract adjoining the lands of D. M. Lee and others, all the property of J. P. Ross.
One tract of Land, containing eleven hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Dr. S. B. Watson, J. H. Irwin and others, the property of James J. Maxwell.
One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of J. P. Spratt and others, and one tract adjoining the lands of A. G. Neal and others, the property of W. M. Grier.
One tract of Land, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary Wallace, Green Steele and others, and one-half interest in a tract known as the Parks & Wallis Mill Tract, all the property of Mrs. F. M. White.
May 2, 1870. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

MORRIS & DAVIDSON.
At the New Furniture House, opposite Seary's Drug Store.
Having, on the first of this month, associated with me in the Furniture Trade here, Mr. W. H. Morris of Petersburg, Va., and lately of Raleigh, N. C., we hereby inform the public that we expect to carry on the above business more extensively than ever before, at greatly reduced prices. Mr. Morris is an old dealer in the Furniture Trade; and in addition to keeping every article usually found in a first-class Furniture Establishment, we will engage to furnish Dwellings, Hotels, Schools, Colleges, &c., on better terms than parties, "not posted," can buy in New York. A large stock of
All kinds of Furniture
Will be constantly kept, embracing Parlor and Chamber Suits, together with a full supply of Mattresses, Metallic Bureau Cases of all sizes and styles, and Mahogany, Walnut and Pine Coffins, at prices to suit the times.
Call at the "New Furniture House," opposite Seary's Drug Store, and examine our Stock.
Repairing will continue to be done at the old stand opposite the City Clock, and Lane Sent Chairs re-bottomed, as good as new, by competent workmen.
ROBERT F. DAVIDSON,
W. H. MORRIS,
Charlotte, N. C., Dec 1, 1869.

WILSON & BLACK,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
One door below Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co.,
Have new in Store a large and complete stock of
Pure Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Dye Stuffs,
Perfumery,
Spices, &c.
Also, a large stock of
Window Glass, Putty, White Lead.
And everything kept in a first-class DRUG STORE.
All of the above articles will be sold very low, as they have been bought since the late decline in prices.
Special inducements to Country Merchants.
We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a call.
WILSON & BLACK,
April 18, 1870.

Scarlet Fever—How to Cure it.
It always begins with loss of appetite; then fever and sore throat; then red patches; the recovery, or otherwise, is quick or slow death, according to circumstances. To arrest its course, and to prevent its ravages, medicines and manipulation of *vitæ* have been tried in vain; for more children die of scarlet fever now than one hundred years ago. But why? Because that nothing is as yet known as to what scarlet fever is; and what is still worse, there was, until recently, no need felt of such knowledge. It is as unnecessary for a child to die of scarlet fever as it is that it should be blind with cataract. Let us see. At any time before the body has finished its ineffectual struggle we are able to help it, not by wonderful medicines, but by the knowledge of anatomy and the application of common sense. We consult the sympathetic nerve, and do what it commands us to do. We must give it acid when it wants it; we must give it acid when it has fever, and anxiously craves for it—no vinegar, but lemon juice, because the first coagulates albumen, the latter does not, on account of the surplus of oxygen which it contains. To imitate the soothing mucous in the intestines which is now wanting, and to give some respiratory food at the same time, we add some gum arabic. To restore and relieve the injured nerve we apply moist warmth. In practice, we can fulfill all this with the following manipulations: Undress the child, and bring it to bed at the first sign of sickness. Give it, if it already has fever, nothing but sourish warm lemonade, with some gum arabic in it. Then cover its abdomen with dry flannel. Take a well folded bed sheet, and put it in boiling hot water; wring it out dry by means of dry towels, and put this over the flannel on the child's abdomen. Then cover the whole, and wait. The hot cloth will, perhaps, require repeated heat. According to the severity of the case, and its stages of progress, perspiration will commence in the child in from ten minutes to two hours. The child is then saved; it soon falls to sleep. Soon after the child awakes it shows slight symptoms of returning inclination to food; help its bowels, if necessary, with ipecacuanha, oil, soap and water, and its recovery will be steady as the growth of a green-house plant, if well treated. Of course if the child was already dying, nothing could save it, or if it has already effusions in the lining of the heart of brain, it is much better that it should die. But if the above be applied in due time under the eyes and direction of a competent physician, I will guarantee that not one in a hundred children will die of scarlet fever. I know that this will startle some of my readers, especially those who have lost children already, but I shall go still farther. I maintain that a child will never get scarlet fever if properly treated. If a child has correctly mixed blood it will not catch the disorder if put to bed with a sick child. This is still more startling, but nothing is easier of proof. The same is also true of whooping cough, cholera infantum, &c. I refer to Professor Von Niemeyer's treatment of whooping cough; it consists of equal temperature in a room of seventy-five degrees, and the regulation of appropriate digestion. He warns, by following this simple course, every case of whooping cough to disappear in three weeks. I think even this time could be shortened. Lemon juice, salt, gum arabic and heat are all that is required in cholera infantum—only the restoration of digestion is here more difficult on account of the intestinal linings being injured directly.

India.
Cotton Cultivation in the Central Provinces—Native Enemies of the Plant.
From the Calcutta Englishman, March 3.
So rapid has been the extension of cotton cultivation in this country that the latest returns from the Board of Trade in England show that more cotton has been imported from India during the past year than from her great rival—America. From America 1,035,811 bales were imported, and from India 1,490,674. The American bales are heavier than the Indian, but, if equalized, the result is still in favor of India by about 200,000 bales. Another favorable feature in the return for Indian cotton is, that a much larger quantity of it is used on the Continent of Europe, and the demand for this market must almost be said to be in its infancy. According to the latest returns, however, from the central provinces, the cotton crop of the present season from that part of the country is likely to be both bad in quality and deficient in quantity notwithstanding the increased area cultivated. The increased produce of the north-western provinces—nearly double that of the previous year—may help to make up the bulk of the crop to the same quantity as last year, but the best Indian cotton is the produce of the central provinces, and a deterioration in its quality is likely to prejudice the other descriptions of Indian cotton. The cotton crop in the central provinces has suffered during the past year from several causes—damp rain, red fly and the boll worm being the principal. The damp and rainy weather in December, just as the plants were in full and in blossom, spoiled the color and knocked off the blossoms. More rain followed at the beginning of the year and again on the 17th of January, which further increased the damage already done. During the damp weather the process of cotton cleaning is also stopped, and by this delay the color is injured. In many parts the cultivators estimate the loss of the crop at fifty per cent., but Mr. Rivett Carnac is inclined to take a more favorable view of the out-turn. The cultivators, he says, spread those reports to raise the price, and many of them are now in a position to be able to hold their produce until prices rise, and as this is generally the case towards the close of the season it accounts for the quantity already sent to market being so much smaller than at this time of last year. Up to the end of January the amount sent forward was only 23,391 bales, against 70,175 in 1869. Although there may be some force in Mr. Carnac's opinion, it appears just as probable that the deficiency in the crop has had as great an effect as the desire for high prices, for the returns from all the districts are unfavorable, and Mr. Carnac will not venture to give an estimate of the probable out-turn. What the borer is to the coffee planter and the shekna poka to the rice grower, the boll worm appears to be to the cotton grower. It prefers corn, but if corn is not available, it attacks the cotton; and as the corn crop is generally carried before the cotton crop, it always has to fall back on the latter. Like the borer and shekna poka, it is also extremely difficult to get rid of—in fact, the only remedy suggested appears to be to let the land lie idle for a year, exposed to the sun and rain, which destroy the eggs. Another peculiarity of the worm is that in a wet season it attacks the indigenous plants, and in a dry season the exotic varieties, as each description is under special circumstances the weaker. In America all sorts of devices, such as planting alternate strips of corn and cotton, keeping the former at a distance from the latter, ploughing up the ground several times and exposing (tapping) bolls in the shape of molasses, cobalt and vinegar mixed, have been tried, but without success. The only remedy appears to be that prescribed for the shekna poka; to burn the affected crop on the ground, and let the ground lie fallow for a certain time. This is more than the cultivators can afford, and the Cotton Commissioner should encourage any experiments likely to eradicate this pest of the cotton-growers.

Substitute for Manure.
The following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year to a farmer who is short of manure. It is as good as the superphosphate of lime, and will not cost half as much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land:
"Take one cask of lime and slake it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato. Ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved. Any farmer seeing the analysis of the ashes of potatoes can readily imagine what fertilizers produce the greatest effect, and what the plant most needs.

BONES AND ASHES.—Bones and ashes pass through the housekeeper's hands every day. Wood is still the chief fuel in the farm house, and the value of the ashes is pretty well understood. They are prized for the lye they yield; and if there is a surplus from the soap-making, they help the kitchen garden at the back door. The bones are generally thrown to the dog and lost. Now, if the careful housewife would save the bones as regularly as the ashes, she would practice a wiser economy, and help her kitchen garden twice as fast. Bones are worth twice as much as ashes for manure, if dissolved, and the ashes will reduce them. Put both into a barrel in the cellar, if you please, and after mixing them half and half, keep them constantly moist with seawater—the hotter the better. The seeds should not be poured on in such quantities as to leach the ashes. In a few months the bones will be disintegrated, and the whole mass may then be mixed and will make an excellent fertilizer for the flower border or the kitchen garden.

MILK.—If you desire to get a large yield of milk, give your cow three times a day, water slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost at any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pailful at each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lacteal.

The pest of our orchards lays its eggs in the months of June and July, depositing them in the bark near or just below the surface of the soil. These eggs soon hatch, and the grub immediately commences to eat its way into the tree, pushing its castings out of the hole, and by this sign we may readily detect its presence. At this time the borers are very easily destroyed with a wire or a sharp pointed knife, but allow them to penetrate the wood several inches and it becomes quite difficult to reach them. As these borers live two or three years, acting continually and penetrating the tree farther and farther each season, it must be applied to every one that they should be destroyed before they have done much damage to the tree.—*Hearth and Home.*

Girdling the Globe.
Geographers must shortly be driven to despair by the incessant burnings and cuttings to which the earth is subjected in this period of startling material development. The greatest knowledge of the planet will be at fault in keeping pace with the changes which canals, railroads, tunnels and submarine contrivances are daily working.
France, united with the success of the Suez canal, now proposes to cut another from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, avoiding the Straits of Gibraltar, at a cost of \$120,000,000. Parties are exploring the Isthmus of Darien with the view of discovering a feasible canal route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at that point.
England is laying the spawn of future commercial wealth and power in submarine cables to the East Indies and South America. The proposition of Cyrus W. Field, recently made to Congress, to establish a company with a capital of \$10,000,000, for the purpose of laying a cable from San Francisco to China and Japan, if successfully carried out, will complete the girdle of telegraphic lines around the earth, and give us instant communication with all the important centers of trade in the world.
It is the glory of modern science to have turned into sober reality the visionary dreams of poetic fancy in a former period. Puck's feat of putting a girdle around the earth in forty seconds is laughingly slow, compared with the electric flash.
More than this. The system by which trains are moved upon thousands of miles of railway, almost with the precision and accuracy of clock work, by means of the telegraph, is being transferred to commerce. The ships and the fleets of the world will be moved in the future to the remotest corners of the earth, by instructions from the counting houses of London, New York and other cities. Another coil will thus be added to the magnet which is drawing the talent and capital of the country into cities, and revolutionizing the social and political condition of the world faster than the philosophy of the theorists ever dreamed of.—*Wilmington Star.*

Has that woman a call to be a wife who thinks more of her silk dress than her children, and visits her nursery no oftener than once a day? Has a woman a call to be a wife who calls for a cashmere shawl when her husband's notes are being proffered? Has that woman a call to be a wife who sets reading the last new novel, while her husband stands before the glass vainly trying to pin together a buttonless shirt bosom?
A foppish fellow advised a friend not to marry a poor girl, as he would find matrimony with "purity" up hill work. "I don't see but one reason why that man can't trot her wife in three minutes." They gathered around to hear this oracular opinion, and one inquired, "what is it?" "Why," he replied, "the distance is too great for so short a time."

"Draw Poker" on the Ohio.
On a recent pleasure trip, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, we were amused at the description that an old gentleman from Illinois gave of a game of bluff or draw poker. From his innocent manner we were confident that he knew no more about it than his language indicated, and we formed a very favorable opinion of the morality of the community in which he resides. Here is the gentleman's description: "There are four well dressed young men at the table; one of them had a bunch of small, nice pictured pasteboards at the size of an envelope, though not so large; some had pictures of men and some pictures of women, and some had only spots on them; some of the spots were red and some black; he mixed them altogether, and laid them down and said 'cut'; 'I did not see any knife; the fellow who had mixed them then put the dozen at the bottom of the bunch, and then commenced throwing them around with the picture side down, giving each, including himself, at first two and then three. Each then looked carefully at his pasteboards, being careful that none of the others saw his pictures, and then each put down a dollar and said he would bet he had the best pictures, or the best pasteboards, and I don't know exactly which. The man with the bunch then said, 'How many more pasteboards do you want?' and they each gave back two or three, and received the same number of the bunch. They all looked carefully again, and two of them said they would 'pass out,' but they sat still. The other two each put down a five dollar note and one of them said, 'Kings up, deuces down,' but I didn't see anything go up or down; the other said 'Tir-e-queens,' and he took the money. I suppose one of them must be a lunatic on the way to the asylum, and the others are his friends trying to tame him. I hope they will keep quiet until we get into port." We express the hope that the old gentleman arrived safe at his home in the moral city of Chicago.

GROCERIES & C.
B. M. PRESSON,
Next door below Ryce's Brick Building,
Has received a large Stock of choice
Family Groceries,
Which he is selling at fair prices.
He does not profess to sell below cost, for everybody knows that if he was to do that he could not live and pay his rent, &c.; but he promises to sell goods as low as they can be bought in this market. His Stock embraces everything usually found in a Grocery Store, such as
Bacon, Lard, Flour,
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, &c.
A choice selection of LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, and other articles too tedious to mention. Call and examine my Goods and prices.
Just received a lot of fine WHISKEY, made by Malt of Lincoln county.
May 2, 1870. B. M. PRESSON, Agent.

Sheetings and Yarns.
15 BALES BIVINGSVILLE SHIRTING and Sheetings.
10 Bales Yarns, assorted numbers,
For sale at Factory prices by
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.
April 25, 1870.

Dr. Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight clears the skin and imparts a beautiful complexion.
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India.
Cotton Cultivation in the Central Provinces—Native Enemies of the Plant.
From the Calcutta Englishman, March 3.
So rapid has been the extension of cotton cultivation in this country that the latest returns from the Board of Trade in England show that more cotton has been imported from India during the past year than from her great rival—America. From America 1,035,811 bales were imported, and from India 1,490,674. The American bales are heavier than the Indian, but, if equalized, the result is still in favor of India by about 200,000 bales. Another favorable feature in the return for Indian cotton is, that a much larger quantity of it is used on the Continent of Europe, and the demand for this market must almost be said to be in its infancy. According to the latest returns, however, from the central provinces, the cotton crop of the present season from that part of the country is likely to be both bad in quality and deficient in quantity notwithstanding the increased area cultivated. The increased produce of the north-western provinces—nearly double that of the previous year—may help to make up the bulk of the crop to the same quantity as last year, but the best Indian cotton is the produce of the central provinces, and a deterioration in its quality is likely to prejudice the other descriptions of Indian cotton. The cotton crop in the central provinces has suffered during the past year from several causes—damp rain, red fly and the boll worm being the principal. The damp and rainy weather in December, just as the plants were in full and in blossom, spoiled the color and knocked off the blossoms. More rain followed at the beginning of the year and again on the 17th of January, which further increased the damage already done. During the damp weather the process of cotton cleaning is also stopped, and by this delay the color is injured. In many parts the cultivators estimate the loss of the crop at fifty per cent., but Mr. Rivett Carnac is inclined to take a more favorable view of the out-turn. The cultivators, he says, spread those reports to raise the price, and many of them are now in a position to be able to hold their produce until prices rise, and as this is generally the case towards the close of the season it accounts for the quantity already sent to market being so much smaller than at this time of last year. Up to the end of January the amount sent forward was only 23,391 bales, against 70,175 in 1869. Although there may be some force in Mr. Carnac's opinion, it appears just as probable that the deficiency in the crop has had as great an effect as the desire for high prices, for the returns from all the districts are unfavorable, and Mr. Carnac will not venture to give an estimate of the probable out-turn. What the borer is to the coffee planter and the shekna poka to the rice grower, the boll worm appears to be to the cotton grower. It prefers corn, but if corn is not available, it attacks the cotton; and as the corn crop is generally carried before the cotton crop, it always has to fall back on the latter. Like the borer and shekna poka, it is also extremely difficult to get rid of—in fact, the only remedy suggested appears to be to let the land lie idle for a year, exposed to the sun and rain, which destroy the eggs. Another peculiarity of the worm is that in a wet season it attacks the indigenous plants, and in a dry season the exotic varieties, as each description is under special circumstances the weaker. In America all sorts of devices, such as planting alternate strips of corn and cotton, keeping the former at a distance from the latter, ploughing up the ground several times and exposing (tapping) bolls in the shape of molasses, cobalt and vinegar mixed, have been tried, but without success. The only remedy appears to be that prescribed for the shekna poka; to burn the affected crop on the ground, and let the ground lie fallow for a certain time. This is more than the cultivators can afford, and the Cotton Commissioner should encourage any experiments likely to eradicate this pest of the cotton-growers.

Substitute for Manure.
The following receipt for raising potatoes is worth the price of any paper for one year to a farmer who is short of manure. It is as good as the superphosphate of lime, and will not cost half as much. It has been tried two years, and is good on dry land:
"Take one cask of lime and slake it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam or ashes enough that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put half a pint in a hill at planting. All manures containing potash are particularly suitable for the potato. Ashes contain more than any other natural fertilizer, and should be freely used and carefully saved. Any farmer seeing the analysis of the ashes of potatoes can readily imagine what fertilizers produce the greatest effect, and what the plant most needs.

BONES AND ASHES.—Bones and ashes pass through the housekeeper's hands every day. Wood is still the chief fuel in the farm house, and the value of the ashes is pretty well understood. They are prized for the lye they yield; and if there is a surplus from the soap-making, they help the kitchen garden at the back door. The bones are generally thrown to the dog and lost. Now, if the careful housewife would save the bones as regularly as the ashes, she would practice a wiser economy, and help her kitchen garden twice as fast. Bones are worth twice as much as ashes for manure, if dissolved, and the ashes will reduce them. Put both into a barrel in the cellar, if you please, and after mixing them half and half, keep them constantly moist with seawater—the hotter the better. The seeds should not be poured on in such quantities as to leach the ashes. In a few months the bones will be disintegrated, and the whole mass may then be mixed and will make an excellent fertilizer for the flower border or the kitchen garden.

MILK.—If you desire to get a large yield of milk, give your cow three times a day, water slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost at any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pailful at each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lacteal.

The pest of our orchards lays its eggs in the months of June and July, depositing them in the bark near or just below the surface of the soil. These eggs soon hatch, and the grub immediately commences to eat its way into the tree, pushing its castings out of the hole, and by this sign we may readily detect its presence. At this time the borers are very easily destroyed with a wire or a sharp pointed knife, but allow them to penetrate the wood several inches and it becomes quite difficult to reach them. As these borers live two or three years, acting continually and penetrating the tree farther and farther each season, it must be applied to every one that they should be destroyed before they have done much damage to the tree.—*Hearth and Home.*

Girdling the Globe.
Geographers must shortly be driven to despair by the incessant burnings and cuttings to which the earth is subjected in this period of startling material development. The greatest knowledge of the planet will be at fault in keeping pace with the changes which canals, railroads, tunnels and submarine contrivances are daily working.
France, united with the success of the Suez canal, now proposes to cut another from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, avoiding the Straits of Gibraltar, at a cost of \$120,000,000. Parties are exploring the Isthmus of Darien with the view of discovering a feasible canal route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at that point.
England is laying the spawn of future commercial wealth and power in submarine cables to the East Indies and South America. The proposition of Cyrus W. Field, recently made to Congress, to establish a company with a capital of \$10,000,000,