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State Library

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

NINETEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 934.

THE 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.

Dr. W. H. Hoffman, DENTIST,

(Late of Lincoln, 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 practice for more than 10 years in this section of country and in the Confederate army of Virginia during the late war, warrants him in promising entire satisfaction to all parties who may desire his services.

DENTISTRY.

The old firm of ALEXANDER & BLAND is hereby revived, at the former stand in Brown's building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed, and teeth can be extracted without pain. The patronage of our old customers is respectfully solicited. June 6, 1870.

Robert Gibbon, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Smith & Hammond'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 26, 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 B. KOOPMANN'S Store. Dec 13, 1869

DR. E. C. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C.

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

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

MANSION 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. Omnibuses 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 cash 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 Gunny Bagging, Fish, Boots and Shoes, &c. REFERRED BY PASSENGERS TO John Demeritt, Esq., Pres. Eliot Nat. Bank, Boston. Loring & Reynolds, 110 Pearl St., Boston. Murchison & Co., 207 Pearl St., New York. J. Y. Bryce & Co., Charlotte, N. C. R. Y. McAden, Esq., Pres. 1st Nat. Bank, Charlotte. T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers, Charlotte, N. C. R. M. Oates & Co., Charlotte, N. C. Williams & Murchison, Wilmington, N. C. Col Wm Johnston, Pres. Charlotte and Augusta Railroad, Charlotte, N. C. Sept 6, 1869.

LARGE STOCK Wittkowsky & Rintels

Have received one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in the 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 are especially invited to call and examine this Stock of Goods, as they can find anything wanted for stocking a country Store and at very reasonable wholesale prices. Give us a call and see our Goods and hear our prices before making your purchases. WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS. March 15, 1870.

Stoves, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware. Always on hand the best STOVES in the market. Spear's Chloride, Excelsior, Columbia and Live-Oak Cooking Stoves. Tin and Parlor Stoves. Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Hollow Ware, Japanese Ware, and various Housekeeping Articles. All wares and work warranted as represented. Feb 28, 1870. D. H. BYERLY.

SURVEYORS OF DISTILLERIES.—Deputy Commissioner Douglas has appointed about one thousand Surveyors of Distilleries, for the various Revenue Districts; the larger number of whom are for the Southern States. Their duties are to survey the whisky and other distilleries and draft a plan of them all, and forward the plans to the department. These surveyors work in conjunction with the assessors of the districts to which they are appointed.

Susan Campbell, of St. Louis, has filed a petition for divorce because her husband whipped the baby.

Mrs. Huggs of Chicago, desires to escape Huggs's embrace by divorce.

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

By order of the Superior Court I will proceed to resell that Valuable Property adjoining the large brick store of Burroughs & Springs and W. J. Black on College street, and the residence in rear of and adjoining the property of R. M. Miller. This property will be offered on the 15th day of August at the Court House door in Charlotte. M. L. WHISTON, Commissioner. July 11, 1870.

Turnip Seed.

Fresh Turnip Seeds of the crop of July, 1870, consisting of the following varieties: Flat Top White, Red Top, Large White Globe, Golden Ball, Yellow Aberdeen, SCARR'S DRUG STORE. July 18, 1870.

Landreth's Turnip Seed.

White Flat Dutch, White Flat Red Top, Large Norfolk, Seven Top, Just received at KILGORE & CURETON'S, July 18, 1870. Springs' Corner.

Turnip Seed.

Received this day, a supply of fresh Turnip Seed—Large White Norfolk, Red Top, White Globe, Golden Ball, Golden Ball, At WILSON & BLACK'S, Drug Store. June 27, 1870.

Come to the Springs.

Saratoga Water on Drought at McAden's Corner Drug Store, fresh from the Springs twice a week.

This water is brought from the Springs in gastight Reservoirs, lined with pure black tin, and is forced out at our counter precisely as it flows from the Spring. It is invaluable, removing and preventing by its aperient and alterative effects, the incipient forms of disease. It is used with great success in Dyspepsia, Constipation, affection of the Liver and Kidneys, Scrofula and cutaneous affections. For sale on draught and by the bottle at McADEN'S CORNER DRUG STORE, Charlotte, N. C. July 11, 1870.

ECCLÉS & GAITHER,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Charlotte, N. C. For the sale and purchase of Cotton, Tobacco, Grain, Flour, Produce and Merchandise of all kinds, Mansion House Building, Charlotte, N. C. REFERENCES—T. W. Dewey & Co., Bankers; M. P. Peggam, Cashier, First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor "Western Democrat," Charlotte, N. C. March 28, 1870.

New Hardware Store.

McLAUGHLIN & WALTER BREM, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Corner Trade and Tryon Streets, Under Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. JOE McLAUGHLIN, WALTER BREM. April 18, 1870.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C. The Session of 1870-'71 opens August 24th. For Catalogue address Col. WM. BINGHAM, June 20, 1870. Mebaneville, N. C.

Dress Goods.

Fresh arrival of Ladies' Dress Goods of all kinds, such as Silk Poplins, Colored Silks, &c. A large stock of Gents' Cassimeres, fine Cloths, Vestings, &c. Ladies' Trunked Skirts, new style Hoop Skirts, and Hosiery, Gloves, &c., received at BARRINGER & WOLFES.

Hardware.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Grain Cradles, Scythe Blades of the best quality, Ames' Shovels, Ames' Steel Spades, and many other articles in the Hardware line, at BARRINGER & WOLFES. May 16, 1870.

COTTON GINS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1870. Messrs. BREM, BROWN & CO.—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, Cotton buyers and Grocery dealers of this City, have bought cotton ginned on the Gullet Steel Brush Gin, and have found it to be free from trash and dirt, and of superior lint, (fine unbroken and free from nap.) and good cotton sold for half a cent per pound and poor and stained cotton from one to two cents per pound over cotton of the same classification ginned on other Gins. OATES, SANDERS & OATES, STENHOUSE, MACATLAY & Co., E. M. HOLT & SON, J. Y. BRYCE & Co. We are Agents, and keep on hand a supply of the above Gins. Any one in want of a Gin should call and examine them before buying. Call or send for Circular. BREM, BROWN & CO. June 20, 1870.

MERCHANTS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK. WM. T. PHIPPS, President. A. D. HOLLY, Secretary. T. C. DeLEON, Superintendent of Agencies. On the Mutual Plan. All Policies NON-FORFEITABLE. No restrictions on TRAVEL, nor on RESIDENCE.

CHARLOTTE AGENCY, Tryon Street, next door to the National Bank. ROBERT GIBBON, M. D., Medical Examiner. JAMES G. HARRIS, Agent. July 11, 1870.

Honorary Degrees.

The Evident Beauties of the System.

You part with your friend Tompkins at night in excellent humor. Tompkins has been a member of Congress, or has read essays before the Social Science Association. It is not for these things that you like Tompkins, but because he is a pretty good fellow. Next morning you meet your friend on the street. His face beams with some unwonted pleasure. You proffer your hand, and say—"How are you, Tomkins?" Suddenly you observe that the warm pressure of your palm is not returned. His countenance becomes grim. You don't understand his change of manner, but, as you are hurrying to business, you haven't time to ask an explanation. What is the matter? Simply this. Tompkins has been made L.L.D. by the Frgtown University. The fact was published by the morning papers, which you skimmed over hurriedly (merely at 96 degrees), and you didn't discover that bit of intelligence—the important item of the day, as Tompkins thinks. You did not call him doctor. Without suspecting the cause, you alienated your old friend, and the cord of amity that bound you will stay broken until you mend it by addressing him as Doctor Tompkins, and congratulating him on the honor to which he has arrived. But the mischief caused by the title is not all repaired even then. Tompkins being an L.L.D., is constrained to appear "as such." His new dignity must be properly worn. His jolly laugh must be toned down to a decorous smile. He becomes distressingly circumspect of speech. You no longer hear from him the old jokes for which he was famous. Gravity and its companion, dullness, have possessed the man. You can no longer poke him in the ribs, or playfully tip his hat over his eyes. The consciousness that your friend is an L.L.D. stays the point of your cane or your hand in mid air. You feel that a great gulf now separates you from the Tompkins of your youth and maturer years.

The Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has appointed three female clerks to first-class clerkships at a salary of \$1,200 a year instead of \$900. These are the first females who have ever been regularly commissioned as clerks at a salary of \$1,200.

The Hillsboro' Recorder says there is a lady living in that vicinity who has seen 111 summers, and that she has living with her a daughter who is 50.

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been trying to spin a mountain top.

Just Received,

Apple Parers to core and slice, at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. July 25, 1870. 3w

LAND FOR SALE.

A Tract of LAND containing One Hundred and Sixty-five Acres, five miles from Charlotte on the Statesville Railroad—a fair proportion of wood land, good meadow and branch bottom—good grain and cotton lands. Also, One Thousand Acres of first-rate Cotton Lands in Fairfield county, South Carolina, can be divided into several tracts. For terms and particulars address J. C. CALDWELL, Gladden's Grove, Fairfield county, S. C. July 25, 1870. 2m

Griswold's Improved Cotton Gins FOR SALE.

Manufactured at Macon, Ga. Every one warranted. Call and examine before buying. We warrant them equal to any Gin made in the United States. One always on hand for inspection. July 25, 1870. 2m E. M. HOLT & SON.

Elk Mountain Cheese.

10 ELK MOUNTAIN CHEESE, just received at July 25, 1870. D. G. MAXWELL'S

Turnip Seed.

A fresh supply of Turnip Seed just received at McADEN'S CORNER DRUG STORE, consisting of the following varieties: Flat Dutch, White Norfolk, Red or Purple Top, White Globe, Yellow Globe and June 18, 1870. J. H. McADEN.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

Its Collegiate year will begin September 8th, 1870. Annual expenses for Tuition, Board, &c., \$145 to \$200. For "BACHELOR OF SCIENCE" there will be a three years course independent of the Ancient Languages. A catalogue, or particular information will be sent by the Rev. G. W. McPHAIL, D. D., LL. D., President. Post Office Davidson College, N. C. July 25, 1870. 4w

E. M. HOLT & SON.

(Successors to E. M. Holt & Co.) Grocers & Commission Merchants, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Our stock of Groceries is complete in every department, and we hope by strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit the continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on us during the past year.

Wanted,

Cotton, Corn, Bacon, &c., for which we pay the highest cash prices. Agents for Holt's Yarn, Sheetings, Plaids, &c. Also, for the unrivalled Brands of Flour made at our own Mills. It will be to your interest to see us before buying or selling. July 20, 1870.

State of North Carolina, Catawba county.

Superior Court Clerk's Office. Alfred K. Finger, Administrator of Henry Finger, dec'd., vs. J. F. Finger, D. F. Finger et al. Petition to sell Land to make Assets—M. L. McCorkle, Attorney for Petitioner. It appearing to the satisfaction of the undersigned Clerk, that D. F. Finger, one of the above named defendants, is a non-resident of this State and cannot be reached by the ordinary process of law, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Western Democrat," a weekly newspaper published in the City of Charlotte, N. C. for said Defendant to be and appear before the Clerk of this Court, at office in the Town of Newton, on the 1st Monday in September next, and answer Plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment will be taken against him according to prayer of petitioner. 31-6wpd MILES O. SHERRILL, C. S. C.

Boys and Girls.

Boys and girls are not the same. They are born different and show it while they are infants. The boy-baby is restless and uneasy in his mother's arms. He is never still except when asleep, and even then tumbles from side to side in his crib with sudden flings of arms and legs. When he grows beyond babyhood he plays differently. Without ever being told of it he instinctively turns away from dolls; lays them aside in indifference, and freely donates them to whatever little girl will have them. He demands balls and bats and drums; he turns down for horses, lays hold on all the strings in the house for lines; wants all the little sticks made into whips, mounts lounges and drives four in hand; he asks for guns, and wants you to tell him stories of bears and lions and tigers, and is amused beyond measure at their leaping upon and eating up cows and oxen. The girl-baby is gentle, even from the first, and looks quietly out of the blue eyes, or laughingly out of the dark ones. She takes naturally to her dolls, and never wearies of dressing them and arranging the baby-house; she is gentle in her plays, and would be frightened with what would fill her brother with a paroxysm of delight; she loves fairy tales and will not laugh and ask some absurd question about the babes in the wood, but rather cries over their sorrows. The sister will smooth pussy and hold lovingly in her lap, while the brother wants to see if the cat can jump, and when she tries to get out of his undesirable company will detain her by the leg or tail. And these same divergencies of disposition and character perpetuate themselves as the boy or girl grows older. There are exceptions, it is true; some boys have all the tastes and gentleness of a feminine nature, and some girls have much that is masculine. I do not regret seeing it in each. The gentle boy will not make any the less noble man because there was so much that was girl-like in his childhood, nor will the girl that is, in her rudeness, often called a boy, be any the less, but perhaps all the more, a true and lovely woman.

An Old Newspaper.

A very old newspaper is in the possession of Dr. J. H. Besse, of Delaware, Ohio. It is a copy of the New England Courant, and bears date "from Monday, Feb. 4, to Monday, Feb. 11, 1723." The paper is therefore over one hundred and forty-seven years old. It is printed on coarse material, very much resembling in texture and appearance that on which Confederate newspapers were printed in the stress of war-time. The type is of the real antique style, and looks odd enough to the eye familiar with the modern clear-cut Roman. But that which gives most interest to this strange relic of the past, says a Delaware paper, is the fact stated in the following imprint: "Printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin in Queen street, where advertisements are taken in." Franklin was born in 1706. He was, therefore, at the time of the publication of this sheet, seventeen years of age. In the course of a short introductory article the editor says: "The main design of this weekly paper will be to entertain the town with the most comical and diverting incidents of human life, which, in so large a place as Boston, will not fail of a universal exemplification. Nor shall we be wanting to fill up these papers with a grateful interposition of most serious morals, which may be drawn from the most ludicrous and odd parts of life." The advertisements are curious. Here is a specimen: "A Servant Boy's time for 4 years to be disposed of. He is about 16 years of Age, and can keep Accounts. Enquire at the Blue Ball in Union Street and know further."

The editor makes the following gratifying announcement: "This Paper having met with so general an Acceptance in Town and Country as to require a far greater number of them to be printed, than there is of other public Papers; and it being besides more generally read by a vast number of Borrowers, who do not take it in, the Publisher thinks proper to give this public Notice for the encouragement of those who would have Advertisements inserted in the public Prints, which they may have printed in this Paper at a moderate Price."

A CRY FOR MEN.—A loud cry comes up from the great fashionable resorts of the North. Though these places are daily filled up with women, adorned with the most costly trappings and armed with all the implements of matrimonial warfare, yet the number of men coming in is comparatively small. The cry is for "beaux," but the "beaux" adopting the more sensible plan of going off rustivating in the country and the mountains instead of going through the conventional routine of life at Long Branch and Cape May, permit the cry to go unheeded. The Flora McFlemings are incespable, for what is life at a watering place without the biped with breeches?

People are advised not to go to boarding houses in the country kept by old maids. If they do, they will find the accommodations of the plainest, and the food of the cheapest quality. The kerosene in the lamps will be watered, and warranted to go out before you have looked under the bed, and if you should make any complaint, you will be told to leave immediately, as there are parties waiting for your rooms.

A fashion paper speaks of "The coming bonnet." Well, let it come, for there have been no bonnets to speak of for years.

The greatest pleasure in life is love; the greatest treasure contentment; the greatest ease sound sleep; and the best medicine, a true friend.

Lightning Peach Parers, Just received at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO.

Moveable Tooth Saw. One 46 inch Moveable Tooth Saw for sale at the Hardware Store of BREM, BROWN & CO. Aug. 1, 1870. 2w

Wool! Wool!! We want to purchase a large amount of WOOL, for which we will pay the highest market price. McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO. June 27, 1870.

The Phenomena of Heat.

We copy the following amusing article from the New York World. It may furnish some perspiring reader with a cooling suggestion:

When the greatest consolation one can have in July is that it may be cooler in August, one may be said to be in anything but a hopeful frame of mind; and it may fairly be said that the anchor of the soul is pulling him down by the heels into despair.

There are several little peculiarities of heat which are worth noticing as being of value, not only to the scientist, but also to him who suffers from them. It is, for instance, taste in feeling as well as in science; that heat is the repulsive principle of matter—none more repulsive in such weather as this—but how it comes to pass that scientific men, proverbially audacious persons, dare to say that heat is directly opposed to cohesion is the wonder.

Heat is said to expand all bodies, and, to be sure, it does expand some. Faces grow long, the days lengthen, and the incomes of the vendors of lager beer expand directly as the heat and inversely as the square of the cold. But the heat contracts, and the feelings of humanity diminish with woeful velocity. Diseases are readily contracted, as are debts for Chinese fans and saloon bills. But then all signs fail in dry weather, and something must be granted to the perversity of things which will not always permit themselves to be explained and classified.

Heat seeks an equilibrium in three modes, viz: conduction, as when you swelter frightfully in a horse-car; convection—which takes place only with liquids and gases, as when you put ice in your sherry cobbler; and radiation, as when you sit near a large fat woman dressed in black silk and carrying a poodle in her arms. Bodies differ in conducting power; thus one can hardly hold a brass pin for a moment in the flame of a lamp without burning his finger, while a piece of glass tubing may thus be held for some time without great inconvenience. This is the reason why, when a bar-tender puts a "glass straw" in your julep, he first sticks the end which is to enter your mouth in the liquid. The densest bodies are generally the best conductors, which accounts for horse railway companies putting the most densely stupid people in that office; also it is the reason why phlegmatic Teutons don't curse the heat as much as the nervous Americans do. It would thus appear that porous bodies are bad conductors of heat, as the persons who pour us out our cool cobbler.

An excellent non-conductor of heat is glass. It will therefore be found convenient immediately after having emerged from a refrigerator, or having taken a lemonade, to stand on glass tumblers for two or three hours, and wear a glass hat, which may be obtained of any good glass blower at a trifling expense. This fact explains also the reason why energetic radicals live so much in glass houses.

The absorption of heat is much affected by color. Dr. Franklin was the first to call attention to the fact that black absorbs the most and white the least, and, with that practical way in which the author of "Poor Richard" looked upon everything, the doctor instantly wrote to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, urging the propriety of having black waiters instead of white ones at large hotels in summer. It was found that the blacks absorbed so much heat that the guests were actually left out in the cold, which was so great a discovery that the hotel-keepers at watering places still keep up the practice initiated by it.

Liquors are the worst conductors of heat, and in some countries, when the weather is very warm, girls returning from the well where they have drawn water, frequently carry their buckets on their heads, which is said to prevent many cases of sunstroke. Milk is also used for the same purpose in many sections of the country. Alum is also an excellent non-conductor, and might be conveniently used for umbrellas and parasols.

He Parts His Hair in the Middle.

At last we know the real cause of the removal of Mr. Motley, Minister to England, and we feel relieved to be assured that he is not withdrawn for having written his own instructions. It seems he parts his hair in the middle; and old Zach Chandler, who went all the way to London to make this discovery, had no sooner become aware of this astounding weakness on the part of our Minister than he rushed to Washington from London brimful of good old Michigan indignation and demanded the head whose covering was thus divided in defiance of every American sentiment of manhood and propriety. What could the President say? Could he hope to make anybody believe that a man who parted his hair in the middle could correctly represent the American people in an argument on the Alabama claims? Did not this very fashion of parting the hair once and forever acknowledge the supremacy of England in matters great and little, and by inference yield the point in dispute? No man could soberly argue against this view, and the President gave way, and Motley's head falls to the prowess of old Zach. But if a man who parts his hair in the middle is prejudiced toward English thought, is not one who parts his hair in any other way prejudiced against them? And will not England make this objection? Then we shall have to send a bald-headed man, and Ben Butler will come in the foreground as probably the baldest headed man in the republican party.—N. Y. Herald.

LET THE BOYS HAVE TOOLS.—We heartily endorse the following, which we extract from an article on "Mechanical Recreations" in the Scientific American:

"Every man who can afford it should supply his boys with tools, and a room where they may be used and cared for. A boy takes to tools as naturally as to green apples, or superstitious and forbidden amusements; and ten to one if he has a chance to develop his mechanical tastes and gratify them to their full extent, his tendencies to vicious courses will remain undeveloped. Such a result is enough to compensate for all the expense and trouble the indulgence we recommend would entail; while the chances that the early development of his constructive faculties may in this mechanical age be the means by which he may ultimately climb to fame and fortune are not small."

Agricultural.

Keep Plowing Under.

A Georgia farmer, in 1865, fenced in a field of ten acres of land worn out, and plowed it in June and sowed it to wheat in September, and at harvest time got four bushels to the acre. The next season there was a fair crop of weeds. These were plowed under and wheat tried again. The yield, per acre, was nine bushels. The same process the succeeding year produced seventeen bushels per acre, and the last year twenty-seven bushels. As no mention is made about the use of clover, these successive croppings and constantly increasing yields are somewhat remarkable. It is assured that had the ground been subsoiled twenty inches deep, the last yield would have been doubled.—Rochester American Farmer.

Mulching Bearing Fruit Trees.

There is no doubt now by our most intelligent horticulturists about the practical advantages to be gained by mulching the surface of the orchard and fruit garden. This should be more generally practiced in fruit-producing districts, for it is the least expensive and most effective method of protecting the fruit trees against the bad results often following the frequent and sudden changes of temperature during the Summer and Fall months, when the surface of the ground is left exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Again, when the mulch is put two or three inches in thickness, the surface soil is constantly moist and loose, even when no rain falls for a term of several weeks, and the trees or fruit receive no check for want of moisture and food under such circumstances.

My method is to cultivate the spaces between the rows of trees in the orchard, using a small one horse plow and cultivator, running not more than two inches deep, during the early part of the season. From the 1st of July I have put on a heavy coating of salt hay, covering the surface as far as the branches extend. After this there is no more trouble with weeds and grass. There may be a few scattered ones start up, but they are easily destroyed.

Every fruit-grower knows that two or three weeks before the time of gathering the main crop of fruit, fine specimens are constantly falling off or blown off by strong winds. When the ground is mulched the majority of species are not bruised or injured for sale. This saving alone, I consider, pays me for the trouble of mulching the orchard.

There is only one serious drawback to the application of mulch, that is the danger of the hay or straw getting on fire when rendered dry by continual warm weather.—P. T. QUINN, in N. Y. Tribune.

To Keep Milk Sweet.

A teaspoonful of fine salt, or of horse radish, in a pan of milk will keep it sweet for several days. Milk can be kept a year or more as sweet as when taken from the cow by the following method: Procure bottles, which must be perfectly clean, sweet and dry; draw the milk from the cow into the bottles, and as they are filled immediately cork them well, and fasten the corks with pack thread or wire. Then spread a little straw in the bottom of a boiler, on which place the bottles, with straw between them, until the boiler contains a sufficient quantity. Fill it up with cold water, heat the water, and as soon as it begins to boil draw the fire and let the whole gradually cool. When quite cold, take out the bottles and pack them in sawdust, in hampers, and stow them away in the coolest part of the house.—Southern Farmer.

Profitable Business for Women.

One of the most profitable as well as interesting kinds of business for a woman is the care of bees. In a recent agricultural report it is stated that one lady bought four hives for ten dollars, and in five years she was offered one thousand five hundred dollars for her stock, and refused it as not enough. In addition to this increase of her capital, in one of these five years she sold twenty-two hives and four hundred and twenty pounds of honey. It is also stated that in five years one man from six colonies of bees to start with cleared eight thousand pounds of honey and one hundred and fifty-four colonies of bees.

The raising of bees and their management is so curious and yet so unknown an art in most parts of our country, that any directions or advice will be omitted in this, as requiring too much space, and largely set forth and illustrated in the second part. When properly instructed, almost any woman in the city, as easily as in the country, can manage bees, and make more profit than in any other method demanding so little time and labor. But in the modes ordinarily practiced, few can make any great profit in this employment.

It is hoped a time is at hand when every woman will be trained to some employment, by which she can secure to herself an independent home and means to support a family, in case she does not marry, or is left a widow with herself and family to support.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

By all means let the girls learn to work.

THE ROSE OF SHARON.—The rose of Sharon is one of the most exquisite flowers in shape and hue. Its blossoms are bell-shaped, and of many mingled hues and dyes. But its history is legendary and romantic in the highest degree. In the East throughout Syria, Judea, and Arabia, it is regarded with the profoundest reverence. The leaves that encircle the round blossoms dry and close tight together when the season of blossom is over, and the stalk withering completely away from the stem, the flower is blown away at last from the bush on which it grew, having dried up in shape of a ball, which is carried by the sport of the breeze to great distances. In this way it is borne over the sandy wastes and deserts, until at last, touching some moist place, it clings to the soil, where it immediately takes fresh root and springs to life and beauty again. For this very reason the Orientals have adopted it as the emblem of the resurrection. The dried flower is placed in a vase of water beside the beds of women in labor, by the Jews, and if it expands by moisture the omen is considered favorable. If it does not, the worst is at all times feared.