

The Western Democrat.

State Library

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870.

NINETEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 941.

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.
Office over Smith & Hammond's Drug Store, Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
References—M. P. Pagan, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAden, and W. J. Yates, Editor Charlotte Democrat, Jan 31, 1870.

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 29, 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,
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.
Buses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan 23, 1870. H. C. ECCLES.

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

H. C. ECCLES, T. H. GAITHER,
of Iredell county, N. C. of Mecklenburg, N. C.
ECCLES & 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. Pagan, Cashier, First National Bank; W. J. Yates, Editor "Western Democrat," Charlotte, N. C. March 28, 1870.

D. SNYDER & SON,
Gun and Lock Smiths,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Dealers, Manufacturers and Repairers of all kinds of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Door Locks, Trunk Locks and Keys of all sizes.
The best of Guns, Rifles, &c., constantly for sale or procured to order at prices low down.
Go to the new Jobbing Shop to get your Arms, Rifles or Sporting Goods, or have your old work made as good as new.
Shop in Parks' Building near the Public Square.
DAVID SNYDER,
W. E. SNYDER.
Aug 22, 1870.

SMITH & HAMMOND
Are receiving their Fall Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c., which they are offering at very low prices, wholesale and retail.
Country Merchants and others visiting Charlotte will do well to call and get quotations.
Aug 29, 1870.

Wool Wanted.
We want to purchase a large amount of WOOL, for which we will pay the highest market price.
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.
September 5, 1870.

Schedules.
NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.
MAIL TRAIN.
Leaves Charlotte, daily at 7:00 p. m.
Arrives at Charlotte, daily, 7:40 a. m.
FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leaves Charlotte, 3:00 p. m.
Arrives at Charlotte, 6:50 a. m.
CHAS. COL. & AUG RAILROAD.
Mail Train leaves Charlotte, 8:20 a. m.
" " arrives at Charlotte, 6:30 p. m.
WIL. CHAR. & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.
Leaves Charlotte, daily, at 8:30 a. m.
Arrives at Charlotte, daily, at 4:30 p. m.

GROCERIES, &c.
Our stock of Groceries, Provisions, &c., is now complete and full, in part as follows:
Sugars, all grades; Molasses, all grades; Coffee, all grades;
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
Pickles, Soda, Starch, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice, Candles, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, and Segars, Deer Powder, Rice Powder, Shot and Caps,
Fails, Buckets, Brooms,
Clothes Lines, Plow Lines, Corfage, Matches, Backing, Half Bushel and Peck Measures, Flasks and Bottles, Five and Ten Gallon Kegs,
Leather, Bagging and Ties,
WINES, RUM, GIN, WHISKEY AND BRANDY,
In fact, everything usually kept in our line.
Our increased facilities justify us in saying that we will sell as cheaply as the cheapest house in the City. Call and see us.
Sept 12, 1870. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

Encourage Home Manufacture.
The subscribers are the sole Manufacturers of "Henderson's Anti-Friction Lubricator," and desire to call the attention of Railroad Officers, owners of Wool and Cotton Factories, owners of Cotton Gins, owners of Mining Machinery, Livery Stable Keepers and Vehicles generally to their unequalled article for Lubricating Machinery of all kinds. It having no superior for Efficiency and Economy, it being a perfect resistant of heat, which can be shown by its not running off of Heat of Iron, which prevents Machinery from Heating and Cutting. The Proprietors pledge themselves that it is a Chemical Combination in which there is no ingredient that is injurious or has a tendency to weaken the Iron. It prevents the accumulation of Gum on the Journals, slides and other parts of the Machinery.
The Proprietors have in their possession Certificates from some of the best practical Engineers and others, who have had the article in use for several months, past, certifying to its great superiority to anything heretofore in use. With one Lubrication a Locomotive Engine can draw a passenger train over ninety miles without renewal.
The article is put up in a Paste or Liquid form to suit any kind of Machinery, and for sale at Wholesale and Retail. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited, and the Proprietors assure the public that the best recommendation the article can have is a fair test of its merits.
T. H. BUEHL,
BURROUGHS & SPRINGS,
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
College St., Charlotte, N. C.
Sept 5, 1870.

The Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Charlotte.
Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Charlotte will be open for thirty days at the Store of Stierhaus, Macaulay & Co., the Store of Carson & Grier and the Dry Goods Store of Brem, Brown & Co. Full information can be obtained at the above mentioned places, or by applying to the undersigned.
T. H. BUEHL,
J. HARVEY WILSON,
JAS. H. CARSON,
A. MACAULAY,
S. P. SMITH,
B. KOOPMANN,
C. BROWN,
W. J. YATES,
Commissioners.
Charlotte, Aug 8, 1870.

LAND FOR SALE.
I offer for sale a tract of LAND 5 1/2 miles from Statesville, on the Morganton Road. The tract contains about 130 acres, 16 of which are cleared and under cultivation—10 or 15 acres are fine bottom. There is a new Dwelling and all necessary out-buildings on the ground, and only three miles from the town of the Western N. C. Road.
For further information apply to the undersigned at Davidson College, N. C.
Sept 5, 1870. B. A. BRADY.

100,000 Fruit Trees,
For the Fall, Winter and Spring Trade of 1870-71.
AT THE NEW GARDEN NURSERIES,
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Good, reliable and active agents are wanted to canvass, for which a paying commission, will be given. Our stock comprises nearly every variety suitable to Southern culture. For further information address
J. LINDLEY & SON,
Greensboro, N. C.
Catalogues free. 3m
August 8, 1870.

Wanted.
15,000 Pounds Peaches and Apples,
10,000 " Blackberries,
1,000 " Feathers,
1,000 " Beeswax.
For which the market price will be paid in Cash.
ECCLES & GAITHER,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
August 29, 1870.

Just Received on Consignment,
20 Boxes Factory and State Cheese, 17 1/2 cents, 2 Keys English Soda, 6 cents,
7500 Feet Safety Fuse, at \$1 per 100 feet,
1 Barrel Sugar at 10 cents per pound,
1 " Pure Rochelle Brandy, \$1.50 per gal.,
1 " Port Wine, \$1.50 per gallon,
1 " Sherry, \$1.50 per gallon,
1 " Holland Gin, \$2.50 per gallon,
1 " Ginger Brandy, \$2.50 per gallon,
2 " Scented Perfumery Wine, \$2 per gallon,
4 " Apple Brandy, \$2.25 per gallon,
6 Cases Champagne Cider, \$3 per dozen.
All wool Carpeting, new, 85 cents per yard,
Hemp Carpeting, new, 30 cents per yard,
Mason's Large Blacking, 75 cents per dozen
Plates, Dishes, Goblets, Japanned Waiters, Pitchers and assorted Crockery, below New York cost. Second-hand Sewing Machines, Pianos and Furniture at exceedingly low prices.
ECCLES & GAITHER,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

Agricultural Implements.
The undersigned are Agents for the sale of Howie & Tatum's celebrated Two Roller Sorghum Mills.
Also, Agents for the sale of J. H. Thompson's Plows, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters and other implements.
Also, Agents for the sale of Tremaine & Bro's Pianos, a sample always on hand at our Auction Room.
Give us a call as we always have bargains.
ECCLES & GAITHER,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

The Lion's Share.
The six New England States, with a voting population less than that of Ohio, have a representation in Congress of twelve Senators and twenty seven Congressmen, while the latter single State has only two Senators and nineteen Representatives. Until recently New England had two out of the seven members of the Cabinet; she has two out of the seven Justices of the Supreme Court, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign Affairs and Military Affairs in the Senate, and of Foreign Affairs and Appropriations in the House. The four principal foreign missions belong to her sons, and numbers of political adventurers represent New England in the Senate and Congress from other States. Everything manufactured in New England receives double protection over the manufactures of every other section. Massachusetts alone holds more bonds than the entire West and South, and therefore pays less taxation upon her aggregate wealth. New England enjoys two-fifths of the entire circulation of the national banks. She has received more appropriations during the past forty years than were received by all the Middle and Southern States put together.
The other States in the Union are beginning to ask, is there anything else that the New England States want? If so, speak out.

Number of Pounds to a Bushel.

Wheat	60
Shelled Corn	56
Corn on the Cob	70
Rye	56
Oats	36
Barley	40
Potatoes	60
Bran	20
Clover Seed	60
Timothy Seed	45
Flax Seed	45
Hemp Seed	44
Buckwheat	52
Blue Grass	14
Caster Bean	46
Dried Peaches	33
Dried Apples	24
Onions	57
Salt	50

Erskine College.
Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in October next, and continued until the second Wednesday in July.
Course of study extensive and thorough. Necessary expenses for Collegiate year \$180.
Candidates for admission should be present at the opening of the session, but are admitted at any time.
Persons wishing more particular information can address the President, R. C. GRIER, D. D., Sept 12, 1870. 1m Due West, S. C.

\$10,000 CITY BONDS FOR SALE!
I offer for sale the Bonds of the City of Charlotte, issued to raise money to build a Market House. The Bonds bear interest at the rate of
Eight per Centum.
Payable on the first days of March and September, the principal thereof being due September 1st, 1890.
The Bonds now offered for sale will be a safe and profitable investment.
Bids will be received up to 12 M., October 1st, 1870. Said bids must be sealed and marked "Bid for the Market House Bonds."
A. BURWELL,
Treasurer of the City of Charlotte.
Sept 12, 1870.

COTTON GINS.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18, 1870.
MESSRS. BREM, BROWN & CO.—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, Cotton Buyers and Cotton Dealers of this City, have bought cotton ginned on the Gullett 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 for one to two cents per pound over cotton of the same classification ginned at other Gins.
OATES, SANDERS & OATES,
STREHROSE, MACAULAY & 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. 4m

KILGORE & CURETON,
Druggists,
Spring's Corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Have just received a large supply of selected pure White Lead and Linseed Oil.
Osgood's India Chalogogue,
Ayer's Fever and Ague Cure, Thompson's Fever and Ague Powders, Schallenberger's Fever and Ague Anodyne, just received at
KILGORE & CURETON'S,
Spring's Corner.
-Sept 5, 1870.

THE SOUTHERN Sewing Machine Emporium,
ESTABLISHED IN 1867.
Parks' Building, Charlotte, N. C.
Will fill all orders at Manufacturer's prices, from the low-priced hand Machines to the best first class Machines in Rosewood cases.
Machines repaired, and also sold on the lease plan. Thread, Oil, &c., of the best quality for sale. Goodrich's Tackers, and Targeter's Basters, for sale.
Agents wanted. For circulars address
MAKWELL & BRADSHAW,
Sept 5, 1870. 1f
Charlotte, N. C.

LATEST FROM HEADQUARTERS.
Just Received
The latest style of GENTS' HATS, to-wit:
"Our Fritz," "The Rhine."
"FOUR IN HAND."
Also, the first installment of New Styles
LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS
For Fall and Winter; and the Handsomest
Artificial Flowers,
Ever introduced into this market.
Dress Goods, Chinese Robes,
FRENCH POPLINS, all colors,
GENTS' CLOTHING
In endless quantity and style at
WITKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Sept 12, 1870.

Salt—Its Effect on the Blood.
Dr. Stevens, a French physician and surgeon, saw a butcher killing a pig. He observed that he stirred the blood of the animal, and added a handful of common salt to it while stirring, which immediately made it crimson, and on stirring being discontinued, the blood remained fluid. The change of the color of the blood awakened his curiosity. The butcher could give no explanation of the phenomenon except that it kept it from jelling and spoiling. Dr. Stevens seized a vessel, caught some blood, and made several experiments by putting salt in it, and found that the blackest blood was instantly changed to a bright vermilion by salt. "Oh," said he, "there is a fact which may lead to a practical rule."
He had observed in cases of yellow fever in the army, that the blood drawn was very black and fluid, and on adding salt it became vermilion and retained its freshness; whereas putridity of the blood is one of the characteristics of the yellow fever. He therefore abandoned the usual mode of treating it, and gave his patients a mixture of various salts, and in a very short time reduced the mortality of fever in the West Indies from one in five to one in fifty.

"Well Done Boys."
Many years ago there was a militia colonel in Western Pennsylvania, who was very popular with his regiment. In those days very little was expected of the militia. It was in part taken for granted that the yearly reviews were no more than regular holidays, when and where the male citizens between eighteen and forty-five, we cannot say citizen soldiers, formally acknowledged their fealty to the State and had a good time generally.
But it was always remarked on these occasions that Col. O's regiment was much superior in both drill and appearance, to any of the others. Besides this, they always showed great enthusiasm for their Colonel, and whenever he rode up in front, whether alone or in company with other officers, he was sure to be saluted with loud cheers. Indeed, there is little doubt but they would have followed their leader even into battle, so much had their sympathy and confidence.
All this was very plain to any observer; but the reason of it was understood but by few. It was attributable to the Colonel's general good nature and pleasing manners, but more to the special pains he took to observe and commend correct efforts and partial success. He left no occasion pass unimproved, and always had a pleasant word or smile for the deserving. Even mistakes and failures, where better was intended, were often met with an apology than a reproof. "Well done, boys," was the usual greeting to the well-meaning efforts of his men; while their failures were only noticed in this way: "Not so bad. Let us try and do better next time."
And in this way encouragement was always mingled with instruction, and cheerfulness and hope were ever predominant in the minds of the men.
We often think if parents would pursue this course with their children, success would often attend their efforts to instruct them in their duties, and the welfare and happiness of both be promoted.
Parents, and especially fathers, suppose you try the Colonel's method, and see how it works. It will be much pleasanter to say, "Well done, boys," than to punish, which is painful to both parent and child, or to scold which is pernicious to both. Try it.

Liquid samples, according to a recent order of the Postmaster General, cannot hereafter be transported through the mails. It has been customary heretofore for commission merchants to use the mails for sending to customers samples of liquors, molasses and other liquid goods, but the breakage of the vessels has caused so much inconvenience, by saturating the letters and newspapers, that the Postmaster General has issued the above order.
A story is told, illustrating how fast cities are built up in the West, to the effect that a traveler laid down on a vacant lot in Chicago to sleep, and in the morning found himself in a cellar, with a five story building built over him. Occasionally you will find an old fogy who doubts the story.

WILSON & BLACK,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
Next to Steinhilber, Macaulay & Co's.
Would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public generally to their large and fresh stock of Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c., which they are selling at lower prices than ever before, consisting of Quinine, Blue Mass, Calomel, Opium, Rhuibar, Jalap, Iodide Potash, Laudanum, Paregoric, and all Tinctures, &c.
Pure White Lead,
Lined Oil, Putty, Window Glass all sizes, Train Oil, Machine Oil, Kerosene Oil, Lamp Oil, Acids, Green, Varnishes of all kinds, Paints of all colors, Dye Stuffs, Concentrated Lye, Potash, Toilet and Laundry Soaps, Spices, Baking Powders, Matches, all kinds of
Patent Medicines,
Paint and White Wash Brushes, and everything kept in a first-class Drug Store.
To Physicians and Country Merchants we offer special inducements.
Lamps and Lamp Fixtures.
The largest stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures in the City at
WILSON & BLACK'S Drug Store.
Blue Stone! Blue Stone!!
Just received at
WILSON & BLACK'S,
Corner Trade and College Streets.
September 12, 1870.
Blue Stone! Blue Stone!!
Just received a fresh supply for soaking WHEAT at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Kerosene Lamps.
A large supply of Kerosene Lamps, all sizes and patterns, at a low price for cash. For sale at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
Kerosene Oil.
No. 1 Pure Kerosene Oil, by the gallon or barrel, at
SCARR'S DRUG STORE.
September 5, 1870.
Feathers Wanted,
At McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO'S.
Sept 12, 1870.

Paralyzed Statesmen.
We published an article regretting that Chief Justice Chase had been stricken with paralysis. We had read the account in many of our exchanges and, consequently, supposed that the fact could not be doubted. We are very glad to learn that the disease of Mr. Chase is not paralysis at all. He had been for some time suffering general debility induced by continued application to his judicial duties, and during the late very hot weather he was, temporarily overcome by the depressing heat, as were thousands of others, not only of his age, but of men much younger. We are glad to learn that the attack was by no means serious, and that Mr. Chase will in a short time be perfectly restored to his usual health. At this announcement none should be more pleased than the people of the South; for no man has shown a more earnest desire than Mr. Chase to see them restored to all their rights under the Constitution. May he long be spared to the country, whose judiciary he has so adorned, and which, we hope, has her most exalted honor yet in store for the incorruptible judge.
Mr. Chase is not the first eminent man about whom has been spread the story of an attack of paralysis. It will not be forgotten that about eighteen months ago a paragraph went the rounds of the papers that Andrew Johnson had suffered a "slight attack of paralysis," which report was considered as more available for all practical political purposes, than if the attack had been described as "serious"—which could have been at once disproved. It is now notorious, however, that Andy was never in more robust health in his life than he is at present, or more ready to charge upon his adversaries.

About seven or eight months ago a story went the rounds of the papers that Wm. H. Seward also had been paralyzed; which has likewise been proved to be utterly without foundation, as Mr. Seward enjoys excellent health, and is a very active man for one of his age.
The time was when every prominent politician in the nation was accused of some great crime. Andrew Jackson was charged with a number of murders. Daniel Webster of every species of rascality, and Henry Clay acknowledged that his fees had proved him guilty of sheepstealing. As these devices for ruining the character of our great men has become stale and unprofitable, the political schemers have resorted to another expedient, namely: of setting reports afloat that our great men have been struck with paralysis, knowing that if such stories are believed by the people, the chances of those statesmen are effectually destroyed. Such accounts will, hereafter, be valued at what they are worth, when the people know the source from which they emanate.

What Mary Gave.
When the contribution box comes round in church boys and girls throw in money which their parents have given them for that purpose. The money is not their gift, but that of the father and mother. They have just as much to spend for their pleasure as they had before. And so I once heard a kindhearted girl complain that she had nothing of her own that she could give. I will tell you what she gave in one day, and you will see that she was mistaken.
She gave an hour of patient care to her little baby sister who was cutting teeth. She gave a string and crooked pin and a great deal of good advice to the three-year old brother who wanted to play at fishing. She gave Ellen, the maid, a precious hour to go and visit her sick baby at home; for Ellen was a widow, and left her child with its grandmother while she worked to get bread for both. She could not have seen them very often if our generous Mary had not offered to attend the door and look after the kitchen fire while she was away. But this is not all that Mary gave. She dressed herself so neatly, and looked so bright and kind, and obliging that she gave her mother a thrill of pleasure whenever she caught sight of the young, pleasant face; she wrote a letter to her father, who was absent on business, in which she gave him all the news he wanted in such a frank, artless way, that he thanked his daughter in his heart. She gave patient attention to a long, tiresome story by her grandmother, though she had heard it many times before. She laughed just at the right time, and when it was ended made the old lady happy by a goodnight kiss. Thus she had given valuable presents to six people in one day, and yet she had not a cent in the world! She was as good as gold and she gave something of herself to all those who were so happy as to meet her.

MISSIONARIES WANTED.—The receipts of the United States government from the manufacture of whiskey for the year ending June the 30th, 1869 amounted to \$45,000,000, and from Tobacco to \$23,600,000. The Emperor of China when advised to cease his efforts to prevent the English from forcing opium upon his country and to impose a heavy duty upon it and thus replenish his empty treasury replied that he would see his empire perish before he would receive revenue from the vices and miseries of his people. But the Emperor of China is a heathen! We send missionaries there to teach them christianity. "Would it not be well, asks an exchange, for them to send missionaries to us to teach us political integrity?"

A good story is told of a couple of farmers who lived a few miles apart. One day one called on the other, happening around at dinner time. The person called upon, by the way, was a penurious old fellow. He was seated at the table enjoying his meal. The visitor drew to the stove, looking very wistfully toward the table, expecting the farmer to ask him to dine. The old farmer kept on eating.
"What's the news up your way, neighbor?" (Still eating.) "No news, eh?"
"No, I believe not." (Presently a thought struck the visitor.) "Well yes, friend, I do hear of one item of news that's worth something."
"Ha, what is that?"
Neighbor Jones has a cow that has five calves."
"Is that so? Good gracious! What in the thunder does the fifth calf do when the others are sucking?"
"Why he stands and looks on just as I do, like a dumb fool."
"Mary, put on another plate."

SMALL FARMS.—Be content with a small place entirely paid for, if you have not the money to buy a large farm. Do not allow that eager and avaricious spirit to own "all the land that joins yours" to ruin you. One of the curses of our agricultural districts is the size of our farms. Forty acres paid for and thoroughly tilled is better and far more remunerative than four hundred under a heavy mortgage, and only half cultivated. Where one man may succeed by rashness in assuming large responsibilities, hundreds fail; and experience and observation will show that the successful owners of large tracts of land have usually begun by small purchases for cash, and by gradual additions as they acquired wealth by industry and economy.
How to Hold the Fertility of the Soil.
Gypsum attracts. It is not only a manure in itself, but it attracts the manure from the atmosphere that comes in contact with it (which is abundant on windy days); but it catches and holds the fertility of the ground that in some soils escapes. Lime will also do this—so will clay. Clay, dried and powdered, is an excellent thing to put on a barn-yard, or to cover a compost heap with, or work through the heap; hence we use gypsum and lime in our stables and privies. Gypsum is best; it has the most attraction, besides other properties. A little should be kept by every farmer for use, even at a high cost, as the benefit is sometimes more important than the high price. But we waste our manure. We not only permit its strength to escape, but we are glad to get it out of the way. The same recklessness extends to the land. It is well our soil has a good proportion of clay to hold its strength. We must conserve. The time is not far distant when we shall be compelled to do so. Already there are symptoms of lack in our soil; we do not raise as heavy crops as we used to—here and there a field, here and there a farm is less productive. It is not so much that we need plaster in the South to hold the strength of the soil as to use it to abstract it from the atmosphere, and to save the ammonia of our barn-yards and stables. For this let us always keep a little on hand. Let us save and improve our manure, and thus save our farms.—Colman's Rural World.
An exchange tells an amusing anecdote of a newly elected magistrate in one of the rural districts, who had provided himself with a form-book and thought himself, with its aid, equal to any emergency. Having been called upon to marry a couple, he had recourse to this unfeeling fountain of knowledge and information, but doubting his capacity to repeat the service from memory, he turned down a leaf. The trembling couple stood in the august presence of the magistrate, who, with book in hand, thought himself equal to any emergency. Opening the volume where a leaf was turned, in solemn and impressive tones, he began—"One day after date I promise"—confusion; he had opened at the wrong page. Considerably staggered, but still resolved, he turned to another page—"Know all men by these presents." Here he broke down and stood "for a time," utterly abashed. Rallying, however, with a mighty effort, he slammed the book, and sternly demanded—"Do you promise to do unto this woman as other men do unto their wives, so help you God."

Agricultural.
Manure Making, &c.
Eds. Carolina Farmer.—Of all the duties incumbent upon the farmer, there is none so much neglected as that of manure making. Our farmers prove deficient in that which is of most interest, and supply its place with things of inferior value. There is nothing in the economy of farming of more importance.

No tillers of the soil are more industrious than the planters of North Carolina and all at a disadvantage. They are drawn off from the improvement of their lands by the hopes of reaping the benefit of new ground. As in other cases ignorance occasions distrust in our ability to acquire anything that is of importance.
After the crops are gathered proceed to establish your compost heaps, and do not fritter away precious time in the Fall, in pursuits of minor importance. If the farmers of other sections had as we have ready access to the woods where thousands of loads of leaves, mud &c., lie at a convenient distance from our barn yards, and may be composted into excellent manure, we would look with surprise at their success. Our negligence and old habits lead us to the belief that the restoration of our lands is impossible, while we should produce twice as much on the land, team and labor that we employ.
The concentration of land in individual possession proves a barrier to improvement. Less food is grown or planted, fewer landscape improvements are made, and the soil is generally less fully developed. No farmer should think himself able to produce a crop, without the aid of a stercorary. I am of the opinion that it would pay some of our best farmers to receive daily wages, better than to attempt to farm on such principles as they do.

I shall urge the propriety of establishing a stercorary, for the reception of all leaves, wood-mud, mud, &c., &c., that may be collected, even around our doors without any cost or trouble.
Excavate a pit in the ground about four or five feet deep, and ten or twenty feet long and wide and have it sheltered, as rain and the rays of the Sun increase the injury done to the manure in open courts or lots. Keep it well filled and the profit arising from this is amply sufficient to remunerate one for all trouble.
By all means let our farmers prevent this great outlay of \$60 to \$90 per ton for commercial fertilizers, which prove in many cases worthless to both crops and land.
May the farmers of this section awaken from their lethargy, and seize with avidity upon every means within their power for the restoration of that soil they have so long abused. TATIO.
Riley's Creek, N. C., Sept. 8th.

SMALL FARMS.—Be content with a small place entirely paid for, if you have not the money to buy a large farm. Do not allow that eager and avaricious spirit to own "all the land that joins yours" to ruin you. One of the curses of our agricultural districts is the size of our farms. Forty acres paid for and thoroughly tilled is better and far more remunerative than four hundred under a heavy mortgage, and only half cultivated. Where one man may succeed by rashness in assuming large responsibilities, hundreds fail; and experience and observation will show that the successful owners of large tracts of land have usually begun by small purchases for cash, and by gradual additions as they acquired wealth by industry and economy.

How to Hold the Fertility of the Soil.
Gypsum attracts. It is not only a manure in itself, but it attracts the manure from the atmosphere that comes in contact with it (which is abundant on windy days); but it catches and holds the fertility of the ground that in some soils escapes. Lime will also do this—so will clay. Clay, dried and powdered, is an excellent thing to put on a barn-yard, or to cover a compost heap with, or work through the heap; hence we use gypsum and lime in our stables and privies. Gypsum is best; it has the most attraction, besides other properties. A little should be kept by every farmer for use, even at a high cost, as the benefit is sometimes more important than the high price. But we waste our manure. We not only permit its strength to escape, but we are glad to get it out of the way. The same recklessness extends to the land. It is well our soil has a good proportion of clay to hold its strength. We must conserve. The time is not far distant when we shall be compelled to do so. Already there are symptoms of lack in our soil; we do not raise as heavy crops as we used to—here and there a field, here and there a farm is less productive. It is not so much that we need plaster in the South to hold the strength of the soil as to use it to abstract it from the atmosphere, and to save the ammonia of our barn-yards and stables. For this let us always keep a little on hand. Let us save and improve our manure, and thus save our farms.—Colman's Rural World.
An exchange tells an amusing anecdote of a newly elected magistrate in one of the rural districts, who had provided himself with a form-book and thought himself, with its aid, equal to any emergency. Having been called upon to marry a couple, he had recourse to this unfeeling fountain of knowledge and information, but doubting his capacity to repeat the service from memory, he turned down a leaf. The trembling couple stood in the august presence of the magistrate, who, with book in hand, thought himself equal to any emergency. Opening the volume where a leaf was turned, in solemn and impressive tones, he began—"One day after date I promise"—confusion; he had opened at the wrong page. Considerably staggered, but still resolved, he turned to another page—"Know all men by these presents." Here he broke down and stood "for a time," utterly abashed. Rallying, however, with a mighty effort, he slammed the book, and sternly demanded—"Do you promise to do unto this woman as other men do unto their wives, so help you God."

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