

# The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1870.

NINETEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 945.

**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.

**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.

**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. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte; Dr. Wm Sloan, Dr. J. H. McAllen, 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 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, Powders, 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. KOOFFMAN'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, never had 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.  
Jan 24, 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.  
Box 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.

H. C. ECCLES, T. B. GAITHER,  
of Irredell county, N. C. of Mocksville, 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. Pegram, 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, Rifle 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.

**IS THE WORLD FLAT?**—Some of our English scientific neighbors are waging fierce war on the questions of whether the earth is round or flat, and does the sun move or stand still. A modern Huxley, who is resolved apparently to remain neither "mute nor ignoble," is the leader of the party who are going this resolutely back to first principles, and is supported by a number of adherents who are, strange as it may seem, possessed of both education and ability. They have distributed their pamphlets and tracts broadcast in this country. They also offer a reward of £100 to any one who can "prove the rotundity or motion of the earth from Scripture, reason or fact."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**Trustee's Sale.**  
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Dr. E. D. Williamson, on the 28th day of May, 1867, for the purposes therein mentioned, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday the 5th day of November, the valuable Tract of LAND on which the said Williamson now lives, near Pineville in Mecklenburg, containing about One Hundred and Ninety-Six Acres.  
I will also sell on Wednesday the 9th of November next, at the residence of said Williamson, all of his stock of Horses, Cows and Hogs, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, all his Farming Tools of every description, one Road Wagon and one Buggy and Harness.  
E. C. WALLIS, Trustee.  
Oct 3, 1870 5w

**VALUABLE LANDS At Auction.**  
As Executor of Matthew Wallace, deceased, I will sell at the Court House door in CHARLOTTE, on the FIRST SATURDAY IN NOVEMBER, being the 5th day of the month, the following

**Tracts of Land**  
Belonging to the Estate of said deceased:  
One tract known as the ALLEN PLACE, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Williamson Wallace, Dr. Orr and others, containing 230 Acres—4 miles from Charlotte. About 60 acres of fresh land is under cultivation, and the balance well timbered, part of which will make a splendid meadow.  
Also, the HOME PLACE, about 300 Acres, adjoining M. B. Wallace, Wilson, Wallace and others. There is a Dwelling and out-houses on this place, and a Gold Mine that is considered first-rate. This tract will be divided if purchasers prefer it.  
Also, another tract known as the WILSON PLACE, adjoining the lands of Cyrus H. Wolfe and Thos. M. Shaw, containing 75 Acres. About 30 acres of this tract is freshly cleared—the balance timbered.  
Also, another small tract surrounded by the lands of John Walker, the Executor, containing 9 1/2 Acres.  
Also, another small tract adjoining the lands of John Walker, Amzi Reid, and others, about 10 Acres.  
TERMS—12 months credit, the purchases giving bond and approved security—title retained until the purchase money is paid.  
JOHN WALKER, Executor.  
Sept 26, 1870 6wpd

**Administrator's Sale.**  
As Administrator of John Page, deceased, I will sell on Saturday the 5th day of November, on the premises, one tract of LAND containing about 100 Acres, subject to the widow's dower. It is located on Mallard Creek, 8 miles North-east of Charlotte. Taxes—6 months credit with security—title reserved until paid for.  
R. B. COCHRAN, Administrator.  
Oct 3, 1870 5wpd

**SALE OF LAND.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the Land of the late Vincent Y. Williamson, not covered by the assignment of dower.  
Said Land lies on Big Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of T. H. Brem, Mrs. Margaret Lewis and others, and contains about One Hundred and Fifty-Five (155) Acres. It will be sold in two lots, one of which is a Gold Mine.  
TERMS—Half to be paid in 6 months and half in 12 months.  
A. BURWELL, Commissioner.  
Oct 3, 1870 5w

**Valuable City Property for Sale.**  
As Attorneys for Isaac Loewenstein, we will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 5th day of November, 1870, TWO BRICK STORE HOUSES on Trade Street, adjoining the property of Thos. H. Brem and others, and known as the Kainewer property, and we are enabled to state that all difficulties in reference to the title have been adjusted, and a perfectly good title will now be guaranteed.  
TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in three months and one-third in six months.  
Sale positive unless the property is disposed of privately before sale.  
J. H. WILSON, VANCE & DOWD.

As the Attorney of E. S. Jaffray & Co., who have claim on the above property, I consent to this sale, and will unite in the title, rendering it undoubted.  
Oct 3, 1870 5w RUFUS BARRINGER.

**MILLS AND LAND For Sale.**  
I offer for sale my FARM of 118 Acres, five miles West of Charlotte, together with a GRIST and SAW MILL.  
There is a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses on the place, and it is immediately on the line of the Air Line Railroad from Charlotte to Atlanta.  
About 40 Acres of the tract is in timber—the balance cleared.  
WILSON MONTGOMERY, 6wpd  
Sept 26, 1870

**Valuable Gold-Mining Property FOR SALE.**  
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Cabarrus county at Fall Term, 1869, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, for Cash, at the Court House in Concord, on Saturday the 5th of November next, at 12 o'clock M., the undivided fourth part of that valuable tract of Land known as the REED GOLD MINE tract, situate in Cabarrus county on Meadow Creek, containing 780 Acres, according to survey.  
This Land, besides its value as Mining property, which has a reputation unsurpassed by any property of the kind in North Carolina, is well timbered, well watered, and a large portion well adapted to agricultural purposes.  
JOHN A. McDONALD, Clerk of Cabarrus Superior Court  
Sept 26, 1870 5w

**Notice.**  
Having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Margaret D. Kellough, deceased, from E. A. Osborne, Judge of Probate for Mecklenburg county, State of North Carolina, all persons having claims against the estate of said intestate, are required to present them to me on or before the 15th day of October, A. D. 1871, for payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
JAS. S. KIRKSEY, Administrator.  
Sept 26, 1870 6wpd

**Seeds of Kindness.**  
Are we sowing seeds of kindness?  
They shall blossom bright ere long;  
Are we sowing seeds of discord?  
They shall ripen into wrong;  
Are we sowing seeds of honor?  
They shall bring forth golden grain;  
Are we sowing seeds of falsehood?  
We shall yet reap bitter pain;  
Whoso'er our sowing be,  
Reaping, we its fruits shall see.

We can never be too careful,  
What the seed our hands shall sow;  
Love from love is sure to ripen,  
Hate from hate is sure to grow.  
Seeds of good or ill we scatter  
Needlessly along our way;  
But a glad or grievous fruitage  
Waits us at the harvest day.  
Whoso'er our sowing be,  
Reaping, we its fruits must see.

**The Lord Will Provide.**  
In some way or other the Lord will provide;  
It may not be my way;  
It may not be thy way;  
And yet in His own way  
"The Lord will provide."

At some time or other the Lord will provide;  
It may not be my time,  
It may not be thy time,  
And yet in His own time  
"The Lord will provide."

**GREGORY & WILLIAMSON.**  
NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES,  
Bryce's Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The attention of strictly CASH buyers is called to our large stock of Groceries and Provisions, such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses and Teas, Salt, Leather, Fish of all sorts, Cotton Ties, Rope and Bagging, Pure Liquors and Wines for Medicinal purposes, and everything usually kept in a wholesale and retail Grocery establishment.  
We offer special inducements to those who buy for Cash.  
GREGORY & WILLIAMSON,  
Bryce's Building, Trade Street.  
Oct 10, 1870.

**GREAT INDUCEMENTS**  
Are now being offered at  
**ELIAS & COHEN'S**  
Dry Goods Establishment,  
Where can be found a complete stock of Dress Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, and all goods in their line in such great variety that it will be impossible for any one to examine them.

**Extensive Stock**  
Without concluding that the most fastidious can be pleased in style, color and quality. Their Dress Goods Department consist in part of  
**Empress Cloths,**  
Surpassed by no house in the State.  
**SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.**  
In greater variety than any stock this side of New York.  
FRENCH MERINOS, REPS AND WOOL PLAIDS, Cannot be described, but we are always ready and willing to show them to all who wish to see

**A Splendid Assortment**  
Of such goods equalled by no establishment in this State, and would respectfully call the attention of all to our  
**Flannel Department,**  
Consisting of Opera, Shaker and plain Flannels in all grades and colors, the best selected and priced.  
**LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND CLOAKINGS,**  
in every style and quality, selected with much taste and care by competent judges and buyers of many years experience. We have added to our already large assortment a magnificent stock of  
**Furs,**  
Which were bought cheap and will be sold cheap.

We can only say to our friends and customers that we respectfully request them to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our  
**Unequaled Stock of Dry Goods**  
Can only be seen to be appreciated by all admirers of fine and well selected goods.  
We beg leave to inform WHOLESALE and RETAIL BUYERS that as we have bought our goods almost exclusively for Cash, and having one of our firm always in the New York and Philadelphia markets, that with such advantageous facilities we claim the right of stating that we can UNDERSELL THE MARKET, and ask all  
**Wholesale and Retail Buyers**  
To examine our heavy stock of all goods in our line, and will guarantee satisfaction to all in every instance.  
ELIAS & COHEN.  
Sept 26, 1870.

**All Afloat Again.**  
**A. R. NISBET & BRO.**  
Having completed the large addition to their Store House, are now filling it with a large and well selected stock of Groceries and Confectioneries, and are prepared to give superior inducements to Cash buyers. Wholesale or Retail.  
A. R. NISBET & BRO.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
40 Barrels Molasses,  
60 " Sugar,  
50 Boxes assorted Candy,  
30 Bags Coffee.  
A. R. NISBET & BRO.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
30 Gross Matches,  
20,000 Cigars—all qualities,  
50 Boxes Raisins.  
Also, a large assortment of Snuff and Tobacco, smoking and chewing.  
A. R. NISBET & BRO.  
Oct 10, 1870.

**Read This! Read This!!**  
MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE.  
**OSBORNE & SCHIFF,**  
Manufacturers of Harness and Saddles,  
Have removed from opposite the First National Bank to the store formerly occupied by E. Lowengard, two doors above Messrs. Brem, Brown & Co's Hardware Store, where they keep the most extensive stock ever kept in this market for  
**Wholesale and Retail.**  
They will compete in prices with any house in the United States  
**Leather for Sale.**  
Depot for SCHIFF & BRO'S Tannery,  
Oct 10, 1870.

**Popular Boarding Schools.**  
A writer in the Old Guard for September, in a paper upon female fashion, has the following sharp, but not incorrect remarks on modern female education:  
"What young lady, now-a-days, or rather how many in a thousand, cares a straw for solid acquirements? The highest style of accomplishment in this age is to master a certain kind of music, the grace of person, and to read French passably. The accomplishment of this launches upon the world of fashion a finished lady. It is not for mental cultivation that thousands of young girls besiege our seminaries every year. The idea, itself, is a humorous one. The solid part of education is broadly laid down in the circulars and catalogues, but has no existence in the daily curriculum of ninetenths of our fashionable schools. That fact is incontrovertible as any ever penned. Educators are in no wise the responsible parties. Society establishes the standard, and institution patronized by the influential, must accept the popular decision or die for want of support. Study is as distasteful to our modern young ladies as medicine is to a sick man. Through three or four long years the inmates of these fashionable institutions manage to run over the course of study, and when the day of graduation arrives, well dressed and grace ladies appear on the stage, who read effusions, sine cases in every ten, plagiarized or written by friend or teacher; and then a white ribbon diploma, with due ceremony, is awarded; then a farewell, and another instalment of fashionably-educated ladies is launched into the bosom of society. How small a stock of wisdom they gather in all these years is perfectly astounding. Their heads are full of music and grace and their feet full of dance, and they are marvels of etiquette; but of useful things, of sound culture, of solid attainments, drawn from books, and life and thought, there is not enough to steady the head of a ten-year old. Think of the thousands just such as these annually bowing themselves into the fashionable world. In the new field they practice what they were taught at their alma mater here they deal out with confidence, the narrow views, the sickly notions they manage to catch through the school drill; and more empty and giddy heads are added to the array of devotees at the shrine of fashion and vanity. Their thoughts are all dreams about extravagance of dress—what to wear, how to gain applause—all of the outward, and nothing of the inner life. The face and body are decorated, and days consumed in contrivances to beautify the person, while the mind is barren as a sand bank, and the heart unweeded of brambles and walled with marble. Moral and mental rudeness are the gifts they possess, and the only legacy with which they begin the battle of life. From that hour forward, while there is a dollar at command, time and means are lavishly expended in the race, in order to pass to the accepted standard, to attract notice and bid for flattery and praise, no matter from whom. And all this is done in the face of an immeasurable sacrifice. At the cost of mind and modesty, and all the noblest gifts which are the heritage of woman, and at last, when the farce is ended, if brain enough is left to know it, a solemn conviction that all was vanity, shadow and madness, and that never more can the steps be retraced. For such, there can be no remission. And mothers are not a whit less guilty than their daughters. They never condemn or utter a protest. They drop easily and with open eyes into the tide as it passes and go out as spectators to their daughter's exposition—aye, often to their shame; and what is remarkable and irreconcilable, are flattered at the attention the daughters receive, the eyes leveled at them, and the bold jests circulated for everybody's ears."

**The Two Dogs.**  
In San Francisco there are two dogs familiarly known as Black and Bruno who are always together, and manifest the greatest fondness for each other. They are houseless and homeless, so far as ownership goes, living on what they pick up, or is given them. The crumbs from many a table is saved for the travellers, being always repaid by the gratitude they express in so many different ways.  
But none so loved the dogs as the little girl Lilla, who every morning at the window watched their coming. At one time Bruno was missing. Black only coming, and it was noticed that the larger part of his food he carried away in his mouth, seeming always in great haste.  
One day Lilla was on the sidewalk playing with her brothers, when they told her she must go in to the house, as they were going to the mall for a game of ball. But Lilla, instead, almost involuntarily followed at a distance, but at last growing tired, sat down on the steps of a strange house, and commenced crying bitterly. Soon several persons gathered around her, anxious to know who she was, and where she belonged; but in her confusion she could tell neither.  
As an officer was about to carry her away, a large black dog came rushing through the crowd, and in the gentlest manner commenced licking her hands and face, and taking her sleeve as near the hand as possible, commenced pulling her along, and she, with old Black at her side, seemed quite at ease, and quietly walked on. Reaching her house he walked up the high stoop, and gave a low whine at the door, and that not being answered, he fixed his eyes on the bell knob and after hesitating a few seconds, raised himself on his hind feet, and taking the knob in his mouth, gave it a gentle pull, which was immediately answered, for Lilla was already missed, and a hurried search had already commenced. This being done, he walked modestly down the steps and soon disappeared round the corner. The next morning when he came as usual he was treated to an extra breakfast of beefsteak and milk. The latter he ate, but the former he carried away. Lilla's brother followed to see where he went, and through the back streets, across the wharves, down a low path under a bridge in a hole dug in the earth, lay old Bruno, lame and sick; and to him Black gave the meat, watching patiently to see him eat it. The news became current, and many watched the dogs, and learned that for many weeks Black had fed Bruno, which he continued to do until he was able to travel as formerly. And I need not add that Lilla still prepares a breakfast for her favorites.

**Shoes and Boots, Leather, &c**  
**S. B. MEACHAM,**  
In the National Bank Building,  
Has received a very large stock of  
**BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER,**  
**Shoe-Findings, Belting, &c.,**  
To which he respectfully asks the attention of wholesale and retail buyers.  
The examination of this stock by country merchants is solicited, as it will be sold on as favorable terms as can be obtained anywhere.  
All the new styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots will be found in GREAT VARIETY. Remember the place—Store in Bank Building, next door to Granite Row.  
Oct 10, 1870 3m S. B. MEACHAM.

**New Fall and Winter Goods**  
AT BEATTIE'S FOLD, N. C.  
We are now receiving and opening by far the largest stock of Goods ever brought to this section, and keep constantly on hand almost every article that can be called for in  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.**  
Our Stock of CLOTHING, LADIES' and GENTS' HATS, BOOTS and SHOES is complete.  
We deal in nothing shoddy, and warrant all goods to be as represented. Having never been undersold in the past, we never intend to be in the future. The quality of our goods is the best, and our prices the cheapest.  
Call and examine for yourselves the largest, most varied and best selected stock of Goods you have ever seen in a Country Store.  
Oct 10, 1870 4w GULP, CONNOR & CO.  
Beattie's Fold, N. C.

**House and Lot for Sale.**  
I will sell, privately, my House and Lot on the corner of Hill and B. Streets. Apply to  
JOHN CORLAKE.  
Oct 10, 1870.

**ASTRAL OIL.**  
The only objection raised against Astral Oil is its cost. Consider this for a moment. Oil is one of the cheapest articles of household expenses. An ordinary family will burn say ten gallons per year. Astral Oil may cost 20 cents per gallon higher than Kerosene, here then is an additional expense of \$2 per year, a little over half a cent per day, and for this small difference you are insured a clear uniform and beautiful light, together with the assurance of perfect safety.  
Is there danger in the use of Kerosene Oil? If so, and you can insure the perfect safety of your family for two dollars a year, should the small difference in cost be considered?  
Wholesale and Retail by  
**SMITH & HAMMOND,**  
Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.  
Sept 19, 1870.

**Heresses.**  
A writer in London Society, says: Speaking of heresses and heress hunters, I must say that, beyond all comparison, some of the best and brightest women I have known have been heresses—but with an important qualification. They are heresses who have never been married. They have been clever enough to avoid all the arts and crafts of the heress hunter. Perhaps they have been a great deal too clever. They have been so anxious to escape a simulated affection that they have lost a true. They have imputed, or have been persuaded to impute, motives where none existed. In early life they have allowed themselves to be governed too much by "a little herd of maxims preaching down a daughter's heart." They do never allow themselves to fall in love with the tutor, after the unimpeachable precedents of the Shirley of Charlotte Bronte, and the Lady Geraldine of Mrs. Browning. Perhaps they have so awed good men by their riches that they have never had the chance of mating with an equal mind, and any other chance they have righteously despised. I think myself that the old maids are at least as good as the matrons, and the heresses are the pleasantest variety of old maids. You see they are old maids by their own free will. They have not married for the mere sake of getting settled as is the case with so many women. Their sweetness is not of that acidulated kind which is the generic flavor of spinsters. Frequently they are a singularly wide and generous range of sympathies. To give and to forgive seems the very air they draw. They have more culture than most women have, the result of larger means and greater leisure, and very frequently they are fond of friends, and of society, largely indulging elevated tastes. They will give you sympathy, appreciation, allowance, when perhaps none others will; and every clear-glynn knows where the stream of bounty will run unimpeded and least stained by selfish motives. Now and then you hear that such an one has married. People lift up their eyes and their hands: It almost seems as if nature were avenging a life of common sense by an act of tremendous absurdity. But I don't see why they should not. An immortal spirit never grows old. I know a brilliant old lady of seventy who is younger in heart and mind than most girls of seventeen. When Louis XIV asked a very old woman at what age women ceased to love, he was told that he must ask some one older than herself. Of one thing you may be quite sure—that this sort of heress never marries an heress hunter.

**Common Sense on the Farm.**  
We fargish our readers with a few extracts from an article in the North Western Farmer under the above caption:  
The growth of crops, the raising and fattening of stock, and the care and sale of both crop and stock when ready for market, are matters governed and regulated by general laws. But these general laws are modified by a great variety of circumstances, and sometimes modified to such an extent by these contingencies as to appear, like a suspension of the law itself. To foresee these modifying circumstances, and to be prepared to meet them to the best advantage, requires the exercise of common sense in a degree scarcely demanded in any other business.  
For example, one man extols lime as a fertilizer, and his neighbor is induced to expend five or ten dollars an acre for lime to bring up the fertility of his fields. The first man cultivates a stiff clay soil in which the plant food is locked up in a form in which the growing crops can use it only in very limited quantities. The lime decomposes these unfavorable combinations and liberates the elements of the soil in a form adapted to the growth of plants. From these effects he fully believes that all that is needed is plenty of lime and through cultivation to secure the largest yield from the soil. The second farmer cultivates a light sandy soil, warm and porous, so that the air penetrates it freely, and consequently the vegetable matter in it decays rapidly, and the gases produced from this decay escape readily into the air and are lost, or at least are added to the common stock of plant food in that great reservoir. Now common sense would have inquired into the similarity of soil, situation, exposure, &c., before it concluded that what was true of one farm would be true of the other.  
Not merely in the matter of fertilizers is common sense required in determining the applicability of general laws, but, perhaps in deciding the question of what he shall cultivate, a good farmer will draw more heavily on his common sense than in the decision of any other question that will be likely to arise in the management of his farm.  
"Subsoil plowing" is another hobby, extensively ridden by agricultural writers and in soils adapted to it, too much cannot be said in praise of it. But if your compact, tough, clay subsoil is saturated with water every winter and spring, a little common sense will tell you that the first winter will run your broken subsoil together so that it will be nearly as compact as it was before you broke it, and your labor will be mainly lost. Common sense would advise to get clear of the water by under-drainage, and then you may subsoil to advantage.  
Many things are useful on the farm, but common sense is the most useful implement the farmer has at his command.

**Whipping Oxen.**—It is cruel and generally a useless act of barbarism to whip oxen, yet many farmers are in the habit of continually keeping the whip a going. Instead of inviting the animals to exertion by proper words, the first intimation that the poor creatures have from their master that he desires them to start, is a cut of the whip or a prick from the goad. This is not only savage, but absolutely wicked, and wholly unnecessary. Another practice often seen is that of pounding and crashing the oxen because they don't readily back a load, when they have not learned to back an empty cart down hill. There is no doubt that the selling of many a yoke of oxen is depreciated from \$75 to \$25 by being abused in this way. If animals are to work, they must first be taught to work, and when they understand what is wanted of them, they will cheerfully comply. But there is a better way to communicate your desires than through the whip. Kindness and skillful management are far better. Remember that a "merciful man is merciful to his beast."

**Census of Inebriety.**  
Dr. McKinley, of Chicago, presents some statistics of inebriety. Taking the country at large, exclusive of cities, the male drinking class has ten confirmed drunkards for every thousand drinkers. In cities the proportion is twelve to a thousand. A city of 200,000 would have 2,400 drunkards, and a State having a million people would be entitled to 10,000 chronic, fifty thirty souls. Out of 1,000 women 142 drink alcohol in some form, about four women in every thousand are confirmed inebriates. In any city where there are 100,000 women, there would be over 400 of them habitual drunkards. Taking the population of this country, out of every 300 men there are 122 who never drink ardent spirits, 100 who drink moderately, 50 who are ephemeral drinkers, 25 who have their spleen, and 3 "goners." In 700 women 606 were taste alcoholic liquor of any kind, 30 taste wine occasionally, 36 cannot get on without their beer or ale, 14 are steady drinkers of alcohol, and 3 rather unsteady, but large drinkers. There are fewer women who drink than of men—three or one woman in seven and one man in three, or more nearly, two men in five. But among female drinkers there is a larger percentage of confirmed inebriates.

**Proverbs.**  
Borrowed garments seldom fit well.  
Haste often trips up its own heels.  
Men often blush to hear what they are ashamed to do.  
What is not needed is dear at any price.  
He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessities.  
A fool generally loses his estate before he finds his folly.  
A man that hoards riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.  
Towers are measured by their shadows and great men by their calumniators.  
That man who knows the world will never be bashful, and that man who knows himself will never be impudent.  
Success rides on every hour—grasp it and joy may win; but without a grapple it will never go with you.  
Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

**Common Sense on the Farm.**  
We fargish our readers with a few extracts from an article in the North Western Farmer under the above caption:  
The growth of crops, the raising and fattening of stock, and the care and sale of both crop and stock when ready for market, are matters governed and regulated by general laws. But these general laws are modified by a great variety of circumstances, and sometimes modified to such an extent by these contingencies as to appear, like a suspension of the law itself. To foresee these modifying circumstances, and to be prepared to meet them to the best advantage, requires the exercise of common sense in a degree scarcely demanded in any other business.  
For example, one man extols lime as a fertilizer, and his neighbor is induced to expend five or ten dollars an acre for lime to bring up the fertility of his fields. The first man cultivates a stiff clay soil in which the plant food is locked up in a form in which the growing crops can use it only in very limited quantities. The lime decomposes these unfavorable combinations and liberates the elements of the soil in a form adapted to the growth of plants. From these effects he fully believes that all that is needed is plenty of lime and through cultivation to secure the largest yield from the soil. The second farmer cultivates a light sandy soil, warm and porous, so that the air penetrates it freely, and consequently the vegetable matter in it decays rapidly, and the gases produced from this decay escape readily into the air and are lost, or at least are added to the common stock of plant food in that great reservoir. Now common sense would have inquired into the similarity of soil, situation, exposure, &c., before it concluded that what was true of one farm would be true of the other.  
Not merely in the matter of fertilizers is common sense required in determining the applicability of general laws, but, perhaps in deciding the question of what he shall cultivate, a good farmer will draw more heavily on his common sense than in the decision of any other question that will be likely to arise in the management of his farm.  
"Subsoil plowing" is another hobby, extensively ridden by agricultural writers and in soils adapted to it, too much cannot be said in praise of it. But if your compact, tough, clay subsoil is saturated with water every winter and spring, a little common sense will tell you that the first winter will run your broken subsoil together so that it will be nearly as compact as it was before you broke it, and your labor will be mainly lost. Common sense would advise to get clear of the water by under-drainage, and then you may subsoil to advantage.  
Many things are useful on the farm, but common sense is the most useful implement the farmer has at his command.

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