State Library

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
Terms of Subscription—$2 50, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME----NUMBER 1112.

THE
Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.

Terms—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid 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. 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, 1874.

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, 1873.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Brick Office corner of 5th and Tryon Streets. Residence on College Street.
March 11, 1873.

Alexander & Bland,
DENTISTS.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.
August 4, 1873.

W. H. HOFFMAN. ISAIAH SIMPSON.
HOFFMAN & SIMPSON,
Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of Dentistry. Their aim will be to perform all operations relating to the profession in the most skillful manner and highest degree of excellence.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office on Trade Street, in A. R. Nesbit & Rro's new building. Jan. 15, 1873.

STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on moderate terms.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
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.
☞ Omnibusses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. ECCLES.

W. F. COOK,
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.
Jan. 22, 1872.

R. M. MILLER & SONS
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM
Milburn Wagon.
A LARGE LOT NOW ON HAND.
For durability and style of finish unexcelled.
Call and see them at our Ware Rooms, corner of College and 4th Streets, 2d story.
Sept. 8, 1873.

W. N. PRATHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PURE REFINED CANDIES,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Confectioneries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.
Trade Street, 1st door above Market,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
☞ Orders solicited.
Jan. 5, 1874.

Again
We announce a neat and pleasant amusement for the Winter evenings, PARLOR CROQUET, complete for $5 and $8 per sett, at TIDDY'S.
ALSO, a large lot of new NOVELS, fresh from the publishers, at TIDDY'S.
Our School Book stock is now complete. We don't deem it necessary to go into detail, but simply announce that our stock is full. Call and see
Nov. 17, 1873. TIDDY & BRO.

NOTICE.
Having sold out our entire stock of Groceries to Mr. R. B. Alexander, who will continue the business at our New Store, we respectfully commend him to the favorable consideration of our friends
GRIER & ALEXANDER.
We will in future confine ourselves to a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, to the purchase and sale of Cotton and other country produce, to the wholesale and retail Liquor, Tobacco and Powder business. Storage furnished on accommodating terms.
We would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. GRIER & ALEXANDER.
Jan. 5, 1874. tf

Groceries, Liquors, &c.
W. J. BLACK,
In the Bryce Building, Trade Street,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Having bought out the entire stock of Groceries and Liquors of W. H. H. Houston & Co., respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he will be pleased to do business with them, and sell
Groceries and Liquors
At as reasonable rates as any other house in this city.
He requests a call from those desiring to purchase at retail or wholesale
Cotton and all other country Produce bought at market rates, for cash or barter.
Jan. 12, 1874. W. J. BLACK.

☞ The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says that Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, Italian by birth and education, Italian, of course, by race, and entered as "Italian" in the official list of Cardinals, is believed (as I have already written to you) to be the Cardinal already designated for succession to the Papal throne. This able and energetic prelate is not much heard of; but last Friday, at Rome, on the anniversary of Napoleon III's death, he celebrated five hundred masses for the good of the late Emperor's soul; and as he was the hope of Bonapartism in the past, so in connection with Rome, is he still its hope in the future.

MRS. QUERY
Has the Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Millinery Trimmings and Fancy Goods in the city. The Ladies are requested to call and examine the Beautiful Millinery and all the Latest Novelties in Fancy Goods at very Low Prices.
Hair Goods a Specialty at
Sept 15, 1873. MRS. QUERY'S.

Important to Farmers.
GUANAHANI,
An Imported Natural Guano—A genuine Animal Deposit.
LETTER FROM PROF. W. C. KERR, STATE GEOLOGIST OF NORTH CAROLINA.
W. F. Griffith, Esq, General Agent Guanahani Guano Company:
DEAR SIR:—Dr. F. A. Genth, whose analysis of the Guanahani Guano you have shown me, is Chemical Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, and has no superior as a Chemist. I have no hesitation in endorsing any analysis from his laboratory, and I think the analysis justifies his statement that the substance examined by him is a valuable manure. From his report, and that of Prof. Wilson, it is evidently a true Guano, both in origin and composition, and its action on crops may be expected to be the same in kind and in degree in proportion to its relative per centage of the valuable ingredients—Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash, that of the first being unusually high.
Yours truly,
W. C. KERR, State Geologist.
☞ As it will be impossible for us to get a full supply for this Spring's trade, we advise orders to be sent in at an early day.
BURROUGHS & SPRINGS, Gen'l Agts,
Feb. 2, 1874. 1m Charlotte, N. C.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.
Sample & Alexander,
MANUFACTURERS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND LEATHER,
Have opened their Shoe Factory, and are now prepared to furnish good goods to the wholesale and retail trade at prices that defy competition. Call and examine style, quality and price before buying.
SAMPLE & ALEXANDER.
Feb. 2, 1874.

Last Notice.
All parties against whom we hold *over-due* Notes are hereby informed that we *will not* hold said Notes longer than the 15th of February. Take our word for this.
BURROUGHS & SPRINGS.
Feb. 2, 1874.

LIME!
300 BARRELS FRESH LIME, one of the very best Fertilizers in the world—cheaper than Guano, and more lasting in its effects. Orders filled promptly and for any quantity at $1.75 per barrel, by W. J. BLACK.
Feb. 2, 1874.

Notice to Whom it may Concern.
The panic (so-called) out of which so much capital has been made, and behind which so much dodging has been done, having at last passed away and left all of us as well off as we ever were, we think it is now time to make a square settlement and take a new start before another panic overtakes us. To this end we call upon all those indebted to us either by note or account to call at our office and settle, as we intend to settle up all our old business. Please consider this notice sufficient.
Jan. 26, 1874. GRIER & ALEXANDER.

Removal.
I have moved my shop across Tryon street to the room formerly occupied by R. W. Beckwith, where I will in future as in the past, execute well and promptly all work in my line.
Guns, locks, keys, and indeed everything in my line will be done in a workman-like manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Jan. 12, 1874. W. B. TAYLOR

At Scarr's Drug Store.
The best food for Infants and Invalids, prepared by Savory & Moore, London.
Italian Macaroni, a fresh supply.
Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale at
Jan. 19, 1874. SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

COTTON FOOD FERTILIZER.
J. McLaughlin & Son, Agents.
The undersigned are Agents for this excellent Fertilizer, and it is recommended to the Cotton planters of this section of country.
J. McLAUGHLIN & SON, Agents.
Feb. 2, 1874.

PETER MALLETT. FRANK WOOD.
MALLETT & WOOD,
Insurance and Merchandise Brokers,
NO. 58 BEAVER STREET,
(Corner William.) **New York.**
Insurance effected in first-class Companies, on all kinds of property, at the lowest rates.
Orders for Merchandise solicited.
June 23, 1873.

J. K. PUREFOY,
Bookseller and Stationer,
Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.,
Has constantly on hand Writing Papers of the following kinds, viz: Foolscap, Legal Cap, Broad and long Bill, Letter and Commercial Note, French Note Paper and Envelopes to match, French Initialed Paper, assorted colors; Business Envelopes of all kinds and qualities; 25 dozen Diaries and Tuck Memorandums; Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Slates and Slate Pencils; Arnold's Copying and Writing Inks; David's Black, Blue, Carmine and Violet Ink; Full and Half Bound Ledgers and Day Books; School Books, &c.
Jan. 26, 1874.

SAMPLE & ALEXANDER
Are selling off their Winter Stock of Gents' Fine Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced prices for cash.
Jan. 5, 1874.

A Sad Record.

I was in Father Taylor's study talking with him about his eventful life. We were discussing some features of the temperance question, when he took down from a shelf a plain pocket Bible and asked me to examine it. On the fly-leaf was written: "——, from his mother." Turning over the pages, I observed in some places they were torn, blistered and stained with blood. I asked for the history. He replied: "Some years ago I was sent for in haste to visit a young man who was dangerously ill. I went to the house. In a miserable garret I found a lad pale, weak and faint from loss of blood. He had been attacked with severe hemorrhage, and knew that he was soon to die; that he had been leading a life of dissipation, had become a slave to drink, and had been brought by it to his present condition. "My mother was a godly woman," he said. "She instructed me faithfully, prayed for me tenderly, and tried to make me a good man. I left home and came to Boston to make my own living. I intended to do right, and follow my mother's counsels. Her last gift to me was this Bible. At first I read it daily, and attended worship every Sabbath; but I fell into bad company, and gradually went astray, until I lost all manliness and became a wretched drunkard. I have burst a blood vessel and am dying. For God's sake and my mother's, pray for me." I left him in great distress. The next day I found him dead. He was lying with his book clasped to his lips. It was wet with tears and blood, and torn with his convulsive agonies. Some years afterwards I made a temperance speech in Philadelphia. I related the incident, and held up the book as I did so. There was a stir in the audience. A poor woman, with a sad, heart-broken expression, arose and tottered to the platform. She implored me to let her have the book. The stillness of the room was terrible. Every eye was fixed upon her. With trembling hands she turned to the fly-leaf—then, with a scream, fell fainting to the floor. She had read the name of her own son, and for the first time knew of his sad fate."

PANDERING EDITORS.—Mr Evans, of the Milton Chronicle, produces the following excellent hit:

"Once in time—as tradition runs—there was an editor who undertook the job of crawling on his knees and publishing a newspaper that would please everybody and give offence to none. Not an article was to appear in it, at any time, the least objectionable to any of its readers. So to work he went—asking this man and that what he thought of the propriety of his copying such and such articles from the newspapers, and not daring to write an editorial article without first calling a public meeting of the citizens of the Village to know what he must write about and how he must write it so as to please all and not displease any. The result was the poor wretch, who humbly crawled upon his knees to please, got badly whipped *and never issued a paper*, for the reason that no half dozen of the citizens could agree on what ought and what ought not to be published."

One Car Load
Strictly Pure White Lead, in oil—assorted kegs—in store at
SMITH & HAMMOND'S
Feb. 9, 1874. Drug and Medicine Warehouse.

Fruits and Confectioneries,
GROCERIES, &c.
We are receiving fine large Northern Apples, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Lemons, pure French Candies, Pickles by the barrel, cocoanut cake, cocoanut bons, cocoanut strips, almond candy, peanut candy, ground peas at wholesale and retail, cigars, smoking and chewing tobacco, mince meat, dates, raisins, citron and currants. Bread, cakes, pies, bons and rolls every day. Ornamental cakes always on hand and made to order.
Groceries.
Bacon, lard, butter, eggs, flour, meal, corn, molasses of all grades, pickles, snuff, matches, Scotch herrings, sardines, deviled ham, peaches, tomatoes, oysters, soda, salt, pepper, spices of all kinds, bologna sausage, beef tongues, cheese, mackerel, cabbage, turnips, crackers, kerosene, soap, candles, tea, sugar, coffee, hams, rice, &c., all of which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.
Feb. 9, 1874. C. S. HOLTON & CO.

100 Barrels
West's Extra No. 1 Kerosene Oil on hand and offered to the trade in car load lots or by the barrel at lowest Charlotte prices, by
SMITH & HAMMOND,
Feb. 9, 1874 Wholesale Druggists.

KOOPMANN'S BITTERS.
This invaluable remedy in the following innumerable diseases,
CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA,
And other kindred Bowel Affections,
CHILLS AND FEVER, &c.,
Has stood the test of an hundred years, and now stands unequaled in the Southern States.
As an Appetizer and Stomachic, its powers are immediately experienced, and so pleasant that it can not be said to be physic.
Hundreds of families who now use it with unvarying success, have volunteered their certificates of its merits.
This is no new or untried Medicine, but has been used in Germany for the last century; and the recipe has been in possession of my father's family for 60 years past, and during the last fifteen years these Bitters have cured thousands of cases in Western North Carolina, and Northwestern South Carolina.
The Roots and Herbs used in its manufacture are imported by me from Germany, where their medicinal virtues are well known.
In marshy and swampy districts, where the malarial influences are so deadly poisonous, this Bitters is the only sure remedy known which will prevent its attack and insure a freedom from its poisonous effects.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. ☜
B. KOOPMANN,
March 27, 1871. Charlotte, N. C.

New Eating House.
We have opened an Eating House in the house formerly known as Butt's Market, on Trade street.
We will furnish Board by the month, week, day or single meal on the most reasonable terms.
Fresh Fish and Oysters served in every style and at short notice.
Hot meals at any hour of the day.
Feb. 9, 1874. B. N. SMITH.

Plausible Objections to Life Insurance as a Financial System.

From the Raleigh Biblical Recorder.

To start objections to a financial system, which has received the sanction of wise statesmen and experienced financiers, does indeed look a little like discussing war in the presence of Hannibal; but every observant man, who has reached the middle station of life, has had many proofs that one of the ancients was a wise man who said, "wise men are not wise at all times," and that Elihu the son of Barachel, whether inspirited or not, spoke the truth when he said, "Great men are not always wise." Hannibal himself affords proof of this; for he failed in the conquest of Italy by delaying too long at Cannal; Napoleon went to Moscow at the wrong season of the year, and many excellent financiers lost their fortunes by endorsing the wild scheme of Sir John Blunt. So it may be true that there are grave objections to life insurance as a wise financial system, though endorsed by wise men.

All value is based on labor, and no financial system can be wise or safe, which taxes labor without returning an equivalent. Life insurance makes heavy draughts on labor while it returns nothing—absolutely nothing. To operate it successfully requires a large number of agents and officers. All these are withdrawn from productive labor and become mere consumers. They must all have salaries, and as they are men of talent, (no other could fill their positions) their salaries must be large. They must also have offices and other expensive and extensive appliances; all of which together make life insurance a very expensive system; and the expense large as it is, is a clear loss. Nor does it make any difference, so far as the result is concerned, who pays it; it is taken from the productive industry of the country and is equivalent to direct tax on labor.

Still further: the money paid as premiums on policies, is taken from the various industrial pursuits, thus embarrassing them and diminishing their productiveness.

Life insurance is, therefore, intrinsically suicidal. It lives by consuming the essential element of its own existence. Hence its tendency is to exhaustion. Already its influence is sensibly felt in those sections of the country in which capital was before deficient. While it remains comparatively limited in its operations, as at present, the nation may be able to bear the draught it makes upon its vital energies, but if it could become sufficiently extended, with its present tendencies unchanged, universal bankruptcy would be inevitable; come to which, the South Sea Scheme would be but as the humble lottery, with a capital of one million, compared to Wall Street.

The Chinese Laborers.

A distinguished Chinese gentleman, with the modest name of Lim Chingnam, has come to this country for the purpose of joining a commission which is about to proceed to Cuba to look after the Coolies in that island. He is said to be a master of the English tongue, and to be thoroughly conversant with the condition of his countrymen in America. He represents the condition of the Coolies in Cuba to be very bad, as the contracts and arrangements by which they are induced to go there are set aside or regarded as nullities on their arrival, and they are reduced to slavery. It is to endeavor to ameliorate their condition that the commission is about to proceed to Cuba. The condition of the Coolies in New Orleans he regards as vastly more satisfactory. They are there treated very well. He says that the emigration from China to the Pacific slope is decreasing, and believes that it will continue to decrease until a state of things comes round which will be more favorable to his countrymen.

BABIES.—The most original phase of society life in Washington is the card announcement of birth. One of these tiny cards is an infinitesmial drab-colored affair, with a small rabbit's head and ears on the flap of the envelope, and a corresponding one inside at the top of the bit of a sheet making the announcement. It reads: "Compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Blank and son, February 7, 5 p. m

GARDEN SEEDS.
Just Received at
McAden's Corner Drug Store,
A large and well selected stock of Garden Seed of all varieties.
Also, Clover, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, and Lucerne Seeds.
Seeds sold by me are warranted to be fresh and reliable.
J. H. McADEN,
Corner Drug Store,
Feb. 2, 1874. Charlotte, N. C.

1874 **Landreth's** 1874
GARDEN SEEDS.
We have received a full supply of these celebrated Garden Seeds, which have been so long used throughout the South.
The wholesale trade supplied at Landreth's prices.
W. R. BURWELL & CO.,
Jan. 12, 1874. Springs' Corner.

GARDEN SEEDS!
Garden Seeds!!
A fresh supply of Buist's celebrated Garden Seeds just received at
Jan. 5, 1874. SCARR'S DRUG STORE.

Garden and Grass Seeds.
WILSON & BLACK,
We will have in store this week
50 bushels Clover Seed,
50 bushels Orchard Grass Seed,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Herds Grass and Lucerne.
Also, a large stock of Fresh Garden Seeds.
WILSON & BLACK,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Feb. 9, 1874. Charlotte, N. C.

Interest on Capital.

We extract the following remarkable facts from a lecture by Mr W. P. Groom, editor of the New York Mercantile Journal, and they cannot fail to be of interest as illustrating the rapid increase of capital when well invested:

Many men carelessly conclude that three per cent. is just one-half of six per cent. But this is not the case, as will be seen from the following statements of facts:

If one dollar be invested and the interest added to the principal annually, at the rates named, we shall have the following result at the accumulation of one hundred years:

$1, 100 years,	at	1	per ct.,	$2¾
"	"	3	"	19¼
"	"	6	"	340⅛
"	"	8	"	2,203
"	"	9	"	5,443
"	"	10	"	13,809
"	"	12	"	84,675
"	"	15	"	1,174,405
"	"	18	"	15,145,007
"	"	24	"	$2,551,789,404

There are probably few, however familiar with the subject of the increase of capital put on interest, who would not be startled at the statement that the cost of the outfit of Christopher Columbus in his first voyage of discovery, put at interest at six per cent., would by this time have amounted to more than the entire money value of the Continent, together with the accumulations from the industry of all who have lived upon it.

Estimating the entire outfit to have cost only the small sum of five thousand dollars, and remembering that money doubles at six per cent. in little less than 12 years—or, accurately, 11 years, 10 months and 21 days. Allowing it to double every twelve years, at interest at six per cent. since 1492, it will be found would have amounted to $17,895,700,000,000, which, estimating the population of the entire Continent of America (North and South) to be 85,000,000, or 17,000,000 families (averaging five members each), would give more than a million of dollars as the possession of each one of these. The interest upon a million of dollars at six per cent. is sixty thousand dollars, which would be the princely annual income of each of these 17,000,000 families, from the accumulations up to this time upon so small a sum as that named for the outfit of the discoverer.

In Hildreth's "History of the United States," it is stated that Manhattan Island—afterward called New Amsterdam, now the city of New York, was bought by the Dutch from the Indians for sixty guilders, or $24, and this only about 250 years ago. And yet, if the purchasers could have securely placed that $24 where it would have added to the principal annually, interest at the rate of seven per cent. the accumulation would exceed the present market value of all the real estate of the city and county of New York.

Again, if a man at the age of 25, should commence business with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and could by any possibility add thereto interest at our legal rate of seven per cent. annually, the result would be (in round numbers) as follows:

AGE.	CAPITAL.
25	$100,000
35	200,000
45	400,000
55	800,000
65	1,600,000
75	3,200,000
85	6,400,000

Now, the growth of national wealth is only about three and one-eighth per cent per annum, notwithstanding the assertion of those who have placed it much higher, through comparing the old valuations with the new (which have been greatly increased,) instead of taking as the basis of their calculation, as they have done, the actual number of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., at the different periods. It is plain, therefore, that the great mistake most men make is in attempting to use borrowed capital at an immensely high rent, ordinarily termed interest, which, by the use of gold, as currency, is often forced still higher. While the growth of the national wealth remains at the present rate, the average man who attempts to pay even seven per cent for all the capital he can get, should not expect to avoid bankruptcy as the result.

The Doves of Venice.

Venice is a queer city. Many of the streets are only canals full of water, so that people have to travel in boats instead of carriages. I wish you had been with me there, says some friend of children.

One day while I was walking, some little boys came up to us to sell corn to feed the doves with. I took some in my hand and held it out to the birds, and hundreds of them came flying about me to get it, but I held it so high that only one or two could have it; and two of the handsomest doves I ever saw flew right on to my hand and ate the corn. You can't imagine how pretty it was.

After we left the doves, a little beggar girl came up to us with a baby in her arms, and while the girls asked us for money, the baby threw us kisses; but her face was so dirty that I couldn't bear to watch her. When they had followed us some little distance, we turned round to her and made signs for her to have her face washed. Well, they went off, and we had no idea they would come back again: but they did, and the baby's face was as clean as a snow bank. We laughed to ourselves, but handed them a little money, and they went away as happy as could be.

Then there was a little beggar boy who could only say the two words "good night," in English, and he said that to us over and over as we passed him.

Wife Whipping not Allowed in N. Carolina.

The following case, State vs. Richard Oliver recently in the Supreme Court, does away with that barbaric idea that a man has a right to inflict personal chastisement upon his wife, under any circumstances. We give the matter in full:

The defendant in the case was indicted in the Superior Court of the county of Alexander for whipping his wife. Upon the trial the jury rendered the following verdict:

"We being sworn to speak the truth of and concerning the premises in the said indictment specified, do say, upon our oaths, that the defendant came home intoxicated in the morning after breakfast was over; got some raw bacon, said it had skippers in it, and told his wife she would not clean it; sat down and eat a little; threw the coffee-cup and coffee-pot in the corner of the house; went out, cut two switches, brought them in and threw them on the floor; told his wife that she had said if he did whip her she would leave; that he was going to whip her, that she and her damned mother had aggravated him near to death; and then whipped her with the switches. The husband struck her five licks, with two switches, about four feet long, with the branches on them about half-way down, and some leaves. One stick not half as large as a man's little finger at the butt, the other a little more than half as large. He held the hickory in both hands. He inflicted bruises on her arm which remained for two weeks. She was not disabled from work by the blows. One witness swore she thought he struck as hard as he could. Two witnesses were present, one told defendant, after he had stricken her five licks across the shoulders and arms, to stop. Defendant stopped, saying to the witness, if he had not been there, he would have worn her out."

After this verdict, the judgment of the Court was pronounced by Judge Mitchell, from which judgment the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, which has affirmed the judgment of the Court below as will be seen from the following opinion as delivered by Justice Settle:

"We may assume that the old doctrine that a husband had a right to whip his wife, provided he used a switch no larger than his thumb, is not law in North Carolina. Indeed the Courts have advanced from that barbarism until they have reached the position that the husband has no right to chastise his wife under any circumstances. But from motives of public policy, in order to preserve the sanctity of the domestic circle, the Courts will not listen to trivial complaints. If no permanent injury has been inflicted, nor malice, cruelty nor dangerous violence shown by the husband, it is better to draw the curtain, shut out the public gaze, and leave the parties to forget and forgive. No general rule can be applied, but each case must depend upon the circumstances surrounding it.

Without adverting in detail to the facts established by the special verdict in this case, we think that they show both malice and cruelty. In fact it is difficult to conceive how a man, who has promised, upon the altar, to love, comfort, honor and keep a woman, can lay rude and violent hands upon her, without having malice and cruelty in his heart.

Let it be certified that the judgment of the Superior Court is affirmed.

LEROY G. BAGLEY,
Deputy Clerk Supreme Court.

Worth of a Good Name.

A good name cannot be bought with silver; it, of all other possessions, must be fairly earned. When it is possessed, it is better business capital than a great sum of money. It is a fortune any boy or girl may secure. Honesty must be its foundation, even in the smallest particulars. When an employer says, "There is a boy I can trust," that youth will always find himself in demand, provided he joins industry with honor. "The hand of the diligent maketh rich."

It seems hard at the time, perhaps, to be bound to a ceaseless round of work, while other boys are lounging or playing on the green. But the reward will come if you are faithful. While idlers are dragging out a miserable life-time in privation and poverty, the hard-working boy lives at his ease, respected and honored.

Remember that if you desire to make your way in the world, there is nothing that can serve your purpose like a name for honesty and industry; and you will never acquire either if you are a loiterer about the streets and neglectful of your business. "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold."

Young man pay attention. Don't be loafer; don't keep a loafer's company; don't hang about loafing places. Better work than to sit around day after day, or stand about corners with your hands in your pockets—better for your own health and prospects. Bustle about if you have anything to bustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding after an imaginary one. A quire of blank paper, tied with a red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm may procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the word—"to him that hath shall be given." Quit dreaming and complaining; keep busy and mind your chances."

Take the above advice and then all will go well. Idleness is the mother of mischief.

Some people don't know enough to quit when they have said a good thing, and others don't know enough to say a good thing before they quit.

RIGHT.—The Alabama papers say that the Mobile merchants refuse advances to the planters who will not raise their own supplies of corn.