

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., AUGUST 24, 1874.

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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.

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.
Treatments without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Office on Trade Street, in A. R. Nesbit & Ro's new building.
Jan. 15, 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.

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.
Omni-busses 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. 21, 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.

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. 3, 1874.

F. SCARR,
Chemist and Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the Day and Night.
Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and Black Tea, &c., &c.
June 9, 1873.

W. B. TAYLOR,
DEALER IN
SPORTING GOODS,
Such as Guns, Pistols, Rifles, Fishing Tackle, Ammunition of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Razors, &c.
The Repairing
of Guns, Pistols, Umbrellas, Keys and Locks promptly attended to.
General work in Iron, Brass, Copper, Steel, Bell Hangers, &c., will be executed at short notice.
Store and Shop at Beckwith's old Stand, third door below Springs' corner.
April 27, 1874. 6m W. B. TAYLOR.

THE EDUCATED WOMAN.—The well informed woman may generally be known, not so much by what she tells you, as by what she does not tell you; for she is the last to take pleasure in mere gossip, or to make vulgar allusions to her friends and neighbors. Her thoughts are not in these things. The train of her reflections goes not along with the eating, drinking, visiting, or scandal of the circle in which she moves. She has a world of interest beyond her local associations.

Good News
We have now in the course of erection the **Largest and Finest Store** in the State of North Carolina, which will be completed in time for the Fall Trade; and being designed of opening an entire new stock therein, will, after the
FIRST DAY OF JULY,
Begin to sell our large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Notions, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c. at
Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.
We invite all who wish to purchase, either Wholesale or Retail, to examine our Stock, as it will be to their advantage to do so.
ELIAS, COHEN & ROESSLER.
June 29, 1874.

KOOPMANN & ROTHSCILD.
Having lately opened with an entire new stock of Millinery, Fancy Goods, White Goods and Notions, keep in store one of the best selected stocks in their line, ever brought to this market.
Charlotte having long been in need of a first-class
Millinery Establishment,
We will conduct our Store exclusively in Millinery and Fancy Goods.
As before made public, our goods were purchased at such extremely low prices, that we are now offering the same at from 50 to 100 per cent below their real value. We sell Untrimmed Hats at 50 cents, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50. Trimmed Hats, all styles and qualities, at low figures.

White Goods,
Striped Linen at 25 cents per yard worth 50 cents. Striped Nansook at 25 cents per yard worth 50 cents. Peques at 22½ cents per yard worth 50 cents. Towels at 12½ cents each worth 25 cents. Corsets at 75 cents each worth 1.25. Handkerchiefs from 10 cents up.
In Embroideries, Jaconet Edging and Inserting, we are offering great inducements.
Swiss Mull, Turton, Cambric, &c., &c. Parasols at extremely low prices. The celebrated

Japanese Fans with Chains,
And a thousand other novelties.
We feel encouraged by the many favors already extended us, in the calls of patrons, who, we trust, have purchased at satisfactory prices, and we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their patronage.
KOOPMANN & ROTHSCILD.
Aug. 3, 1874.

SCHOOL NOTICE.
Rev. N. ALDRICH respectfully announces that his School will be re-opened on the 14th of September. The Primary Department will be under the management of Mrs. R. P. WARING.
Scholars of both sexes will be received into the School, and though there will be no distinction as regards recitations, yet the strictest surveillance will be maintained over the conduct and morals of the Scholars. As far as practicable, the system observed in the Graded Schools will be carried out.
Aug. 10, 1874.

Stills for Sale.
For sale TWO STILLs of 75 Gallon capacity, with Caps and Worms complete. Apply at the store of
SYMONS & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.
Aug. 3, 1873.

D. M. RIGLER,
No. 5, Granite Row.
A lot of very fine CRACKERS of all kinds for family use—fresh and good.
Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies every day.
PICKLES by the dozen or gallon—very fine.
A full line of CONFECTIONERIES, just received at
D. M. RIGLER'S.
Feb. 3, 1874.

Segars.
Just received, another invoice of very superior Segars, which will be sold very low at
PUREFOY'S.

Entractus.
Entractus Cigarettes, for sale at 25 cents a box, at
PUREFOY'S.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
A magnificent display of these beautiful instruments (never before seen in Charlotte) can now be seen at the room of the subscriber, who has completed arrangements with the best manufacturers in the United States, by which he can furnish these useful instruments for less money than the same can be had direct from the manufacturers.
Churches, Schools and Lodges, as well as private families, are respectfully invited to examine my stock before purchasing. A personal examination is far preferable to any picture representation, and by buying here you will avoid risk of transportation as well as freight.
These instruments can be had by paying a portion down and the balance in monthly installments when desired.
ASA GEORGE,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.
June 1, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED AT
TIDDY'S BOOK STORE.
The Old Countess, by Mrs. Stephens.
Childs History of England, by Charles Decker.
The Parlor Stage, by Miss S. A. Frost.
The Social Stage, by Miss S. A. Frost.
The Drawing Room Stage, by Miss S. A. Frost.
Amateur Dramas, by Baker.
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery for July at
TIDDY'S.
Aug. 3, 1874.

LAND FOR SALE.
I offer at private sale a body of valuable Land lying on McAlpine's Creek, adjoining R.B. Wallace, Dr. Watson, Mrs. Celia Black and others, being part of the old J. J. Maxwell Farm.
The Tract contains over 300 acres, and would be subdivided to suit purchasers. Much of it is bottom land, and is accessible to the Carolina Central Railway, and near a fine grist mill.
Terms cash, or its equivalent in mortgage.
Parties wishing to examine the Land, enquire as to boundaries, &c., can call on Augustine Maxwell, or M. D. L. Biggers, Surveyor.
RUFUS BARRINGER, (Trustee).
June 22, 1874.

What we Eat and Drink.
The British Parliamentary committee appointed to inquire into the practical working of the act to prevent the adulteration of commodities have just finished their report—and the story they have to tell is certainly not calculated to impress one very favorably with the honesty of the dealers in some of the leading articles of domestic consumption. With regard to artificial butter, the amount of Prussian blue used in "facing" green tea is not injurious to health; and since the artificial butter is said to be "fair tasting" and comparatively harmless, is authority for the statement that no analysis or examination can absolutely determine the fictitious character of some of the mixtures which are sold in the markets. Among those which are mentioned were "Australian butter," made by steaming the bones of animals; "Dutch butter," made from American lard and real butter, and "French butter," which is altogether artificial, being compounded of lard and the scraps of the kitchen. American lard, they said, is shipped from England to Dunkirk, and comes back as butter. Similar revelations were made by Dr. Hassall with regard to tea, which, it seems, is prepared as either green or black, according to the prevalent taste of people for whose consumption it is intended. It is some consolation, however, to have an assurance on the same authority, that there might be worse adulterations than even that, after all.

The Washington Star of August 1st, says: "In accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Health, and with ultimate intention of establishing a bureau for the analytical inspection of food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, the inspectors made a round of this city yesterday, and collected from prominent stores small supplies of tea, coffee, chocolate, sugar, candy, soda, and spices. They are selected from stock exposed for sale, sealed in the presence of the proprietor, and a tag appended to each article explaining the brand and from what dealer obtained. They will be placed at the disposal of the chemist of the board for minute analysis; after which they are to be returned to the health officer with a report as to their character. The health officer in return is to prepare a report on the subject for the board of health. The result of the examination is looked forward to with much interest and anxiety by both dealers and consumers."

Carolina Central Railway Co.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5, 1874.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Wilmington daily (except Sundays) 8:00 A. M.
Arrive at Polkton at 5:00 P. M.
Leave Polkton at 9:00 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 3:45 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Wilmington at 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:30 P. M.
Leave Laurinburg at 5:30 A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington at 7:00 P. M.

ALSO,
Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M.
Arrive at Polkton at 12:00 M.
Leave Polkton at 1:00 P. M.
Arrive at Laurinburg at 6:30 P. M.
Stages to Charlotte connect closely at Polkton with Passenger trains, running through to Charlotte each night. Passengers leaving Charlotte about dark reach Polkton to connect with trains reaching Wilmington in 20 hours from Charlotte.
The track is being extended at the rate of three-fourths of a mile per day.
S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
Aug. 10, 1874.

Pratt's Astral Oil will not Explode
To prevent fraud, demand Astral Oil. Sold by the Manufacturers, Chas. Pratt & Co., or by their authorized Agents,
SMITH & HAMMOND,
Charlotte, N. C.
June 22, 1874.

At Burwell's Drug Store,
Swedish Lecches, fresh and in fine order, just received.
Bath Bricks, Blacking, Blacking Brushes, Stove Polish.
Savory & Moore's Food for Infants, the best preparation known for invalids and children.
W. R. BURWELL & CO.,
Aug. 10, 1874.

"Touched Bottom at Last."
In order to close out all styles of Summer Goods, we have made a great reduction in all the following lines of Goods, viz:
Muslins, French Calicoes, Percaloes, Batiste, Cloths, Chambras, Gingham, Colored Lawns, Grass Cloths, and all goods pertaining to that department must and will be sold. Call soon, before the close of the season.
Many goods in the Notion and
Fancy Goods Department,
Such as Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Peque Trimmings, &c., will be sold at Bargain Counter prices.
A handsome lot of French, Scotch, and American, Gents and Boys Clothing, and Gents Furnishing Goods generally, have been reduced, and will be sold to close, at prices that cannot fail to induce a purchase.
July 20, 1874. **McMURRAY & DAVIS.**

The Excelsior
HOT BLAST COOK STOVE.
This Stove has never been excelled, and from its first appearance in 1861, has become popular wherever introduced. Nearly 40,000 are now in daily use, and it still continues to gain popularity. All inventions of any value have been added; the Stove has been enlarged and improved from time to time as experience has suggested, and it is now in the thirteenth year of its existence offered as a Cooking apparatus that cannot be surpassed.
For sale by
D. H. BYERLY,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 13, 1874.

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentleman's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel, next door to Barringer & Wolf's Store
January 1, 1874.

The Wise Choice of a Wife.
He that findeth a true wife, findeth a treasure whose beauty and lustre not even the shadow of death can dim. It has often seemed strange to me that men are so blind in their choice of companions. In this they sometimes seem to be the weaker sex, for they yield to deliberately planned schemes, and in the face of an unhappy lot, take painted dolls or artful women to share the "better or worse."
And yet, after all, as the responsibility rests more on him, it may be a harder thing than we are aware of, to find one whose price is above rubies. There exists such an artificial state of society! Beauty is ranked so high, and the graces are so indispensable, that homely, in-door life loses its chief charm, and women become a creature of waywardness and prettiness, that must be dressed up and petted in order to keep her in smiles and decent humor.
Most young men think of "an establishment," and somebody must preside of whom they are proud. They love to hear their friends say: "Well, L., has a fine wife—a woman worth having; she plays and sings, she talks agreeable, and altogether, makes a sensation."
But when trouble comes, where is the strong helper—the courageous spirit?—Those modest home bodies, who seem so timid and backward—who oversee the humble household, and ask no praise but that of the husband's heart—who shine but little at parties, but who are the stars of home—these are the wives for the trials of earnest life. Their love is the rock never shaken by the tempest.

Sleeping in Draughts.
Mr Lewis W. Leeds says in the Sanitarian: "I have not the slightest doubt that if every individual in the city of New York were to sleep on the house-top instead of in their stifling rooms, the rate of mortality would be reduced twenty-five per cent in three months; and if they could have blankets enough to keep warm, and merely screened from the rain at night, without obstructing the current of air—or, in other words, to sleep directly in all the draughts they could get—the mortality would be reduced one-half in one year. Where the body is kept warm, and pure air only inhaled, there is not one particle more danger of taking cold in sleeping directly between two open windows all the year round, than there is of taking cold in riding in an open sleigh when thoroughly warmed by wrappings of furs and robes, and such a thing as taking cold under such conditions never occurs, providing always the thorough warming of the feet and back, which are often neglected. If all our citizens could sleep in open, well-aired and sunned rooms, and use blankets instead of coal, I believe Prof. Faraday's assertion, that the natural duration of the life of a man is one hundred years, would be found much nearer the truth than is generally supposed."

CHEAP LIGHTNING RODS.—Candletay, Inspector of Telegraphs in Lausanne, calls attention to the fact that charcoal is an excellent conductor of electricity, and proposes to protect detached houses from lightning in a simple, cheap and ingenious manner, based upon this principle. Two long poles are charred throughout their whole length on the surface and then erected at a short distance from the house, being set deep enough to reach moist earth. They should taper to a cone at the top, and be pointed with metal—an inverted nail or the like. Some old iron could be buried about the foot of the pole, to enable the electricity to pass more readily into the ground. If the charred part wears off it must be charred over again.

THE FIRST NAMING OF ADAM.—The Talmud gives the reason why the first man was called Adam. In English, the word Adam is spelt with four letters, but in Hebrew it is spelt in three letters, Adm. It says: God did ordain that the world should last as long as he sees good. The first man that was created was called Adam; the second man, who was a man after God's own heart, was called David; and the last man that ever will be born will be the Messiah. The first individual stands A., for Adam; the second, D., for David; and M., for Messiah, which they say is the foundation or reason why the first man was called Adam.

COTTON GINS.
P. C. Sawyer's celebrated "Eclipse" Cotton Gin, manufactured at Macon, Ga., has given entire satisfaction in Georgia and the Carolinas, where it is extensively used. We will keep specimens on hand for sale.
STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 27, 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,
Established in 1856, with a Capital of
\$20,000,000.
Nagara, Royal (of Liverpool), Georgia Home, Fireman's Fund, National, Old North State, Penn., Orient, Old Dominion, Lynchburg Insurance and Banking Co.
Placing large lines a specialty.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & SON,
AGENTS.
Also, General Agents for the AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.
Agents wanted.
Office over Hart's Crockery Store, next to Court House.
July 20, 1874. 1y

Just Received,
A handsome lot of Mosquito Nets, "Ceiling Fixture," "Bed Stead Fixture," Canopy Fixtures—several varieties. Call soon—they are selling rapidly.
Aug. 3, 1874. **McMURRAY & DAVIS.**

Eating without an Appetite.
It is wrong to eat without an appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food; and not needing it, there being no fluid to receive and act upon it, it remains there only to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite for the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course, for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a larger supply of gastric juice, not a larger supply of food; and whatever fails to accomplish that essential object fails to have any efficiency toward the cure of dyspeptic diseases. The formation of gastric juices is directly proportioned to the wear and tear of the system, which they are to be the means of supplying, and this wear and tear can only take place as the result of exercise. The efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—out-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.

How Men have Risen in Life.
It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade is compelled to follow it all his life. Gov. Palmer of Illinois was a country blacksmith once, and began his political career as a constable, in Macoupin county. A Circuit Judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor. Thos. Hoynes, a rich and eminent lawyer of Chicago, was once a book-binder. Erastus Corning of New York, was too lame to do hard labor, and commenced as a shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment first, he was asked: "Why, my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid" was the answer that secured him a place. Vice-President Wilson of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed was a canal boat driver. Ex-Gov. Stone of Iowa, was a cabinet maker, which trade the late Stephen A. Douglas also worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence, now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as gold on a barren island. Work alone makes men bright, and it does not depend upon what kind of work you have to do whether you rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

Found, a short time ago, about six miles N. E. of Statesville a brass button about three-fourths of an inch in diameter; that had been heavily gilded on the face. Around this are the words "Republica de Colombia"; in the centre is the figure of a soldier, or of some emblematic person, with the left hand resting on an anchor that stands upright. The right hand holds a long spear that stands near that side with the cap of Liberty on the top of it. There is a cap on the man's head, and above it apparently a mitre, and a loose garment hanging from the left shoulder. Underneath is the word *Marina*, the Spanish word for Marine, a sea soldier. "On the 17th of Dec., 1819, a union was formed between Venezuela and New Grenada, and the two States merged into the Republic of Colombia." "This union existed only 10 years, and was never cordial; in Nov. 1829, Venezuela seceded from it, and in May, 1830, Ecuador also withdrew." How then did this button, that belonged to this defunct Republic, get lost here in Western North Carolina?—*Statesville American.*

ALWAYS TOO LATE.—Some people are always too late, and therefore accomplish through life nothing worth naming. If they promise to meet you at such an hour, they are never present until thirty minutes after. No matter how important the business is either to yourself or to them, they are just as tardy. If one of this class is to take passage by steamer or railway, he arrives just as the boat has left the wharf, or the train the station. His dinner has been waiting for him so long that the cook is out of patience. This course, the character we have described always pursues. He is never in time for church; at his place of business, at his meals, or in his bed. Persons of such habits, we cannot but despise. Always start in time, and be ready at the appointed hour. We would not give a fig for a man who is not punctual to his engagements, and who never makes up his mind to a certain course till the time is lost. Those who hang back, hesitate and tremble—who are never at hand for a journey, to meet an appointment for business, or anything else—are poor sloths, and are ill calculated to succeed in business or get a living in this world.

SNOW.—The world is crazy for snow. There is not one perhaps in a thousand who dares fall back on his real, simple self, for power to get through the world; and exact enjoyment as he goes along. There is no end of the aping, the mimicry, the false airs, and the superficial airs. It requires rare courage, we admit, to live up to one's enlightened convictions in these days. Unless you consent to join in the general cheat there is no room for you among the great mob of pretenders. If a man desires to live within his means, and is resolute in his purpose not to appear more than he really is, let him be applauded. There is something fresh and invigorating in such an example, and we should honor and uphold such a plan with all the energy in our power.

Store for Rent.
The commodious Store-House, recently occupied by H. X. Dwire & Co., under the "American" office, the best business stand in Statesville, with large warehouse for storage of produce, privilege of wagon-yard, &c. Possession given immediately.
Apply to
E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Statesville, N. C.
Aug. 10, 1874. 3w

Milk as a Diet.
There is a considerable difference of opinion on the subject of a milk diet. It is surrounded with a mass of whims, or prejudices and of mistaken ideas, which are based more on individual fancies than upon certain fact. To one glass of milk imbued is believed to be a sure provocation of a bilious attack, to another, a disordered stomach, to a third drowsiness, and so on, through such a category of simple, though disagreeable ailments that we look aghast at the farmer who drains cup after cup of the fresh, pure liquid, time and again during the day, and wonder at the resisting powers which his organization must possess. The truth is, however, that milk is not unwholesome. On the contrary, it contains good substantial bone, muscle, flesh, and brain producing substances, which, assimilating quickly, act rapidly in building up the body. Naturally, we assert, it is nourishing; that it does bring on certain troubles is nevertheless true, but the cause is in the individual stomach, not in the milk, provided, of course, the latter be fresh and sweet. The Commercial Advertiser recently had some excellent remarks on this subject, which are well worthy of repetition. "Milk diluted with one-third lime water," it is said, "will not cause any one biliousness or headache, if taken regularly, will so strengthen the stomach as to banish these disorders. It may be taken with acid of some kind when it does not easily digest. The idea that milk should not be eaten with pickles is not an intelligent one, as milk curdles in the stomach nearly as soon as it is swallowed. When milk is constipating, as it is frequently found to be by persons who drink freely of it in the country, in the summer time, a little salt sprinkled in each glass will prevent the difficulty. When it has an opposite effect, a few drops of brandy in each goblet of milk will obviate its purgative effect. As milk is so essential to the health of our bodies, it is well to consider when to take it, and how. It is a mistake to drink milk between meals, or with food at the table. In the former case it will destroy the appetite; and in the latter it is never proper to drink anything. After finishing each meal a goblet of pure milk should be drunk; and if any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawny bones. In cases of fever and summer complaint, milk is now given with excellent results. The idea that milk is 'feverish' has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by solid food."

Tricks of Gamblers.
Recently according to the San Francisco Bulletin, the Mead House in that city was torn down. It was a celebrated sporting place. On knocking away a wall, concealed wires were discovered. An investigation of the walls of the whole house was now commenced, and the revelations were, indeed, of the most startling character. In one of the rooms on the upper floor was an arrangement which enabled a player to know exactly what his opponent held. Directly over the table, in the centre of the room, was a small hole in the ceiling through which the confederate watched the game. Wires ran along the ceiling to the floor, and terminated in levers beneath the carpet, upon which the cheating gambler placed his foot; as the wires pulled, the number of taps telegraphed the course of action to pursue. The faro room was the most ingeniously contrived thing in the house. In the first place, wires ran from the door so that a signal was given when it opened, and in an instant everything was in readiness for the drop. This was accomplished by two levers and a space let into the floor. In a second the gamblers withdrew from the tables, each man of course grabbing his checks and money, and by a motion of the levers the yawning floor opened, and down went the whole "lay out." The carpet was then drawn over the spot, and when the officers have in sight there was nothing in the shape of gamblers' implements to be seen. In the house there were taken out no less than one hundred and fifty wires, and several contrivances for suddenly hiding implements.

Madame Bazaine.
Madame Bazaine, who did wonderful service for a woman, in effecting her husband's escape, was married to the ex-Marshal during the latter's service in Mexico. From all accounts Bazaine had a very poor opinion of the Mexicans as a people, but this did not prevent him from falling in love with and marrying a native Mexican woman. The ex-Marshal was married in the city of Mexico, on the 26th of June, 1865, to Senorita Dona Josefa Renay Azcarate, a lady of great beauty and immense wealth, albeit, according to general belief, the daughter of a brigand. The civil marriage was performed by the intendente of the city, after which the archbishop pronounced a blessing on the happy couple, Maximilian and Carlotta acting as padrinos. But this was not the only imperial patronage the happy couple received, as the Emperor and Empress of the French were sponsors for their first child. There are now four children in the family. The eldest, a boy of seven, kept his father company at Sainte Marguerite for some time before Madame Bazaine and one of the other children were permitted to join him in February last. During the progress of Bazaine's trial, and before its commencement, Madame Bazaine and the four children occupied apartments in a convent at some little distance from the house in which he was confined at Versailles.

Wise sayings often fall to the ground, but a kind word is never thrown away.