

# The Charlotte Democrat.

State Library

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—\$2.00, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

TWENTY-FIFTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1267.

**THE Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor  
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or  
One Dollar and Twenty-five 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, 1875.

**F. SCARR & CO.,**  
Chemists and Druggists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Prescriptions prepared at all hours of the Day and Night.  
Keep constantly on hand all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Green and Black Tea, &c., &c.  
Jan. 1, 1875.

**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.  
Jan. 1, 1875.

**OSBORNE & MAXWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office over Harty's Crockery Store, near the Court House.  
Particular attention given to Collections, Settlement of Estates and Partition of Land and Conveyancing.  
Nov. 1, 1876 1y

**DOWD & WALKER,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office in Commercial National Bank Building, entrance on Fourth Street.  
Feb. 9, 1877 3m

**RUFUS BARRINGER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Is in Court second Saturday of each month.  
Feb. 2, 1877 1m

**DR. W. H. HOFFMAN,**  
Dentist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's Store, Trade Street.  
Feb. 8, 1875.

**W. F. COOK,**  
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of FAIRMING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 22, 1875.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS,**  
Commission Merchants,  
and  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Provisions and Groceries,  
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities always on hand for the Wholesale trade.  
Jan. 1, 1875.

**A. BETHUNE,**  
Tailor,  
Rear room over D. M. Rigler's Store, next door to E. D. Latta's Clothing Store, is prepared to do all kind of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He receives his Styles and Patterns regularly from the Artist Cutters' Exchange, New York.  
Terms, moderate, but invariably Cash.  
Jan. 12, 1877 y

**MILLER & LEAK,**  
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
BRANDS:  
Gold Basis, None Such, Hornet's Nest.  
July 31, 1876.

**HOTEL!**  
**The Central Hotel,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Located in the centre of the city, has been fitted up as a First Class House with New Furniture and all conveniences appertaining to a good Hotel.  
TERMS—\$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per day, according to location of room.  
H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor.  
Feb. 2, 1877.

**CHARLOTTE INSTITUTE**  
For Young Ladies.  
The Spring Term begins February 7th, 1877. Instructions in Painting, Drawing, Music, French, Wax-Work, &c., is provided for young Ladies who do not wish to take the Academic course. The Drawing Class meets daily, the charge per Term is \$10.  
For other information apply to  
REV. S. TAYLOR MARTIN,  
Jan. 26, 1877. Principal.

**ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!**  
Come Buy a Gun.  
Single Guns from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Double Guns from \$6.50 to \$24. Gun Wads, Paper Shell 10 and 12 gauge (central fire). Shot Concentrators for long range shooting. Rifle, Shot Gun and Blasting Powder, Cartridges all sizes.  
Also, a large stock of Walking Canes. In fact all kinds of Sporting Goods for Christmas Holidays.  
W. B. TAYLOR.  
Dec. 15, 1876.

**HUMAN NATURE, HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.**—They have a "citizens' movement" in Pittsburg, Penn., and it was all going on very smoothly till one man got up in the meeting and asked: "Ain't I nominated for Mayor?" "No," said the meeting. "Nor for Treasurer?" "No," said the Controller. "No," said the meeting. "Then damn me if I don't make it warm for this movement, that's all."

**Lands for Sale, Rent, &c.**  
**190 Acres of Land for Sale.**  
By Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Mrs. Sarah Mary Kohler, on the 20th day of December, 1875, I will expose to Public Sale for Cash, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, MARCH 5th, 1877, at the Court House door in Charlotte, all that Tract of LAND on which said Kohler now resides, containing the land formerly owned by J. W. Moore and of Harvey Henderson, W. M. Vanderver and others, containing 190 Acres, more or less.  
F. W. ALRENS, Trustee.  
Feb. 9, 1877 4w

**Administrator's Sale**  
OF REAL ESTATE.  
On the 10th day of March, 1877, I will sell, at the Court House door in Charlotte, a Tract of LAND lying eight miles West of Charlotte, on the Tuckasee Road, containing about Forty Acres, the property of John Cathey, deceased.  
TERMS—One Hundred Dollars cash; remainder on a credit of twelve months, purchaser giving bond with security.  
WM. TODD,  
Administrator of John Cathey.  
Feb. 9, 1877 5w

**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
On Monday, the 5th day of March, at the Court House door in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder that valuable Tract of LAND in Providence Township, known as the "Porter Place," on which I reside, containing Five Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less. I will be pleased to show the Lands to any desirous of purchasing.  
TERMS OF SALE—Nine months credit, interest added.—Note negotiable and payable at Bank.—Title papers reserved until purchase money is paid.  
M. L. DAVIS.  
Feb. 2, 1877 5w

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Frederick McDonald, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the deceased, to make payment to me, and all who have claims against his estate must present them to me within the time specified by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.  
S. C. PHARR,  
Administrator.  
Feb. 23, 1877. 6w.

**MOUNTAIN LAND**  
For Sale.  
The subscriber has a number of good FARMS for sale in Wilkes county. One on top of the Brushy Mountain, seven miles South of Wilkesboro, containing 200 Acres—an old settled place—good Orchard and comfortable Houses. Price \$500. Possession given immediately.  
He also has a FARM on Third Creek, Rowan county, adjoining Frank Barber, Esq., containing 127 Acres. Price \$10 per Acre, cash and time.  
For further particulars apply at U. S. Branch Mint in Charlotte.  
CALVIN J. COWLES,  
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 11, 1876.

**Real Estate Agency**  
IN CHARLOTTE.  
I offer my services as a Real Estate Agent for the sale of Lands and Houses in the city of Charlotte and the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina.  
I have on hand, for Sale and Rent, Town Lots, Houses, Water Powers for Mill Sites, Gold, Copper and Iron Mines, and many thousand Acres of Land adapted to Farming or Stock Raising, varying from \$1 to \$25 per Acre.  
Apply at my Office over the Commercial National Bank.  
THOS. F. DRAYTON.  
Nov. 27, 1876 3m

**REMOVAL!**  
I would return my thanks to my friends and former patrons for their custom, and invite them and the public to call and see me at my new Stand, No. 2 Granite Row, next door to Express Office.  
J. K. PUREFOX.  
Jan. 19, 1877.

**F. SCARR & CO.,**  
Have removed their Drug Store to the Irwin Corner Building,  
Corner of Trade and Tryon Streets,  
Where they invite all old customers and as many new ones as will to give them a call.  
All goods at bottom prices. Come and see for yourselves. No charge for admission.  
F. SCARR & CO.  
Feb. 2, 1877.

**Fresh Arrivals.**  
I have just received another supply of Groceries, which have been selected expressly to suit our Retail Trade. I make it a point to select only reliable goods, such as I can warrant to give satisfaction.  
Such as Bacon Sides, Shoulders, Hams, Pure Leaf Lard, Butter, Eggs, Large Honey, Grits, Fine New York Cabbage, Mountain Cabbage, Canned Tomatoes, Oysters and Sardines.  
Goods delivered free to any part of the city.  
Feb. 9, 1877. B. N. SMITH.

**C. S. HOLTON & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Family Groceries, Canned Goods,**  
CONFECTIONERIES, FRUITS, &c.  
They have one of the best BAKERS in the country, and are prepared to furnish fresh Bread daily, Cakes, Pies, &c., at short notice.  
C. S. HOLTON & CO.,  
Jan. 19, 1877. Opposite the Old Market.

**DR. S. E. BRATTON**  
Can be found at his residence, or at the Drug Store of Dr. Scarr & Co., when not Professionally engaged.  
Feb. 2, 1877.

**NEW HOTEL.**  
**MANSION HOUSE,**  
CORNER TRADE AND COLLEGE STREETS.  
TERMS \$2 per day.  
This Hotel is just opened to the public, and consequently everything is fresh and new. The Proprietors feel confident that they can satisfactorily cater to the wants of their guests, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.  
J. M. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.  
Oct. 16, 1876.

**The Lobby of Congress.**  
From the Baltimore Sun.  
Practically there appears to be three Houses of Congress—the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Lobby. The lobby is organized and is said to be recognized, inexcusably enough, by the other two bodies. Its members are self-elected, whether men or women, and appear to be composed of very indifferent materials. Nevertheless they act as if they were the accredited agents of Congress, and it is said to be difficult to get a hearing from that body except through these middle men and women, which is very much to the discredit of Congress if it be true. No national legislative body in the civilized world except the American Congress, permits the avenues of approach to it to be in the hands of such agents. There is an English law regulating the practice before committees of Parliament, the adoption of which here would effectually dispose of these birds of prey. An act was introduced in the Senate, and also in the House, about two years ago, having in view the extinction of the lobby, but both of them disappeared. Two-thirds of the lobby are said to be better fitted for penal institutions than the Capitol. It Congress must have a lobby it should at least insist that it should be of a respectable character. If agents must be employed to secure the attention of the Representatives of the people to the business of their constituents, Congress should insist that they should be at least honest and intelligent. If men who have business in Congress must engage lobbyists, as men do lawyers to present their case in Court, Congress should, like the Courts, drop from the roll of those attorneys all persons of a disreputable character. The members of the lobby are said now to be operating in great force, both on the Senate and House of Representatives. In the latter body they have become so persistent as to obtrude themselves in large numbers on the floor of the House, and on late occasions so crowded it that members were much inconvenienced and irritated by the manner in which they were crowded at every turn and solicited to vote for this or that measure. Representative Durham of Kentucky, deserves great credit for his courage in making a move to clear the floor of members of the third house; but still they come, women included. The Texas and Southern Pacific lobby are said to be the prevailing nuisance in the House, while they are rivalled, if not exceeded in numbers, appliances and impudence by the lobby working in the Senate in the interest of the present Pacific Railroads, and against any fair bill to compel them to establish a sinking fund to provide for the payment of principal and interest of the United States Bonds issued to them. In the interest of decency and honest legislation Congress ought at once to free itself from this crying disgrace.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
The firm of WADE & PEGRAM was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of February, 1877, and the business will be settled by  
PEGRAM & CO.,  
Who are authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.  
R. D. WADE,  
S. S. PEGRAM.  
**Co-partnership.**  
The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style or firm of  
PEGRAM & CO.,  
For the purpose of conducting the  
**Boot and Shoe Business**  
In all its branches. Call and see us at the old stand of Wade & Pegram.  
S. S. PEGRAM,  
W. W. PEGRAM,  
First National Bank Building,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Feb. 16, 1877.

**Notice to Creditors of T. A. Sharpe, dec'd.**  
Probate Court, Mecklenburg County.  
T. A. Squires, Creditor, Plaintiff, against D. C. Sharpe, Administrator of T. A. Sharpe.  
All creditors of T. A. Sharpe, dec'd, are hereby notified to prove their claims before me, in the above entitled action, on or before the 19th day of March, 1877, or their claims will not be counted in the distribution and settlement of said Estate.  
J. R. ERWIN,  
Feb. 16, 1877 5w Clerk Superior Court.

**EVERYBODY**  
Will please take notice that we are selling GOODS cheap. We have a few pair of Blankets left, very cheap.  
Our READY-MADE CLOTHING cheap for Cash. We sell Flannels cheap. Our Dress Coats must be sold.  
Prints and Shirts may go higher, and it may be well to supply yourself now at old prices.  
Do call and arrange your Account—we need the money.  
ALEXANDER, SEIGLE & CO.  
Feb. 16, 1877.

**BUY THE BEST.**  
**No. 1 Indian Rock (Va.) Lime.**  
Fresh and in good order, kept constantly on hand. This Lime is superior to any in market for building or agricultural purposes. Analysis 97 per cent Carbonate of Lime.  
**READ CERTIFICATE.**  
We consider the Indian Rock (Va.) Lime an excellent article and superior to any we have used in this market.  
THOMAS WOODRUFFE, P. M. MURRAY,  
MOISE & GALLOWAY, T. C. ALLISON,  
EDWARD MADDEN, J. C. EGGLE,  
Contractors and Builders.  
For sale by W. W. WARD,  
Feb. 16, 1877. Corner College and 4th Streets.

**FERTILIZERS, SEEDS,**  
Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.  
"Farmers' Caudrons," set in Stoves; White-Water Wagons, Barouches, Buggies, Phaetons, Spring Wagons, Poney and Pet-Corn-Shellers, with and without Fans; Orchard Grass; Clover; Red Top, German Millet, Kentucky Blue Grass, English Blue Grass, Lucerne; Virginia Spring Oats; Navassa Acid Phosphate, Cotton Mixture, &c.  
JAS. F. JOHNSTON,  
Opera House Building,  
Jan. 26, 1877. Charlotte, N. C.

**The Righteous Never Forsaken.**  
An ex-Judge of this State, an eminent man and close observer of men, remarked that in all the Courts which he ever attended as a practicing lawyer or presiding Judge, he had been impressed with the truth of the Psalmist's declaration "I have not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread"; but that every instance of abject and suffering poverty, or of punishment in the Courts, could be traced directly or indirectly to idleness, immorality or crime. The declaration of that Judge can, no doubt, be confirmed by the testimony of every person who has been a close observer of the lives and fortunes of men, and will take the trouble to trace effects to cause. And surely every one who has implicit faith in the holy scriptures and believes that God will certainly perform what he promises, cannot refuse full credence to the truth of what the Psalmist declares.  
The Bible contains, on almost every page, assurances of divine care and protection for those who walk uprightly before God and faithfully and strictly keep his commandments. There is no one feature more prominent in the scriptures than its promises of good to the righteous and its threatenings of evil to the wicked. There is nothing more fixed and immutable than God's law and nothing more certain than that of obedience to it that will with a reward of blessings and that its violation will entail suffering and woe.—N. C. Christian Advocate.

**The Painless Death.**  
In a recent holiday lecture at the Royal Institution, Prof. Tyndall, speaking of the painless death by electricity, remarked that Franklin was twice struck senseless by the shock. He afterwards sent the discharge of two large jars through six robust men, who fell to the ground and got up again without knowing what had happened, and Priestley, too, who made many valuable contributions to electricity, received the charge of two jars, but did not find it painful. Prof. Tyndall said this experience agreed with his own, that, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, and in the presence of an audience, he once received the discharge of a battery of 15 Leyden jars. Unlike Franklin's six men, he did not fall, but, like them, he felt nothing; he was simply extinguished for a sensible interval. This may be regarded as an experimental proof that people killed by lightning suffer no pain. Now, the measured velocity of electricity is many thousand times greater than the measured velocity of sensation in the nerves. Hence the electrical concussion reaches the centre of life without any possible announcement by the eye or ear or sense of feeling. There is abundant evidence that death by a rifle ball traversing the brain is for the same reason attended without consciousness or pain. A rifle ball, however, is a tortoise compared with the electric flash.

**The Health of Women.**  
One item of advice which is given by all the better class of writers upon the health of women can not be too highly approved or too faithfully followed. It is as to the importance of exercise in the open air and on foot. Women are not made to bear physical fatigue as men are; but none the less are laziness and living in close rooms injurious to their personal appearance. Carriage-riding is too lazy an exercise to do much good. Exercise implies personal exertion—the use of one's own limbs; and three, four, five, or six miles a day is not any too much for a woman in respectable health. How many American women take, every day—or thrice, or twice, or once a week, in open air—even a three-mile walk, or exercise equivalent to it? Very few, as we all know; and until they do so they must expect to have indigestion, and headache, and "nerves," and to suffer from weakness peculiar to their sex. What our women need is, not instruction in the minute of anatomy and physiology, not an acquaintance with the symptoms of diseases, but inducements to lead such a manner of life as will make such knowledge almost superfluous to them, because their health is so sound, and the performance of their peculiar functions is so natural and so orderly. This is the case with the women of most other countries, and generally with the women of the poorer classes in all countries. If mothers will see that their daughters live wholesome lives—do not over-study, do not weaken themselves by dissipation and excitement—and that they take open-air exercise every day without fear of soiling their shoes or their bonnets because of a little rain, Nature will do and teach all the rest that is necessary.

**Cruel Management of Young Children.**  
Young children will learn to creep, to stand on their feet, to move their limbs and to walk just as soon as their bones are sufficiently firm and their muscles properly developed to perform all that is required of these parts when efforts are made to stand erect or to walk. It will be superfluous folly for any one to attempt to compel a young child to use its limbs before the bones have acquired solidity and the muscles are clothed with strength. It is as much a practical impossibility as it is to make a piece of limber cord stand erect. The bones, ligaments, cartilages and muscles are yet weak and not able to uphold themselves without harm. The bones of infants are flexible. They are imperfectly developed. They contain but a small percentage of lime, not enough to render the bones so firm and stiff as to warrant any great amount of physical exertion. Of course infants must get the use of all their muscles by exposing them. We wish only to caution nurses and mothers against doing this at too early a period of infantile life. How many infants are ruined or killed in this way, heaven only knows. Let young mothers remember this one thing, that a child will creep, stand alone and walk just as soon as the limbs have acquired the necessary strength; but no sooner.

**Business Training.**  
It takes a sound body to make a sound mind. Work is not vulgar. So long as the brain needs the juices of the body, so long will hard work be the fundamental element in the development of the mind. Business is eminently fit for a man of genius, and to earn a livelihood is the best way to sharpen one's wits. Besides, business affairs offer better opportunities to present than the so-called professions, therefore our youth should be thoroughly and practically trained for business, in order that they may succeed and become a credit to whatever calling they may adopt. At the same time they should be educated not to despise labor; for, after all, it is only by hard work that we achieve any success worthy of the name.

**SHE DIDN'T STAND UP.**—At one of the Detroit churches where a revival is in progress the clergyman asked those who wanted to be prayed for to stand up. Quite a number rose to their feet, and after services were closed one lady was heard asking another at the door: "Why didn't you stand up?" "Oh, I didn't want to," was the reply. "Why, you are a very foolish woman. I wouldn't have missed the opportunity for anything." "Opportunity for what?" "Why, for standing up there and showing off your sealskin sacque!" "There wasn't another in the whole church."

**GAMBLING PROHIBITED.**—Maine has prohibited pool selling and lotteries within her boundaries, and the law applies especially to schemes of chance in Church Fairs.

**The Story of a Bank Cashier's Ruin.**  
R. T. Taylor, the Cashier of the First National Bank of Franklin, Indiana, who stole the funds of the Bank and ran away, and has now returned insane, left the following letter to the President of the Bank:  
"I am ruined. Your Bank is ruined. It was not intentional on my part. I was led into speculations by other parties until we had lost heavily, and then to try and make back losses went in it so heavily that I lost all the Bank was worth. I will explain that the loss to the stockholders is not so heavy, as the books will show. For the reason, to hold my position, I have been making seven per centum dividends twice a year when we have not made half of it; but for the past three years I have been adding to the earnings a fictitious sum of at least \$10,000 per annum, making \$30,000 that have been received in dividends that have not been made. It would have been a good thing for you had Elmore been your Cashier, for he is honest and his books are correct to a cent. He can show up to the satisfaction of the stockholders. I regret it very much on his account. He is not to blame. He knew nothing of my doings. I have kept him in the dark. My family are not to blame. I have kept them in ignorance. Do not worry them. I have but little property left. The house we live in and all the furniture belongs to my mother-in-law. She, too, will lose by me a considerable sum. I do not wish you to blame my family. They are not to blame."  
What I have done was not for any dishonest purpose. I never intended it should come to this. It was done to save my credit. I have been led to it by others to help to keep them up, and have ruined myself and the Bank. I regret it very much, on account of customers. They have been kind to us and we have been popular in all our business. It is too bad. I want you not to blame Elmore or Joe. They have been kept in ignorance as to the condition of the Bank. I have done many dishonest things for the past three years to keep our doors open, which will now come to light, hoping that something would turn up that I could arrange it and pay all up and cover my frauds. But times have got so close, and our credit is not so good, I cannot longer keep the business up. You have all been kind to me, and the confidence has been abused, not from choice. I regret it worse than you can.  
Oh, may God pardon me and save me from the great wrong committed! I cannot dwell longer. Try and save the reputation of all the others connected with the Bank; they are not to blame. I leave for where God only knows, and if I can I will try and make up as much as I can, or all of the losses, and pay them back. Every dollar I make I will turn to my account, and when I give I cannot do anything, I will then find up the cause and let matters take their course.  
Thanking you for all you have done for me, and for what you have been, I am your ruined friend,  
R. T. TAYLOR,  
late Cashier."

**Cross Examining Witnesses.**  
A quick and ready wit is an almost indispensable endowment in a good cross-examining counsel, but the quickest and readiest sometimes finds his match. "Oh, you say this gentleman was about fifty-five," said Canning to a pert young woman in the witness-box, "and I suppose now you consider yourself a pretty good judge of ages, eh? Ah, just so. Well, now, how old should you take me to be?"  
"Judging by your appearance, sir," replied the witness, "I should take you to be about sixty, but by your question, I should suppose you were about sixteen."  
Whether counsel had any more questions for this lady is not recorded. A particularly witty reply was once made by a well-known English architect, who had been giving an important opinion, and whose professional status Mr. Sergeant Garrow, the opposing counsel, was anxious to depreciate. "You are a builder, I believe," began the Sergeant. "No, sir, I am not a builder. I am an architect." "Ah, well, builder or architect, architect or builder, they are pretty much the same, I suppose." "I beg your pardon, sir, I can't admit that; I consider them to be totally different." "Oh, indeed; perhaps you will state wherein this great difference consists." "An architect, sir, conceives the design, prepares the plans, draws out the specifications—in short supplies the mind. The builder is merely the machine; the architect the power that puts the machine together and sets it going." "Oh, very well Mr. Architect, that will do; a very ingenious distinction, without a difference. Do you happen to know who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?" "There was no architect, sir," replied the witness, "hence the confusion there."

**Testing Her Affections.**  
Mr. Thorpe is a middle-aged widower, and some time ago he paid his addresses to Mrs. Botts, a widow on the shady side of forty. Thorpe is rich, and after the widow accepted him, he began to fear that maybe she had taken him for his money, and so he concluded to test her to ascertain if she really loved him for himself alone. So one evening, when they were sitting together in the parlor, he said to her:  
"Hannah, I've something unpleasant to tell you, but I am going to do it because I consider it right that you should know it. Hannah, what would you say if I informed you that one of my kneecaps was gone, and that I have a patent hinge on that leg?"  
"I should say that I cared nothing for that, my dear. I have only one toe on my left foot. The others were frosted off, and the ankle of that foot is all twisted around crooked."  
"You don't tell me so!" said Thorpe. "Well, but I've something worse than that. I might as well confess now that the bald place on top of my head is not really my scalp, I've been trepanned. I have a silver-plated concern set into my skull, a kind of sky-light. You can lift it up and see down on the inside of me."  
"I'm glad you mentioned it, my dear," said the widow, "for it gives me courage to tell you that I have not a hair of my own on my head. I'm as bald as a chandelier globe."  
"Is that so? Gracious! I never should have suspected it. But you will be surprised to learn that none of my teeth are natural. All are false, and besides that, I have to wear an India rubber thing-amagoo on my palate to keep it from dropping down."  
"I'm very sorry for you, John, but it's some comfort that all my teeth are false too, and that I am perfectly blind in my right eye. It looks like a good eye, but it absolutely ain't worth a cent."  
"Great Heavens! Why didn't you tell me of this before?" exclaimed Thorpe. "But while we are on this subject, I will say further that I have chronic torpidity of the liver, and that my breast-bone is disjoined so that it sticks out like a chicken's. How does that strike you?"  
"Oh, I don't mind it," said Mrs. Botts, "because I have been bilious and dyspeptic for twenty years; I have a wen on the back of my neck, and besides I am one rib short. It was broken in a Railroad accident, and the doctor had to cut it out. I'm subject to fits too."  
"This is horrible," said Thorpe. "Mrs. Botts, I think you ought to have mentioned these things to me when I proposed to you. I imagined that I was addressing a woman, a complete human creature. But what are you, Mrs. Botts, you appear to me to be a kind of a dilapidated old wreck, with not more'n half of the usual machinery about you. It's a wonder to me you don't fall to pieces."  
"I am no more of an old wreck than you are. You said yourself that you have a trap-door in the top of your head and a gum-elastic palate, and I don't know but what you have to wind yourself up with a key at night when you go to bed, to keep yourself running until the next morning."  
"Yes, but the things ain't true," said Thorpe. "I only told you about them to see if you really loved me. I'm as sound as a dollar; no inactive liver, or silver-plated skull, or anything. But you seem to be kind of strung together, so's if you should knock against any thing you'd scatter all around over the carpet. I think you ought to let me off."  
"Very well, sir, so I will. But let me tell you that I've got nothing the matter with me either. I only invented those stories to try you, because I knew you were playing a game on me. Now I know you don't love me. You can go, sir."  
"Hannah, I take it all back. I do love you."  
"Do you, really? Then I love you more than—"  
But no; the curtain had better be drawn right here. The cold and selfish world has no business with such scenes as this. They are to be consolidated early next month.

**Testing Her Affections.**  
Mr. Thorpe is a middle-aged widower, and some time ago he paid his addresses to Mrs. Botts, a widow on the shady side of forty. Thorpe is rich, and after the widow accepted him, he began to fear that maybe she had taken him for his money, and so he concluded to test her to ascertain if she really loved him for himself alone. So one evening, when they were sitting together in the parlor, he said to her:  
"Hannah, I've something unpleasant to tell you, but I am going to do it because I consider it right that you should know it. Hannah, what would you say if I informed you that one of my kneecaps was gone, and that I have a patent hinge on that leg?"  
"I should say that I cared nothing for that, my dear. I have only one toe on my left foot. The others were frosted off, and the ankle of that foot is all twisted around crooked."  
"You don't tell me so!" said Thorpe. "Well, but I've something worse than that. I might as well confess now that the bald place on top of my head is not really my scalp, I've been trepanned. I have a silver-plated concern set into my skull, a kind of sky-light. You can lift it up and see down on the inside of me."  
"I'm glad you mentioned it, my dear," said the widow, "for it gives me courage to tell you that I have not a hair of my own on my head. I'm as bald as a chandelier globe."  
"Is that so? Gracious! I never should have suspected it. But you will be surprised to learn that none of my teeth are natural. All are false, and besides that, I have to wear an India rubber thing-amagoo on my palate to keep it from dropping down."  
"I'm very sorry for you, John, but it's some comfort that all my teeth are false too, and that I am perfectly blind in my right eye. It looks like a good eye, but it absolutely ain't worth a cent."  
"Great Heavens! Why didn't you tell me of this before?" exclaimed Thorpe. "But while we are on this subject, I will say further that I have chronic torpidity of the liver, and that my breast-bone is disjoined so that it sticks out like a chicken's. How does that strike you?"  
"Oh, I don't mind it," said Mrs. Botts, "because I have been bilious and dyspeptic for twenty years; I have a wen on the back of my neck, and besides I am one rib short. It was broken in a Railroad accident, and the doctor had to cut it out. I'm subject to fits too."  
"This is horrible," said Thorpe. "Mrs. Botts, I think you ought to have mentioned these things to me when I proposed to you. I imagined that I was addressing a woman, a complete human creature. But what are you, Mrs. Botts, you appear to me to be a kind of a dilapidated old wreck, with not more'n half of the usual machinery about you. It's a wonder to me you don't fall to pieces."  
"I am no more of an old wreck than you are. You said yourself that you have a trap-door in the top of your head and a gum-elastic palate, and I don't know but what you have to wind yourself up with a key at night when you go to bed, to keep yourself running until the next morning."  
"Yes, but the things ain't true," said Thorpe. "I only told you about them to see if you really loved me. I'm as sound as a dollar; no inactive liver, or silver-plated skull, or anything. But you seem to be kind of strung together, so's if you should knock against any thing you'd scatter all around over the carpet. I think you ought to let me off."  
"Very well, sir, so I will. But let me tell you that I've got nothing the matter with me either. I only invented those stories to try you, because I knew you were playing a game on me. Now I know you don't love me. You can go, sir."  
"Hannah, I take it all back. I do love you."  
"Do you, really? Then I love you more than—"  
But no; the curtain had better be drawn right here. The cold and selfish world has no business with such scenes as this. They are to be consolidated early next month.

**Cruel Management of Young Children.**  
Young children will learn to creep, to stand on their feet, to move their limbs and to walk just as soon as their bones are sufficiently firm and their muscles properly developed to perform all that is required of these parts when efforts are made to stand erect or to walk. It will be superfluous folly for any one to attempt to compel a young child to use its limbs before the bones have acquired solidity and the muscles are clothed with strength. It is as much a practical impossibility as it is to make a piece of limber cord stand erect. The bones, ligaments, cartilages and muscles are yet weak and not able to uphold themselves without harm. The bones of infants are flexible. They are imperfectly developed. They contain but a small percentage of lime, not enough to render the bones so firm and stiff as to warrant any great amount of physical exertion. Of course infants must get the use of all their muscles by exposing them. We wish only to caution nurses and mothers against doing this at too early a period of infantile life. How many infants are ruined or killed in this way, heaven only knows. Let young mothers remember this one thing, that a child will creep, stand alone and walk just as soon as the limbs have acquired the necessary strength; but no sooner.

**Business Training.**  
It takes a sound body to make a sound mind. Work is not vulgar. So long as the brain needs the juices of the body, so long will hard work be the fundamental element in the development of the mind. Business is eminently fit for a man of genius, and to earn a livelihood is the best way to sharpen one's wits. Besides, business affairs offer better opportunities to present than the so-called professions, therefore our youth should be thoroughly and practically trained for business, in order that they may succeed and become a credit to whatever calling they may adopt. At the same time they should be educated not to despise labor; for, after all, it is only by hard work that we achieve any success worthy of the name.

**SHE DIDN'T STAND UP.**—At one of the Detroit churches where a revival is in progress the clergyman asked those who wanted to be prayed for to stand up. Quite a number rose to their feet, and after services were closed one lady was heard asking another at the door: "Why didn't you stand up?" "Oh, I didn't want to," was the reply. "Why, you are a very foolish woman. I wouldn't have missed the opportunity for anything." "Opportunity for what?" "Why, for standing up there and showing off your sealskin sacque!" "There wasn't another in the whole church."

**GAMBLING PROHIBITED.**—Maine has prohibited pool selling and lotteries within her boundaries, and the law applies especially to schemes of chance in Church Fairs.

**ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!**  
Come Buy a Gun.  
Single Guns from \$2.75 to \$3.50. Double Guns from \$6.50 to \$24. Gun Wads, Paper Shell 10 and 12 gauge (central fire). Shot Concentrators for long range shooting. Rifle, Shot Gun and Blasting Powder, Cartridges all sizes.  
Also, a large stock of Walking Canes. In fact all kinds of Sporting Goods for Christmas Holidays.  
W. B. TAYLOR.  
Dec. 15, 1876.

**NEW HOTEL.**  
**MANSION HOUSE,**  
CORNER TRADE AND COLLEGE STREETS.  
TERMS \$2 per day.  
This Hotel is just opened to the public, and consequently everything is fresh and new. The Proprietors feel confident that they can satisfactorily cater to the wants of their guests, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.  
J. M. ALEXANDER & CO., Proprietors.  
Oct. 16, 1876.