

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

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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.

**LAW SCHOOL.**  
We purpose opening a Law School in the city of  
Greensboro on the first Monday in March next.  
Our object will be to prepare young men to practice  
law in the State and Federal Courts.  
Our terms will be the same as those of the late  
Chief Justice Pearson, and we will endeavor to  
pursue his plan of instruction.  
We think this city is well suited for our purpose,  
as it is healthful and easily accessible, and a place  
where Courts are frequently held.  
Board can be obtained at very reasonable rates.  
JOHN H. DILLARD,  
ROBERT P. DICK.  
Feb. 8, 1878.

**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.

**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, 1873.

**DR. J. M. MILLER,**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
All calls promptly answered day and night.  
Office over Traders National Bank—Residence  
opposite W. R. Myers.  
Jan. 18, 1878.

**DR. M. A. BLAND,**  
Dentist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte  
Hotel.  
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.  
Feb. 15, 1878.

**Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.**  
**E. J. ALLEN,**  
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street,]  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,  
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks  
done at short notice and moderate prices.  
April 17, 1876.

**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.

**J. McLAUGHLIN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,  
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,  
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,  
and buys Country Produce at  
highest market price.  
Cotton and other country Produce sold on  
commission and prompt returns made.

**D. M. RIGLER**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods,  
Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.  
Cakes baked to order at short notice.  
Jan. 1, 1877.

**B. N. SMITH,**  
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all  
sorts,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt  
returns made.  
Families can find anything at my Store in the  
Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.  
Jan. 1, 1877.

**E. S. BURWELL, 1878. E. B. SPRINGS**  
**BURWELL & SPRINGS,**  
Grocers and Commission Merchants,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Jan. 4, 1878.

**LEWIN W. BARRINGER,**  
(Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.)  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
436 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best  
references given as to legal and financial responsibility.  
Commissioner for North Carolina.  
REFERENCES: Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith;  
Raleigh National Bank; 1st National Bank, Char-  
lotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.  
March 15, 1878.

**DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,**  
Raleigh, N. C.  
(Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in  
the Savannah Medical College.)  
Practice limited to the EYE and EAR,  
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the  
Georgia Medical Society.  
Oct. 12, 1877.

**Central Hotel**  
**BARBER SHOP.**  
GRAY TOOLE, Proprietor, keeps the best  
workmen employed, and guarantees pleasure and  
satisfaction to customers.  
Shop immediately in rear of Hotel office.  
June 8, 1877.

Thousands of good people never  
half enjoy even enjoyable homes, because  
they are always looking ahead, and never  
learn the beauty and value of to-day. They  
go through life expecting enjoyment by  
and by, but without the art to take it as  
it comes. They learn too late that they  
passed happiness on the road without recog-  
nizing her. [That's true.]

**Lands for Sale, Rent, &c.**  
**Mortgage Sale.**  
By virtue of a mortgage made by Wm. R. Sears  
and wife Eliza J., Registered in Book No. 7, page  
316, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will  
sell at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Mon-  
day the 8th day of April, 1878, a portion of the  
Tract of Land on which said Sears now resides,  
containing five acres more or less, on which is a  
small dwelling, and out houses and a Grape Vine,  
and adjoining the land of W. F. Puffer and Dr.  
M. M. Orr. Terms, Cash.  
ROBERT GIBBON,  
March 22, 1878. 3w. Mortgagee.

**A RE-SALE**  
Of Lot No. 3 (120 Acres) of the Jno. P. Patterson  
LANDS, near Davidson College, will take place  
at the Court House in Charlotte, on Wednesday,  
the 10th of April.  
Terms—Cash and balance on 6 and 12 months  
credit, with interest, and title reserved until full  
payment.  
H. P. HELPER,  
RUFUS BARRINGER,  
March 8, 1878. 5w. Commissioners.

**GOLD MINES**  
For Sale.  
By Virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of  
Union county, made at the Fall Term, 1877, I will  
proceed to sell on Monday the 1st of April, 1878,  
at the Court House in the town of Monroe, the fol-  
lowing valuable MINING PROPERTY, belong-  
ing to the Estate of Hugh Downing, dec'd, viz.:  
The Stewart Gold Mine, Machinery, and all the  
Fixtures belonging thereto, lying on the waters of  
Goose Creek, containing 400 Acres.  
Also, the Fox Hill Gold Mine, lying on the waters  
of Goose Creek, containing 195 Acres.  
Also, the Lemmond Gold Mine, lying on the  
waters of Goose Creek, containing 734 Acres.  
And also one other Tract known as the Long  
Gold Mine, lying on the waters of Duck Creek,  
containing 50 Acres.  
The aforesaid property is valuable for mining  
and farming purposes; also, a fine Mill Site on one  
of the Tracts.  
Terms—10 per cent cash; balance on a credit of  
six months, with bond and approved security; no  
title to pass to the purchaser until all the purchase  
money is paid.  
G. W. FLOW,  
Feb. 1, 1878. 2m. Commissioner.

**1878. HARDWARE. 1878.**  
**KYLE & HAMMOND,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Iron, Steel,**  
**BUGGY AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL.**  
A large and well selected stock of first-class  
Goods and the lowest prices will tell. The steady  
increase of our business is positive proof of this  
assertion, and after thanking our customers for their  
liberal patronage during the past year, we would  
say to all,  
**Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic,**  
That we are determined to sustain our reputation  
for low prices and fair dealing, and to keep the best  
stock of Hardware in the State. Don't fail to  
call on us.  
KYLE & HAMMOND.  
Jan. 4, 1878.

**FRESH**  
**GARDEN SEED.**  
We have just received a full supply of Fresh  
Garden Seed, which we are offering at both Whole-  
sale and Retail prices.  
WILSON & BURWELL,  
Jan. 25, 1878. Druggists.

**Garden Seed.**  
A full assortment of Buist's Genuine Garden  
Seed, just received. We warrant all seed to be  
fresh and genuine from the crop of 1877, at  
J. H. McADEN'S Drug Store.  
Feb. 15, 1878.

**The Rising Sun's Attractions.**  
*The Earth held in its orbit by the attractive powers of  
the SUN,*  
And bathed in the light of its controlling lumina-  
ry, sweeps onward and upward in its swift career,  
until it comes back to the point where C. S. HOL-  
TON has laid in a fresh lot of Fruits, comprising  
in part Bananas, Oranges, Apples, Canned Peaches,  
Pears, Pineapples, Blackberries, &c. Also, a lot of  
Canned Vegetables, Fresh Candy, Cakes, Pies and  
Light Bread, Coffee, Teas and Spices. Soda  
and every variety of Crackers. Toys for all sized  
children, without regard to sex.  
All kinds of GROCERIES to meet all demands  
of the general housekeeper, put down to equalize  
the coming re-normetized Silver Dollar, a bright  
luminary of "Ye Olden Time."  
Feb. 15, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

**E. G. ROGERS,**  
**FURNITURE DEALER,**  
Next door to the Post Office,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
I have opened a full stock of FURNITURE,  
comprising all grades,  
**Common, Medium and Fine,**  
in the building next door to the Post Office.  
This stock is entirely new, and bought at bottom  
prices. I will sell low, and all goods will be found  
as represented.  
Special care will be taken in packing in connec-  
tion with the Furniture Business.  
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 14, 1877.

**FERTILIZERS.**  
Manufactured by the long tried PATAPSCO  
GUANO COMPANY, Baltimore.  
No Company has a higher reputation, and no  
Fertilizers more popular than the brands now offered  
to the farmers of Mecklenburg by  
JOHN A. YOUNG,  
Office in the Court House.  
March 8, 1878. 6w.

**Family Provisions**  
Of all sorts—Sweet Yam Potatoes, Eggs, Dried  
Fruit, Fish, &c.—at low cash rates. Saur Kraut—  
a nice article.  
March 8, 1878. B. N. SMITH.

**Warm Winters and Cold Summers.**  
An aged resident remembers that the  
Winter of 1829-'30 surpassed the past one  
in mildness; farmers ploughed every month  
of the season, and no snow fell until Feb-  
ruary 2d. The Winter was followed, how-  
ever, by a cold backward Spring with a  
snow storm in May, which killed the re-  
turning swallows.  
As an offset to the above story, another  
one of the old residents tells us the year  
1816 is what is known as the "year without  
a Summer." Old New England farmers  
refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starved  
to death." January was mild, as was also  
February, with the exception of a few days.  
The greater part of March was cold and  
boisterous. April opened warm, but grew  
colder as it advanced, ending with snow  
and ice, and winter cold. In May ice  
formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers  
were frozen, and corn was killed. Frost,  
ice and snow were common in June. Al-  
most every green thing was killed and fruit  
was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the  
depth of three inches in New York and  
Massachusetts and ten inches in Maine.  
July was accompanied with frost and ice.  
On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness  
of window-glass in New York, New Eng-  
land and parts of Pennsylvania, and corn  
was nearly all destroyed in certain sections.  
In August, ice formed half an inch thick.  
Corn was so frozen that a great deal was  
cut down and dried for fodder. Very little  
ripened in the New England and Middle  
States. Farmers were obliged to pay four  
and five dollars a bushel for corn for seed  
for the next Spring's planting. The first  
two weeks of September were mild; the  
balance of the month was cold, with frost,  
and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.  
October was more than usually cold, with  
frost and ice. November was cold and  
blustering, with snow enough for good  
sleighing. December was quite mild and  
comfortable.

**Notice.**  
The late Board of Trustees of the several Town-  
ships in Mecklenburg county are requested to  
furnish the County Commissioners with the name  
of each public road in their Township, the name  
of each Overseer, the distance assigned him and the  
Plantations on which the lands live that are as-  
signed to each section of the road.  
WM. MAXWELL,  
Clerk Board County Commissioners.  
March 22, 1878. 2w.

**County Surveyor.**  
Having been appointed County Surveyor, I beg  
to announce that I am prepared to execute work in  
any part of the county.  
I can generally be found about one mile from  
Charlotte on the Providence road, or parties can  
leave any message with Wm. Maxwell at the Court  
House.  
March 15, 1878. A. SHORTER CALDWELL.  
1m.

**German Millet,**  
Clover Seed and Orchard Grass, for sale by  
March 8, 1878. BURWELL & SPRINGS.

**Absconded.**  
Cyrus Vance, a white bound boy, left my prem-  
ises, 4 1/2 miles from Charlotte, on Wednesday the  
13th inst., and so conceals himself that I cannot get  
possession of him. He is about 15 years old, spare  
built and rather small for his age. I am entitled to  
his services until he is 21 years old, and therefore  
forewarn all persons against harboring or employ-  
ing said boy. Any information concerning him  
will be thankfully received.  
March 15, 1878. WM. ELLER.

**NEW BUGGIES.**  
At my Shop in the rear of Wadsworth's Stables,  
I have a few nice new Buggies for sale at low rates.  
I also make and repair Wagons, Buggies, Car-  
riages, &c., and do all sorts of work in my line.  
Give me a call.  
W. S. WEARN,  
In rear of Wadsworth's Livery Stables.  
Aug. 31, 1877.

**Cigars.**  
10,000 Cigars, selected for the retail trade, just  
received by WILSON & BURWELL.  
Feb. 22, 1878.

**J. S. MYERS**  
Has for sale Cedar and White Oak Posts for  
fencing; Cedar Posts for Grape Vines, fine Grade  
Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, Pine Cord Wood in large  
or small quantities; Chestnut Cotton Seed, the  
earliest and best of the improved kinds; and the  
best native Cotton Seed, partly mixed with the  
best varieties.  
Feb. 22, 1878. 6wpd.

**To the Wholesale Trade.**  
We desire to announce that our large Spring pur-  
chase of DRY GOODS is now open for your in-  
spection.  
We have purchased a large Stock and will offer  
greater inducements to the trade than ever before.  
Having an experienced resident buyer in the market,  
our facilities for offering bargains are unsurpassed  
by any firm in the State.  
Give us a call, or send us your orders, and we  
promise satisfaction.  
ELIAS & COHEN.  
March 22, 1878.

**Visiting the Pope.**  
The Hon. Horatio King, writes from  
Rome to the Washington Chronicle an ac-  
count of a visit he and other Americans  
made to Pope Pius in December last. He  
says:  
"We found no difficulty in gaining ad-  
mission to the officiating priest whose duty  
it is to examine the passes, and, guided by  
ushers dressed in scarlet velvet, we were  
soon seated in the reception room, where  
we had to wait over an hour before the  
Pope made his appearance, owing, as we  
have since learned, to his having previously  
to receive a delegation of students from  
South America, who read to him an address,  
to which he responded. The reception room  
is a long corridor, with space for two rows  
of chairs, about one hundred, on either side,  
and for two or three persons abreast to pass  
between them. On the outside are large  
arched windows the whole way. At the  
farther end is an arm-chair for the Pope,  
with his bust in marble and coat of arms  
over it. At the opposite end is an iron rail  
gate with curtains thrown across, and this  
is the end at which the Pope as well as the  
visitors enters. The curtains were not en-  
tirely drawn aside until just before he made  
his appearance. He came in accompanied  
by about a dozen cardinals or priests, among  
them our friend, Father Chatard, who  
stopped and spoke to us as he passed down  
the corridor in the train of the Pope, who,  
on entering, saluted the company with a  
few words, which we did not exactly un-  
derstand, but took to be a salutary wel-  
come. Immediately on his appearance in-  
side the curtained gateway, we all rose  
from our seats, and the line of visitors op-  
posite to us commenced kneeling and knelt  
as he approached them on the whole line.  
When he reached the end they all rose to  
their feet, and as he came back on our side  
the same ceremony of kneeling was ob-  
served. All took his right hand, or put  
one hand under his and kissed or raised it  
near their lips, while some of the more de-  
voted did not stop at kissing his hand, but  
prostrated themselves before him and kissed  
one of his feet. Some of the women, evi-  
dently humble Italian or French women,  
were affected to tears. When he came to  
us, Father Chatard was at his side, and  
kneeling also introduced us. After we had  
shaken hands, Father Chatard informed him  
more particularly who we were, when his  
Holiness again took our hand and expressed  
his gratification at seeing us. Of course we  
reciprocated the compliment, which we  
have every reason to believe was sincere on  
his part, as it certainly was on ours, for we  
regard him as a very kind-hearted, good  
old gentleman. When he was through  
with his separate greetings and blessings,  
he breathed a short blessing on each one as  
he or she was presented to him, and also  
blessed beads, crosses, and other small  
articles which many of the guests brought  
for the purpose—he faced the audience and  
made a short speech in French. He com-  
menced by invoking the blessing of God on  
all present, individually and collectively,  
and upon our countries respectively, repre-  
senting as we did several nationalities. We  
were not able to comprehend all he said,  
as he spoke quite rapidly; but referring to  
his morning interview with the South  
American students, he said it had fatigued  
him, and he must therefore be excused from  
addressing us at length. In conclusion he  
said he earnestly hoped and prayed that  
we might all meet in heaven as we had met  
here. When he said this he raised his eyes  
toward heaven, and was very animated, as  
he was in fact throughout his speech, fre-  
quently bringing his cane down to the floor  
more fully to express his earnestness. His  
cane, the handle of which was of ivory, he  
carried in his left hand. He wore a white  
silk cap, an inner robe of white cashmere,  
with a silk sash, and his cloak, or exterior  
robe, was scarlet merino or broadcloth.  
His hair is very white, his countenance be-  
nignant and very pleasant, and his whole  
appearance commanding. He has the whole  
shuffling walk of an aged person, but he  
does not show so much of the feebleness of  
age in his face as most men do at his age,  
now 84. As soon as he had concluded his  
address, he retired with the members of  
his court, and the gratified visitors dispersed  
to their respective domiciles.

The State of Texas publishes a book en-  
titled "List of Fugitives from Justice."  
The latest edition contains 4,402 names,  
from 108 counties, leaving 40 counties to  
hear from. Of the fugitives, 750 are ac-  
cused of murder. The Adjutant-General  
of Texas thinks that within the past two  
years great numbers of the most dangerous  
fugitives have fled from the State, and it is  
probable that there are not half so many  
such characters at large in Texas as two  
years ago. Leading outlaws have been  
killed, and organized bands broken up.  
The book in question contains the names  
of three hundred criminals for whose arrest  
rewards are offered, ranging from \$50 to  
\$1,000, and aggregating \$90,000. The list  
is placed in the hands of every Sheriff and  
detective in the State, and has been the  
means of bringing hundreds of law-breakers  
to punishment.

**Black silk may be cleaned by mix-  
ing one large spoonful of soft soap, one pint  
of water, half a pint of alcohol, one tea-  
spoonful of molasses and washing the goods  
in it. Rub the silk with a piece of black  
cloth till quite wet on the wrong side, and  
iron it until quite dry on the same side. If  
it makes it too stiff add alcohol; if the  
reverse, add molasses.**

**"Which is the most valuable—expe-  
rience or instinct?" was the subject up  
for discussion at a debating society recently.  
One member said experience teaches us to  
back up to a hot stove when we are cold,  
but when our coat-tail catches fire instinct  
is boss.**

**The oak in the middle of the forest,  
if surrounded on every side by trees that  
shelter and shade it, runs up tall and sickly;  
put it away from its protectors, and the  
first blast will overturn it. But the same  
tree, growing in the open field, where it is  
continually beat upon by the tempest, be-  
comes its own protector. So the man who  
is compelled to rely on his own resources  
forms an independence of character to which  
he could not otherwise have attained.**

**A ten-year old boy boasting to a  
schoolmate of his father's accomplishments,  
said: "My father can do most anything.  
He is a notary public, and he's a potter,  
and he can pull teeth, and he's a horse doc-  
tor, and he can mend wagons, and he can  
play the fiddle, and he's a jackass at all  
trades."**

**Bishop Marvin on the Sabbath.**  
These two institutions—the family and  
the Sabbath—came out of the gates of  
Eden linked together; they cannot be dis-  
joined. In the family the Sabbath has its  
chief expression, even more than in the  
house of God; for in the sanctuary there is  
often, on occasion, the same worship on  
other days as on that; but in the home  
no holiday resembles it. It is an unseen  
and felt presence in every chamber and  
upon every heart; its touch is upon every  
face, and its tone in every voice; its light  
is purer than the light of common days, as  
if celestial beams were braided in with  
the rays that stream through the window or lie  
upon the threshold. The man-servant and  
the maid-servant rest; and even the horse  
and the ox roam in the pasture or sleep in  
the stall; the plane and the ax lie idle in  
the shop; the court-house is closed; and  
every place of merchandise is still; human  
life has retreated from its contents. Men  
emerge from the doorway of their home only  
to visit the house of God, and then return to  
commune with the Invisible at the domestic  
altar, and to rest. Here and now the heart  
gathers all its treasures together, and esti-  
mate them by a standard of values that  
finds its definition in such words as God  
and holiness, eternity and heaven.

Thus home and the Sabbath belong to  
each other. There can be no home, in the  
highest meaning of the word, without the  
Sabbath; and without the family and the  
home there could scarcely be a Sabbath at  
all upon the earth.

**The Horrid Women of Europe.**  
From the N. Y. Tribune.  
The gush of women suffragists, the driv-  
ing of men's demagogues, all tend to promote  
a spirit of political pessimism on this side  
of the Atlantic; but Heaven be praised! the  
female socialists have not yet undertaken  
to save their country by their gabble. A  
number of these women have recently as-  
sembled in Berlin to attend a socialist con-  
gress, and there has been unending chatter  
about the manifold evils of society and the  
century. One of the leaders exhorted hu-  
manity to revolt en masse against ecclesi-  
astical restraints and every form of Chris-  
tianity. The presiding harpy of the con-  
gress, Frau Halm, cried with a loud voice  
that the Christian Church, deformed as it  
is by immoral ignorance, must be despoiled  
of its trophies and possessions; that the  
priests must be turned out, the ornaments  
plunged down and removed, and the places  
for worship transformed into dwellings for  
working people. The church ornaments,  
she suggested, could be sold at auction, and  
with the proceeds furniture could be pur-  
chased for the dwellings of honest laborers;  
and the cathedrals, churches and chapels  
could be converted into salubrious and  
cheap lodgings.

A missionary, who happened to be pre-  
sent, ventured to raise a timid voice in de-  
fense of Christianity, but the women  
snubbed and suppressed him without delay.  
Missionaries, they said, could preach their  
religion to Hottentots and other savages,  
for whom it might be good enough, but  
civilized nations ought to be allowed to en-  
joy the delights, the advantages and the  
moral beauties of socialism.

**Exportation of Wives.**  
In the early settlement of Virginia, when  
the adventurers were principally unmarried  
men, it was deemed necessary to export  
such women as could be prevailed upon to  
quit England as wives for the planters.  
Accompanying the shipment of matrimonial  
exiles, dated London, Aug. 12, 1612, illus-  
trates the manners of the times, and the  
concern felt for the welfare of the colony  
and for female virtue. It is as follows:  
"We send you on the ship one widow and  
eleven maids, for wives for the people of  
Virginia; there hath been especial care had  
in the choice of them, for there hath not  
one of them been received but upon good  
commendations. In case they cannot be  
presently married, we desire that they may  
be put with several householders that have  
wives till they can be provided with hus-  
bands. There are nearly fifty more that  
are to shortly come, and sent by our hon-  
orable lord and treasurer, the Earl of  
Southampton, and certain worthy gentle-  
men, who, taking into their consideration  
that the plantation can never flourish till  
families be planted, and the respect of wives  
and children for the people on the soil,  
therefore have given this fair beginning;  
for the reimbursing whose charges it is or-  
dered that every man marrying them give  
one hundred and fifty pounds of leaf to-  
bacco for each of them. Though we are  
desirous that the marriage be free accord-  
ing to the laws of nature, yet we would not  
have these maids deceived and married to  
servants, but to such freemen or tenants as  
have the means to maintain them. We  
pray you, therefore, to be fathers to them  
in this business, not enforcing them to mar-  
ry against their wills."

**Evils of Gossip.**  
We have known a country society which  
withered away to nothing under the dry rot  
of gossip only. Friendships, once as firm as  
granite, dissolved to jelly, and then ran  
away to water only because of this; love  
that promised a future as enduring and as  
stable as truth, evaporated into a morning  
mist that turned to a day's long tears, only  
because of this; a father and son were set  
foot to foot with the fiery breath of an anger  
that would never cool again between them;  
and a husband and a young wife, each  
straining at the heated lash which in the be-  
ginning had been the promise of a God-  
blessed love, sat mournfully by the side of  
the grave where all their love and all their  
joy lay buried and all because of this. We  
have seen faith transformed to mean doubt,  
joy given place to grim despair, and charity  
take on itself the features of black malevo-  
lence, all because of the fell words of scan-  
dal, and the magic mutterings of gossip.  
Great crimes wrought wrongs, and the  
deeper tragedies of human life spring from  
the larger passions; but woeful and most  
mournful are the uncatalogued tragedies  
that issue from gossip and detraction; most  
mournful the shipwreck often made of noble  
natures and lovely lives by the bitter winds  
and dead salt waters of slander. So easy  
to say, yet so hard to disprove—throwing  
on the innocent all the burden and the strain  
of demonstrating their innocence, and pun-  
ishing them as guilty if unable to pluck out  
the stings they never see, and to silence  
words they never hear—gossip and slander  
are the deadliest and cruellest weapons man  
has ever forged for his brother's heart.

**HE GOT OUT OF IT.**—A colored preacher  
in Florida thus held forth: "My brudring,  
the Israelites went over the Red Sea on the  
ice. They got over all safe; and dat's de  
reason why Moses sang de song ob praise.  
In de morning, when de sun was up, de  
Pharaoh and de 'Gyptians come wid deir  
great lumbering chariots of iron. Dey broke  
through de ice, and all went to de bottom ob  
de sea." "Ston dere!" exclaimed a hearer.  
"I want to ask a question. I've read ge-  
ography, and Egypt's a hot country. It's  
under de tropics; it's near de 'quator, and  
dere ain't no ice dere. How could dey go  
over on de ice, and all dere no ice dere?"  
To which the preacher responded: "I'm glad  
you asked that question. Now I can explain.  
That comes of reading 'g'ography instead of  
de Bible. My brudring, when the Chillen  
of Israel go over de Red Sea, dat was a  
great, great while ago; before dere was any  
'g'ography, before dere was tropics, before  
dere was any 'quator. Dat's de reason dere  
was ice, my brudring."

**When Abraham Lincoln was a poor  
lawyer, he found himself one cold day at a  
village some distance from Springfield, Ill.,  
and with no means of conveyance. Seeing  
a gentleman driving along the Springfield  
road in a carriage, he ran up to him and  
politely said: "Sir, will you have the good-  
ness to carry my overcoat to town for me?"  
"With pleasure," answered the gentleman.  
"But how will you get it again?" "Oh,  
very easily," said Mr. Lincoln, "as I intend  
to remain in it." "Jump in," said the gen-  
tleman, laughing, and the future President  
had a pleasant ride.**

**For every week lost in a strike a  
certain number of weeks' work at the higher  
wages struck for is required in order to  
avoid positive loss to the workmen. Thus  
in the case of a strike of six months' du-  
ration for advance of ten per cent in wages,  
five years' labor at the high rates will be  
required in order to make up the positive  
loss incurred in the strike.**