

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1331.

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.

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.

Doctor D. STUART LYON,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE with Dr. Battle, over Dr. McAden's Drug
Store. (Residence at Rev. Theo. Whitfield's.)
Calls from City and country will receive prompt
attention.
April 19, 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 kinds 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 cat, including fresh meats.
Jan. 1, 1877.

E. S. BURWELL, 1878. E. R. 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.

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and
surrounding country, that he is prepared to man-
ufacture gentlemen'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.
January 1, 1877.

Glass.
300 Boxes American Window Glass, at lowest
prices.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 8, 1878.

Successful men are not those who
wait for something to turn up, but those
who go to work and turn it up themselves.
If those who spend half their time in grum-
bling about their ill fortune would spend
the other half in honest endeavor to suc-
ceed the number of our successful men
would increase.

SPARKLING Catawba Springs, Catawba County, N. C.

This desirable watering place will be open for
select visitors 20th May, 1878. The Springs are
situated near Hickory Station, on the Western
North Carolina Railroad.
The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the
health restoring properties of their waters, renders
these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids
and pleasure seekers.
The mineral waters embrace blue and white Sul-
phur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most ex-
tensively fitted up watering place in the State, and
can accommodate three hundred persons.
A good band of music will remain at the Springs
during the season, and all the facilities afforded for
amusements usually found at first-class watering
places will be offered to visitors. A good supply of
ice constantly on hand.
Conveyances will meet the trains daily at Hickory
Station to convey visitors to the Springs.

BOARD: \$95 per month of 28 days; \$12 per
week; \$2 per day. Half price for children and
colored servants, and liberal deduction for families.
Dr. E. O. ELLIOTT,
May 3, 1878 2m
Owner and Proprietor.

WARM SPRINGS. Western North Carolina.

Is now open for the reception of pleasure seekers
and invalids.
This delightful place is situated in the beautiful
Valley of the French Broad, within eight miles of
Raid. We have a fine Band of Music, attentive
Servants, and all accommodations to be found at a
first-class watering place.
The Bath-House has recently been remodeled and
now has all the modern improvements, such as Tub,
Shower and Plunge Baths, hot or cold, or any tem-
perature that may be desired.

Excursion Tickets will be sold to Warm Springs
and return from the places named below at the fol-
lowing rates, viz:

From	Via Salisbury and Asheville.	Via Danville, Lynchburg & Morrison.
Goldsboro, N. C.	\$30 95	\$33 60
Raleigh, "	28 00	30 65
Greensboro, "	23 15	25 50
Salisbury, "	23 90	25 85
Charlotte, "	23 90	25 70

Excursion Tickets will also be sold to Warm
Springs at all of the principal Cities in the United
States.

For further particulars apply for descriptive
pamphlet.
W. H. HOWERTON,
May 17, 1878 6w
Proprietor.

"Down by the Sea"—Season of 1878.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Beaufort, N. C.,
GEORGE W. CHARLOTTE, PROPRIETOR,
(Late Proprietor of Atlantic House.)
Was opened for the reception of guests on the first
day of May, 1878.

The above Hotel is situated immediately on the
water front, in the business centre of the town and
offers special inducements to commercial travelers,
and has a view from its promenade on the roof un-
surpassed by any other building in the town.
BALL ROOM.—This Hotel has a splendid Ball
Room attached, and a Band of Music has been en-
gaged for the entire season.

BATHING HOUSES.—Commodious Bathing
Houses have been erected on a beautiful beach, for
the benefit of the patrons of this Hotel.

CROQUET GROUND.—For those who delight in
this innocent amusement, provision has been made.

BOATS.—Fast sailing and well managed Boats
will be in readiness at all hours to convey passen-
gers about the harbor, and will connect with all
trains. The United States mail boat lands and sails
from the Hotel wharf.

FISHING.—Beaufort offers superior advantages
to those who delight in catching the finny tribe.

THE TABLE will always be furnished with the
best that this and the adjoining markets afford.

THE SERVANTS will be required to be polite
and attentive.

THIS HOTEL will be second to none.
REDUCTION IN BOARD.—Per Day \$1.50;
per Month \$30.00.
Beaufort, May 17, 1878. tf

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Will find at the old established house of
ELIAS & COHEN

The largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of
Goods ever brought to this market.

We are prepared to prove upon examination of
our Stock that we make no vain boast, and solicit
buyers, both Wholesale and Retail, to look at our
Goods and prices before purchasing.

Our stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Alpaca-
cas, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,
Fans, Ties and Fancy Goods are complete and will
be sold at astonishing low prices.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings very low.
Fair dealing. Polite and attentive Clerks. Call
and see us and judge for yourselves.
ELIAS & COHEN.

March 23, 1878.

COTTON YARN.

50 BUNCHES COTTON YARN from Glen-
roy Mills, N. C., manufactured from seed
Cotton by E. C. Grier & Son, for sale by
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
March 29, 1878.

Fresh Meats and Provisions.

For choice Beef and Mutton, Patapoco Baking
Powders, pure Roasted Coffee not Ground, send
your orders to B. N. SMITH's.

Also a supply of Dixie Pumps, best and cheapest
pump in use.
April 26, 1878. B. N. SMITH.

**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.

The Drummer Tax.

From the Tarboro Southerner.

We have shown already many reasons
for the imposition of a high tax on drum-
mers. In this we have been wholly guided
by what we regarded as the good of the
people. We believe the consumers foot the
bill of expenses incurred by drummers.
We have numbers of wholesale or jobbing
houses in North Carolina—some in Tarboro.
These home merchants pay purchase tax,
property tax, State, county and town tax,
and it is not treating them fairly to allow
drummers for houses out of the State (who
do not pay these taxes) to sell goods under
their noses. A tax would make the thing
more equal. We are glad to enlist so
powerful an ally as the Wilmington Star.

Hear it:
"The Star has taken no part in the dis-
cussion in regard to levying a tax upon all
drummers, or commercial travelers, as they
prefer to be called, we believe, after the
manner of the English. Our first impulse,
intuition, purpose, was to enter our protest
against the proposed tax of five hundred
dollars as excessive, and as tantamount to a
prohibitory law. But subsequent reflection
—a more mature consideration of the matter
—leads us to conclude that the laying of
such a tax would be timely, judicious and
proper under the circumstances. We are
now clearly of the opinion that there is no
justice or fairness in discriminating against
our own people. Take the various business
men of Wilmington. It is well known that
our city taxes are very heavy. These taxes
are raised to a great extent out of the men
who own real estate and out of those who
are engaged in business, commercial or
otherwise. The business men have to pay
city, county and State taxes. They have
to pay for the privilege of doing business,
and then have to pay a certain per centage
on account of sales."

We long ago declared in favor of taxing drum-
mers \$500. Taxes should not be increased on
lands, (or real estate), or personal property,
and therefore some other source of revenue must be
found to meet increased State expenses. Let us
make such revenue as possible be collected from drum-
mers and peddlers. If it drives them out of the
State, let it be so; but it will not drive them out,
no matter how much they may threaten. The high
tax on manufacturers of fertilizers did not drive
them off, but it seems to increase the quantity, and
neither did it increase the price of fertilizers.

A word or a look which at one time
would make no impression, at another time
wounds the heart, and like a shaft flying
with the wind, pierces deep, which with its
own natural force, would scarce have
reached the object aimed at.

The wise man makes equity and
justice the basis of all his conduct, the right
forms the rule of his behavior, deference
and modesty mark his exterior, sincerity
and fidelity serve him for accomplishments.

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 con-
nection with the Furniture Business.
Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 14, 1877.

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 Luminary,
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 other 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 remonetized Silver Dollar, a bright
luminary of "Ye Olden Time."
Feb. 15, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

GRAIN CRADLES, &c.

We have a complete stock of Grain Cradles;
Grain, Grass, Bush and Briar Scythes, which will
sell as low as any house in the State.
April 19, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Ice Cream.

I have opened my Ice Cream Saloon for the
season.
May 10, 1878. D. M. RIGLER.

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.

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.

Mineral Waters.

Congress, Hunyadi, Japoc, Hathorne, Saratoga
"A" Buffalo Lithia, and Bitter Water, just re-
ceived by
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 3, 1878.

Reforms in Funerals.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association,
in session at Pittsburg, Pa., has been dis-
cussing the subject of funerals. A com-
mittee was appointed to consider the mat-
ter and prepare a report thereon. This has
been made, and the suggestions it contains
seem to us timely and necessary. It begins
by saying that the cost of funerals, as ordi-
narily conducted, has become an oppressive
burden, especially on families of moderate
circumstances. These embrace costly burial
caskets, expensive floral displays, full suits
of mourning apparel, a long array of car-
riages, etc. The Association recommends
that these be dispensed with as far as pos-
sible, and to this end that families who can
afford these expenses set an example of
plainness and simplicity. It is rightly
urged that extravagant displays at funerals
are but a mockery of real sorrow. Genuine
grief desires no conspicuous exhibition of
itself and unsightly black mourning suits
should be discarded. It should be re-
quested that no flowers be sent. This cus-
tom has not quite grown into an abuse in
this city, but the tendency is to greater
display and expense. At the funeral of A.
T. Stewart it is said the floral decorations
cost \$200,000. The display was on that occa-
sion so noticeably overdone that a reac-
tion set in, and it is now quite common for
a request to be made at prominent funerals
that no flowers be sent. This was the case
at the funerals of John C. Green, Com-
modore Vanderbilt, James Brown (of Brown
Brothers & Co.) and the wife and daughter
of Robert Bonner.

The Ministerial Association suggests that
carriages be provided only for the family
and near relatives, leaving others to join
the procession in their own carriages; and
if any mourning is worn that it be simple
and soon laid aside. The appointment of
funerals on the Sabbath is also discouraged,
for the reason that pastors are always busy
on that day. It is urged, also, that funeral
services should not be required and that
laudatory remarks should not always be ex-
pected. Undoubtedly there is room for
reform in these matters and the Association
does well to set the ball in motion.—*Erie
(Pa.) Dispatch.*

The silly practice of buying metallic coffins,
going into temporary mourning, &c., should be
discontinued and discontinued by all people
who can afford to do so without fearing the com-
ments of tattlers and gossipers.]

Wealth of the Ancient Hebrews.

In the time of David and Solomon gold
existed in enormous quantities among the
Hebrews. The figures given in the Old
Testament appear most fabulous. From 1
Chron. xxv. 14, we learn that David had
collected together for the purpose of the
Temple building a hundred thousand talents
of silver; and from 1 Chron. xxx. 3; we
learn that over and above this enormous
amount he contributed from his own pos-
session three thousand talents of gold and
seven thousand talents of silver; whilst
the people in addition, offered "for the service
of the house of God, five thousand talents
and ten thousand drachms of gold, and of
silver ten thousand talents." (1 Chron. xxix.
7). From these data the total value of the
gold and silver has been calculated at nearly
one thousand millions sterling, a sum
greater than our national debt, and larger
than the combined annual expenditure of
all the governments of Europe.

An Amiable Sovereign.

The King of Denmark is an amiable and
judicious Sovereign. A poor woman, the
wife of a laborer, past fifty, observing a few
months ago three children who had fallen
through the ice on a lake, rushed into the
water, and at the imminent peril of her own
life rescued the children. His Majesty, the
King, decided that this act of bravery
should not pass unrewarded. The poor
woman was sent up to town from the coun-
try, a room was prepared for her in the
Royal Palace, where she stayed a couple of
days to see the sights of Copenhagen, and
she received from the hands of the King, in
the presence of the Royal family, the Medal
and Ribbon for civil acts of bravery, being
the first woman in Denmark who has re-
ceived this honor. On one evening the
King had secured places for her and her
family in the Royal Theatre, where she
was the observed of all observers.

Politeness of Great Men.

Truly great men are polite by instinct to
their inferiors. It is one element of their
greatness to be thoughtful for others.
The greatest men in the world have been
noted for their politeness. Indeed, many
have owed their greatness mainly to their
popular manners, which induced the people
whom they pleased to give them an oppor-
tunity to show their power.

Many years ago the errand-boy employed
by a publishing house in a great city was
sent to procure from Edward Everett the
proof sheets of a book he had been examin-
ing. The boy entered the vast library,
lined from floor to ceiling with books, in
fear and trembling. He stood in awe of
this famous man, and dreaded to meet him.
But Mr Everett, turning from the desk
where he was writing, received the lad with
reassuring courtesy, bade him sit down,
chatted kindly as he looked for the proof
sheets, and asked: "Shall I put a paper
around them for you?" as politely as if his
visitor were the President.

The boy departed in a very comfortable
state of mind. He had been raised in his
own esteem by Mr Everett's kindness, and
he has never forgotten the lesson it taught
him.

If infidelity succeeds in teaching a
man that he will die like a beast, it will at
the same time succeed in teaching him how
to live like one.

The Life Insurance Nuisance.

The following amusing letter to the Vice-
President of a Life Insurance Company,
which appeared some days since in a New
York newspaper, deserves republication:
New York, May 31, 1877.

"Mr. — Vice-President, etc.:
Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a postal
card advising that my next annual premium
(policy No. 43,369) is \$147.03. Thereby I
am reminded that the life insurance busi-
ness, as managed by your company, is, like
the providence of God, 'past finding out.'
I began paying out \$50 cash and \$52 note
on this policy in 1867. It seemed an ex-
pensive luxury. It would have been if I
had died. I unhappily survived, and now
for ten years have been struggling as much
to keep the policy as myself alive. But the
appetite of this policy, I observe, does grow
by what it feeds on, and the danger is that
it will shortly exceed in its demands my
ability to answer, and I shall see it die on
my hands. The steady and constant in-
crease in the amount of the premium on this
policy began to excite my curiosity, not to
say admiration, several years ago.

The agent to whom I applied for enlighten-
ment (I have passed through the hands
of five or six, each of whom have amassed a
fortune and retired,) so overwhelmed me
with mathematics of the most mixed and
abstruse character that I fell back from the
investigation greatly humiliated at my own
ignorance, and profoundly impressed with
the resources of either the company or the
agent, I could not decide which. I think I
realize, and I hope I appreciate gratefully,
the beneficial operation of this steady pro-
gression in cost of the policy. It makes
one contemplate death with resignation,
and to look upon that consummation as a
checkmate to the company. Did you ever
think how Booth or John McCulloch might
improve Hamlet's soliloquy and thrill any
ordinary audience by just holding up one
of your life insurance policies as suiting the
action to the word, at the passage: "There's
the respect that makes calamity of so long
life."

But I fear I trespass on your time. Is it
true that insurance officials, notwithstanding
the meagreness of their salaries, are over-
worked? I will come at once to busi-
ness. I need not trace the steady upward
progress of these premiums. Sufficient that
last year I paid \$112.75, and this year you
ask for \$147.03, upon a policy the annual
premium of which was \$132 ten years ago.
At this rate of increase, and with my dis-
couragingly sound health, I cannot under-
take to compete with the company. I am
aware, of course, that a policy-holder who
has paid ten annual premiums can hardly
expect the consideration due those who, not
being insured, seek information.

Being a fish in the basket, I do not expect
the consideration due one in the sea, and
yet I would like to know whether Policy
No. 43,369 has any surrender value. Can
you give me any information on the sub-
ject? I am already in possession of a con-
siderable accumulation of tracts, pamphlets,
circulars, almanacs, calendar and extracts
from religious newspapers, which afford
abundant knowledge as to the facilities
and methods for getting into life insur-
ance; what I seek now is information how
to get out.

Pardon me, sir, if I have used too great
familiarity in addressing a man whose ac-
quaintance with logarithms and mortality
tables, and the differential calculus entitles
him to the name of benefactor and the
salary of actuary. I am not ignorant what
is due the representative of \$27,000,000—if
that's the figure—of assets. I address you
because your name appears on the seduc-
tive postal card which invites me to add
\$147.03 to the \$27,000,000. I presume you
are no stranger to the complaints of disap-
pointed policy holders, and it is not impro-
bable that you dismiss them all with the
remark of the Apostle Paul on returning a
box of Dr. Ayer's celebrated compound
cathartic pills to the elders of the church
at Ephesus. "None of these things move
me." But there may be some one in your
employ who can show me the cheapest way
out. Will you please refer me to him, that
I may present my policy and receipts and
things with the conundrum which at one
time staggered the intelligence of such a
statesman as Daniel Webster. "What is all
this worth?" But then Webster knew
scarcely anything about life insurance.

Yours, very respectfully,
Being a fish in the basket, I do not expect
the consideration due one in the sea, and
yet I would like to know whether Policy
No. 43,369 has any surrender value. Can
you give me any information on the sub-
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this worth?" But then Webster knew
scarcely anything about life insurance.

Yours, very respectfully,

Politeness of Great Men.

Truly great men are polite by instinct to
their inferiors. It is one element of their
greatness to be thoughtful for others.

The greatest men in the world have been
noted for their politeness. Indeed, many
have owed their greatness mainly to their
popular manners, which induced the people
whom they pleased to give them an oppor-
tunity to show their power.

Many years ago the errand-boy employed
by a publishing house in a great city was
sent to procure from Edward Everett the
proof sheets of a book he had been examin-
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lined from floor to ceiling with books, in
fear and trembling. He stood in awe of
this famous man, and dreaded to meet him.
But Mr Everett, turning from the desk
where he was writing, received the lad with
reassuring courtesy, bade him sit down,
chatted kindly as he looked for the proof
sheets, and asked: "Shall I put a paper
around them for you?" as politely as if his
visitor were the President.

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state of mind. He had been raised in his
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the same time succeed in teaching him how
to live like one.

Boys' Rights—By a Boy.

Talk about the women and the darkies,
and the—the—all the rest of 'em; none of
'em all are half so badly used as boys are.
I know a lot and can give you all their
names. Ask 'em all. They'll tell you, to
be a boy is to be somebody without a right
in the world.

You're to take all the sass that's given to
you, and give none back, 'cause you're a
boy. You are to pay full fare in the cars
and omnibusses, 'cause you're a boy, and
not a child; and never have a seat, 'cause
you're a boy and not a man. Fat lady gets
in after it's all full, and looks about her;
everybody looks at you. Old gentleman
says, "My son," reprovingly. Conductor
says, "Come now, you boy!" You've paid
your sixpence. No matter, that's nothing.
You have been on your legs with a bundle
all day. Who cares? you're a boy. Now
a horse has such a load given to him as he
can carry, and a man won't take any more
than he can walk under. Ask boys what
grown folks think they can carry. There
is no limit to it.

Who doesn't know a boy who does a
man's work, and does it well for a tenth
of what a man would get for it? Who hasn't
seen an advertisement for a boy who writes
a good hand, understands accounts, is wil-
ling to make himself useful, boards with
his parents, is trustworthy, no objections
to his sitting up all night, no imprudence
about him, the best recommendations re-
quired, and two dollars a week wages!

Ask boys whether old folks don't make
as much fuss about such places as if they
were doing you a favor that would set you
up in life.

Who wants a boy anywhere? Your sis-
ters don't in the parlor. Your father don't;
he always asks if you are not wanted to do
something somewhere. You make your
mother's head ache every time you come
near her. Old ladies snap you up. Young
ladies hate boys. Young men tease you,
and give it to you if you cease to do. Other
fellows—'s because they