

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1333.

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, 1875.

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, 1878.

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.

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, Charlotte; Merchants and Farmers National Bank.
March 15, 1878 1y-pd

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 manufacture 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 3, 1878.

An affable gentleman entered the Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., recently and engaged the Cashier in conversation, loudly bewailing the sad state of the country. Meanwhile a confederate slipped in, stole \$7,500 from the safe, and escaped.

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 Railroad. 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 temperature that may be desired.
Excursion Tickets will be sold to Warm Springs and return from the places named below at the following 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 80
Salisbury, "	23 85	26 85
Charlotte, "	22 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 W 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 unsurpassed by any other building in the town.

BALL ROOM.—This Hotel has a splendid Ball Room attached, and a Band of Music has been engaged for the entire season.

BATHING HOUSES.—Commodious Bathing Houses have been erected on shore and 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 passengers 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. W

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 Sulphur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most extensively 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: \$5 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.

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, Alpaccas, 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 22, 1878.

COTTON YARN.
50 BUNCHES COTTON YARN from Glen-roby Mills, N. C., manufactured from seed Cotton by E. C. Grier. 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.
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. His best workmen employed, and guarantees pleasure and satisfaction to customers.
Shop immediately in rear of Hotel office.
June 5, 1877.

Palm Oil Toilet Soap.
10 cents a cake at T. C. SMITH'S Drug Store.

The Miracle of the Nineteenth Century.
THE PHONOGRAPH.
From the Savannah News of May 25th.
Yesterday the exhibition of the phonograph, an instrument destined beyond doubt to turn the old groove of every day routine topsy turvy, and to establish an order of things never dreamed of in our "father's days," was opened at Armory Hall, under the direction of Mr. P. T. Maury. Numbers of our citizens who have read with wonder the numerous descriptions of this most marvelous of all inventions, visited the hall, and had full opportunity given them to examine it, test its workings, and form their own conclusions, as to the whys and wherefores. We were of the number, and spent some time in the vain endeavor to find a satisfactory or explainable theory. In the language of an observer, "All explanations concerning it need an explanation." All we can say is, that the little instrument most faithfully reproduces sound. We heard it talk, laugh, sing, cry, crow, bark and whoop. Several gentlemen who addressed it were amused and amazed to hear their identical remarks repeated in the same tones and with perfect accuracy. Two verses of a song, rendered by Prof. Mallette in different keys, were faithfully reproduced, as was also the hearty, vigorous laugh of that gentleman. Indeed this little instrument, which is a model of simplicity in its construction, reproduces and records any words or sounds pronounced or made within the proper distance of the mouth-piece, recording them photographically, reproducing them as faithfully.

The phonograph is a simple apparatus which, but for the absence of more than one cylinder, might have been a modern fluting machine. This single machine of hollow steel is mounted upon a shaft, at one end of which is a crank for turning it, and at the other a balance wheel, the whole being supported by two iron uprights. In order to reproduce the words—that is, to make the machine talk—the cylinder is turned back, so that the steel point may go over the indentations made by speaking into the mouth-piece. A funnel, like a speaking trumpet, is attached to the mouth-piece, to keep the sounds from scattering. Now turn the crank again every word spoken into the mouth-piece is exactly reproduced with the utmost distinctness. Thus the disk is either a tympanum or diaphragm, as the case may be—the first when it listens, and the second when it talks.

So many scientific descriptions have been published of the phonograph that it is unnecessary for us to attempt to give any other than the above. Again, we are convinced that no one can correctly appreciate its merits or enjoy its wonders without a personal examination. Nothing that has yet been presented can equal this invention, the future of which can scarcely be imagined.

ICE CREAM.
C. S. HOLTON, at the "Rising Sun Store," is prepared to furnish Ice Cream by the plate or gallon. Call, or leave your Cash orders and they will be promptly filled. The attention of families solicited.
May 31, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

THE LADIES
Are reminded that we have again established a **Bargain Counter.**
On which you will find a great many pretty Summer Goods, remarkably cheap.
Give us a call and you will get the nicest Goods in town for the least money.
May 24, 1878. BARRINGER & TROTTER.

\$500 Wanted at 6 per cent.
Will take it for one or two years. Valuable Real Estate as collateral.
Address, care Lock Box 49, Charlotte, N. C.

LAW SCHOOL,
Greensboro, N. C.
For information as to Terms, &c., apply to
JOHN H. DILLARD,
ROBERT P. DICK.
May 10, 1878.

Money Wanted.
Three Thousand Dollars wanted for three years on Bond secured by Mortgage on land worth double the money. Liberal interest paid.
Address K. Lock Box 80, Charlotte, N. C.
May 3, 1878. W

Medicinal Liquors.
Old French Brandy, Old Corn Whiskey (N. C.), Old Rye Whiskey, for medicinal use, just received by
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 17, 1878.

Brushes.
50 Dozen Paint and Varnish Brushes.
50 " Blacking and Whitewash Brushes.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 3, 1878.

WADDILL HOUSE,
Gastonia, N. C.,
(On the line of the Charlotte & Atlanta Railway.)
By R. E. WADDILL.
Feb. 15, 1878. W

Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.
LOWELL, MASS., May 15, 1878.
MESSRS. WM. M. GILES & Co.—Gentlemen: I have been suffering for ten years with Sciatic Rheumatism, and the different kinds of Liniment I have used during that time may be estimated by gallons. About two weeks ago I obtained a bottle of your Liniment Iodide Ammonia of your agents, F. & E. Bailey & Co.; it gave me almost instantaneous relief from pain, and since that time I have been steadily improving. It has done me more good than any medicine that I have before used. I have been obliged to carry a cane until within two weeks, since which time I have not found it necessary. I also wish to state that this testimonial is not solicited, but I give it in the hope that others may be benefited as I have been.
MRS. N. PUVREY,
13 Boot Corporation.
Sold by all Druggists. Send for pamphlet.
DR. GILES.
Trial size 25 cents. 120 West Broadway, N. Y.
May 24, 1878.

Food for Thought.
Mr. Editor.—It was said by a wise one that "patience and perseverance overcome all things," and I hope the continued invitations to your columns given to our ladies, may verify the truth of the adage, and draw out their dormant capacities. There are, doubtless, many who enjoy the experience of others, given through the columns of our papers, that have ideas and opinions of their own equally valuable and interesting; but they lack either the time or taste for communicating them. Thinking and talking are very different from writing, and to one wholly unaccustomed to writing, and to one, perhaps, an occasional letter to a friend, it is quite an awkward task. I feel that this is a hope on ladies will lay hold of it. We are not all gifted with the same powers, but "variety is the spice of life," and what may seem tame to one may be quite interesting to another.

We are accused of indolence and love of ease, and, in some measure, it may be true; but a farmer's wife, with a large family, has little time for self-indulgence. I do not concede that it is superiority of intellect that makes the Northern women take more to the pen than we. There may be something due to energy, but there is much more due to their domestic arrangements. Their houses, their kitchens, their pantries, indeed everything—indoors and out—is arranged with an eye to convenience and labor-saving, and in that they have greatly the advantage of most Southern house-keepers. They are more systematic than we are, and the result of their system and conveniences is more spare time, and their minds are unburdened as well, and naturally, then, turn more readily to literary matters.

There is a great want of system with us, which we should continually seek to remedy in ourselves, and insist upon having our daughters trained systematically. In former times our domestic government was such that we did not realize this want to such an extent, and, having been brought up in the old Southern style, it is hard for us to become Yankeeized, (if you will admit the term,) even for our own good. I think I am safe in saying that most of our matrons, especially in the country, have sorely felt the need of this improvement. Some have profited by the new regime, and either submitted to circumstances or supplied themselves with the modern contrivances for labor-saving; but there are still a great many struggling on in the old beaten track, with the kitchen on the opposite side of the yard from the dwelling, the dinner pot swung on a rack in the fire-place, the well nearer to the horse lot than the kitchen, the water to be drawn with a bucket and pole, &c. If those who are so burdened with domestic cares would give some time to reading, and apply the advice and experience of others to their own cases, I am sure the benefit to themselves would amply compensate them for the time thus spent.

The pleasures of reading are so varied and lasting, that no one should be denied the privilege, or count the time mispent, and as to its benefits "their name is legion." To those of us who are confined at home, these greetings are especially welcome. They not only give us glimpses into other households and cheer us in our daily tasks, but they will help us to a feeling of sympathy and charity for each other that will make us more contented and better wives and mothers. Contentment is a pearl which we should seek to obtain and wear. Without it all our blessings are as naught, and the luxuries of life a bitter morsel.—*Farmer's Wife in Raleigh Farmer.*

Determined to Succeed.
The boot-blacking trade is destined to be over-crowded. Our exchanges are publishing a charming sketch of a Yale graduate who opened a law-office in New York, and then, rather than starve while waiting for clients, opened business as a bootblack under the sidewalk at the entrance of a downtown restaurant. His earnings soon ran up to \$6 a day, and he had to hire an assistant. While he was at work he disguised himself so that his best friends could not recognize him, but out of business hours the bootblack was an elegant gentleman, living in a stylish boarding-house on Twenty-first St. That he fell in love with a beautiful being, that he had a jealous rival, who finally discovered the vulgar occupation, and informed the venerable papa that the young lady was keeping company with a boot-black, goes without saying. But the denouement is very touching. "Lillie!" yelled the old gentleman, red in the face, "come here. You may take John as soon as you please. He set about earning a living honestly, and has succeeded. He will get on." The boot-black has resigned the brush and resumed the practice of the law, and he has gathered his Lillie to his bosom. "Go, young lawyer, and starve no more." "Who says, Here; come, shine 'em up!"

A CONSIDERATE JUDGE.—It is related of a certain Judge that on a certain occasion it became his duty to hold Court in a certain county. It was during a busy time of the year when the Court was to be held, and this Judge inquired of each juror as he answered to his name whether or not it would be a source of inconvenience to him to sit as a juror. Now it came to pass that there were sundry jurors on the list who had been on every jury nearly for some years before that time and they did each and every one of them make answer that they would be in no degree inconvenienced by sitting on the jury, neither would their business suffer by serving thereon, seeing that they had nothing else to do. And then that Judge discharged every one of the jurymen who had so made answer and ordered the Sheriff that he should not again put them on the list, saying that men who had no business of their own were not fit judges of the business of other people.

A Prosperous Land.
The Evidence of Returning Prosperity—The Soil Rich with the Wealth of Great Crops—The Necessity of New Markets for our Products.
The astonishing fact that our exports during the past year exceed our imports in value by over \$200,000,000, calls attention to the other fact that the country is suffering not from poverty, but from a plethora of everything really valuable, combined with a lack of markets for the disposal of the surplus. A nation which has more factories, more machinery, more skilled laborers, more Railroads, more agricultural produce, more land in cultivation, more animals to work it and more labor-saving contrivances than it ever had before and more in proportion to population also than it ever had, cannot be called poor. Official figures show that the increase has been greater in the seven years since 1870 than in the ten years between 1860 and 1870, which everybody cities as years of high prosperity. The aggregate quantity of land under cultivation has increased from 90,000,000 acres in 1870, to 120,000,000 in 1877; that is to say, we have 30,000,000 acres more under the plough in 1877 than in 1870. The following table shows the number of animals and amount of farm products in 1870 and 1877:

	1870.	1877.
Number of horses,	7,145,370	10,320,700
Number of mules,	1,125,415	1,037,500
Number of milch cows,	8,985,332	11,300,100
Number of oxen and cattle,	14,885,276	19,223,300
Number of sheep,	28,477,951	35,740,500
Number of swine,	25,194,500	32,262,500
Bushels of wheat,	253,884,700	390,000,000
Bushels of corn,	1,094,255,000	1,340,000,000
Bushels of oats,	247,277,400	405,300,000
Bushels of barley,	26,295,400	35,000,000
Bushels of rye,	15,473,000	22,100,000
Pounds of tobacco,	250,028,000	480,000,000
Bushels of buckwheat,	9,841,500	10,500,000
Tons of hay,	24,525,000	31,500,000

Cotton in 1877 the largest crop since 1860.
Coal—29,000,000 tons mined in 1870, and 47,000,000 tons in 1877.

Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, who some days ago brought out these figures in a speech on the Bankrupt law, remarked that "forty-seven per cent of all the laborers in the country are farmers, and are busy in the field and not howling about the condition of the country;" and he added, very sensibly: "It is true there are individuals in distress. Always in the history of all countries there are increased failures upon a falling market. We have had in this country within thirty years three periods of the inflation and decline of prices presenting similar phenomena and financial results—a rise in prices until 1837, a fall until 1861, again a rise from 1861 to 1869, and from the latter year until 1893 a decline. Again an advance up to 1872 and down again to the present period. When there was an advance in prices men thought they were making money. If they held their property during all the period from the rise to the fall they found themselves financially just where they were when they started; but if during that period they disposed of their property at the high prices they gained of course by the decline lose all that the seller has made, and his investment may and often does involve him in liabilities that the property itself will not suffice to discharge. Loss and failures are the inevitable result of a falling market, and they will be the heavier and more frequent when the inflation of prices above the usual rates has been the greatest. The country is in this condition to-day. It has returned from the speculative, unhealthy and fictitious prices of 1872 to real values and prices such as ruled prior to 1860. It is the necessary and unavoidable road to a sound business prosperity, and failures must attend speculative purchases and visionary schemes, and even well planned enterprises and investments be rendered profitless by a decline in prices.

The condition of New England manufactures attract the attention of thoughtful men here, as showing that in the midst of distress the country is really returning to a sound prosperity. But one thought is frequently expressed here, that the country has, ever since 1862, been encouraging, subsidizing and fostering by immense grants the means for internal transport and exchange of products, and has in the same time by extremely high tariffs discouraged foreign commerce. It has done everything that could be done by the most lavish expenditures to expedite and cheapen the transport of surplus products to the seaboard, and there it has left them. Foreign commerce, so far from being encouraged or fostered, has been persistently crushed for fifteen long years, and the premium offered by the Government in subsidies and land grants for perfecting the machinery of interior transport and exchange has drawn capital and enterprise constantly away from foreign trade so that our consuls complain everywhere that American merchants and manufacturers have forgotten even how to adapt themselves to foreign markets; the old race of foreign merchants who did so much by their capital and enterprise for the commerce and industry of the country has either died out or been driven to other pursuits by high tariffs impeding the exchange of our surplus products abroad and by the contempt with which Congress has for so many years treated all their pleas and representations. Our foreign commerce has consequently to be recreated; the country now suffers for its long neglect of this vitally important branch of industry; it suffers because it has so long pursued a Chinese policy, and wages are low and great bodies of men are unemployed here in the midst of the greatest abundance for the same reason that wages are low and people starve in China—because we have discouraged and crushed foreign commerce and put a legal Chinese wall about the country.—N. Y. Herald.

Anson county jail is empty for the first time in ten years.

The Great City of New York.
Hardly any city has a greater variety of population than New York. Not only are all the sections and States of the Union represented here, but most of the nations of the earth. Indeed, we number so many foreigners that strangers wonder where the natives find place, and often speak of the metropolis as anything but an American capital. It is said that ours is the largest Irish centre in the world; that Hibernia is represented here by near 400,000 people, making this city more Celtic than Dublin itself. We can boast of over 200,000 Germans—some persons put the number as high as 300,000—of about 30,000 French 10,000 to 12,000 Italians, 8,000 to 10,000 Spaniards and Cubans, some 3,000 Portuguese, thousands of English and Scotch, a great many Russians, Swedes, Finns, South Americans, Norwegians, Mexicans, Greeks, Poles, Japanese, Bohemians, Chinese, East Indians, with a sprinkling of Armenians, Siamese, Hawaiians, and other races. The number of distinct languages and dialects spoken here is reported to be more than 50, and among the creeds, independent of Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, are the Greek, Mohammedan, Buddhist, Brahminic, Parsee, and even Fetichism. Every year adds to the variety of our population, which includes, besides that of Manhattan Island, the dwellers in the adjacent cities and towns of New Jersey, on Long Island and Staten Island, and along the Hudson, representing not far from 2,000,000 souls, directly or indirectly connected with the affairs and interests of New York, and who are all where they are because the metropolis is here. It would be very interesting to know exactly how many nations and races our population embraces, though the knowledge can hardly be got, on account of the ignorance and suspicion of many foreigners, and their consequent unwillingness to be set down in any Directory or enumerated in any census. Except London, it is doubtful if any capital exceeds this in the polyglot and polygenetic character of its people. New York with its vicinity is less a city than a country or region; and he who cares to look into its diversities, peculiarities and customs may acquire an acquaintance with geography and history which he could not acquire in years of travel. Certainly all its influences and varieties should render its residents broad, tolerant, many-sided; if they do not, the fault must be in the person, not the place.

A Lesson for All.
Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a large barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair heads get bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute; when you mean to save, begin with your mouth; many things pass down the red lane. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs farther than the blankets will stretch, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

She Had Dyspepsia.
At one of our Drug Stores recently the talk was of widows. A gentleman, himself a widower, with a flower in his buttonhole, said he was afraid of widows, if ever they set their heads for a man he was gone. A loud female voice behind him surprised the gentleman with a giggle. He turned and espied a large fine looking middle-aged woman from the country who had a basket on her arm.
"He, he, you air certainly right, the widowers air awful."
"Have you any in your neighborhood, madam?"
"The woods is chuck full, but I've got a young darter jest sixteen would suit you, and you may have her if you want her."
"Indeed, madam, you overwhelm me," said the widower doffing his hat and bowing low.
"Ah, no," said the woman, "my stomach is all out of fix, I has the dyspepsy awful, and I did think of gettin some of Gregory's Mixture."
"Well, madam, I suppose the Druggist has it."
"But you see I hain't money enough."
The widower gave a quarter and Dr. Parrish knocked off a quarter on the price and the woman basketed the bottle. She smiled and curtsied at the door and her last words to the widower were, "You kin git my darter."—*Reidsville Times.*

SOCIAL SLAVERY.—In Washington, ladies of high social standing sometimes make as many as seventy calls in an afternoon. On a certain day seven hundred persons called at the house of one member of the Cabinet, and, as I saw the same crowd at the other receptions that day, I take it for granted that all received as many visitors as the lady referred to. She said that the names and addresses of calls to be returned (which exclude those of gentlemen) covered sixteen pages in her visiting book—pages about the size of foolscap paper.

One hiring a lodging said to the landlady, "I assure you, madam, I am so much liked that I never left a lodging but my landlady shed tears. "Perhaps," said she, "you always went away without paying!"