

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
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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.  
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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, 1875.

**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 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,  
Cakes, Breads, 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, 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 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 3, 1878.

**Dr. McCosh** announces that, in future, Princeton will abstain from promiscuous peddling of sheepskins, and bestow its honors on "the European plan," which he says, means that degrees will not be conferred unless they are really merited. Dr. McCosh ought to know that, in Europe, blood has the same influence in this branch of the sheepskin trade that money and official position have in this country. All talk to the contrary is the result of misinformation.—*Washington Post.*

**"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. if

**THE "RISING SUN"**  
According to the command of Joshua of Old, although repudiated by the "Jasper Philosophy" of the *Nec*, is now standing still, at the Old Place, on Trade Street, opposite the Market House, plus Hornet Fire Engine Hall, where the light of reason illuminates the surrounding atmosphere, which invests all things with the glow of inspiration, and the world no longer seems  
"A fleeting show,  
For man's illusion given."  
For right here you will find  
C. S. HOLTON,  
Wh. has in Store  
Oranges, Lemons,  
Candies, Cakes, Pies,  
(The Great Washington Pie included.)  
Crisp Starch, Sardines, Pickles, Fresh Bread, Canned Fruit and Vegetables, Sugars and Coffees, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Toys. In fact, everything found in a Confectionery, including Ice Cream and Lemonade.  
June 21, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

**FRUIT TREES, &c.**  
T. W. SPARROW is now taking orders for Fall delivery. Those he may fail to see can leave their orders at the Store of J. H. Henderson, stating the number and kind of trees they may wish and he promises to give them the best assortment he can make out.  
T. W. SPARROW.  
P. S.—He will furnish the best kinds of Strawberries at low figures.  
May 31, 1878. 3/4m

**Guano, Super-Phosphate, &c.**  
**J. C. BURROUGHS**  
Has now in store a high grade of Acid Phosphate, Soluble Pacific Guano, Whann's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate, Merriman's Ammoniated Dissolved Bone and Peruvian Guano.  
Feb. 15, 1878.

**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 astonishingly 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 Glenroy Mills, N. C., manufactured from seed Cotton by E. C. Grier. For sale by  
**J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.**  
March 29, 1878.

**LAW SCHOOL,**  
Greensboro, N. C.  
For information as to Terms, &c., apply to  
**JOHN H. DILLARD,**  
ROBERT P. DICK.  
**ACCIDENTS.**  
A prudent man will always carry a Yearly General Accident Policy in the MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, MOBILE, Ala., whether traveling or not.  
Call at the Office of  
**NEISWANGER & CO.,**  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
For rates by the month or year.

**Twenty-five Cents**  
Will insure against accidents for one day in the sum of \$3,000 in event of death, or \$15 per week indemnity for disabling injuries.  
**RATES.**  
1 day, - 25 cents 10 days, - \$3 50  
3 days, - 50 cents 20 days, - 5 00  
5 days, - \$1 25

Apply to Railroad Agents or Hotel Offices for Policies.  
**NEISWANGER & CO.,**  
June 21, 1878. y Tron St., Charlotte, N. C.

**The Lost Tribes.**  
[From the Hebrew Leader.]

Every few years some new theorist rises up to inform the world that he has discovered the ten tribes that were carried into captivity. One believes the North American Indians to be the lost tribes; another tries to persuade himself that they are identical with the Japanese; a third, that China was their final resting place; and one audacious individual has boldly asserted that the English people are the lineal descendants of the captive tribes. Yet the world has waggled quietly on its way without stopping to listen to the dispute, and the theorists have, one after another, subsided into their original oblivion.  
A theory that strikes us as having a much more solid basis of fact than any heretofore advanced is that held by Mr Judah Czerny, a Jewish savant of Wilna, who, after eight years of research and patient study in the Caucasus, announces it as the result of his investigations that he believes the lost ten tribes are located in the Caucasian mountains. There, as is well known, are some considerable communities of Israelites, though their history had heretofore not been minutely inquired into. It has been the interesting task of Mr Czerny to inquire into the story of the scattered communities, whose residence in the Caucasus reaches back for many centuries. Their habits, traits, tradition and historical remains have been rigidly examined by one who was thoroughly competent for this task and who is able to give good proof of the reasons which have impelled him to adopt his theories. We shall wait with great interest for something direct from Mr Czerny's pen in support of his statements, and whether he proves his position or not, the world will be glad to hear the story of the obscure people of the Caucasian Mountains. They have a history of their own which must be full of romance, even if it has no direct connection with the ten tribes so strangely lost.

**Mind your own Business.**  
If people would only abstain from intermeddling in matters, with which they have no concern, and which an unjustifiable interest, arising from a puritan disposition of petty curiosity prompts, how smoothly affairs would proceed in families and society, and how much mischief might be avoided and vexation spared. The happiness and tranquility of life depend upon trifles, and by such, is much misery and disquietude caused.  
A prying spirit only administers to its own uneasiness; and those who are on the watch for causes of offence, find that one day or another, they come home to them in an accumulating wave, like the "Dutchman's Experience" centuries ago, who out open a dyke to injure a neighbor, and drowned himself and laid two provinces under water. Great events spring from little causes, and matters unimportant in themselves have a dreadful effect in connection with others. It is always best to look upon the shining aspect of things, and not worry one's self in torturing every look, gesture and expression into a pre-conceived notion, and converting an imaginary grievance into a real trouble.  
There is an unhappy fancy in some people to parade themselves as injured and long-suffering individuals; as patient martyrs and ostentatious victims of the neglect and indifference of others. This proceeds from obstinacy, pride, ill-temper and querulous temperament. Whilst they imagine themselves to be a personification of amiability and correctness, and that the world is ringing with praises of their exemplary resignation, they little think they have themselves occasioned the sorrow of which they complain; and that, had they known how to practice the great maxim, "bear and forbear," the face of the self-tormentor would have wanted a prominent illustration.

**Notice against Trespassing.**  
As considerable depredations have been committed on my lands two miles from Charlotte, on the N. C. Railroad and old Salisbury Road, I forewarn all persons against cutting timber on the premises or hauling away leaves, brush or anything else, as the law will be enforced against all who so trespass.  
W. M. KENNEDY.  
June 28, 1878 5w

**Fresh Meats and Provisions.**  
For choice Beef and Mutton, Patapasco 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.

**NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE,**  
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.  
The next session opens on Monday, August 5th, 1878. The course of instruction is complete, both in the Collegiate and Academic Departments; the corps of Professors able and experienced; hence this Institution furnishes the best advantages for obtaining a thorough classical and business education.  
Tuition is moderate, \$3 to \$4 per month. Board in private families \$3 to \$4. There is also a College House which gives substantial board at \$5. Contingent fee is low.  
Community moral, and location healthy.  
For Catalogue and full particulars address  
**REV. S. S. RAHN, A. M.,**  
Secretary of the Faculty.  
June 28, 1878 4w

**Dixie Pumps for Sale.**  
I have a large lot of well seasoned Pumps on hand, for sale. The Pumps have been made about 4 years, and are fully seasoned. Any one desiring a good Pump can be supplied cheap, by  
June 28, 1878. B. N. SMITH.

**T. C. SMITH,**  
Druggist, offers good Laundry Soap at 5 cents a cake. Try it once.  
**Fruit Jars.**  
30 GROSS MASON'S IMPROVED FRUIT Jars, just received by  
**WILSON & BURWELL.**  
June 14, 1878.

**Characteristics of Dutch Life.**

One of the great charms of Dutch life, its chief characteristic, is its simplicity. A Dutchman will not materially alter his mode of living with the increase of wealth. The love of display, of spending money, is not one of his failings. Not so much, perhaps, for the love of money, a wish to save and accumulate, as that he finds his happiness in quiet unostentation. An affection for everything that is simple and gives no trouble is inherent—a part of his nature. Where other nationalities would launch out in display and all the luxury that wealth can procure, a Dutchman will continue in the same quiet, respectable, unostentatious manner to which he has always been accustomed. His dependents will not increase in number, or his table groan under the weight of dainties. He dispenses often with a carriage, simply because he has hitherto done without it, and can do so still. There is no attempt to outvie his neighbor in magnificence. These ambitions are almost universally the same. Breakfast at eight or half-past—coffee and bread and butter—a mere breakfast, not a substantial meal. About twelve o'clock luncheon. This they call taking coffee; and when inviting a friend for this mid-day meal, it is always said "to take coffee." It is for those who prefer them, bread and butter, and a dish of hot or cold meat. Five o'clock is the general dinner hour. After this they take tea or coffee; and the last thing before going to bed, many sit down to a heavy supper. Such is the kind of life they lead; simple in their ways and ideas. Infinitely pleasant and refreshing after the wealth and ceremony and display of other countries. It has its charming side. You will find among them refinement of feeling and cultivated minds, and a due appreciation of all things necessary to the higher life. A Dutch lady will wash up her best china tea-things, rather than trust them to the tender mercies of her servants, in the presence of her guests, and put them away, and be as much of a gentleman, as refined and courteous, as any of her sisters of other nations. They are alike fine ladies, but in a different way. This character gives to their surroundings that real atmosphere of home and homeliness, that sense of the good housewife, looking after the ways of her household, that is so delightful an experience to live with. They live a simple, true life. They are what they seem.—*London Christian World.*

**Whipping-Posts in Virginia.**  
Virginia's new criminal code became operative on the 1st of July. Under it one or more whipping-posts will be established in each city and county within the Commonwealth. In future there will be no imprisonment for petty larceny, except for second offenses, and where, in the judgment of the Justice or Judge, the condition of a female offender may render stripes inadvisable. The Legislature determined on this change taking convicts and the impoverishment of the Commonwealth's financial resources. The right of appeal from the judgment of a Justice to trial by jury is, of course, reserved. There is some division of opinion as to necessity for the re-establishment of the whipping-post, but the majority of the people undoubtedly expect great things from it as an economical and crime-preventing measure.

**Kate Sothorn, the Georgia Murderess.**  
A matter-of-fact account of the crime for which she was convicted.  
From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, June 18.  
We give in this paper the evidence elicited in the much-talked-of trial of Kate Sothorn. It differs as much as light and darkness from the sensational accounts we have been reading in certain correspondence. There is nothing in the scenes, the surroundings, nor the incidents to glean a tithe of romance. The whole was a fight between two women, while the gallant Bob Sothorn and the rest looked on. They were all very ignorant people. Kate and her sister both entered on "his" Court. There is no evidence that the men present tried to part the combatants, nor does there appear to have been such a scene as the sentimental writers picture of Bob, with pistol in hand, forcing Kate's way through a crowd. All that was the imagination of a fancy sketcher. Kate Sothorn is not pretty even. She is of medium height, about 20 years of age, and has dark brown hair, and the twang of a North Georgia cracker. She is very ignorant, can hardly read and write, and Bob is worse educated than she. Kate is passably good looking, and wears imitation jet. She says the witnesses swore lies against her; that she acted in self-defence; that she cannot dance, and that night at her father's was the "first time she ever seed a reel run." She is now on the plantation of Col. Smith, in Washington county, and will be employed in the household, cooking and washing for the convicts who work on the plantation. The six-month "baby" is sick—teething—and that now requires most of her time. She says no money has been sent her from the North. Her health is bad.  
Her sixteen-year old sister, sentenced to two years as an accessory to Kate's crime, has been in Col. Smith's house as a servant. She is handsome, and has been taught to read and write by her kind mistress. On her father's farm she worked in the field and drove an ox to the plow. Her sentence has proved a blessing.  
Bob Sothorn is nothing but a strong, good looking animal—a common, ignorant boor. He is now a guard to convicts on the same plantation. The woman Kate killed was on a par with the rest.

**It is one of the beautiful compensations of this life, that no one can sincerely try to help another, without helping himself.**

**It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.**

**The Burning of Columbia, S. C.**  
[REPUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

**An unintentional confession by one of Sherman's bummers.**  
The Columbus (Ga.) Sun and Times publishes the following letter, which was found in the streets of Columbia immediately after the army of Gen. Sherman had left, and the original of which has been preserved and can be shown and substantiated:  
CAMP NEAR CAMDEN, S. C.,  
Feb. 26th, 1865.

MY DEAR WIFE:—I have no time for particulars. We have had a glorious time in this State. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, &c., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: The valuables procured are estimated by companies; each company is required to exhibit the results of its operations at any given place—one-fifth and first choice falls to the share of the commander-in-chief and staff, one-fifth to the field officers of regiments, and two-fifths to the company.  
Officers are not allowed to join these expeditions without disguising themselves as privates. One of our corps commanders borrowed a suit of rough clothes from one of my men, and was successful in this place. He got a large quantity of silver (among other things an old-time milk pitcher) and a very fine gold watch, from a Mr DeSaussure at this place. DeSaussure is one of the F. F. V's of South Carolina, and was made to fork over liberally. Officers over the rank of Captain are not made to put their plunder in the estimate for general distribution. This is very unfair, and for that reason, in order to protect themselves, subordinate officers and privates keep back everything that they can carry about their persons, such as rings, earrings, breast-pins, &c., of which if I ever live to get home, I have about a quart. I am not joking—I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls, and some No. 1 diamond rings and pins among them. Gen. Sherman has silver and gold enough to start a bank. His share in gold watches and chains alone at Columbia was two hundred and seventy-five (275).

But I said I could not go into particulars. All the general officers and many besides had valuables of every description, down to ladies embroidered handkerchiefs. (I have my share of them, too.) We took gold and silver enough from the d—d rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over. This (the currency) whenever we uttered worthless.  
I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the "Old Bay State." It would deck her out in glorious style; but alas, it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. The d—d niggers, as a general rule, prefer to stay at home, particularly after they found out that we only wanted the able-bodied men. Sometimes we took off whole families and plantations of negroes, by way of repaying secessionists. But the useless part of them we soon manage to lose—sometimes in crossing rivers—sometimes by other ways.  
I shall write to you again from Wilmington, Goldsboro, or some other place in North Carolina. The order to march has arrived, and I must close hurriedly. Love to grandmother and aunt Charlotte. Take care of yourself and the children. Don't show this letter out of the family.  
Your affectionate husband,  
THOMAS J. MYERS,  
Lieutenant, &c.

P. S.—I will send this by the first flag of truce to be mailed, unless I have an opportunity of sending it to Hilton Head. Tell Sallie I am saying a pearl bracelet and earring for her; but Lambert got the necklace and breast-pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. These were taken from the Misses Jamisons, daughters of the President of the South Carolina Secession Convention. We found them on our trip through Georgia.

[This letter was addressed to "Mrs Thomas J. Myers, Boston, Mass."] **BEFORE AND AFTER.**—"Save me, doctor, and I'll give you a check for a thousand dollars."  
The doctor gave him a remedy that soon eased him, and he called out:  
"Keep at it, doctor, and I'll give you a check for five hundred dollars."  
In an hour more he was able to sit up, and he calmly remarked:  
"Doctor, I feel like giving you a fifty dollar bill."  
When the doctor was ready to go, the sick man was up and dressed, and he followed the physician to the door, and said:  
"Say, doctor, send in your bill the first of the month."  
When six months had been gathered to Time's bosom, the doctor sent in a bill amounting to five dollars. He was pressed to cut it down to three, and after so doing, he used to get it, got judgment, and the patient put in a stay of execution.

**A GOOD PLACE FOR WIVES.**—A San Francisco paper has received a letter from a soldier in Idaho stating that he wishes to secure a wife. "My time," says this man, "is nearly out, and I intend to settle in this country. I intend starting a chicken ranch. I want a wife to take care of young chickens. I have got money. My wife will not have much to do—only milk nine cows, feed 600 young chickens, chop her fire wood, cook three meals every day, and the rest of her time she can spend in going out among the neighbors."

**Two Irishmen** were traveling when they stopped to examine a guide post. "Twelve miles to Portsmouth," said one. "Just six miles piece," said the other. And they trudged on apparently satisfied at the distance.

**It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.**

**Domestic Surgery and Medicine.**

It is said that the Spitz dog is a cross between the Arctic fox and Pomeranian hound. However this may be, and whether the origin, or the fact that the race is unacquainted here, or both causes combined produce the effect, all should understand that this strange phenomenon seems well attested: The bite of the Spitz dog is always likely to produce hydrophobia, even when the animal is itself in perfect health. Consequently, no one is ever safe with a Spitz dog.

But all should understand that hydrophobia is by no means incurable. The records of Breslau hospital show in 14 years, 184 cases admitted, of whom only two died. In the hospital at Zurich, in 41 years, 223 cases were admitted, only four died. As soon as possible after the bite is inflicted, mix two tablespoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime with half a pint of water, and use this wash freely, keeping the wound constantly wet and changing the compress often.

An old German living in Chester county, Penn., (I think) never lost a case, though he treated many, and one after the spasms had set in. He milked a pint of fresh milk from the cow, boiled it in a root of elecampane, gave it to the patient fasting, and made him fast after it. He repeated the dose on the third day, and again on the fifth, never giving it more than three times.

For a wound with a rusty nail, or any of those hurts that sometimes induce lockjaw, a thin slice of raw bacon fat, bound on at once, is an excellent remedy. Apparently there is something healing in the smoked fat. Also a common cook-roach crushed and laid upon a wound will often prevent lockjaw. If the symptoms should appear, a little stiffness of the jaws, and a tendency to throw back the head, hasten to intoxicate the patient with any liquor that can be obtained. The relaxing of the muscles consequent on intoxication counteracts the spasms. A physician once told me he had used lobelia with entire success for the same purpose.

An excellent dressing for a small burn is made by turning about a table-spoonful of boiling water upon a tea-spoonful of quince seeds. When cool it makes a thick, clear jelly, with which coat the burn.

The best treatment for a burn is to hold it in warm water, as warm as it can be borne, or foment the place with cloths wrung out as hot as the patient can bear. A finger jammed flat in the door has been thus restored with comparatively little suffering. A bruise in the breast, in particular, should never be neglected, as cancers often originate thus.

Do not wait until the doctor comes, but give ipecac, or warm salt and water, until vomiting is produced. In desperate cases, as a desperate remedy, make water light blue with indigo, and give a tea-spoonful (less to an infant of course). Repeat the dose in fifteen minutes, if the patient be not relieved.

In case an artery is cut, and the blood flows in jets, lift the arm above the head, or lay the patient down and raise the leg at right angles to the body. Tie a twisted handkerchief tightly around the limb, above the elbow or knee, and if the jets of blood do not stop, put your finger in the wound and try to stop it. Life depends on doing so quickly.

After a carbuncle has discharged it is sometimes very slow to heal. A plaster of shoemaker's wax has been known to act almost like magic in such cases. Never make cold application to a carbuncle. A sad case came to my knowledge of a lady, who having one on her face, but not dreaming of danger, rose one morning, washed her face in cold water, as was her custom, and died in consequence. I have no personal acquaintance with carbuncles—have never seen one, but I hear they are like boils, only with several cores instead of one.

A soothing ointment may be made of one teaspoonful of laudanum beaten to a cream with two teaspoonfuls of lard, or, in some cases, equal parts of lard and laudanum. I have seen this quiet, in five minutes, a patient that had been moaning continually for more than an hour. I have also seen a terrible case of piles reduced very rapidly in this way. If the application is too harsh at first, beat in more lard, and strengthen it gradually, after the first pain is over. You must have good lard; by the way, the stuff we often buy of grocers has already so much water in it that it will not take up laudanum, or only a very small quantity.

The following remedy for a sore mouth, I know to be very efficient: Gather the wood sorrel, or ladies-sorrel, (a wild oxalis, with yellow blossoms), bruise and press out the juice; prepare parsley in the same way, and mix the juices in equal parts. Before each meal, dip a cloth in the mixture and lay it on the patient's tongue, and let it remain as long as he can bear it comfortably. This has been known to cure a case which had been given over by the doctor.

There are so many cases in which all depends on prompt action, and the delay of sending for a doctor, may be death, and so many others where it is better not to take drugs, and so many doctors are very apt to give them, that it is wise to be prepared for any small emergency. Probably these remedies, or most of them are familiar to the majority of your readers, but they may help some one, and then my purpose will be answered. I have more to say if your readers will be glad to hear it.—*The Household.*

**It is one of the beautiful compensations of this life, that no one can sincerely try to help another, without helping himself.**

**It is good to be deaf when the slanderer begins to talk.**