

The Charlotte Democrat.

State Library

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1878.

TWENTY-SEVENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1359.

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.

E. K. P. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Charlotte, N. C.
Special attention given to Collections. Loans negotiated on Mortgage and other securities.
Office over Harry's China Store, Trade St. near Court House.
August 9, 1878. 6m

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.

Doctor D. STUART LYON,
Charlotte, N. C.
OFFICE.—Corner Trade and Poplar Streets (Office of the late Dr. C. J. Fox.) Residence with Rev. Theo. Whitfield, D. D.
Calls from City and country will receive prompt attention.
Nov. 1, 1878. 6m.

T. M. PITTMAN,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention to all professional business. Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collections will receive his personal attention.
Refers by permission to Commercial National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
Office over Dr. Smith's Drug Store.
Sept. 13, 1878. 6m

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 at 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.

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.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Located on one Corner of the Public Square. Recent internal improvements have been made for accommodation of guests.
Rates—\$3, \$2.50 and \$2 per day, according to location of Rooms.
July 5, 1878. H. C. ECCLES, Proprietor.

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

J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers 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.

The London Lancet says that ague is now such a rare disease in England that researchers into its pathology and etiology have been little prosecuted of late. The majority of medical writers hold that the sole cause of fever and ague is the prevalence of marshes, but there is strong evidence to prove that water has much to do with it.

Valuable Stand for a Store FOR SALE OR RENT.
That splendid Business Stand, on the Beattie's Ford Road, about fifteen miles West of Charlotte, where W. Mark Hicks heretofore lived, is for Sale or Rent. Apply to
S. WITTKOWSKY,
Nov. 22, 1878. 1m

SALE OF LAND.
By virtue of a Mortgage made to me by Charles L. Houston, and duly registered in Book 15, page 95, in the Register's Office in Mecklenburg, I will sell at Public Auction at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, December 7th, 1878, the following described property, viz: One-half interest in a Tract of Land known as the Dr. Bruner Place, containing 8 Acres; Also, one Tract known as the Wm. Rea Place, containing 40 Acres. All of said property adjoins the Lands of G. L. Rea and others, in Mecklenburg county. Sale made for the purpose of satisfying debt secured by Mortgage.
P. M. MORRIS,
Nov. 8, 1878. 4w

Rubber Belting.
A complete Stock of Rubber Belting, Rubber and Hemp Packing. Also, all sizes and kinds of Rope at bottom prices.
Nov. 1, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

AUCTION HOUSE.
D. G. MAXWELL. C. F. HARRISON.
MAXWELL & HARRISON,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of Mercantile and Country Produce. Will give strict personal attention to all business entrusted to our care.
Four doors above Charlotte Hotel.
Nov. 8, 1878. 1f

Good Opportunity.
At Lowesville, Lincoln county, a No. 1 Blacksmith and a good Wheel-Right can find a pleasant situation by addressing the undersigned. He has good Shops and good Dwellings for two Mechanics of the kind, and will lease them on reasonable terms, and plenty of work afforded. Possession given 1st January, 1879.
D. A. LOWE,
Lowesville, N. C.

IMPORTANT.
All persons indebted to us are reminded that it is important to us that their Notes and Accounts should be paid. We make no exceptions and hope ALL will come forward and settle without further notice from us.
BURWELL & SPRINGS,
Nov. 22, 1878.

DRUGS.
If the people of this State will buy their Medicines and other Goods in the Drug line from DR. T. C. SMITH, Druggist at Charlotte, they will always get what they want at the lowest market prices and of the very best quality. Don't forget this when you come to Town.
Nov. 22, 1878. T. C. SMITH.

Charlotte Institute for Young Ladies.
Session Begins September 12.
A full corps of able and experienced Teachers engaged for instruction in Preparatory and Collegiate Departments; also in Modern Languages, Music and Art.
THE CHARLOTTE INSTITUTE will not be surpassed by any Institute in the South in the extent and thoroughness of its course of instruction.
The Institute has been undergoing thorough repair and renovation. Ample provision made for the accommodation of Boarding Pupils.
For Terms as to Board and Tuition, apply to the Principal.
Rev. WM. R. ATKINSON,
Charlotte, N. C.
Aug. 9, 1878. 6m

Shuttles and Needles.
Now is your time to buy the genuine Stewart Sewing Machine, with all the attachments complete, for \$30.
Shuttles, Needles, Oil, &c., for all kinds of Machines for sale.
Old Machines repaired or exchanged.
Address BRADSHAW & CO.,
General Agents, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 27, 1878.

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

Dixie Pump Fixtures.
I am now prepared to furnish any of the fixtures belonging to the Dixie Pump. Also, the Dixie Pump complete, fully seasoned, and warranted not to make the water taste.
100 pounds Beeswax wanted.
Sept. 13, 1878. B. N. SMITH.

DR. T. C. SMITH,
(Opposite the Central Hotel),
Charlotte, N. C.,
Buys goods mainly of first hands at closest possible prices, and sells everything at figures which these times of depression demand.
Aug. 30, 1878.

Special inducements are offered to the Physicians of the surrounding country—good Goods and shrinkage prices at
DR. SMITH'S DRUG STORE.

Beeswax.
Whether you bring large or small quantities of Beeswax to Charlotte for sale, you can get the cash for it at the highest market price at
DR. SMITH'S DRUG STORE.

Cigars.
No trouble about getting Five Cent Cigars to suit you at
DR. SMITH'S DRUG STORE.

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

Ancient and Modern Eyesight.
From Galignani's Messenger.
A curious controversy has lately sprung up in Germany as to whether the eye in the human race has always possessed the same delicacy as at present, and whether men at all epochs have perceived colors as we now distinguish them. Dr. Magnus, an oculist, asserts that primitive man had only a confused notion of tints, and even did not recognize them at all. Thus the ancients saw only three colors in the prism instead of the seven which exist, and the sages of the north only speak of three colors in the rainbow. The most luminous in the spectrum, those which act with most intensity on the retina, are red, orange, and yellow; blue, indigo, and violet only make a feeble impression; green occupies an intermediate rank. Well, throughout the records of antiquity, only the red and yellow, so to say, are spoken of. According to Pliny, painters only employed these two colors, with black and white to produce their finest effect. The most valued tissues were dyed solely in red and yellow. The knowledge of green does not exist either in Sanscrit literature or in Homer, who, in describing the verdure of the country, used epithets relating to other colors. A savant, M. Oelger, asserts that he has proved that neither in the poems of the Rig Veda nor the Avesta, the Bible, the verses of Homer, the Koran, or the ancient literature of Finland or Scandinavia is any mention of blue to be found. In fact, no word is to be traced in any of them to designate the color. Therefore, some people must have existed for whom the verdure was not green, nor the skies blue. Even at this day the inhabitants of Burmah have great difficulty in distinguishing between blue and green. Mr. Gladstone, whose knowledge of Greek is well known, is wholly of the opinion of Dr. Magnus. We have no occasion to say that those views are strongly contested.

The Berlin police have lately found that at least one-tenth of the population of that city live in cellars. The mortality among them is great. Half of the houses of the city are excessively crowded.

Window Glass and Paints.
500 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, all sizes—this city for the past ten years.
A Full stock of all kinds of PAINTS and OILS. For sale by
J. H. McADEN,
Oct. 11, 1878.

LECTURES AND SERMONS
OF
REV. W. E. MUNSEY, D. D.,
The undersigned offer for sale, at Wholesale and Retail, the above work. It contains about 500 pages 12 mo, with excellent engraved likenesses of Dr. M. Price, per mail, post paid, \$2. Liberal discount to Preachers and dealers.
J. W. BURKE & CO.,
Nov. 29, 1878. Macon, Ga.

Butterick's Patterns,
And Metropolitan Fashion Sheets, for December, just received.
TIDDY & BROTHER,
Nov. 22, 1878.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!!
I wish to call your attention to the fact that I opened an entirely
New Stock of Goods
About six weeks ago. Not a piece of old Goods in the house. Since that time I have sold out some lines the fourth time and have replaced them by daily orders.
I have just received my fourth Stock of
Dress Goods,
In black and colored Cashmeres, black and colored Alpaccas, Brilliantines, Cashmere Bays, Broadcloths in all colors, Scotch Plaids and Matelassays. A Full Stock of Opera Plaids, in Plaid and Plain shades, Red and White Flannels, Water Proofs, Bleached and Brown Domestic, Sheetings and Pillow Cases, cheaper than ever.
A new stock of Ladies' and Gent's Merino Underwear.
A new stock of Cloaks, in Beaver, English Diagonal and Matelassays.
A large variety of Shawls and Balmorals.
Don't fail to look at my new stock of Blankets, as cheap as the cheapest.
A full stock of Jeans, Casimeres and
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Don't forget that I keep the best Shirt in the City for \$1. Also, the best Umbrella for \$1.
A full line of Umbrellas in French Gingham, Regina and Silk.
Come and get the best Suit of Clothes in Town for the price.
Be sure and examine my Stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats.
Be sure and take a look at my new stock of Oil Crotons, that have been better than any I ever had.
I keep a good stock of Trunks and Valises, Floor and Table Oil Cloths.
My motto has always been quick sales and small profits, and if you will come in and examine my Stock you will be convinced. I mean what I say. Prompt and careful attention given to all orders.
Opposite Charlotte Hotel, Tryon Street.
Nov. 22, 1878. T. L. SEIGLE.

Cotton Storage.
We are prepared to Store and Insure Cotton on reasonable terms.
Oct. 11, 1878. BURWELL & SPRINGS.

Another lot of Wood Tooth Picks, for Hotels and families—25 cents a box at
DR. SMITH'S DRUG STORE.

Attention Farmers!
Call at Kyle and Hammond's Hardware House and examine their "Dexter Corn Shellers" and "Feed Cutters"—the latest and best out. Also, new style adjustable Iron Foot Plow Stocks, a great improvement on those sold in this market last season.
We have a heavy Stock of Steel Plows, Clevises, Single Trees, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Hecel Screws, Grass Rools, &c., which we can and will sell to the Farmers at prices lower than they can possibly afford to make them.
Nov. 1, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

Coal Oil.
The Coal Oil we handle is guaranteed to be as good, if not the best in the market. Our sales prove it.
Oct. 18, 1878. WILSON & BURWELL, Druggists.

What May be Done with Dogs.
It has been predicted by some philosophic dietists that dogs will yet become favorite food in civilization. They contend that the dog is not only very palatable, but that he is nourishing and entirely wholesome, and that, when young and tender, he cannot be distinguished from the best mutton. He ought to be cheap, too, no slight recommendation, for he is a very abounding animal, especially in our large cities. He is destroyed here in the Pound every year by thousands, when he might be put on the market and bring a fair price. Nobody, of course, would think of killing and cooking a valuable or favorite beast; but hundreds of dogs, justly coming under the head of worthless curs, would cease to be worthless if they were served for the table. A young dog would be as appetizing though he were of vulgar stock, or even a mongrel, as if he were blooded and of hampered origin. Thus, the question, what shall we do with all the dogs? would readily be answered, and most satisfactorily. They are eaten, it is said, in parts of Northern Europe and of Asia, as well as by the Chinese and our own savages. They are classic, also, having been highly relished by the ancient Romans and Greeks. Many old writers—Galen and Hippocrates, the famous physicians, among them—speak highly of dog meat, and regard it as very healthful. In another Century we may consider it a choice delicacy. Food is largely governed by prejudice. One nation eats what another nation abhors; the city often prizes what the country would not touch. We have a dietetic bias against dogs, unquestionably, but it might be overcome. Any of us may have enjoyed them as dishes unconsciously. Indeed, there is a probability that we have, if we have resided much in Paris.—N. Y. Times.

The Moon, from a Frog's Point of View.
Upon a time, in a certain valley, where once flowed a considerable stream, the waters suddenly failed and the stream died away.
Upon the unfortunate frogs who dwelt there, in vast numbers, the hot Summer sun shone its fiercest rays unhindered.
The waters dried away, and hundreds of wretched frogs died on those scorching fields. Dying fishes gasped with their last breath for a drop of cool water, and joined their wails to those of our suffering kindred.
At length, one old trout, who had held out to the last, confessed:
"Miserable I! and wicked! I have caused this drouth! And now I have no power to remedy the evil I have done!"
At this, all of the frogs who were not yet dead gathered around the tough old trout, and listened to his words.
"That was an evil day," gasped the speckled water, "when I poked my nose out of siner to dare a saucy kingfisher, who was mocking the whole fish tribe in his usual dashing manner. 'Catch me, if you can!' I cried, darting about at my ease.
"But the bird beguiled me. He made me believe that, if I would only work a little hole through that dam there, I could descend with the escaping waters to the stream below, and make my way to the sea, where, as I heard, the fishes were all kings, and ate nothing but diamonds for dinner.
"I enticed all the trout that I could influence to assist me, and we wriggled and wriggled our noses into the gravel for a long time, apparently to no purpose.
"But, at last, a little leak started, and our water dripped away, drop by drop, but not in sufficient volume to carry us with it.
"When the waters had receded, so as to make the stream very low, back came that artful kingfisher to dive for us in the shallow pools.
"And now, what the drouth has not destroyed that tempter has gorged himself upon.
"Oh-h-h! Boo-hoo-hoo!"
The frogs freely forgave him because he cried.
But the problem remained, how was the supply of water to be renewed.
At this juncture, an earnest, meek-eyed polliwog flopped feebly, and said: "Please show me the place where these waters leak away."
Astounded at her manner, the sobbing trout indicated the spot.
"Drag me thither by my tail!" exclaimed the heroine, resolutely.
Then the frogs used their last remaining strength to do as she bade them, and waited, in exhausted surprise, to see what would happen next.
"Good-bye!" wept the brave little polliwog, wriggling with feeling, and groaning some. "If any of you survive me, tell it to your children that I laid myself in the breach!"
With these few farewell words she crowded herself into the hole, out of their sight. Presently, the stream began to rise and the pools to fill up. The frogs sat knee-deep in water, and the fishes swam upon their sides.
Day by day things improved, and the fishes began to sit up in bed, while the frogs were heard incessantly blessing the little polliwog. One night she appeared to them in the blue sky, as all the world sees her to-night; returning, nightly, for many nights, to beam at them; growing larger and brighter at every appearance.—St. Nicholas.

Something to Think About.
[Correspondence of the Raleigh Observer.]
Your mention of a scheme before the California Convention for "graduated progressive taxation" recalls an idea I have heard talked about in regard to the taxation of land in North Carolina. The California scheme is not to be looked upon as a mere fanciful offspring of the brains of a new country; the people of that State are made up of men of quick perceptions, enterprising habits, and much observation of public and business affairs in all the States of the Union.
The land in our own State is gradually passing into fewer hands, as I think the tax books of the several counties will show. This should not be. The possession of land binds the citizen to the State and all its interests more strongly than anything else, and the true policy is to encourage every man to own land—a home.
Protection of the Homestead in North Carolina I regard as an irrevocable fact. Defects of detail may require remedial provisions; but the sentiment is deeply rooted in the community that the misfortunes and mistakes, or even the crimes, of the head of the family should never be visited upon the wife and children—that the State owes to them protection in the enjoyment of that most sacred spot on earth, a home. Whatever objection may be made as to destroying individual credit by the homestead provision—and something may be said in this regard—the sentiment referred to is paramount, and not likely ever to be weakened in the public mind and heart.
Now, to apply the California idea, encourage the division of lands and increase the number of land-holding citizens, let the homestead be charged with a minimum tax, to be arranged and increased in proportion to number of acres or value thereof.
In the days of "forty acres and a mule," the papers north of Mason and Dixon had a great deal to say against large landowners in the South, while the same papers had gratulatory notices of ten-thousand-acre farms in the North and West. No doubt emigrants from the neighborhood of these big farms now see the necessity of saving California from the evils of this land monopoly.
The Anglo Saxons have the reputation of being the most voracious land-grabbers on the face of the earth. They ought, also, to have the sense to stand up to "equal rights" among themselves in the disposition of their acquisitions.
These remarks are merely suggestions; the subject is worthy of elaboration. S.

Bulldozing in Massachusetts.
Talk about bulldozing in Southern States, in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, but Ben Butler thinks it is Massachusetts as compared with that practiced in Massachusetts during the recent election—and he ought to know. Here is one extract from him on the subject:
"I should have been elected if it had not been for the most outrageous and persistent bulldozing of the laboring men of Massachusetts by their employers, which changed thousands of voters. In one case a man had a factory with a very considerable number of voters employed in it. He took them down three at a time in his own private carriage. He voted the three and then went back for three more and voted them, and so on until he had gone through with his men. In other cases, when men asked leave of their employers to go and vote, they were told they could go, but they need not come back any more if they did—that they did not want their services any more. In another case, in my own city, where a man found one of his workmen on the street, he literally took him by the shoulder and deliberately marched him up to the polls, and made him vote the Republican ticket—although he was known to be exactly the other way, and had so declared himself—amid cries of 'shame! shame! shame! don't vote against your principles!' from the people in the wardroom. The Mississippi plan of bulldozing is much more honorable and far more brave. That is done with a shotgun, and two men can play at that. The Massachusetts plan is to work upon the laboring man's fears that his wife and children will starve during the hard winter that is coming, which is simply knavish, cowardly and dishonorable; and yet it is done by men who claim to be honorable men, openly advocated in the newspapers, and a circular was printed in this city which would have been distributed if I had not found it out and exposed it beforehand, calling upon the employers to exercise the 'vast authority they had over their employers' to make them vote against me."

[Northern papers (and Massachusetts papers especially) should say no more about Southern white men preventing black men from voting as they please.]

ADVICE TO HUNTERS.—In view of the many accidents which are continuously occurring in different sections of the country during the hunting seasons, the following advice, by an interested philanthropist, to amateurs, or, as he puts it, "sprouting sportsmen," is at least timely and worthy of attention:
"Don't point your gun at yourself. Don't point your gun at another man. Don't carry your gun so that its range includes all your hunting companions. Don't try to find out whether your gun is loaded or not by shutting one eye and looking down the barrel with the other. Don't use your gun for a walking stick. Don't climb over a fence and pull your gun through muzzle foremost. Don't throw your gun into a boat so that the trigger will catch in the seat and the charge be deposited in your stomach. Don't use your gun for a sledge hammer. Don't carry your gun full cocked. Don't carry your gun with the hammer down. Don't be a fool. Don't you forget it."

Agricultural Notice.
By order of the Executive Committee of the Carolina Fair Association, a meeting of the Association will be held at the Court House in Charlotte, on Tuesday, December 10th—being Tuesday of the first week of the Federal Court—at 12 o'clock M., for the transaction of important business. A full attendance is desired.
J. S. MYERS,
Nov. 29, 1878. 2w President.

The Brinly Plow.
At BURWELL & SPRINGS.

Wealthy Ignorance.
A glimpse at rich men and fashionable women "at home."
From the New York Era.
It is true that, as a class, American men, though not highly educated, are well-read, and that American women, as a rule, are "smart." Still there are not a few men and women in our midst who have gained wealth before they have acquired education. There is a man in this city who is worth about a million of dollars, but cannot sign his check himself. There is a second man worth in money almost as much, who can just sign his check, and no more; who could not write four consecutive lines of grammatical English if his whole fortune depended on it.
There is a dealer in cloves, spices, etc., who, though he lives in fine style, does not to-day know whether Byron was a poet, a pedlar, or politician.
There is a lady who gives fine and frequent entertainments in this city who is obliged to limit her conversation to just no, for the simple reason that to venture beyond the merest commonplaces will demonstrate her almost ineffable ignorance.
There is a mother of a family, a woman highly respected, by the by, for her moral qualities, whose educational qualifications are below those of her own housemaids. And we have met in society a woman, a rather handsome woman, too, who really thought, until recently, that Bulwer wrote "Paradise Lost," and that Shakespeare was a painter.
Some of the people are ashamed of their deficiencies, but submit to them as now past remedy. Others try to hide rather than correct them. A few are so brazen as even to boast of them; but not a few endeavor to remedy their weak points, and are not ashamed to go to school, though fully grown up.
But, of course, these last go to private school—they employ private tutors, or tutoresses—and for the benefit of these gentlemen and ladies of neglected education a special class of instructors has recently come into existence.
This class embraces what are called "companions," and are especially in demand with wealthy but ignorant females.
Uneducated men are likely to remain, if engaged in active business, uneducated. They have no opportunity to educate themselves, or even to be taught by others. Some, like the late Commodore Vanderbilt, by dint of hard "horse sense" and industry, contrive to get along very well without learning; but the majority feel the want that they are not able to supply.
But uneducated women who aspire to any social prominence have a pretty hard time of it in this country and city, for they are brought into competition with some of the smartest women on the face of the earth, and if they are not clever they must seem so or go to the wall.
So, of late, these wealthy but ignorant women who aspire to society, employ companions who are housekeepers in public, but governesses in private.
One lady in Fifth avenue gives a woman twenty dollars a week and her board, some of her second-hand clothes, too, occasionally, for her double service in these capacities. The clever employes writes all her mistress' letters, invitations, etc., takes entire charge of all her correspondence, reads all the papers to her, makes comments on them, give hints as to proper dress and behavior on various occasions, coaches her in the day on the topics for conversation likely to be alluded to at night, and acts as the alter ego.
Another woman of the middle class has pupils in private who take lessons at her rooms in Sixth avenue. These people are all ladies of wealth and would-be social position, who, instead of having their alter ego with them, go to her. The woman instructs her scholars, some of whom are worth half a million of dollars, and one of whom is over fifty years of age, in the rudiments of an English education—in arithmetic, history, and, above all, grammar. She has a good run of custom, and is well paid, receiving from five to ten dollars a lesson, or sometimes charging one pupil as high as \$500 for a course of instruction.
This lady in Fifth avenue and this woman in Sixth avenue are but types each of a numerous class whose existence is a very suggestive and striking fact under modern civilization.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—During the past few years the manufacture and sale of cigars has become a business second in extent only to the trade in tobacco leaf. The whole world pays tribute to the "weed" in some form. Our German and Scotch friends are fond of tickling their noses with snuff. Our Spanish, Mexican, and Cuban neighbors regale themselves with a cigarette, while nearly the entire male population of the United States revel in either chewing or smoking, or in both. Tobacco is a staple production in Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina and Connecticut, but the finest quality is produced on the island of Cuba. Havana cigars are noted for their fine flavor, but only a very small proportion of the "Havanans" sold in this market are imported.

NEED OF SCHOOLS FOR MECHANICS.—The Editor of the American Builder, in looking over the statistics of education in the United States, observes some facts which strike him as curious, for instance, that while there are 595 Colleges, Universities, Law, Medical and Theological Schools, there are only 83 Schools for the higher mechanical and scientific education, including all schools of design, mining and engineering, scientific and mechanical schools. "No wonder," he remarks, "that many trained preachers in this country go hungry to bed, while thousands of enterprising mechanics and artisans are floundering in a sea of ignorance in search of higher scientific attainments."

THE BRINLY PLOW.
At BURWELL & SPRINGS.