State Library

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.
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 Harty'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 moderate prices.
April 17, 1876. y

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.

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.
H. C. ECCLES,
July 5, 1878. tf 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 Brooklyn Bridge spanning the East River at New York was to cost $8,000,000, but $10,000,000 has already been expended, and several more millions will be absorbed before it is collected. Brooklyn thus far has furnished two-thirds of the money expended. There is still $30,000 in the company's treasury, and work will be kept up this Winter in a feeble way only.

Attention Farmers!
Call at Kyle & 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, Heel Screws, Grass Rods, &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.

HARDWARE!
We are now receiving the most extensive stock of HARDWARE purchased by any one house in the State, and are prepared to offer WHOLESALE BUYERS greater inducements to buy in this market than ever offered before. Merchants will find our Stock the most complete and our prices the lowest.
Nov. 1, 1878. KYLE & HAMMOND.

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,
Aug. 9, 1878 6m Charlotte, N. C.

Shuttles and Needles.
Now is your time to buy the genuine Stewart Singer 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.

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.

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

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

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 consignment all kinds of Merchandise and Country Produce. Will give strict personal attention to all business entrusted to our care.
☞ Four doors above Charlotte Hotel.
Nov. 8, 1878 tf

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.

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.
B. N. SMITH.
Sept. 13, 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.

WILSON & BURWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Druggists,
Trade Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
August 16, 1878.

☞ Strangers visiting Charlotte are invited to buy all articles in the Drug line of
DR. T. C. SMITH.

Bankrupt Matters.

James G. Branch, of Polkton, in the county of Anson, has applied to the Bankrupt Court for relief from all his debts due prior to the 27th day of August, 1878. A meeting of his creditors will be held before Thomas B Keogh, Register, in Greensboro, on the 8th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to choose an Assignee of his estate, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

Y. C. Allen, in the county of Anson, has applied to the Bankrupt Court for relief from all his debts due prior to the 28th day of August, 1878. A meeting of his creditors to choose an Assignee for his estate, will be held before Thomas B. Keogh, Register, at Greensboro, on the 9th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

M. T. Waddill, of Norwood, in the county of Stanley, has applied to the Bankrupt Court for a final discharge from all his debts prior to August 20th, 1878. A meeting will be held before Thomas B. Keogh, Register, in Greensboro, on the 10th day of January, 1879, when and where all persons interested may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

W. H. Watkins, of Winston, in the county of Forsyth, has applied to the Bankrupt Court for a final discharge from all his debts prior to the 1st day of May, 1878. A meeting will be held before Thomas B. Keogh, Register, in Greensboro, on the 4th day of January, 1879, when and where all persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Good Manners at Home.

Shut every door after you without slamming it. Never stamp, jump or run in the house. Never call to persons up-stairs or in the next room; if you wish to speak to them go quietly to where they are. Always speak kindly and polite to the servants, if you would have them to do the same to you. When told to do or not to do a thing by either parent, never ask why you should or should not do it. Tell of your own faults, but not of those of your brothers or sisters. Carefully clean the mud and snow from your boots or shoes before entering the house. Be prompt at every meal. Never sit down at the table or in the parlor with dirty hands or tumbled hair. Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently for your turn to speak. Never reserve your good manners for strangers, but be equally polite at home and abroad.

NOTICE.
In order to close out our entire stock of
Carriages
By January 1st, 1879, we make the following unprecedented offer to Cash customers:

Open Buggies,	$60
Double-seat Buggies,	70
Rockaways,	$90 to 115
Extension Top Phætons,	225
Doctors " "	110
Ladie's Basket "	75
Second Hand Buggies from	$25 to 50

TROTTER & WILKINSON,
Dec. 13, 1878 3w Opposite City Clock.

Tennessee Hogs.
I have fat Tennessee Hogs for sale, either at wholesale or retail.
I also buy fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, paying the highest market price.
J. W. ADAMS,
Charlotte, Dec. 6, 1878 tf City Butcher.

The "Rising Sun" Variety Store.
CHRISTMAS GOODS, &c.
While we honor the name of a Gallileo, Newton, Fulton and Morse, whose discoveries have done so much for the natural world, in the aid afforded man in his material labors, what should be the reward of him who fearlessly announces to the world and asserts his ability to demonstrate the fact that he has in store a large fresh Stock of
Confectioneries
Of every description. Also,
TOYS IN VARIETY,
Including Toy Guns loaded with love and charity for the "little ones," Wagons, Baskets and Dolls with their hearts, with fine Apples in kind remembrance of "Old Mother Eve's" speculation.
Pipes and other Fancy Articles
From Amsterdam and Rotterdam, Buckets and Baskets from Potsdam, Sardines from Fish Dam, Wooden Monks from Beaver Dam, and Goobers from Yuba Dam. For housekeepers, all kinds of Groceries, including Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies daily.
Buckwheat Flour, Spices, Sugars, Coffee, Mince Meat, &c.
Thankful for past patronage, I hope for a continuation of the same.
Dec. 6, 1878. C S. HOLTON.

NOTICE.
On Friday, the 20th inst., at the Court House in Charlotte, a dividend will be paid to the Note Creditors of James H. Davis, dec'd. *Creditors must produce evidence of debt.*
T. L. VAIL,
Agent for M. L. Davis, Adm'r.
Dec. 6, 1878.

LOST.
A Certificate for Ten Shares of Stock, in my name in the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., No. 186, dated October 7th, 1873. All persons are warned not to buy the same, as application will be made to the Board of Directors at the expiration of thirty days from this date for a duplicate Certificate.
Dec. 6, 1878 4wpd W. M. SMITH.

Magistrates' Dockets,
Ruled, arranged, indexed and paged, for nine hundred and fifty cases—a useful book for Magistrates. Price $4.
Dec. 6, 1878. TIDDY & BROTHER.

Bed Room for Rent.
A large front Room, 3d floor, in Democratic Office building—Cheap.
Dec. 6, 1878.

Agricultural Statistics of North Carolina.

According to the statistics of the National Bureau, North Carolina, during the twelve months preceding January 1st, 1878, increased her wheat products half a million of bushels, adding exactly one bushel per acre to the average yield of the State, and 60,000 acres to the wheat acreage of the State. The increased value of the crop for the year was $800,000. Oats fell off 5,000 acres in area and 8 cents in average price, yet by increasing the yield 2 bushels per acre, adding 450,000 bushels to the product for the State, the total value was increased about $95,000. Corn fell off about 200,000 bushels, notwithstanding an increased acreage of 56,000 acres, and lost in value $550,000. Rye increased 85,000 bushels, but fell off 25 cents in price, losing $74,000 in value. Hay increased 10,000 tons, but, having decreased in price more than $4 per ton, fell off in total value $54,000. Irish potatoes increased 3,000 bushels, and 14 cents in price, gaining $121,000 in value. North Carolina also fell off 25,000 acreage in cotton, whereas Mississippi increased here 70,000.

Our Enormous Consumption of Timber.

In pleading for the protection and perpetuation of forests, the Lumberman's Gazette gives some interesting particulars of the amount of timber consumed every year in this country.

We have now about 90,000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence, which would cost $45,000,000 to build, and take at least $15,000,000 annually to keep in repair. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 300,000 trees, while the annual repair must take 300,000 more.

The little insignificant lucifer match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the forest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 2,000,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe pegs are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to furnish the required annual supply consumes 100,000 cords of fine timber, while the manufacture of lasts and boot trees takes 500,000 cords of maple, beech and birch, and about the same amount is is required for plane stocks and the handles of tools.

The cost of the packing boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to $12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., was more than $100,000,000. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation this consumption may and probably will, be reduced by the more general use of live fences and hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually, walnut, oak, maple and pine to England, and spars and docking timber to China and Japan.

The Boldness of Spurgeon.

When Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was still almost a lad, says the London Echo, he was sent down to preach for an aged Baptist Minister in the country. On his arrival, the old man looked at him as if he expected the world to come to an end by the mere force of a boy's impudence; and, instead of giving the accustomed greeting, walked up and down muttering loud enough to be heard, "Tut, tut, is it come to this! boys for pulpits! children to preach! babies to preach!" Mr Spurgeon, too, muttered to himself, but not loud enough to be heard, "You shall pay for this, old boy." So next morning he chose for his first lesson the sixteenth chapter of Proverbs, and read until he came to the verse, "A hoary head is a crown of glory." Looking up with an air of surprise, he exclaimed, to the astonishment of the orthodox congregation, "Solomon's wrong there. Some hoary heads can't be civil to a boy who comes to preach for them. Rudeness gives no crown of glory." Then, returning to the book, he added with dramatic surprise, "Oh, I see, Solomon's right after all, for rudeness even to a lad who preaches for you is not the way of righteousness." The old man was capable of bearing a joke even from the pulpit, and when the sermon was over, ran up the stairs and, slapping the boy preacher on the back, he exclaimed with evident delight, "Thee'rt the sauciest dog that ever barked in a pulpit."

MAKING PEOPLE HAPPY.—A poetical writer has said that some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their strength and sweetness, as the orchards in October days fill the air with the ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses like the honeysuckle over the door; yet, like it, fill all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. How great a bounty and blessing is it to hold the royal gifts of the soul that they shall be music to some, fragrance to others, and life to all! It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joys; to fill the atmosphere which they must stand in with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves.

☞ How transient is popularity—how fleeting public affection! The thermometer, which but a few short weeks ago was an object of universal solicitude, now hangs dust-covered, unnoticed and alone.

☞ If you want to hear a man tell a well-developed, full-grown lie, just poke your head in a store door and ask change for a five dollar bill.

An Inconvenience.

The disappearance of the one and two-dollar bills has been noticed in business circles, and considerable embarrassment has resulted in some instances thereby. This country does not travel backwards, although its onward course may be temporarily checked. The people will never be willing to give up postal-cards, the telegraph and post-office money-orders. So with the small bills. They have been tried, and it is an established fact that they fill a place in the commercial world which can never be filled by silver and gold, hence they must be retained. Hundreds and thousands of dollars are annually transmitted through the mails in sums of one and two-dollars; the senders are willing to take the risk, and it rarely happens that a letter is lost. Where, then, can be the sense or reason in withdrawing this convenient currency.

[People who want to keep one and two dollar bills in circulation shoud not deposit them in Banks. The Banks send them off to Washington for redemption. Let business men remember this, and keep the small bills passing as change in business transactions.]

Poisoned Sugars.

Some startling disclosures have been made concerning the wholesale adulteration and poisoning of sugars by American refiners. Some of the firms engaged in this business affect to despise the charges, but the matter is reduced to a direct issue between the science of chemical analysis and the veracity of the men who sell the sugar. It has been clearly proved that a large majority of sugars of cheap grade sold in open market are poisoned. One of the chief adulterants is glucose, an insipidly sweet product derived from corn, and worth from two to three cents a pound in the market. It readily assumes all the external appearances of sugar, possesses no nutritious qualities, does not assimilate with the blood, and exercises a harmful effect upon the kidneys. The frightful increase of mortality caused by Bright's disease, which has so sorely puzzled physicians, is now attributed to the increased consumption of glucose as an adulterant in sugar. One very serious result of this wholesale adulteration of sugar is found in the large number of old and conservative refining houses that have been driven out of business during the past few years. No less than thirteen of the largest houses in New York have been forced to suspend on account of the doubtful methods employed by the newer and more unscrupulous houses. In Boston, where there used to be six refineries, there are now only two. In Baltimore, where there were three, there are now none at all. The entire business has been gradually concentrating into the hands of about a dozen colossal establishments in New York and Brooklyn, which if not prevented will soon cohere into one of the most powerful and fatal monopolies ever known in this country.—*Washington Post.*

A Wedding Stopped at the Altar.

There was a strange scene at Cincinnati one day last week. A respectable and intelligent young lady was engaged to be married, and made the discovery that her affianced was in the habit of drinking, and she told him what she had learned. He promised never to drink again, and she forgave him. The wedding day was subsequently set, and all went well until the morning appointed for the performance of the ceremony. During the interval he made his usual visits, and though he drank at times, his betrothed never learned of his faithlessness until it was nearly too late to punish him for it. They were standing side by side, and a moment more would have found them man and wife, when he turned toward her and his tell-tale breath spoke of whiskey. When the minister propounded the usual question to her, the response came faintly, "No." In surprise the question was again asked, and this time the response was clear and decisive, "No." She then turned to her lover, accused him of drinking, reminded him of his promise to her, and said that a man who would break a promise so solemnly made could not be relied upon, and she feared to trust her future to such a man. Expostulations and entreaties were all in vain, and that little "Yes" still remains unsaid.

EXCOMMUNICATED.—The pious pilgrims in Beecher's Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., have excommunicated Mrs Tilton, the woman who was at once and at the same time Theodore Tilton's wife and Henry Ward Beecher's concubine. There was not a dissenting voice; every hand was raised to vote for her expulsion. And Beecher, well, Beecher is there yet, the fit pastor of such a people, the black shepherd of a black flock. It is the poor woman who goes astray who sins, and not the man who leads her astray. And there was not one man or woman in the church to imitate the example of Christ and to stand up and say, as He said, "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." Verily, verily, in that last great day such things as these will all be made plain.

POE'S DEATH.—During the session at Richmond of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, an interesting incident occurred. A speaker alluded to the melancholy end of the lamented Edgar Allen Poe, which brought out Rev. Dr. Moran, who attended Poe in his last sickness in Baltimore. He refuted and rebuked the slander that he died under the influence of either opium or liquor, and stated that after he became rational for many days before his death he could not be persuaded to take either stimulants or opiates to allay his nervous excitement. He died in his sober senses, a true penitent of the past. This testimony is original, by an eye-witness, and is satisfactory in regard to the manner of the exit from life of Nature's most gifted son and Virginia's noblest poetical genius.—*Ex.*

Widows' Wicked Ways.

From the Washington Gazette.

The marriageable widow passes through two distinct periods: The first period is a time of thick veils, much crape, and close seclusion. This, however, being irksome as well as expensive, doesn't last longer than is conventionally necessary, when it yields to the widow's cap-period. This is an eminently interesting epoch. The dainty ruche or frill, too, that does duty as a cap, lends a piquancy and jauntiness to gently receding grief that is really almost enjoyable. Add to these, eyes shyly cast down or demurely averted, and we wager without misgiving that any latent germs of poesy and sentiment in the average bachelor's composition will be quickened into active operation. And now the marriageable widow begins to look about her, and to feel a little frisky. Her heart, of course, is buried never to be resurrected—never! But, then, she sensibly argues that what is left of her might as well be made as comfortable as is practically possible. Among other comforts, she furtively admits that beaux to a limited extent are not undesirable. Beaux, mind you—not lovers. Lovers are things of the past—mere memories of bygone, brighter days. No! no! what has a buried heart to do with lovers? Let us, too, erase the word beaux as being associated in the feminine mind with lovers, and substitute friends instead—friends of the masculine gender! These friends are apt to be of two sorts to-wit—men of ripe years and substantial means, and young sparks not past the raw and verdant stage of early manhood. The effect produced by the marriageable widow upon the first mentioned of these specimens is marvellous, not to say miraculous. Under her magnetic influence an elderly settled gentleman, well up in the forties, turns out afresh. His dress, hitherto neat and comfortable, suitable and becoming, undergoes a startling renovation. Coats cut after the latest and most stylish fashion, neckties of nobby set and rainbow tint, boots that fit his feet like a kid glove and clamp his corns like a vice, and stove-pipe hats as shiny as a patent locomotive-reflector, transform a middle aged gentleman into a passe dandy. Nor is this all. His evenings—once cosily spent in easy-chair, dressing gown and slippers—are now passed in our widow's parlor or in attendance at concerts, lectures, charity fairs and other mild amusements, suited to moderated grief. Then, in due time, the marriageable widow suddenly throws off her weeds and completes the metamorphosis by changing herself into a bride, and our elderly bachelor into a presumably triumphant—and, alas! we fear, too, sometimes a repentant—benedict! As for the young spark, he is invariably victimized, being remorselessly utilized as a cheap and convenient laquais de place.

"Tobacco and Teeth."

The dentists of New York have been interviewed of late in regard to the effect of tobacco on the teeth, and a very singular coincidence in their views developed by the interviewers (nee reporters) viz: that the injury for the most part to the teeth and gums is occasioned by inveterate smoking. The most important fact developed, however, is the opinion expressed by Dr. Rich, one of the most popular and eminent of his class, viz: "Some long-cut damp tobaccos have a bad effect on the teeth. In addition to that, they cause swelling of the mucous membrane of the soft palate. This is usually accompanied by a slight catarrh of those parts, which, however, will disappear on relinquishing the use of the tobacco which caused it."

Unadulterated tobaccos are not only not injurious, but tend to preserve the teeth; it tends, further, to destroy the phosphates in the tartar which accumulates on the teeth, leaving nothing but a harmless calcareous deposit. Teeth, which otherwise would decay rapidly, are preserved by the use of tobacco, and teeth with cavities, promoted by decay, will remain intact for years and be free from sensitiveness.

Therefore, the conclusion reached by these interviews is that damp long-cut tobaccos, are injurious, whilst the pure, unadulterated Tobaccos are undoubtedly beneficial.—*Richmond State.*

Practical House Keeping.

It would be well if the daughters in every family could be taught practical housekeeping, by being suffered to buy the necessary supplies for the household from time to time. Of course the girls would need some supervision, possibly much instruction, and at first mistakes would be unavoidable. But the advantages of such a proceeding are manifest; they would soon learn prices and values, and how to decide between qualities and kinds, whether of provisions or clothing, while a knowledge of the cost of articles in daily use would beget prudence in their using. No mother of grown daughters can afford to let her daughters be ignorant of this most important branch of womanly knowledge, to say nothing of the fact that she would find able and efficient helpers in daughters thus taught, who would lighten her cares and give her more leisure to enjoy their pleasures. Mothers, try it!—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A PROFESSED MIRACLE.—Mrs. Charles A. Bemis of Holliston, Mass., declares that she has been miraculously cured by prayer, after suffering for thirty years from a complication of chronic diseases. Dr. Charles Collis of Boston, called on her, and when he had repeated the passages of Scripture relative to faith in God all present knelt in prayer, the doctor having dipped his finger in oil and placed it on the patient's forehead. At the conclusion of these exercises Mrs. Bemis says she felt like a new woman, all pain having left her, and she has been perfectly well ever since, being able to walk to church and even longer distances without fatigue.