

Charlotte Home and Democrat.

OLD SERIES: VOLUME XXXII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1883.

NEW SERIES—VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 636

THE
Charlotte Home and Democrat,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG, Editor & Proprietor.
Terms—Two Dollars for one year,
ONE DOLLAR for six months.
Subscription price due in advance.

*Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C., as second class matter," according to the rules of the P. O. Department.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE,
FIFTH AND TRYON STREETS.

RESIDENCE,
Sixth and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C.
March 17, 1882. *if*

T. C. SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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, 1882.

DE. A. W. ALEXANDER. DR. C. L. ALEXANDER.
SURGEON DENTISTS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OFFICE, up-stairs in Irwin's corner building.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
July 14, 1882. *37.*

A. BURWELL. P. D. WALKER.
BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts,
Office adjoining Court House.
Jan. 1, 1882.

JOHN E. BROWN,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
OFFICE on Trade Street, opposite the Court House, No. 1, Sims & Dowd's building.
Dec 23, 1881. *y*

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, 1882.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1882.

J. S. SPENCER. J. C. SMITH.
J. S. SPENCER & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.

AGENTS FOR
Rockingham Shootings and Pee Dee Plaids.
Special attention given to handling
Cotton on Consignment.
April 13, 1882.

W. H. FARRIOR,
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler,
Charlotte, N. C.
Keeps a full stock of handsome Jewelry, and
Clocks, Spectacles, etc., which I will sell at a
fair price.
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c.,
done promptly, and satisfaction assured.
Store near Spring's corner building.
July 1, 1882.

SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers and Provision Dealers,
Have always in stock Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Syrups, Mackerel, Soaps, Starch, Meat, Lard,
Hams, Flour, Grass Seeds, Plows, &c., which we
offer to both the Wholesale and Retail trade. All
are invited to try us, from the smallest to the large.
Jan. 1, 1883.

PAUL B. BARRINGER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OFFICE—Over Jordan & Co.'s Drug Store.
RESIDENCE—At Gen. Barringer's.
Feb. 9, 1883. *6upd*

E. M. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FURNITURE,
Coffins and Caskets,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Feb. 9, 1883. *yr*

HARRISON WATTS,
Cotton Buyer,
Corner Trade and College Sts., up Stairs,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Oct. 14, 1882.

Z. B. VANCO. W. H. BAILEY.
VANCO & BAILEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practices in the Supreme Court of the United States,
Supreme Court of North Carolina, Federal
Courts, and counties of Mecklenburg,
Cabarrus, Union, Gaston, Rowan,
and Davidson

Office, two doors east of Independence
Square.
TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte
and surrounding country, that he is prepared to
manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest
style and at short notice. His best exertions will
be given to render satisfaction to those who pa-
tronize him. Shop opposite old Charlotte Hotel,
January 1, 1881.

You often want to know what
constitutes a car-load. Well, paste this
in your hat and you will have the answer
handy. Nominally a car-load is 20,000
pounds. It is also seventy barrels of salt,
seventy-five sacks of flour, sixty of
whisky—40 sacks of flour, six cords of
wood, ten or twenty head of cattle,
fifty or sixty head of hogs, ninety to 100
head of sheep, 300 feet of solid boards,
17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of floor-
ing, 40,000 shingles, one-half less of hard
lumber, one-fourth less of green, one-
tenth less of joist, 340 bushels of wheat,
400 of barley, 400 of corn, 680 of oats, 260
of flax seed, 360 of sweet potatoes, and
1,000 of bran.

For Rent or Lease,
A valuable Farm in Providence Township, this
county, three or four horse farm, in good state of
cultivation, well adapted to cotton and grain,
especially to small grain. The land is rich and
very productive. Address G. C. Morris, Esq., and
others on the Fire Branch, Charlotte, N. C., and
for information enquire of G. C. Morris, Esq.,
near the place. W. W. Grier, Charlotte, or E. A.
Armfield and B. F. Houston, Monroe, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.
I will sell privately between now and Decem-
ber 1st, a Tract of LAND known as the Joe
Staines place, containing about 130 Acres, lying
in Clear Creek Township, adjoining the lands of
Mrs. Albert Wallace, James Mullis, John R. Morris,
and others. For particulars apply to S. H.
Armfield and B. F. Houston, Monroe, N. C., or
Hickory, N. C.

H. E. McCOMBS,
Adm'r. of R. W. McCombs.
Im
Sept. 14, 1883.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court in
the case of W. L. Houston against S. B. Hous-
ton and others, I will sell at public auction, at
the Court House in Charlotte, N. C., the 5th day of
October, 1883, a valuable Tract of LAND con-
taining One Hundred Acres, more or less, in Crab
Orchard Township, near the N. C. Railroad.
Said Land is sold for division among the heirs of
the late George W. Houston.

Terms—Ten per cent cash, balance on a credit
of twelve months, with bond and approved secu-
rity.
J. M. DAVIS,
Commissioner.
Sept. 7, 1883. *5w*

NEW STOCK.
Our Stock is now nearly all in, and comprises
a comparatively new Stock of Goods. No old
clothes to show you as we "cleaned out" nearly
all our goods in our closing out sale this sum-
mer. We have now a large Stock of
Dress Goods,

In all the new shades, and Fabrics and Trim-
mings in all the new varieties. Our Stock of
Velvets and Velveteens, in all colors and prices,
is complete, and will pay you to look at them
before purchasing.

Velvet Ribbons, all Colors and Grades.
We have bought a job lot of Ladies' Gossamers
that we offer at \$1, good quality. Our Stock
will be kept complete, and you will at all times
find everything in our store to be found in the
Dry Goods line.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Ready-Made Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Seal-
Skin Cases, etc., all at a call. We will sell you
as cheap as the cheapest.
HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER,
Sept. 21, 1883.

FARMERS!
Insure your Gin Houses at once and run no risk.
Apply to
C. N. G. BUTT,
At Merchants & Farmers Bank.
Sept. 7, 1883. *4w*

J. C. HARGRAVE. L. D. HARGRAVE.
W. C. ALEXANDER.
NEW FIRM.
We have this day opened up a new firm under
the name and style of HARGRAVES & ALEXAN-
DER. It shall be our aim to meet the de-
mands of every one.
Our Stock this Fall will be larger than ever
and will comprise everything kept in the Dry
Goods line. We will also carry a large stock of
shoes and Ready-Made Clothing.
Our Boots and Shoes will be bought direct
from manufacturers and we will have every ad-
vantage possible, that buyers can have. We
will as heretofore carry a very large stock of
Dress Goods and Trimmings. In fact you will
find everything in our house to be found in the
Dry Goods line.

We cannot be undersold, and will sell under
the motto, "live and let live." Thinking all our
friends and customers for past patronage, and
hoping a continuance of the same, we are
Yours truly,
HARGRAVES & ALEXANDER,
SUCCESSORS TO HARGRAVES & WILHELM.
Aug. 17, 1883.

NEW DRUG STORE.
I have a full Stock of
Pure Fresh Drugs
AND
MEDICINES.
A well selected line of
Toilet Articles,
Fine Handkerchiefs and Flavoring Extracts, and
everything usually kept in a first class Retail
Drug Store.

Landred's Fresh Garden Seeds
for sale.
I will be glad to see all my friends.
H. M. WILDER, Agent,
Cor. Trade and College streets,
Feb. 17, 1882. *ly* Charlotte, N. C.

FERTILIZERS.
On and after this date we will have on hand
Etivan Dissolved Bone
AND
STONO ACID PHOSPHATE.
The experience of some of the best farmers
is that these Brands have no superior or fair
equals.
Other Grades of Fertilizers furnished on short
notice.
SPRINGS & BURWELL.
Aug. 3, 1883.

Sure Relief,
The great pain destroyer, will cure cramp colic,
cholera morbus, dysentery, diarrhoea, headache,
backache, pain in the side, rheumatism, sprains,
bruises, neuralgia, coughs and colds. Price 35
cents. For sale by
T. C. SMITH & CO.,
June 29, 1883. *Druggists.*

The Stewart Cathedral and the Stewart
Bones.
R. J. Burdette, in Cincinnati Enquirer.
The Cathedral of the Incarnation, at Garden
City, N. Y., built by A. T. Stewart, is completed. It
has been five years in course of erection, and
cost \$2,000,000. The organ cost \$100,000. The
Bishop's residence will cost \$50,000, and the
stables, already finished, have cost \$10,000.
Gray shadows fall 'neath the arches dim,
Bright lights through stained-glass windows
swim,
There's a touch of gold in crypt and hall—
But where are the bones that built it all?
.....

The chimera ring out from the steeple tall,
And "Bim, bones, bell," in their rhythmic call;
While the five-part organ in chorus moans,
In its hundred-thousand-dollar tones,
"Here is his organ; but where are his bones?"
.....

Oh, foolish man, with heavy gold,
To build a chapel, gray and cold,
Costly and gloomy, grim and tall,
And lose his own bones after all!

When a title of the gold, with its mighty
clarm,
Spent for humanity, living and warm,
Instead of these cold, dead, senseless stones,
Would have saved the man who stole his bones.

How to Save Boys.
Women who have sons to rear, and
dread the demoralizing influence of bad
associations ought to understand the nature
of young manhood. It is excessively res-
tleless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions,
by thirst for action, by longings for ex-
citement, by irresponsible desires to touch
life in manifold ways. If mothers, rear
their young sons so that their homes are as-
sociated with the repression of natural in-
stincts, you will be sure to throw them in
the society that in some measure can sup-
ply the need of their hearts. They will
not go to the public houses at first for
love of liquor—very few people like the
taste of liquor; they go for the animated
and hilarious companionship they find
there, which they discover does so much to
repress the disturbing restlessness in their
breasts. See to it, then, that their homes
compete with public places in attrac-
tiveness. Open your blinds by day
and light bright fires at night. Illumi-
nate your rooms. Hang pictures upon
your walls. Put books and newspapers
upon your tables. Have music and enter-
taining games. Banish demons of dull-
ness and apathy that have so long reigned
in your household, and bring in mirth and
good cheer. Invent occupations for your
sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy
directions. While you make home their
delight, fill them with higher purposes
than mere pleasure. Whether they shall
pass boyhood and enter upon manhood
with refined tastes and noble ambitions
depends on you. Believe it possible that,
with exertion and right means, a mother
may have more control over the destiny
of her boys than any other influence what-
ever.—Appleton's Journal.

A GIRLISH FAMILY.—Of twenty-seven
children under 15 years old belonging to
the Cook family, in this county, twenty-
three of them are girls.—Pittsboro
Record.

Young gents who want to marry a Cook
will make a note of this.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF
Mecklenburg County.
I will attend at the times and places men-
tioned below, for the purpose of collecting the
State and County Taxes for 1883:

Steel Creek,	Monday,	Oct. 15, 1883.
Berryhill, Collins Store	Tuesday,	16, "
" " "	Wednesday,	17, "
Long Creek,	Thursday,	18, "
Lemleys,	Friday,	19, "
Davidson College,	Monday,	22, "
Huntersville,	Tuesday,	23, "
Mallard Creek,	Wednesday,	24, "
Crab Orchard,	Thursday,	25, "
Clear Creek,	Friday,	26, "
Morning Star,	Saturday,	27, "
Providence,	Monday,	29, "
Sharon,	Tuesday,	30, "
Pineville,	Wednesday,	31, "

The Taxes for the present year must be paid
promptly, and all those who are in arrears for
past years must meet me at these appointments
and settle if they would save costs. Myself
or Deputy will be at the Court House in
Charlotte every day for the purpose of re-
ceiving taxes.
M. E. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.
Sept. 28, 1883. *5w*

Executors' Notice.
The undersigned having qualified as Execu-
tors of the estate of M. E. Wallace, deceased, all
persons having claims against said estate are
notified to present the same for payment
on or before the 1st of October, 1883, or this
notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery,
and persons indebted to said estate are notified
to make settlement or their papers will be given
out for collection.
I. N. WALLACE,
M. E. WALLACE,
Executors.
Sept. 28, 1883. *6w*

Administrators' Notice.
We, the undersigned, having been qualified
and taken out letters of Administration on the
Estate of W. B. Withers, deceased, hereby notify
all persons having claims against said Estate to
present them on or before the first of October,
1883, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their
recovery; and all persons indebted to said
Estate are hereby notified to come forward and
make settlements at once.
J. S. STACY,
T. W. STACY,
Administrators.
Sept. 28, 1883. *6w*

THE TIME HAS COME.
On Monday last the Graded School opened,
and the Young Ladies and Messrs. who have
not got a "GOSSAMER" can get one at T. L.
SEIGLE & CO.'S very cheap.

T. L. Seigle
Has just returned from the Eastern market and
can now show you the best Stock of
DRESS GOODS
In all grades, and Silks, cheaper than you have
ever seen them in this market.
This season you will be able to find in our
store one of the best selected Stocks to be found
in any House in the State.

Prices to be Entirely Satisfac-
tory.
Call to see and be convinced that these are
Facts.
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.
Sept. 21, 1883.

There has been much talk lately of
"higher education," so much discussion of
the question whether or not our young
women are having all the advantages
which they can make use of, that one
would naturally think the females of our
time were favored and cared for beyond
all comparison.

But alas! if the woman, the modest,
the gentleness, the womanliness of the
"coming woman" are to be judged and
measured by the character of the present
girl—then have we fallen upon sad days
indeed!

The question has forced itself upon my
mind again and again in these times of
liberal education, of excellent schools, of
wide knowledge, and abundant literature.
—What is done for our girls?

That there is a great lack somewhere,
no one can fail to see who notices care-
fully that large portion of every com-
munity—the school-girls, who, from the
age of 12 to that of 16, throng the streets
of the city, and the promenades of our
summer resorts. Does anyone reach
them all with his beautiful civilizing touch?
There is scarcely a difference, in respect to
education (so called) between the petted
girl of wealthy parents, who attends a
"private" educational establishment,
and the poorest child, whose name is upon
the "roll" of any of our public schools.

All are equally well taught. To rich and
poor alike the pages lie first open.
I have sometimes listened with surprise
in passing through crowded streets, to
ward evening, when the young folks were
all abroad—to the very correct and per-
fectly turned sentences from the lips of
all, even of those who dwell in the hum-
blest homes. This is the work of our
public schools, of the grand scheme where-
by the child of lowest estate is lifted out
of all poverty of mind, and is given that
most enduring of riches—a good educa-
tion. It is noble! It is worthy of our
great, free, advancing country! But as I
watch these girls of our land, everywhere
I find one great blank, which the schools,
and the books, and the fine plan of edu-
cation have failed to supply.

Perchance the "higher education" will
fill the need. If so, then let us have that
higher education without another month's
delay! For verily for one sweet, modest,
girl, whose cheek can blush, and whose
eye droop, who shrinks from the public
presence and seeks the background
shadows, whose voice falls gently, and
who does not assert herself, we would
give all the modern fashions "student's,"
sixteen-year-old "essays," classical schol-
ars, and wondrous "girl-graduates."

We do not find the old-time school-girl.
She is not in any group in the park, upon
the street, or in the public conveyance.
There are no soft-voiced, bashful, timid
girls, who do not assert herself, who
do not talk and then talk loudly, and
stare boldly; they are upon the side-walk
or the beach, or the hotel piazza, as late
as any one—they go up and down, arm
in arm, with noisy laughter and distinct
conversation; perhaps, even with snatches
of song from some opera. Occasionally,
during their promenade, there occurs
something comic at which they make no
effort to repress the laughter which ac-
tually contracts so much attention.

Shall we never have again our old-
fashioned, retiring school-girl whom we
looked upon with pleasure, thinking of the
woman she would grow to?
Where does the fault lie? Doubtless
with the mothers in most cases.

Let the schools make it an important
study to give us high grade. Let it be
put into immediate practice, under the
watchful eye of the teacher. Let our
girls be taught to be true girls, with girl-
hood ennobled and glorified and set apart
for pure and special work.

Yes, we have come to believe in a higher
education! We see the need of it. Let
our girls no longer be deprived of their
rights. At 14 they are capable of better
and lighter things. Let them be ad-
mitted to the "full course." Let them go
as high as may be, until they are sur-
rounded and upheld by that rare and
radiant atmosphere which widens and
colors into perfect womanhood.

Then may we walk in our streets and
public resorts, and be no more annoyed
and ashamed—as we now are—at the bold
manner and loud voices of our girls—
Jennie Harrison in N. Y. Observer.

NOTICE.
On account of Holidays our respective places
of business will be closed from sundown Mon-
day, Oct. 1st, until sundown Oct. 2d.
Also, from sundown Oct. 10th until sundown
Oct. 11th. Our patrons will please make note
of this.
WITKOWSKY & BARUCH,
ELIAS & COHEN.
Sept. 28, 1883.

COTTON GIN INSURANCE.
\$8,000 dollars lost by Fire already this season.
The desired Insurance against loss by Fire
can secure same from
E. NYE HUTCHISON, Agt.
Corner College and 4th Streets.
Sept. 28, 1883.

We have recently added to our
stock a full supply of White Lead and Linseed
Oil. Call on us before buying.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Druggists.

A Few Scraps of North Carolina History,
From the Statesville Landmark
W. W. Holden was Provisional Govern-
or of North Carolina from May 29th to
December 31st, 1865. He was once elec-
ted Governor. Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, now
Judge ran against him. Holden was im-
peached by adoption of articles in the
House of Representatives, in December,
1870; but the close of his trial in the
Senate and his final deposition from office
was not until March, 1871. Holden was
succeeded by Lieut. Gov. Tol. R. Cald-
well. Jonathan Worth was Governor
from January 1, 1866, to July 1, 1868,
having been elected first, over Provisional
Governor Holden, in November, 1865,
and re-elected in October, 1866, for the
ensuing regular term, without serious op-
position, though Alfred Dockery received
most of the severe vote.

Hon. Z. B. Vance was Governor when
the war closed, his term having begun
January 1, 1865. This was his second
term. The terms then were biennial.
He was displaced at the surrender in
April, 1865, and imprisoned for some time
by the Federal authorities, and the gov-
ernorship thus vacated.

W. W. Holden was appointed Provisional
Governor, by proclamation of Presi-
dent Johnston, May 29th, 1865. Under
this provisional government during that
year, North Carolina was required to
agree, and did agree, to the repudiation
of her war debt, the repeal of her seces-
sion ordinance, and the emancipation of
her slaves, these two measures being
submitted to the popular vote and car-
ried at an election held November 9,
1865. The people voted, as it were under
duress, on these questions, and the vote
was small on them, everybody feeling
that it was a farce to ask them to vote on
what was already practically settled.

On that same November 9th, 1865, an
election was held for General Assembly
for Congressmen and for Governor. W.
W. Holden and Jonathan Worth were
candidates for Governor. Worth was
elected by a large majority, greatly to
the displeasure of President Johnston,
who naturally wished the Provisional
Governor elected on the 29th of January
for Congressmen and for Governor. W.
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the displeasure of President Johnston,
who naturally wished the Provisional
Governor elected on the 29th of January
for Congressmen and for Governor.

Worth convened the General Assembly
elect, and met January 18, 1866. It
chose United States Senators, but nei-
ther of them the Congressmen elected in
November, 1865, were admitted to their
seats. The Legislature called a conven-
tion of the people on January 1st,
1866, he was sworn in and qualified as
regular Governor for the unexpired term,
(originally Vance's term) ending January
1st, 1867.

The reconstruction acts were passed by
Congress soon after. Under them and by
order of Gen. Canby, an election for mem-
bers of a constitutional convention was
held in the autumn of 1867. It met and
framed the Canby constitution, so-called,
which was submitted to the people at an
election held on April 21, 22, 23, 1868.
This election was held under military
super vision, as also was that for the conven-
tion in 1867, the negroes being allowed to
vote and large classes of white men dis-
franchised. The constitution was thus
ratified, and a Legislature and Congress-
men at the same time elected. There was
also an election then for Governor. W.
W. Holden and Thomas S. Ashe were the
candidates. All the returns were sent to
and counted by Gen. Canby, Military
Governor at Charleston, S. C. Holden
was declared elected by about 20,000 ma-
jority.

Congress having approved the constitu-
tion by act passed June 25, 1868, our
Congressmen were at once admitted. On
July 1st, 1868, Gov. Worth was removed
by Canby's order, under protest, and Hol-
den put in. The Legislature met July
4th, 1868, and Holden and the entire re-
constructed government was thus in-
augurated and put in operation.

In December, 1870, the House of Repre-
sentatives of North Carolina adopted ar-
ticles of impeachment against Gov. Holden
for suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*,
and other offenses. The trial in the Sen-
ate lasted until about the middle of
March, 1871, when he was convicted, de-
posed from office, and disqualified from
holding office under this State.
Tol. R. Caldwell, Lieutenant Governor,
succeeded him as Governor for the unex-
pired term—the terms being quadrennial.
In 1872 Caldwell was elected Governor
for a full term of four years, defeating
Augustus S. Merrimon; but he dying in
1874, Curtis H. Brogden, Lieutenant
Governor, succeeded him as Governor for
the unexpired term. Then in 1876 he
elected Vance, and he being chosen Unit-
ed States Senator, Lieut. Governor Jarvis
succeeded him as Governor. Then in 1880,
we elected Jarvis for a full term, which is
not yet out.

Such is history, and so they go on come,
and live and die.

The Raleigh Observer of the 28th, pub-
lishes the following, making some correc-
tions in the above statement.
"In an article headed 'A Few Scraps of
History,' which contains a great deal of
information, we find it stated that Gov.
Worth, who was elected Governor in 1865,
took the oath of office January 1, 1866.
Our information is a little different, and as
it is well to be accurate when accuracy

is possible, we give the facts as we un-
derstand them as follows:
"W. W. Holden was Provisional Govern-
or from May 29, 1865, to December 29,
1865. He ordered, by proclamation dated
the 8th day of August, 1865, an election
for delegates to a convention to be held on
the 21st of September, 1865. This conven-
tion ordered an election for Governor and
a General Assembly to be held on the 2d
Thursday in November, 1865. The Gen-
eral Assembly met on the 4th Monday in
November, 1865.
"Jonathan Worth, Governor-elect, took
the oaths of office before the two Houses
of the General Assembly, December 15,
1865. They were administered by Daniel
G. Fowle, one of the judges of the Su-
preme Court, and the Governor "then de-
livered an appropriate address." See page
133, Journals of 1865-66. Upon no-
tification by telegram from the President
of the United States of the discontinuance
of the provisional government Governor
Worth assumed the duties of Governor
December 28, 1865."

Importance of Roads.
We are not aware that any estimate has
ever been made of the actual cost of the
public roads in the United States, or the
expense of providing them has ever been
attempted by any bureau of statistics, but
we make the rough estimate that they have
cost at least seven hundred million dollars
heretofore, and are now drawing over that
sum probably more than while unknown
millions are annually expended in attempt-
ing to keep them in repair. If the money
were only well applied, it would be an ex-
penditure of great profit and economy, as
everything which the farmer does off his
own land is greatly affected by their con-
dition. All his many loads of surplus
products are drawn over them, and
it makes some difference to him and to
his horses whether those loads are con-
veyed easily over hard, smooth surfaces,
or dragged through mud and against
stones with severe labor to the team,
fatigue to the driver, and wear and break-
age to the wagon. Every week he and
his family, more or less, go to the village
for numberless errands, go to church on
the Sabbath, and the good or bad condi-
tion of the roads seems to affect every
fiber, pleasantly or unpleasantly, of their
feeling of nervous sensations. On an
average, there is at least twenty miles of
traveling each week for the members of a
single family. It would make a difference
of five dollars a week, everything counted,
whether this teaming and traveling is
done over a nice, comfortable road, or
through mud holes, sloughs, ruts, and un-
bridged streams, or against stones. Five
dollars a week amounts to \$250 a year, a
snug little sum to tax the farmer with;
and when this sum is multiplied by at
least five million owners or drivers of
horses, carriages, wagons, heavy teams,
etc., the aggregate cost would be some-
thing over a billion dollars! Does any
one say this is too large an estimate?
Then proceed in detail and show in what
particulars; but do not blindly and ignor-
antly say it is wrong without careful ex-
amination. Suppose, however, we admit
that it is double the reality, is not the six
hundred millions every year, expended
directly or indirectly by our people,
worthy of more attention on the part of
patriots, statesmen, politicians, office
seekers, public spirited men, writers for
newspapers, agricultural journalists, and
in fact of every one who passes over a
road?

So long as our public highways in most
parts of the country are made and repair-
ed with so little interest and so little
thought, we must suffer an enormous loss.
We would like to ask how many of our
readers, who drive or ride over the com-
mon road, never see a loose stone, or a
fixed stone, to strike, jolt and batter every
wheel and axle, and cause a constant
strange object to be called a "road"? How
many never saw along the road sides,
thirty patches of thistles, burdocks, mul-
leins, John's wort, nettles, etc., etc., ready
to seed all the neighbors' fields? Until