ADVETISEMENTS.

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encentrated and powerful medicine. It is an anodyne expecterant, and, if promptly taken, in cases of Coughs, Threat or Lung troubles, soothes and heals the irritated tissues, and quickly llays all tendency to Consumption.

allays all tendency to Consumption.

Six years ago, I contracted a severo Cold, which settled on my Lungs, and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a Cough, Night Sweats, Bleeding Lungs, Pain in my Chest and Sides, and was so completely prostrated, as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I scemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am now as well and sound as ever.—Bodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral n my family, for Colds and Coughs, with infallible success, and should not lare to be without this medicine through he winter months.—Russel Bodine, Hughesville, Lycoming Co., Pa.

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of the life saving remainder of the life saving remainderenth century.

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DUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons holding claims against the estate of Poliy Staley, deceased, will present them duly authenticated, on or before the 18th day of Jane, 1858, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. L. SCOTT, Ja., Pab. Admr. June 4, '87, 6ts as Adm's of Poliy Staley

A PMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons holding claims against the estate of Islam T. Mcl'herson, will present them duly authenticated to the understruct m or before the 1st day of July, 1988, or this states will be pleaded in but of their recovery.

D. H. THOMPSON, Ad'm'r funa 15, 1887, of Islam T, McPherren.

INGENIOUS MECHANICAL TOYS. Puppets That Were Almost Human-Wonderful Contrivances.

Puppets or marionettes were patronized automata, which are the inventions that are now principally dealt in, also go back to a remote period. Vulcan's tripod on wheels has the authority of Homer; Dædalus made moving statues; Archytas of Tarentum, 400 B. C., invented a wooden pigeon that could fly in the air. In the Fifteenth century Regiomantamus made an iron fly that moved through the atmosphere, and afterward an automatic eagle, which, on the arrival of the Em-peror Maximilian at Nuremberg, flew forth to meet him. Albertus Magnus is credited with constructing a head that moved and talked, and which so frightmoved and talked, and which so fright-ened Thomas Aquinas that he smashed it into pieces, Albertus exclaiming when he saw his achievement destroyed, "So per-ishes the work of thirty years!" Roger Bacon made a speaking head of brass, which excited awe among all who heard it. Speaking automata have been fre-quently attempted of late years, but the great difficulty lies in simulating the hu-man voice. The most successful of these efforts was perhaps that of Professor Faber, of Vienna, exhibited in London forty years ago under the name of Eu-phonia. Faber worked twenty-five years at the automaton. The figure enunciated words and also sang. There was an arrangement of hollow pipes, pedals and keys, which the inventor played to

"prompt the discourse."
Willars de Hanccort, in the Thirteenth century, constructed an angel that "would always point with his finger to the sun;" The Marquis of Worcester made an artificial horse that would carry a rider as swiftly as if he were a genuin barb. Philip Camuz invented a wonder-ful group of automata for Louis XIV—a coach and four horses, that started off with a crack of a whip, the horses prancing, trotting and galloping in turn; it ran along until it got in front of the king, when it stopped, when a toy footman de scended and offening the carriage door banded out a lady "with born grace," The lady made a courtesy, presented a petition to his majesty, and re-entering her carriage was driven away. Gen. De Gennes, a Frenchman, who defended the colony of St. Christopher against the English about 1688, antused himself by making an automaton peacock, which walked about in all its pride of extended feathers, and picking up corn from the ground swallowed it.

The king of automata constructors was Jaques Vaucanson, born at Grenoble in 1709. While quite a boy he made several self moving figures. The bent of his mind was determined by a rather pe-culiar circumstance. Being left to him-self in the house of a friend to which he went with his mother, he perceived through the crack of a partition an old clock with slowly swinging pendulum, which excited his attention. Next time he visited this house he had a pencil and paper with him, and made a rough ketch of the clock. By carnest study with automata. He made a wooden chapel, with moving figures of priests. He invented a hydraulic machine for the city of Lyons, and later, in the same place, perfected a machine for silk weaving that caused the work people to rise against him in arms. His first great achievement in automata was his flute player, which was one of the wonders of his time. He had been ill, and made it during his convalescence. The several-parts of it were made by different workmen to prevent its discovery. Only a According to D'Alembert, the remarkable figure stood on a pedestal, in which a portion of the mechanism was con-cealed, and the player not only blew into the instrument, but with its lips increased or diminished the sound, performing the legato and staccato passages with perfec-tion, and fingering with co-aplete accu-racy. It was exhibited in Paris in 1738, and made a great sensation. Vaucanson next made a flageolet player, and later a mechanical duck, which waddled, swam, dived and quacked, and, like De Gennes pencock, picking up and swallowing its food. He was engaged on an endless chain when he died. He willed all his

sutomata to the king. Maetzel, the inventor of the metronome and of several musical automata, opened an exhibition in Vienna in 1809, with a life size automaton trumpeter as the chief attraction. When the audience entered all they saw was a tent. After a time the curtain parted, and Maetzel appeared leading forward a trumpeter in the full regimentals of an Austrian dragoon. By pressing the left epaulet of the figure he made it play cavalry calls and a march, and an allegro by Weigl, accompanied by a full band of living musicians. Nor was this all. The figure refired and reappeared as a trum-peter of the French guard. Maetzel, wound it up on the left hip, pressed once more on the left epanlet, and it played the French cavalry calls, a French cav-alry march, a march by Dussels and one of Pleyel's allegros, the full band again

accompanying.

Knows again exhibited at Vienna an omaton that wrote, and the Drozes, sutomatou that wrote, and the Drozes, father and son, constructed several mechanical figures that both wrote and played musical instruments. A pantomime in five acts was performed by a troupe of puppets in Paris in 1729, and Blenfalt, in 1746, got up a representation of "The Bombardment of Antwerp," by automata. Another piece performed by Blenfalt's sutomata, which he called comediens practiciens, was "The Grand Assault of Berg-op-Zoom."—"Romance of Invention."

The Austrian Capital's Poor.

In one year in Vienna over 62,000 notices of eviction were served for nonpayment of state and municipal taxes. The population of the city proper being at the time roughly 753,000, it follows that about one in every twelve Viennese had the legal sword suspended over him. In no fewer than 14,785 cases the evictions were actually carried out. Equally suggestive is the fact that in 1885 alone outdoor relief had to be given here to 107,-856 persons, while 36,708 arrests were made for vagrancy.—New York Tribune. The Austrian Capital's Poor.

the Umbrella Repairer's Shop.

An umbrella Repairer's Shop.

An umbrella repairer's den is almost as interesting a place as an old book shop. A few years ago, when tramps were abroad in the land in large numbers, many of them armed themselves with hammers and umbrella frames that the tinker's disguise might shield them in the surreptitious inspection of window fastenings. But now the repairer of faded and infirm umbrellas has a place in the world, and although rascals may be in the business, they are fewer than they used to be. There are in this city some six or eight men who conduct hos pitals for the treatment of old rain protectors, and two men manufacture um orellas from stick to cover at the order

"Any bell that's got a head on 'im and can do anything can mend an um-brella," said one of the umbrella doctors to a reporter as he bent over a broken catch. Round about were umbrellas in all

stages of decay, with numerous handles and other essentials. Ribs were piled up

without number, and ribs to spare—but not "spare ribs." The anatomical con-struction of the umbrolla is peculiar, and the rib is an important feature. As the doctor said, it is the most easily knocked out of gear of any of the necessary parts.
"The best ribs are imported from England. There are two kinds, the solid and hollow. Umbrellas are not made as good as formerly. The handle is the chief thing noticed in buying, and a neat handle piece will sell for a good price an umbrella that will fall to pieces inside of two weeks. The best articles are manthe cheap gold-headed umbrellas are good for our business. Unless they are exceptions to the general rule a few months finishes them and we are called to make repairs. With the ribs the cover is an important part. We furnish them from \$1 to \$7. An umbrella can't be so badly mangled but we can fix it so long as there's a little something to build on. Part of a stick and a few ribs are enough to give us our bearings."—Indianapolis News.

Transference of Disease. I have been in scores of old attics in Pennsylvania Dutch houses, and discov-ered whole rows of pegs driven into the stout oaken beams and rafters, with little tufts of hair sprouting from the holes. These had been wrenched from simple Dutch heads, and with it, the owners believed, had gone the troublous ailment. So, if the hair be driven in a live oak tree, the next passer coming in contact with that tree will absorb the "transferred" disease; while, again, if the sufferer goes to a willow copse, ties three knots of his hair (symbolic of the trinity), wrenches them from his head, and then runs nimbly away without ever looking back, the disease will disappear by "transference."

Among the more ignorant is found the still existing superstition that infectious diseases may be cured by clipping the invalid's hair, laying it between slices of well buttered bread, and feeding the latand investigation he succeeded in making a clock of his own out of pieces of wood, and his wooden clock kept time fairly well. Then began his experiments with a character of the making a clock of his own out of pieces of way. The head of a live fish, held for a short time in a sick child's mouth, and flung back into the water alice will are then hands over to the husband. This means that she must be ever ready to right the water alice will are the making over to the husband. it of disease. Young babes are washed in ash san, no doubt with transmitted reverence for the sacred associations of ash wood; and it is said to cure serpents' bites. Driving nails into oak trees is a toothache remedy. Warts will disappear if rubbed with oaken cinders, the latter being tied in a package and dropped at the nearest cross roads. Wens are re-moved if stroked by the hands of the The old Norse custom of slipping iron keys between the clothing and skin to stop idealing at the new is the found here. Rubbing flesh with polished silver here. Rubbing flesh with polished silver is believed to have curative properties. The bark of the alder is greatly relied on for purifying the blood generally, for curing scrpents' bites; and alder bark tea, plentifully sprinkled about, exorcises witches; while laying poonies on crazy records, bands in suppress to several to several to people's heads is supposed to restore to sanity.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Letter.

Total Loss of Memory.

There are a few cases recorded of total loss of memory, usually following a deep and prolonged (unnatural) sleep or severe accident, such as concussion of the brain, almost drowning, etc. In one or two of these the personal identity has been completely lost, so that on recovery the victim lost all remembrance of name, family, friends, localities and mental acquisitions. They were in the condition, so far as knowledge of any kind was concerned, of the new born child. In some of these re-education was successfully attempted and a new memory formed, but the old was never regained. In others, a larger number than of those just mentioned, the forgetfulness was of only temporary du-ration. After a few weeks or months all that was before known was regained in an instant and the process of re-education was no longer needed. There are numer-ous instances of the memory being lost of all that had occurred for hours, days, weeks, or even months, immediately pre-ceding a serious accident in which the brain had suffered concussion. the memory relative to everything up to a certain date before the accident remains intact on recovering consciousness.

One Feature of Victoria's Life.

Fifty years is a wholesome, ordinary lifetime, let alone being a queen for all that time. Without harping too much upon a theme destined to be twanged at beyond all patience within the next few weeks, may I ask the reader—the lady reader in particular—to try to imagine one little phase of the royal life? Supposing every week day for fifty years the leading daily papers of your country had given a record of your movements the preceding day, telling that you rode, drove or walked, who had the honor to accompany you, whom you allowed to call upon you, and so out. This has been one feature of Victoria's life the last half century. For over 15.000 days has this record of her doings been regularly published, and she has of course known it, and, likely enough, read the marration in at least one journal every time. Wouldn't you, dear lady American, yourself come in time to b-lieve, living such a life, that you were something more than human, and that lifty years of it right straight along entitled you to the biggest kind of a jamborees—London Cor, Chicago Tribune. One Feature of Victoria's Life.

SOME QUEER MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

The Wife Market of Pence in Brittany. In Southern Russia.

It has just been discovered by the press writers here that a genuine woman mar-ket exists in that land of all that is curi-

ous and bizarre—Brittany.

It appears that in the remote village of Pence on a certain day of the year, all the marriageable maidens, dressed in their best, seat themselves on the parapet of a bridge. The young men then file by, chat with the fair ones, ask about their dowry, and when they find the girl of their choice help her descend from the parapet, an action which appears to correspond to throwing the handkerchief in

astern countries.

Meantime the girls' parents have been watching the proceedings. They now come up, and the necessary preliminaries are discussed. Hands are then shaken as a sign that the bargain is concluded,

and the legal and religious rites only re-main to be gone through with.

This recalls certain quaint French mar-riage customs. In a village in the canton of Mantes it is considered the proper thing to offer the bride a dish of "bouil-lon" as she leaves the mayor's office and a spoon perforated with holes. At Richebourg in the same neighborhood a broom is thrown on the ground, as if by acci-dent, before the bride's door. If she picks it up as she comes out it is considered a sign that she will prove a good housekeeper.

In other adjoining communes two young men the day after the marriage take the bride on their shoulders and carry her to the nearest village boundary, where the newly married couple renew their vows, the young wife in addition solemnly promising "never to go to bunt for her hi shand at the tavern.

Turning from France toward the east, we find the marriage customs yet more picturesque. Thus in the south of Russia many peculiar practices are still in vogue. When the fiance comes to claim his fiancee it is usual to hide her from

him with a thick veil.

When the fatal "yes" has been pronounced a cord of white silk is passed around the necks of the newly married and must remain there for several hours, The groomsmen then offer them a piece of sugar to eat in token of the sweetn that should characterize the marriage relation.

During the wedding breakfast the bride although seated at the table, is not allowed to partake of any of the dishes—a symbol of the submission she owes her sband. In other localities it is the latter who must be gay on an empty stomach. He, however, is not even permitted to sit down and must wait on his In some places when the marriage pro-

cession is forming one of the young men of the party takes the place of the groom, plays all kinds of tricks in his assumed character, and cannot be displaced until the future husband makes him a present in order to come into his own again

I am ashamed to add that in certain villages of Little Russia the father lightly

tempt to go counter to his wishes.

My lady readers will note that the above customs are based on very old fashioned and unpopular theories.—Paris Cor. New York Graphic.

Figures on Fish.

The fishing industries of the United States employed during the year 1879, the figures of which are given in the census of 1880, 131,426 persons, with an invested capital of \$37,955,349, and an annual product of \$15,010,003, or a triu over \$327 to each person engaged. The number of enrolled vessels of five tons and over engaged was 6,605, while the actual fishermen numbered 101,684, the other 20,000 being engaged on shore in curing and marketing the product. Great Critain employs 120,000 fishermen and 0,637 vessels, although the value of its yearly catch does not equal that of the United States. France has 123,000 persons engaged in fishery, with a yearly product valued at \$6,600,000. Russia's yearly fish product is the same as that of France. Germany is credited with a product of \$18,326,000 annually. Norway fisheries produce about \$16,000,000, and those of Italy about \$10,000,000. The fishing industries of North America and Europe combined employ between 600,000 and 700,000 persons and 150,000 vessels, producing 3,000,000,000 pounds of fish, equal to 150,000 carloads, which would load a train 910 miles in length.— Philadelphia Times.

The Migratory Waiter.

The average waiter is as migratory as the bird. He is the most transitory thing in life, except, perhaps, a dream. There was a time when the printer stood as the representative of all "that's fleetbelow," but the waiter has now nded to that distinction. The opening of the innumerable nummer resorts in the past decade has brought it about. The waiter is now one of the best posted fellows you meet. He knows all cities and all climates of the continent, and, what is more, knows all the habits of people at table, where human nature so truly crops out. It is folly to depend on them to stay any length of time. Some-times in the spring the whole corps will be changed in one or two weeks after the lake season opens. Then away they go east and north.—Globe-Democrat.

Making Their Own Wills.

Making Their Own Wills.

There are many instances extant of great lawyers blundering in the making of their own wills, and these is one case where a lawyer purposely left his will obscure. Serjeant Maynard, an eminent black letter lawyer, had perplexed himself over some very line points of law. He, therefore, left a will worded in such terms as would cause litigation to arise on the points he weished the courts to settle.—Youth's Commanion. ettle.-Youth's Companion.

An extreme illustration of the great commercial value of iron is furnished by Dr. George Woods, of Fittsburg, who fig-Dr. George Woods, of Pittsburg, who ig-ures that seventy-five cents worth of iron ore can be converted into bar iron worth \$5; horseshoes, \$10; table knives, \$180; shirt buttons, \$2,900; watch springs, \$200,000; bair springs, \$444,000, and pallet arises, \$2,500,000.—Galcago

Newspapers in Turkey. Among the various innovations lately introduced into Turkey may be included that of newspapers. The first, if we are not mistaken, appeared in Constantinople

in 1841, under the auspices of Mr. Oscan-yan, the former Turkish consul general in New York, and was called Aztarar Bizantian, or The Byzantine Advertiser. The people, unacquainted at that time with the aim and importance of a daily chronicler, were not prepared to appreciate the value of a nowspaper, and were slow to patronize the paper. It was obliged to stop. Since then more frequent intercourse with the rest of Europe and political incidents which made the people enger for news gave rise to the publication of other newspapers whose

number is now legion.

There are at present more than twenty different dailies a twenty weeklies appearing in Constantinople in various dialects, each advocating its own particular interest. Among the organs of the different dailies a twenty weeklies appearing in Constantinople in various dialects, each advocating its own particular interest. Among the organs of the different dailies are the statement of the different dailies and the statement of the different dailies are the statement of the different dailies are the statement of the different dailies and the statement of the ent nationalities in Turkey may be men-tioned the Akhtar (Star), which repre-rents the Persian interest in Turkey. It is printed in Turkey script, though the language is Persian. It commences at the right hand corner of the sheet with the announcement that "the office of publication of the Akhtar is at Valide Khan in the seat of felicity (Constantinople). All communications must be addressed to Mehmed Tehir Effendi, sole

editor and proprietor."

In imitation of French journals, the paper commences with an editorial on the affairs of Siam, as a leader, followed by telegraphic news, both foreign and domestic, extracts from foreign papers, home news, current events, official pro-motions, and a few advertisements. These papers are sold at an average price of 4 cents per copy, and an edition of 2,-

There being a strict surveillance over all publications by the government, the editors are restrained from indulging in liberal thoughts and observations, as well as on what news they publish, so that these prints are, as a matter of course, vapid and devoid of interest, and cannot in any sense be called newspapers.-New York Graphic.

The Mourning Business in England. They make wholesale work of the mourning business here. A bereaved family cannot pile on too much crape, and even the children are oppressed out of all reason with the deepest dyed habiliments of woe. School boys are often seen with a wide band or chevron of crape sewed permanently into their coat sleeves, and the little girls are shrouded

in black until their faces and the whites of their eyes are all that is light in sight. A family of six motherless young sisters seen out walking with the stricken father recently were in the 'customary saits of solemn black' even to strings of sable crape around their little necks in place of collars. When the szinted mother looks over the parapet of heaven and sees hor dear ones thus disfigured, I'll bet it makes her feel sorry she died. An interesting phase of mourning custom here with some is the publication of anniversary death notices. These are classified under an "In Memoriam" heading and oppear one, two, or more years from the date of the loved one's death. For instance, The Times of say June 1, 1887, may contain several of these "In Memo-riam" notices of those who died June 1, The notices are often in 1886 or 1835. scribed, "In loving remembrance," and are usually put in by a surviving husband or wife. I am told that in such cases they are rarely kept up more than a year or two. When a man is getting ready for another wedding he hasn't time to be fusing up "In Memorium" paragraphs and rushing around with them to the papers.—London Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Methods of Japanese Acupuncture. Acupuncture is not an invention of the Japanese—the first treatise upon it being attributed to a Chinese under the Sung dynasty—although the form of the eedles used and the mode of their em ployment have been much improved upon by them; tubular needles, for instance, were invented in 1688. It she not be forgotten that Asclepiades, in the first century of our era, recommended needle puncture for dropsy. The operation consists in driving fine gold, silver or steel needles from one-half to threequarters of an inch into the flesh. edles are of various forms and have spirally grooved handles for the better twirling of the instrument.

The operator holds a needle lightly with the left hand, resting the point upon the skin of the patient. He then inserts it by a slight tap on the handle, given with all wooden mallet held in the right hand. The needle is then gently pushed and twisled until it penetrates to the proper depth, and after a few seconds is slowly withdrawn in the same manner, the skin about the puncture being subsequently chafed for a few moments. number of perforations made at one time varies from one to twenty, and they are oftenest made in the abdomen, to which, however, they are not confined; special treatises laying down the spots to be pierced in various diseases, and one division of study distinguishing on the back the so called hollow spots (more than a ed in number)-"where the ends of the herve fibers are found"-for the application of the needle or the moza.— Westminster Review.

England's Castles and Abbeys.

The old castles and abbeys of England were built expressly for the benefit of modern picnic parties. It is a rare day when the visitor to the ruins of any of these does not find a party of young folks spoiling buns, cold fowl and ginger ale on the site of the donjon keep or the late Lady Rowena's front sitting room. Picnic buses run daily from every adjacent town, and plank seats and tables for the accommodation of the merrymakers are always erected within the crumbling walls. It only costs sixpence a head to walls. It only costs sixpence a head to thus contract dyspepsia on the very spots where "goose pye" and boar's head once ravaged the digestion of modisoval feed-ers.—London Letter.

Snowfall in Germany. A German mathematician has calculated that the snowfall of central Germany from Dec. 19 to 22 weighed no less than 10,000,000 tons in the area between 50 degs. and 52.5 degs. north latitude and between 7 degs. and 48 degs. cost longitude. Arkansay Traveler. HOW STURGEON ARE CAUGHT.

Details of an Exciting Business-A Night

Details of an Exciting Business—A Night in the Channel.

There is at least \$100,000 invested in the sturgeon fishing interest in the New Jersey end of the line, with headquarters at Bay Side, Cumberland county. The sturgeon grows rapidly, and a fish of six years old weighs 300 pounds. A big sturgeon yields from four to six Yankee buckets of roe like unto shad roe, with larger eggs, which are first rubbed through a coarse sieve; then salted and rubbed through a finer sieve till the fiber is disengaged from the egg, and the reis disengaged from the egg, and the re-mainder, after draining, is emptied into kegs and becomes what Shakespeare calls kegs and becomes what Shakespeare calls "caviare to the general." It is then

the supply is not equal to the demand.

The modus operandi with a sturgeon is to cut off his tail and let him bleed, the large artery running through the tail. The roe is then taken out of the tate the fish, then the skin is taken off, the backbone or cartilage is then taken out with a sharp knife and leaves two out with a sharp knite and seaves the sturgeon sides boneless. The fish is thoroughly wiped out with a coarse whalebone broom, then the fiesh is put into an ice box and is shipped to New York, where it readily sells as good "Al-bany beef." If the market is glutted the sturgeon meat is kept till fall in the ice house at a temperature of 4 deg. below zero, and is then found good eating. The head, tail and backbone furnish the

famous sturgeon oil.

The sturgeon has no weapons of defense against the shark and flies from fense against the shark and flies from this lawyer of the sea. I found two stur-geon in the haul made by moonlight with the entire nose bitten off by a shark. A not entirely dry weighs 500 pounds, the cotton laid twine alone weighing 800 pounds, costing twenty cents a pound. The meshes of the net are from thirtzen to fifteen inches wide a sixteen foot to fifteen inches wide, and a sixteen foot board twelve inches wide can be shot through the net, so no shad or small fish are ever caught in a sturgeon net. A sixty pound rock is sometimes found in the sturgeon gill net. The net is 1,328 feet long, seven feet under water, with no lead or other sinker, the weight of the twine holding the net down. The float (or cork) remains on top of the water fast to the lanyard, which is fast to the float. At each drift, say two hours before low water, from one to ten sturgeon is the catch, and a cork indicates when a big fish gets his gills entangled in the meshes of the net. The fish yields easily to fate

and shows no game.

The water at Tampa is transparent, and a spear is used to kill the fish, but the fisherman is desperately vexed with what he calls "foul fish," the sawfish and devilfish. The latter, weighing 1,600 pounds, frequently tear a net to pieces, and the sight of a sawfish drives a fisherman to shore. Frequently a 400 pound green turtle is bagged—with no market

or turtle. The sturgeon feeds down on the bottom on the crustaces and can be seen rooting like a hog on the bottom. The savants or scientists have never discovered where the sturgeon spawns, and it may be in the Black sea or in Delaware bay where the she sturgeon has been seen to shed her spawn on the surface of the bay or river in the months of April and May .-

New York Mail and Express. trange Medicines of China. Mr. Mitford has told us how he saw a Chinese physician prescribe a decoction of three scorpions for a child struck down

with fever; and Mr. Gill, in his "River of Golden Sand," mentions having met a number of coolies laden with red deers' orns, some of them very fine twelve tine author. They are only hunted when in velvet, and from the horns in this state a medicine is made which is one of the most highly prized in the Chinese pharmacoposia. With regard to the sin-gular virtues supposed to attach to the medicinal use of tiger, Gen. Robert Warden tells me that on one occasion when, in India, he was exhibiting some trophics of the chase, some Chinamen who were present became much excited at the sight of an unusually fine tiger skin. eagerly inquired whether it would be possible to find the place where the carcass had been buried, because from the bones of tigers dug up three months after burial a decection may be prepared which gives immense muscular power to the fortu-nate man who swallows it!

I am indebted to the same informant for an interesting note on the medicine folk lore of India, namely, that while camping in the jungle one of his men came to entreat him to shoot a nightjar for his benefit, because from the bright, prominent eyes of this bird of the night an ointment is prepared that gives great clearness of vision, and is therefore highly prized. Miss Bird, too, has recorded some very remarkable details on the materia medica of Chim and Japan. When in a remote district of Japan she became so unwell as to deem it necessary to cons a native doctor, of whom she says: has great faith in ginseng and in rhi-noceros horn, and in the powdered liver of some animal, which from the description I understood to be a tiger—all specifics of the Chinese school of medicines. Dr. Nosoki showed me a small box of uni-corn's horn, which he said was worth more than its weight in gold."—Nineteenth Century.

An Electric Bone Cutter.

Removal of sections of bone in surgical operations has heretofore been a long, tedious procus, effected with mallet, chisel, gouges, etc. It is, perhaps, the most brutal and unscientific method which could be adopted and sounds like the operative butchery which existed in the last century. This has all been reformed by an invention called the electric osteotome, which is an instrument holding a circular saw at its extremity, revolved with lightning speed by an electric motor. This, when held against a bone, makes a clean cut through it in a few seconds; in fact, its action is instantaneous. By holding the osteotome in a slanting position wedge shaped pieces can be cut out with equal promptitude. There is no danger of the saw cutting the soft parts, as they are protected by a retractor, an instrument which is passed down and under the bone.—Chicago News.

A German chemist, A. Brauestein, has just discovered and patented a precess for making from castor beans the rich coloring substance known as "Turkey pol."

LOVE AT HIGH TIDE

Thou, thou hast been my blood, my breatle, my being!
The pearl to plunge for in the sea of life;
The night to strain for, past the bounds of a
The victory to win through longest strife

My queen! my crowned mistress! my spi

thee-May be forgiven with a quick rem For, thou divine fulfillment of all hope!
Thou all undreamed completion of the vision!
I gaze upon thy beauty, and my fear
Passes as clouds do when the moon athres clear.
—Edwin Arnold.

PRACTICE OF PUBLIC BATHING.

When It Came to an End Private Bath-

In the change of the world's habits incidental to the change of religion, and especially with the deserved condemnation of the Roman public baths by the Christian church, the practice of public bathing came to an end, and that of private bathing, unhappily, became only too rare. The usages of the generations preceding the present century, in the matter ceding the present century, in the matter of cleanliness of personal habits, are al-most incredible to us. A book recently published, of which Mr. Alfred Franklin published, of which Mr. Alfred Franklin is the author, contains some facts regarding the domestic life and social usages of the period from the Twelfth to the Eighteenth century, which are in a sense instructive, since they show to what a condition even "elegant society" may descend when the watchful care for previously cleanly ness is once already and

may descend when the watchful care for personal cleanliness is once abandoned. The ladies of the Seventeenth century very seldom washed their faces. Thoy sometimes dipped a cloth in spirits and passed it over their faces, and their totlet passed it over their faces, and their toket code and directions, still extant, prove that they avoided water for the face because they believed it was destructive to the complexion. As for any other sort of baths, no reference is found to them in these toilet directions, probably for the very good reason that none were ever taken. That the same ladies seldom washed even their hands seems to be established also. In fin old romance a

washed even their hands seems to be es-tablished also. In an old romance a princess says to a young lord of the court: "You see, sir, that my hands are whiter than yours, although it is four days since I washed them." This seems to have been a commonplace remark, and treats of a condition of things which was taken quite as a matter of course.

Richelieu was known among the men

of the Seventeenth century as a man who was neat in his person. That he is who was neat in his person. That he is mentioned as a "man who bathed" seems to prove that it was not common for men to "bathe" at that time. The women of the courts of Louis XIV and XV of France powdered their faces incessantly instead of washing them, and built enormous headdresses upon heads that were never combed. The accounts which are given of some results of this practice are almost beyond belief. It seems to have taken the people of Europe many centuries to learn what they now know of the need of personal cleanliness, a knowledge which they lost after know of the need of personal cleanli-ness, a knowledge which they lost after the destruction of the Roman baths. The people of the European continent of the present day are far from being as scrupu-lous in this respect as are the English and Americans.—The Argonaut.

Ill Realth of Army Horses Statistics of the horses of the French cavalry show a loss by death of nearly 3,000 horses a year, entailing an annual money loss of \$1,000,000. One cause and one quite unexpected until lately, of the ill health of the army horses has been

the ill health of the army horses has been discovered, and has been treated of in a pamphlet by Lieut. Col. Hennebert, of the livench unity.

He says that the horses generally showed an aversion to their stables, and a marked unwillingness to enter them, even when they had been wearied by work or drill. What could have caused the horses to have such a revulsion for their stables?

The cause was found at last. Col. Hence

The cause was found at last, Col. Hen The cause was found at last, Col. Hennebert says, in the fact that the stalls,
which are made to slant backward, give
pain and distress, and often, as a consequence, disease to the horses. Often this
incline backward is made quite sharp.
Now, a position upon an inclined plane
keeps certain muscles of the horse's back
and legs drawn constantly.

The animal endeavors to find a level
place to stand upon to relieve this strain.

place to stand upon to relieve this str and goes back as far as he can. This habit the hoetler regards as a "vice," and often strikes the horse to cure him of it. Ropes and chains are stretched across the back of the stall to keep the animal from backing out, and he is left there to an over increasing the start. ever increasing misery.

In England experiments have been

made which prove that the horse is better able to bear fatigue if he is kept in a stall with a perfectly level floor, and sloping stalls are going out of use.—Youth's Companion.

How the Runner Trains. How does the runner train? That is a question whose answer branches out in half a dozen directions. Given fairly good health, strong constitution and an ordinary pair of legs, the youth who burns for fame on the cinder path must jog two or three miles a day for two or three months to acquire "bottom." That is, to build up and strengthen the muscles in foot, calf, thigh and loins needed to carry him through his races. In the meantime he will have lived plainly and abstemiously, avoiding spiritnous liquor and tobacco, getting plentiful and regular sleep and exercising six days a week. It pays to rest one day in seven. Why must he avoid tobacco? Only because it parches his throat, impairs, no matter how elightly, his breathing powers and helps to put his nerves in such condition that he is easily "rattled."—New York World. How does the runner train? That is a

Alightly Misunderstood,
It is told of a Scotch Clergyman that
when he was a child, on going home
from church, one Sunday, he was asked

the text.

He replied, "Except ye pay the rent, ye mann a' ku," the parish."

He had either missinderiscod the preacher, or had undertaken to revise the passage, "Except ye repent, ye shall all akewise perish."—Youth a Companion.