

The Messenger.

C. W. EZZELL, Editor.
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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One year, \$1.00
Six months, 50
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ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application.

Canada is asked to grant an annual subsidy of \$200,000 for fifty years in aid of the proposed subway connecting Prince Edward Island with the mainland, the first cost being estimated at \$5,000,000. The tunnel is to be seven or eight miles long, and, doubtless, will cost more than the original figure.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* calls attention to the fact that Franklin's grave, at Fifth and Arch streets, is in a neglected condition. He suggests the propriety of putting it in proper shape, the more particularly as Dr. Franklin was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Day after day, and for hours at a time, a man sits on a wharf at San Diego, Cal., armed with a four-tined harpoon. At intervals the weapon leaves his hand, darts into the water, and a squirming stingray is brought up. He never speaks to any one and does not encourage conversation from others. Many years ago he was stung by a stingray, and was laid up for a long time. Since then all his time is devoted to an onslaught on the fish.

The ferry boats running between Hoboken, N. J., and New York, sometimes pass through a peculiar circular patch of water through which air is constantly bubbling, covering the surface with a white foam, which, when the water is smooth, makes the spot conspicuous. This spot is nearly in the middle of the river. Seventy feet below the surface, working in the silt constituting the bed of the river, is a gang of men engaged in building the tunnel to connect New York and Jersey City. The bubbling is caused by the air in the tunnel escaping through little holes and crevices in the silt.

A newspaper in Illinois recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscription, and obtained judgment in each for full amount of the claim. Of these, twenty-eight men made affidavits that they owned no more property than the law allowed them, thus preventing attachment. Then they, under the decision of the Supreme Court, were arrested for petty larceny, and bound over in the sum of \$300 each. All but six gave bonds, while six went to jail. It makes no difference to what part of the continent the paper goes, a bill sent to the Postmaster, Justice of the Peace or any United States officer can be collected.

Senator Charles D. Farwell, of Illinois, has been making a journey to Alaska. His party went to the head of the Dyra, which is forty miles farther north than tourists have been before. Concerning the Indians in Alaska Territory, Senator Farwell said to an *Inter-Ocean* representative: "The Indians in that country seem anxious to work; they do not want arms or rations, but are self sustaining, as they say. What should be done for them by the Government, in my judgment, is to teach them the English language and such trades as they can work at in that country, namely, carpentry, shoemaking, working in iron and other things which can be utilized in Alaska. They are good traders, and, as I said before, are capable of taking care of themselves without any Government rations."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A Berlin company offers electricity for boiling water, and other heating purposes, as well as for lighting.

H. R. Stickney, of Portland, Me., has been running a two-horse power engine for four years with kerosene of 120 test. It requires three or four gallons daily. He will soon make a compound engine of the same kind.

The importance of soft water for domestic purposes is illustrated by the experience of a large London asylum, in which a change from hard to soft water has resulted in an estimated annual saving in soda, soap, labor, etc., of more than \$4,000.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Times* reports that the white, rust-proof iron ore, hitherto found only in Sweden, has been discovered in the mountains near that city. The ore is said to contain 65 per cent. of pure iron, while the bed is six feet thick and of great extent.

A most remarkable imitation of black walnut has lately been manufactured from poor pine, the quality and appearance of the article being such as to defy detection, except upon very close examination. To accomplish this, one part of walnut peel extract is mixed with six parts of water, and with this solution the wood is coated. When the material is half dry, a solution of bichromate of potash with water is rubbed on it, and the made walnut is ready for use.

A California paper recalls the fact that the first gold discovered by Marshall and his associates was sold for \$8 an ounce, but ere long rose to \$16, and remained at that figure for years. At that time no more difference was recognized in gold dust than to-day in different sands; buyers would mix their dust when sent to the mint and were paid an average price for it, but they afterward learned that some dust was worth \$9 and other dust \$20 or more—the difference in value being due to the fact that a greater or lesser amount of the baser metals is always found in alloy with native gold.

The *Shoe and Leather Record* describes a system of fastening the soles to boots and shoes in which the fastenings are driven from the inside, the fastenings being first placed in the insole and then the upper lasted over them. The fastening is of brass, with a conical front, barbed all around the point, and the head is flat and neatly formed. A machine is used to feed and drive the fastenings at regular distances through the insole. The insole is then laid on the last, with the barbed points standing erect. The upper is lasted over these points and pushed down, leaving sufficient of the point still above the upper to pierce halfway through the sole. The sole is then laid on as though upon blinders, hammered down, and the process is complete. The healing and finishing are performed in the ordinary way.

Some interesting experiments on the effects of heating on the strength and ductility of metals used for machines and structures were recently made at the Royal Dockyard, Portsmouth, England. All bronzes showed a regular, but not serious, decrease of strength and ductility up to a certain point—which is between 300 and 400 degrees for ordinary gun metals—beyond which the strength suddenly drops to about one-half, and the ductility vanishes. Phosphor-bronze preserves two-thirds of its strength and one-third of its ductility up to 500 degrees Fahrenheit; and Muntz metal and pure copper are also fairly satisfactory in these respects. Wrought iron gains in strength up to 500 degrees; but loses in ductility up to 300 degrees, after which it gains. Open-heat steel is not affected in strength by a temperature of 500 degrees, but its ductility is reduced one-half.

A Matter of Taste.

A scientific journal has an article headed: "How to Taste." We haven't had time to read it, but our own idea is that it depends a great deal on what you are going to taste. If it is quinine or castor oil or anything of that sort it won't require any previous training or a university education to enable you to taste all you want of it in one brief, hasty swallow. But if it is something real good; something that you like better and get less of than any other man in America, you want a neck a yard long, full of all sorts of back stops and dampers all the way down. That is the theory of an unlettered man who tastes by main strength and natural selection, and if Science thinks she has a better way we'd like to trot her one heat, anyhow, just for fun.—*Burdette.*

Industrial Uses of Oil of Birch.

A Belgian inventor has devised a process for tanning textile fabrics which renders them waterproof and at the same time, it is said, proof against decay, while their suppleness is not diminished and their weight not appreciably increased. Arguing from the high state of preservation in which the bands which surround the heads of Egyptian mummies are found to this day, and which are impregnated with a kind of resin, the inventor had recourse to the substances extracted from birch bark, and which are now used to perfume Russia leather.

When the fine white bark of the birch tree is distilled it yields a light oil, nearly a fourth part of which consists of the special phenol or carbolic acid, which give the well-known odor to Russia leather. It is now found that the residue, or green tar of the birch, which is obtained from Kostroma, yields neither acid nor alkali, and forms, with alcohol, a solution of great fluidity, which, however, when once dried, is not acted upon by alcohol. It is this substance which will unite with the most brilliant colors that are used by the inventor for treating textile fabrics.—*American Register.*

King Humbert of Italy has always been an abstainer from liquors and almost a total abstainer from wine. He has smoked cigars quite freely if not excessively. About three months ago he noticed that something in his habits was hurting his health. Physicians said it was cigars, and hinted at more moderation. The king at once declared against the use of all tobacco and has done no smoking since. His health has shown gratifying improvement.

Paid in Gold Coin.
In Dec., 1886, I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., offered eight premiums payable in gold coin, which they say created a great interest among people who kept hens, so much so, in fact, that they authorize us to say that they shall offer Nov. 1st, 1887, another list of premiums for the best results from the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay. Of course all who compete cannot get one of the premiums, but some of the last year's reports sent us show that the parties ought to have been well satisfied if they had not received any other benefit than the increase of eggs they got while making the trial. For example, the first premium was twenty-five dollars taken by C. A. French, Washington, N. H., who fed thirty hens the Sheridan's Powder for eight weeks. The first week he got only ten eggs; the third week the hens laid 201 eggs, and the eighth week 208 eggs. During the eight weeks trial he got 1388 eggs which, at the price of eggs in Boston or New York markets in mid-winter, would have yielded \$46.60, or \$1.55 for each hen in eight week's time. Considering the small expense of keeping a hen on a farm will pay like that. The fourth premium, which was ten dollars, went to Mrs. E. B. Carlin, Conklin Centre, N. Y., who in the eight weeks received from forty hens 1707 eggs. The first week she only got 36 eggs, but the last week 277 eggs.

This clearly demonstrates that the use of Sheridan's Powder to Make Hens Lay will increase the profit several hundred per cent. Johnson & Co. will send two 25 cent packs of Sheridan's Powder postpaid to any address for 50 cents in postage stamps; or a large 2 1/2 pound can of Powder for \$1.20. To each person ordering a large can as above they will send free one copy of the "Farmer's Poultry Guide" (price, 25 cents).

Rev. Howard Crosby says: It is safe to estimate the receipts of the New York saloons at \$30,000,000 a year, one-half of which, at least, comes from the 150,000 men known as "laboring men." The destruction of the liquor-saloons alone would cure four-fifths of the poverty in the country.

*** A disease of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Great Britain has 13,000 bands of hope and juvenile Temperance societies, with an aggregate membership of 1,600,000.

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For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a single purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. PRICE \$1.00 A BOTTLE, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.00. A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps.

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"I want to thank you," writes a young man to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond Va., "for placing me in a position by which I am enabled to make money faster than I ever did before." This is but a sample extract of the many hundred similar letters received by the above firm. See their advertisement in another column.

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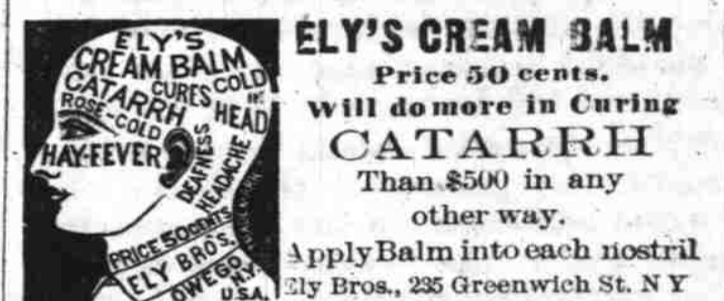
The former in the blood and the latter throughout the system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. The best way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the whole body which makes one feel perfectly well.

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