

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 40 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1892.

VOLUME XL.—NUMBER 1429

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. P. STURGEON.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance for 1 year—Two Dollars on time.

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

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 Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1892

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1892.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1892.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1891.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1891.

HARRIS & LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in all the Courts Special and prompt attention to collection of claims, Conveyancing, Negotiation of Loans and Settlement of Estates.
Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 29, 1892.

BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1892.

JAS. ARDREY BELL,
Attorney-at-Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Careful attention given to all legal business.
Office Law Building, No. 6.
Jan. 10, 1892.

JOHN FARRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
March 28, 1892.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1892.

BASON & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office Nos. 14 and 16, Law Building.
Jan. 17, 1892.

THE WHITE FRONT DRUG STORE,
NO. 15, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April, 8, 1892.

HUGHES' Quinine Hair Tonic,
The best preparation made for the Hair. It imparts Vigor to the Scalp, Cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates Dandruff, and stops the Hair falling. Price 25 and 50 cents. Prepared by R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists, Springs Corner Charlotte, N. C.
Nov. 14, 1891.

PICTURE FRAMES,
A large assortment of NEW PATTERNS of picture frame MOLDINGS, just received: Oak, Cherry, and Gilt room Moulding. Call and see the new MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS.
J. H. VAN NESS.
March 11, 1892. 31 North Tryon Street.

The housewife of the future will have a far easier time of it than the domestic drudge of the present day. There is an electrical exhibition in the Crystal Palace in Kensington, Eng. In this exhibition there are shown some electrical devices which should bring joy to the female heart. They consist of a saucepan, kettle and flatiron, self-heating. The heating apparatus is placed beneath the utensils. It consists of a double coil of wire, coated with cement. This is attached to a wire which connects with a battery, and in a few minutes, without fire or fuel, the work is done.

R. F. DAVIDSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Has on hand, for sale, improved city property, from \$800 to \$10,000. Also, vacant lots in all parts of the city, and 5,000 acres of farm land, some near the city, others on Catawba River and Rail Roads. Property, bought and sold and rented. Collections made and loans negotiated.
For terms and location, call at office, No. 1, over A. B. Reese Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
June 17, 1892.

Administrators' Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator of S. B. Christenbury, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said decedent, to exhibit the same to me, on or before the 5th day of June, 1892. Persons indebted to the decedent will please make immediate payment.
A. B. CHRISTENBURY,
Administrator.
June 3, 1892. 6w

DON'T FAIL
TO SEE J. R. EDDINS'S
NEW STOCK OF STATIONERY.

We have a full line of Stationery for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S USE.—Also, A full supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, Especially adapted by the North Carolina BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A fine assortment of BLANK BOOKS, and everything usually kept in a first-class Book Store. Call and see our new line of goods, at
J. R. EDDINS'S BOOK STORE,
Opposite Central Hotel,
Charlotte, April 22, 1892.

NEW DRUG STORE.
A fresh line of Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, Garden and Flower Seeds and all articles usually found in a well regulated Drug Store like the white front on College street.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
Feb. 26, 1892.

BABY CARRIAGES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS AND MAKES.
A very handsome line now on exhibition at
BURGESS NICHOLS'
And offered to the public at cheap prices. You can get what you want in that line at a bargain at my Furniture Store. Call and see my stock. Also a fine line of Furniture, Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Dining Room and Hall Furniture. Handsome, stylish and cheap.
BURGESS NICHOLS,
Furniture Dealer.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.
These justly celebrated Springs of Western North Carolina are Beautifully Located.
The Climate is Delightful.
The Waters are eminently curative for Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and all Skin Diseases.
Hotel refitted and put in first class order.
Room for 400 Guests IS NOW OPEN.
Write for terms.
DR. E. O. ELLIOTT & SON, Prop'rs,
Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.
May 23, 1892.

LADIES' SHOES.
Ladies fine Dongola kid, button, patent leather tip, with low heel, price \$2.00 by mail 30 cts. extra. These have smooth insoles, very flexible, and is the finest shoe ever offered at the price.
We have all kinds of shoes suited for all purposes, which everyone will do well to see.
GILBERT & CO.,
16 South Tryon Street,
Charlotte, N. C.
March 11, 1892.

SABOROSO.
The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Most popular we have ever sold.
Our cigars are unexcelled.
R. H. JORDAN & Co., Druggists.
Jan. 22, 1892.

Growing Old.
It does, indeed, to me seem strange,
Since in myself I feel no change,
That in the friends whose love I hold,
I see a something day by day.
That daily plainer seems to say,
The friends you love are growing old.

A deepening of the lines of care,
A yet wrinkle here and there,
I see; a silencing of the gold,
A shadow underneath the brows
Besprinkled now with powdered snows,
Where clustered dusky locks of old.

With sober gladness they rejoice,
More mellow grown each merry voice,
Each smile less bright, less cold;
Still cherished friends as ever we,
Hand clasped hand more tenderly
As days go by and we grow old.

As we grow old! ah! 'tis strange!
I said I felt in me no change,
Yet plain as some my words have told
Upon my beard faint streaks of gray
Say silently to me to-day,
"Thou, with thy friends, art growing old!"
—Andros and Salicote Herald.

There are plenty of mechanics in high places as well as in low ones, who, by being close mouthed, open eared and industrious, get both cash and credit for skill and for knowledge when in fact they have very little of either. Such is the value of a man, that one who possesses these qualities is always respected comparatively beyond his actual merits, or perhaps, after all, it is the fact that an expert man who gives his superiors the idea that he is not in earnest is always rated below his deserts. Earnestness and persistency arrive at success on the cowcatcher.
—Manufacturers' Record.

A LARGE UNIVERSITY.—Many will be surprised to learn that the largest university in the world is at Cairo, Egypt, and has eleven thousand students. They come from every part of the Mohammedan world, and they study Muslim law, history, theology and other branches needed to confirm them in the faith of Mohammed. They sit on the floor of an enormous court and study aloud, and the Western visitor who calls on them during study hours thinks he has struck the original tower of Babel.

William M. Davenport, of Leyden, Mass., is quite blind, but notwithstanding this disqualification manages to run a 700-acre farm of his own, and not only buys his own stock, but can sell all he wants to know about the qualities of a milch cow simply by passing his hands over it. There is no fooling him about the age, build or quality of an animal.

Every tear shed in sympathy for others makes us better.

Brown, Weddington & Co.,
29 EAST TRADE STREET.
We are today keeping the
BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
GUNS, AMMUNITION,
Blacksmiths and Carpenters' Tools,
BARBED WIRE, AND STAPLES,
Fence Wire of all kinds.
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
all sizes and widths.
Cotton Planters of the Best Makes.
Harrow, Cultivators, Hoes, Shovels, Plows, Plow Stocks, and in fact, every thing used by the Farmer, the Blacksmith and the Carpenter.
Call and see, we want your trade.
BROWN, WEDDINGTON & CO.,
March 25, 1892. 29 East Trade Street.

SEIGLE'S GRAND OFFER.
Upon the receipt of fifteen cents, with your name and post office address, we will mail to you for one year, postage paid, our Monthly Metropolitan Fashion Sheet, published by the Butterick Publishing Company, of London, England and New York. We also send our twenty page Catalogue of Fashions, which is issued four times a year, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. These catalogues and a fashion sheet every month, sixteen copies in all, mailed to you free for fifteen (15) cents a year. Many are unable to buy these high priced fashion journals and we offer this to our friends, so that they can secure one that is first-class for almost nothing. The 15 cents just pays the postage, so you see we make nothing on them, but we trust that those who become subscribers to the sheet will become customers of ours. That is what we do it for—an advertisement. Send 15 cents with your name and address written plainly, and get the Fashion Sheet for one year, and four Catalogues as they are issued.
Address
T. L. SEIGLE & CO.,
June 1, 1892. Charlotte, N. C.

PHARR & LONG HAVE THE FINEST DISPLAYS
OF
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats,
Ever seen in CHARLOTTE, and to learn the art of MANIPULATING A DOLLAR to the best possible advantage.

We guarantee when you deal with us you get EVERY TIME One Hundred Cents Return in the BEST values to be had.

No Bad Bargains. All Goods Give Satisfaction.
Because carefully bought, and Are the best to be had in the market.

The Bargains that await you must be seen to be appreciated, and to buy them is to "learn the art" of making a dollar go its full length and more.
Don't lose the opportunity.
PHARR & LONG,
May 13, 1892. 43 S. Tryon Street.

Ammonia
For general house use. Toilet, Laundry, Cleaning Wood-work, Removing Grease Stains, Cleaning Fabrics and Silverware. Housekeepers can't get along without it. For sale at
JORDAN & CO'S
Drug Store.
March 11, 1892.

Pond Lily Toilet Wash.
Delightful, refreshing, perfumed, pure, cleansing and healing. Excellent for the Toilet and Bath.
For sale at
JORDAN & CO'S
Drug Store.
March 11, 1892.

A Queer Pacific Coast Lake.
One of the natural curiosities in Kilkitt county is Lone Lake, which lies in a butte or mound in the Simcoe foot hills six miles northwest of this city. The butte looks as though the top had caved in, as the trees are lying dead all over the bottom and years ago were growing where the lake now lies. This lake cannot be seen until one reaches the summit of the butte, as it is circular in form and surrounded by a wall or bank of earth which is covered with trees. The bank itself is more than 100 feet high. The early settlers tell of cutting hay on the ground which this body of water now covers a good many years ago. There is no doubt the waters are steadily rising, trees have been covered, have fallen, and now lie slowly decaying beneath the water. It is fairly possible that the lake will one day fill the entire cavity in the butte and overflow the banks. A few years ago the lake was stocked with carp and its waters are fairly alive with them now. Last season a great many catfish were put into the lake. They will thrive there and soon exterminate the other fish. The lake affords excellent boating, and is becoming a pleasure resort.—*Goldenstate Sentinel.*

How it Feels When Drowning.
On Sunday of last week, John Turner, a white man, while bathing in Mr. John Richardson's fish pond, at the head of Waxhaw Creek, with L. L. L. B. and J. W. Fischer, experienced the sensation of drowning, without suffering in full the consequences. He became strangled and sank three times to the bottom. His companions thought he was only diving, until the third time, when they noticed that he stayed under too long, and began to fish for him. After some time they succeeded in getting him out, and he was perfectly blown and as limp as a rag. It was 15 minutes before any perceptible breathing was noticed and three hours before he regained consciousness. In reply to the question as to how he felt when drowning, he said "It felt good."—*Monroe Enquirer.*

Better than Oil.
Oil has hitherto been the only material that has been successfully employed for breaking the force of the waves. An ingenious inventor while crossing the Gulf Stream observed that the vast fields of floating seaweed, though upheaved by the swell always remained glassy and smooth, and this suggested to him the idea of a device for lessening the force of the waves. The invention consists of a thin cotton or silk net rendered non-submersible by being dipped in a special chemical composition. The device is being experimented with by the Paris Society for saving of life in shipwrecks, and it has been found to act as a wave dispeller in the same manner as the seaweed in the Gulf Stream.

Barrels and cask saws now successfully turned out from the trooper that is, without the wood having to be cut up into numerous staves. By this method, which is known as the Oncken system, the tree stem is first sawn into lengths to suit that of the cask to be made, and these lengths are boiled for about three hours, in a closed vessel, which renders the wood soft, a current of electricity being also passed through the wood during the boiling process. The log is taken from the boiler to the cutting machine—in which it is fixed as in a lathe, and brought up against a long, broad cutting blade—the log is revolved, the knife automatically approaches it, and the sheet of wood passes out to the rear of the machine through an opening in the frame just at the edge of the blade, as in a plane. The sheet of wood is drawn from the machine on to a table, where it is cut into lengths suitable for the diameter of the barrel; the lengths are taken to a grooving machine, and grooved near the edges for receiving the head and bottom of the cask; the wood is now put into another machine, which cuts long, narrow, Y-pieces, or dissets, out of the edges at intervals, which give the necessary double taper to the cask. The sheets of wood are finally formed upon a cylinder, and the first two hoops driven on by the machine, there being thus only one stave in the cask, and consequently, only one joint. The sheets of wood can receive any degree of thickness.—*N. Y. Sun.*

There lives in Oak Hill, Texas a blind girl who has, from a few acres of land, cultivated by herself, cleared about \$200 each season for several years by the growing and sale of vegetables. She began with no capital on the unfenced piece of uncultivated land. There is now a neat fence about her domain, a well and pump in the centre, and she has, in addition to purchasing these, paid for a piano, and a hack to take her vegetables to the market, which is twenty miles from her home. Every evening during the dry season she waters a certain number of plants until she has gone over the entire piece, when she begins again and goes over it in the same way. Insect life she detects from her acute sense of hearing, and grass and weeds are easily distinguished from plants by the sensitive fingers of the blind gardener.

Many tons of beewax are imported to this city from tropical and sub-tropical parts of this continent and from Spain. Much of this comes from Cuba, where a tropical vegetation supports and employs an enormous number of bees. Much of the Cuban wax comes in great masses shaped like the frustum of a pyramid, and weighing from 65 to 70 pounds each. In spite of the fact that various substitutes for wax have been discovered, it is still used in great quantities in the manufacture of candles, especially for ecclesiastical use. Much of it, too, is used in the manufacture of wax lay figures, not only for museums and the like, but for milliners and mantua makers.

When a lady once asked Turner, the celebrated English painter, what his secret was, he replied, "I have no secret madam, but hard work." This is a secret that many never learn, and don't succeed because they don't learn it. Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty, and the greatest curse to a great blessing.

It was the policy of a good old man to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world. This delightful home feeling is one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.

We each have a door of our own to sweep clean.

Wire Pillows and Cushions.
Recently I had brought under my notice, says a writer in the London Illustrated News, a new invention, which I think should be made widely known in view of the sanitary benefits likely to accrue from its use. I refer to the braided wire pillows, mattresses, and like articles which, I understand, are being introduced into this country by an American firm. The pillows I saw and examined are made of braided wire; they are perfectly resilient, accommodate themselves to every movement, and are of course, always cool. The chief point to which public attention should be directed, I think, is the possibility of such an invention superseding the ordinary stuffed pillows and cushions, which, with the lapse of time, become loaded with dust and germs, saturated with perspiration, and demand—that they seldom get—thorough disinfection and cleansing. Do we ever think of the amount of dust and germs that settle on the cushions of a theater, church, hall, or other public place, with no speedy prospect, as far as I can judge, of cleansing and renewal? If managers and others would only fit their seats with the braided wire cushions I saw, not only would they be much more comfortable, but, what is more to the point, much more healthy. Railway carriage seats, too, got, in course of time, most uncomfortable, as every traveler knows. Fitted with the wire cushions and wire padding, railway seats (and those of carriages as well) would be always shapely and practically indestructible.

Cultivation and Soil Moisture.
Very numerous experiments have been recorded to show that moisture is saved by cultivation. During this hot, dry weather every foot of surface soil should be kept well stirred on the surface with any tool which tends to keep it from baking. A loose, fine surface will hold down water like a wet blanket. A field kept thus may give an increase in crop over one not cultivated equal to that produced by a heavy application of fertilizers. Preservation of the soil water thus becomes of great importance. A blanket of fine soil on the surface during a hot, dry week can be of great value to the crop and really become the turning point for profit if present when loss might result from its absence.—*Frank E. Emery, N. C. Experiment Station.*

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It was the policy of a good old man to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world. This delightful home feeling is one of the choicest gifts a parent can bestow.

We each have a door of our own to sweep clean.

It seems as if everybody is complaining of rheumatism nowadays, young and old, rich and poor. Science, every ready with something new to alleviate the sufferings of mankind, has not failed in this direction, and salol is now the remedy extensively used for rheumatism. The Medical Times and Register says: "Therapeutically the anodyne property of salol is exhibited in the cases that are rheumatic in source." The first triumphs of salol were won in the treatment of acute rheumatism, excelling, as it apparently does, all other remedies in its power to abate and lessen fever.

If all the conditions be propitious, by the end of the second and third day fever has disappeared. Salol has a further use, in that it is antiseptic, and excellent results have been obtained from it when used as a disinfectant for the bowels in case of cholera, typhoid fever, etc. In connection with the cure of rheumatism, it may be stated that of late years massage treatment has found great favor with rheumatic patients. In practicing massage, the fingers are usually moistened with some sort of oily preparation, and for this purpose nothing better can be used than lanoline. Many physicians consider this vastly preferable to vaseline, or any other preparation, and its use has invariably been attended with the greatest success.

Fall of an Enormous Aerialite.
A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "What is believed to be the largest aerialite ever known to have fallen in lying in the Caspian Sea, a short distance from the peninsula of Apscheron. The aerialite made a terrific noise as it rushed through the air, and the whitest mass made a light that illuminated the country and sea round about for a great distance. When it struck the water immense clouds of steam arose, and the hissing could be heard for a great distance. Huge masses of water were thrown upward, and the sight to those who were not frightened was an exceedingly beautiful one. So enormous is the aerialite that it projects twelve feet above the water, and, save for its fused black crust, which gives it the appearance of having been vanished, it has every appearance of being one of the usual rock formations met with along the coast. Scientists are deeply interested in the phenomenon, and several of them are making preparations to visit the peninsula to examine the aerialite. Further information is needed before credence can be given to the above.

The brain of Laura Bridgman, the famous woman who lived her allotted years devoid of sight, hearing, speech, smell, and taste, and sometime ago was at the University, Massachusetts, for examination, has just told its story. The result of the investigation proves that the peculiarities were due solely to arrested development in the portion relating to the diseased senses. Up to the time of the girl's illness, when she was two years old the brain developed normally. After that, it grew unevenly. The weight was but slightly less than that of the entirely normal brain. Both hemispheres were developed alike. The extent of the gray matter of the cortex (which receives and imparts sensations) was, in any way unusual somewhat less than in the average brain. All of the affected cranial or brain nerves were small, and the regions of the cortex associated with the defective senses and with motor, or articulate tongue speech, were poorly or peculiarly developed. The most striking and conclusive feature, however, was the condition of the parts connected with the nerves of sight. The right eye remained useful to a slight extent sometime longer than the left. This resulted in development that portion of the brain connected with the right eye to a greater extent than that connected with the left eye. This is sufficient proof in itself that the development depends upon the use of the organ.—*Boston Post.*

Though the legend of William Tell has been officially declared a fable by the Swiss Government, it is one of those fables that people will go on telling and believing. In the story, as given in Schiller's drama, Tell is the hero of the Swiss revolt for independence from Austria about the year 1300. Gessler, Austrian bailiff, placed his cap upon a pole in the market place of Altorf and issued the order that every man should bow down to it. This would not do, and he was arrested and sentenced to death. Gessler learning that Tell was a skillful marksman told him his life would be spared if he would shoot an apple from his son's head. Tell made the shot without hurting the lad, and when Gessler asked why he had a second arrow in his quiver, Tell replied: "To kill you if I had harmed my son." For this Tell was again put in chains, and Gessler embarked for Kusnacht, taking Tell with him. A storm came up, and to save all hands from drowning Tell was released, in order that he might steer the boat. Having carried the boat safe through the worst of the danger, Tell sprang ashore at a point now known as "Tell's rock," and going around by land, mortally wounded Gessler with an arrow. Gessler's death was the signal for a general uprising, in which the Austrian bailiffs were driven out or killed and their castles destroyed. Tell lived for forty years after this, and was at last drowned while trying to save a boy's life.

Electric Bitters.
This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts., and \$1.00 per bottle at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale & Retail, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale Drugstore.

It Should be in Every Home.
J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharsburg, Pa., says "he would not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of 'La Grippe,' when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cookport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Burwell & Dunn, wholesale & Retail, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale Drugstore. Large bottle, 50 c. and \$1.00.

Very few people have a correct idea of what dynamite is, of what it is made, and the uses to which it is put. To the French belongs the honor of its discovery and its practical use.

Nitro-glycerine is the force of all high explosives. Dynamite is the name most usually given to these explosives, though other names are sometimes used. Dynamite is simply nitro glycerine mixed with various ingredients. Nitro-glycerine is made by mixing sulphuric and nitric acid with sweet glycerine, the same that is used by the ladies to prevent chapped hands. Mixing the acids and glycerine is where the great danger lies in the making of nitro-glycerine. The mixing tank, or agitator, as it is called by dynamite makers, is a large steel tank, filled inside with many coils of lead pipe, through which, while the mixing is in progress, a constant flow of ice water is maintained. The flow of ice water is used to keep the temperature of the mix below 85°, as above that point it would explode, and a hole in the ground would mark where the factory had been. The nitro-glycerine is stored in large earthenware tanks, which are usually sunk in the ground to guard against blows or severe concussion.

The other ingredients for making dynamite are: Nitrate of soda, which is found only in Chili, carbonate of magnesia, and wood pulp.

Dynamite is put in paper shells usually 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 8 inches in length, and weighs about one-half pound to each shell or cartridge. It has largely taken the place of black powder of blasting, as it is many hundreds of times stronger, and consequently more economical. It is used chiefly in mining, all kinds of ores, coal and rock, and submarine blasting and railroad building. Without its aid many railroads, especially those crossing the Rocky Mountains could not have been constructed; without it Hell Gate in New York harbor could not have been destroyed, and without it the miner, at prices now paid for mining ores, could not earn his bread.

Dynamite will not explode from any ordinary fall or jar; it will burn without explosion, and freezes at 42°, 10° above ordinary freezing point. The bomb of the Anarchist is made of metal or glass and filled with pure nitro-glycerine arranged so as to explode by severe contact with any hard object. These bombs are, of course, never made by a reputable dynamite factory.

Five or six millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of dynamite in the United States, and its use is constantly on the increase. The fumes of nitro-glycerine produce intense headaches which can be cured by taking a very small dose of it internally.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Sex and Music.
There is no room for the contention that, as compared with the boy, the girl has not had fair play—that opportunities for cultivating the art have in her case been few, in his case many. The reverse is the truth. If there is a branch of education in which girls have been schooled to the neglect of every other, it is precisely that of music. It is among the primary subjects to which she is put, and among the very last she is allowed to leave off. Not one hour a day, but many hours out of the twenty-four are consumed by her at the piano, to say nothing of other instruments, while singing lessons are usually given in supplement to these. It might have been thought that if practice gives perfection, a woman would have excelled her male counterpart not only as an executant but as a composer. But what are the facts? In instrumental performance she cannot for a moment compare with him, while as to composition she is nowhere. The repertory of music from the dawn of the art to the present day owes simply nothing to her. Considering the time she has spent over it, her failure to evolve new harmonies or even new melodies is one of the most extraordinary enigmas in the history of the fine arts. It has been remarked, but never explained, by such accomplished aesthetic writers as Lady Eastlake in her celebrated essay on "Music," and by such keen psychological analysts as Mr. G. H. Lewes in his "Life of Goethe;" it is, indeed, a problem still awaiting solution, unless one can solve it by an appeal to such facts as Sir J. Crichton Browne adduced in his recent oration—the inferiority of woman to man in the cerebral substratum of idea-motor energy. Why with such a record of "no results"—so far, at least, as the production of a female Handel or Beethoven or even a female Gluck or Bellini is concerned—music should usurp such a preponderant place in girls' education it is difficult to divine.—*Lancet.*

You Can Verify This.—"The thumb is an unerring index to the mind," said a professional manicure yesterday. "If a person is trying to deceive you he will invariably draw his thumb in toward the palm. On the other hand if he is telling the truth, the thumb will be relaxed and point away from the palm."—*Buffalo Courier.*

An editor wrote a ball-room puff, saying, "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for fairy boots." But the blundering compositor made it read, "Her dainty feet were encased in shoes that might have been taken for ferry-boats."