

MALARIA Enters the system from unknown causes, at all seasons. Shatters the Nervous, Impairs Digestion, and Enfeebles the Muscles. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS THE BEST TONIC

Horsford's SELF-RAISING Bread Preparation. The Healthful and Nutritious BAKING POWDER restores to the flour the strength-giving phosphates that are removed with the bran, and which are required by the system.

HOME TESTIMONY FROM T. C. SMITH, M. D. CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 27, 1885. It is a well-known fact that the process of making wheat flour removes with the bran...

Another agent in the combination to maintain for the man of advancing age his career of flesh eater is the dentist. Nothing is more common at this period of life than to hear complaints of indigestion experienced, so it is affirmed, because mastication is imperfectly performed for want of teeth.

FROM C. GRESHAM, Prop'r Railroad Restaurant.

Commercial and other travellers in the South will attest to the fact that two of the best railroad restaurants south of Virginia, are to be found at Charlotte, N. C., and Way Cross, Ga.

SEALING WAX For Fruit Jars, by the pound or smaller quantity, at R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Druggists.

Gregory's Dyspeptic Mixture And Mrs Joe Person's Remedy for sale by R. H. JORDAN & CO.

MENNE'S SURE CORN AND BUNION KILLER Warranted to cure in five days. R. H. JORDAN & CO., Springs' Corner, Druggists.

IT IS ECONOMY To buy Extract of Vanilla and Lemon by the pint or half pint. The finest to be had at R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Druggists.

POND LILY TOILET WASH, Ambrosial Toilet Water, California Toilet Water, Sachet Powders, Violet Foffet Water, Lavender Toilet Water, at R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Druggists.

Prepared Mocking-Bird Food, Canary Seed, Bird Manna, Bird Bitters and Silver Gravel for bird cages, at R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Springs' Corner.

DUKE CIGARETTES, Large stock at R. H. JORDAN & CO'S, Springs' Corner.

EPPE'S COCOA, Baker's Chocolate, Bermuda Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Pearl Sago and Blair's Liquid Rennet, for sale by R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The grasses of the United States, according to Dr. Vasey, number 120 genera, embracing 675 species. Europeans find the heat of Algeria a great obstacle to agricultural work, and to avoid much of it, they propose making harvests at night by aid of electric light.

The researches of Eol, a French anatomist, have satisfied him that during the fifth and sixth weeks of its development, the human embryo is furnished with a genuine tail.

It has been found that compressed teak may be made to serve some of the purposes for which boxwood, which is rapidly becoming scarce, is now used. A powerful hydraulic press for compressing teak for loom shuttles has just been made in Manchester, England.

An electrician asserts that in bodies in which life is not extinct, the temperature rises upon the application of an electric current, but never in the case of actual death. This fact supplies a test for use in cases where life is suspected to remain in persons apparently dead.

From experiments made in Germany by Professor E. Wollny, it appears that the air is considerably cooler over a field under crop than over a fallow field, and that the temperature fluctuates less in the former case than in the latter. The maximum of air temperature travels with the course of the sun, from eastern slopes in the morning to the southern at noon and to the western in the evening.

An interesting estimate of the amount in weight of one inch of rainfall on one acre of ground is thus given: An acre of ground contains 6,272,640 inches square. Rain one inch deep would give that many square inches; 1,728 cubic inches make one cubic foot. Rain one inch deep would give 3,630 cubic feet. A cubic foot of water weighs sixty-two and one-half pounds; 2,000 make a ton. This will give 226,875 pounds, or 113 tons and 875 pounds of the acre, of rain one inch deep.

In a lecture on physical culture, Dr. J. W. White, of the Pennsylvania university, said that 'students at Harvard take' about the same rank in required gymnastics that they do in their regular studies. Brain and nerve substance are behind every well controlled muscular movement." The lecturer attributed the circumstance of breaking down from what is called overtraining to an attempt to reach the desired bodily development within a few weeks. The enlargement of the chest and legs, the strengthening of the muscles and the expansion of the veins cannot be safely accomplished in a short period.

Forest trees are now felled with dynamite. A cartridge of the explosive substance is placed in a channel bored directly under the tree to be operated upon, and when exploded the tree is simply forced up bodily and falls intact on its side. In most instances it is found that the tree is not fractured by the force of the explosion; a large proportion of wood at the base of the trunk can be utilized which is now lost. For clearing forest properties this method is admirably adapted, as it brings up the root of the tree at the one operation, and dispenses with the tedious and costly process of grubbing the roots of the felled timber.

How Artificial Teeth may do Damage. Another agent in the combination to maintain for the man of advancing age his career of flesh eater is the dentist. Nothing is more common at this period of life than to hear complaints of indigestion experienced, so it is affirmed, because mastication is imperfectly performed for want of teeth.

The dentist deftly repairs the defective implements, and the important function of chewing the food can be henceforth performed with comfort. But, without any intention to justify a doctrine of final causes, I would point out the significant fact that the disappearance of the masticating powers is mostly coincident with the period of life when that species of food which most requires their action—viz., solid animal fiber—is little, if at all, required by the individual. It is during the latter third of his career that the softer and lighter foods, such as well cooked cereals, some light mixed animal and vegetable soups, and also fish, for which teeth are barely necessary, are particularly valuable and appropriate.

The man with imperfect teeth who conforms to nature's demand for a mild, non-stimulating dietary in advanced years will mostly be blessed with a better digestion and sounder health than the man who, thanks to his artificial machinery, can eat and does eat as much flesh in quantity and variety as he did in the days of his youth. Far be it for me to undervalue the truly artistic achievements of a clever and experienced dental surgeon, or the comfort which he affords. By all means let us have recourse to his aid when our natural teeth fail, for the purpose of vocal articulation, to say nothing of their relation to personal appearance; on such grounds the artificial substitutes rank among the necessities of life in a civilized community. Only let it be understood that the chief end of teeth, so far as mastication is concerned, has in advancing age been to a great extent accomplished, and that they are now mainly useful for the purposes just named. But I cannot help adding that there are some grounds for the belief that those who have throughout life from their earliest years consumed little or no flesh, but have lived on a diet chiefly or wholly vegetarian, will be found to have preserved their teeth longer than those who have always made flesh a prominent part of their daily food.—Popular Science Monthly.

Five years ago a remarkably bright and pretty girl of seventeen worked in a San Francisco laundry. The son of a wealthy parents fell in love with her. She returned his passion, but said that she would not marry him, as he wished, because she was uneducated and coarse. Then he offered to send her away to school. She accepted this offer. During the ensuing four years she was in a Montreal convent, very apt and studious. The training wrought all the change that was desirable, and the wedding took place, with a long tour in Europe afterward. The couple returned to San Francisco lately. To show that she had neither forgotten nor was ashamed of her former employment, the bride gave a grand supper to those of her old companions who could be brought together.

The Famous Pony Express.

Twenty years ago, settlers starting for the far West, with their heavily-laden wagons, knew that the journey would occupy six months of hard travel, and might involve many dangers of varied character—chiefly from hostile Indians, prairie fires, and rattlesnakes. Once started on that far journey, many a weary month must elapse ere any tidings could reach them from the home they had left.

Great was the excitement when a company of fearless, determined men, announced their resolution to carry letters from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific in fourteen days. The feat was deemed impossible. Nevertheless, the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express was duly organized, the vast expanse of country right across the great continent was divided into runs of sixty miles, and at each terminus rude log huts were erected as stations and stables for men and beasts.

The latter were strong, swift ponies, selected for their hardiness and great powers of endurance, and the riders were all picked men, experienced scouts and trappers, noted—even in that region of keen, hard-riding men—for courage and good horsemanship; and many a time must both have been tried to the uttermost in the course of those terribly long and awfully lonesome rides across the trackless prairie, continually in danger of attack, by day or by night, by wild Indians or highway robbers.

Once a week an express messenger started from either side of the Great Continent. From the first moment to the last, not a second must be lost. As long as the pony could gallop, gallop he must; and the eager beasts seemed as keen as their riders, and scarcely needed the cruel spur to urge them on. For sixty miles at a stretch they must keep up their utmost speed; and when at length the goal was reached, where the next messenger was waiting in the saddle, ready to start without one minute's delay, the precious letter-bag was tossed from one postman to the other, and, ere the wearied incomer had even dismounted, his successor had started on his onward way.

Then pony and man might rest and feed, and rest again, till the return of the messenger with a re-filled letter-bag, which was warranted to accomplish its journey of upward of 2,000 miles in 240 hours. (The railway on the New York side being already constructed as far as St. Joseph, that station was the eastern point to which the pony express had to run.)

The Pony express was continued for two years, accomplishing its work with amazing regularity, and involving many a feat of splendid riding and wild adventure. It proved, however, a ruinous failure from a commercial point of view, and the company collapsed with a deficit of \$200,000.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

Poultices Made of Snails.

"One dollar a pound will be paid for live snails," was an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper. A jeweler on Passyunk avenue was the advertiser. The morning following his printed offer for unscaled specimens, says an exchange, a long line of boys, old women and colored men stood patiently waiting for the jeweler to open his shop. "One dollar a pound" had set thousands to work snail hunting. The unwary creatures were pounced upon in cellars and alleyways; all their damp, slimy haunts were invaded by battalions armed with sticks, jugs and cans, and by daylight the hunt was over. Small boys with a few ounces of snails and several pounds of dirt, deposited their moist treasures in the jeweler's hands, received a dime and left with uncomplimentary remarks about his weighing scales. An old colored man dumped two pounds of assorted sizes and grinned as a couple of silver dollars rattled down into his pockets. The old women had been pretty good hunters too, and bagged large quantities of the game. All the morning the little jewelry store was besieged by snail catchers, and before noon the market price had declined fifty per cent. The fall in value had little effect, however, for the rush continued till closing time. Before 6 o'clock snails were a drug on Passyunk avenue, and sportsmen could not realize a penny a pound on their captives.

In an interview held with the advertiser and purchaser, it was discovered that the snails were to be used for a medical purpose. Some time ago a published article on eczema, or skin disease, mentioned the case of a prominent English dean, who was suffering from this troublesome malady. While walking in his garden one warm day, suffering intensely with the burning, itching rash that covered his body, a family of snails clinging to the under side of a cool, green leaf suggested the idea of applying them to the affected skin. Laying a few upon the stinging spots, he discovered by this heroic, though repulsive, treatment a simple remedy for the disorder. According to the jeweler's statement, this article had led him to advertise for snails, having been afflicted with a troublesome case of eczema for thirteen years. A week's experiment with the novel remedy had relieved him considerably, and the prospect is that the snail market will recover from its collapse. Should the treatment prove effective in this prevalent disorder, it will be welcomed no less by the medical profession than by the sufferers.

Keeping Rooms Cool.

A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily, the cooler the air, the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day, the entering air being in motion appears cool; but as it fills the cellar, the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthful—it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day.—American Agriculturist.

The Legend of E-ye-shaw.

About ten miles below St. Paul, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, lies a stone on the margin of a flowering prairie, that for decades has been looked upon by the Sioux with the deepest reverence and awe, and which bears the marks of the sacrilegious curiosity seeker's soulless chisel. In the language of the Sioux it is known as E-ye-shaw, or Red Rock. It is not of gigantic proportions, weighing hardly more than a ton, and in form looks like a monstrous egg that might have been deposited there by some fabulous bird. Broad stripes of red paint encircle the boulder, being frequently retouched by the half-civilized yet superstitious remnants of this once mighty people, who still live in the vicinity of this spot so sacred to them. Away back in the years that have gone, when this ground was held defiantly against the avaricious encroachments of the Chippewas by the determined Sioux, at the close of a summer's day and on the eve of a great battle between the contending tribes, the rock is said to have walked down from Zion Hill, a small mountain that lifts its front from the northern skirt of the prairie, and rested where it now lies. Ka-be-ou-ik-ka, the storm spirit of the Chippewas, became so enraged that he sent forth fiery arrows of lightning against the rock and thundered forth his ungovernable rage, but the rock defied the powers of the Chippewa god, and remained intact, and in the midst of the terrific battle of the elements the Indians fought, and the disheartened Chippewas were driven across the river and defeated. From the time until the advancing hosts of civilization drove them from the ground the Sioux each year brought gifts of fruit, moccasins, and blankets to the rock, and offered them at a sacrifice to the Great Spirit who had given them so signal a victory over their enemies. The superstitions of the Indians was a source of considerable profit for many years to an enterprising negro who lived in that vicinity. He quietly purloined the articles from the rock and sold them back to the Indians at a good advance on the original cost. He became so bold in his thieving that he was at last caught in the act and his woolly skull cut open with a tomahawk and his body thrown into the river.—Chicago Herald.

HEALTH HINTS.

For toothache try chewing cinnamon bark. A bag of hot sand will often relieve neuralgia. Hop pillows are successfully used by many people who are otherwise unable to sleep soundly.

For ringworm of the scalp try ten grains of iodine dissolved in an ounce of turpentine; apply as a local remedy after the diseased part has been thoroughly washed. To cure felons, mix one ounce of Venice turpentine with one ounce of water; stir with a rough stick until thick; then wrap a good coating of it around the finger with a cloth. Another method is to wrap the part affected with a linen cloth dipped in a tincture of lobelia.

The Journal of Health says to stop bleeding, if from a cavity in the jaw after a tooth has been extracted, shape a cork into the proper form and size to cover the bleeding cavity, and long enough to be kept firmly in place when the mouth is closed. This, we believe, is our own invention, and we have never known it to fail. It has served us in desperate cases. Many persons seriously damage their eyes by forcibly rubbing them when drowsy, especially when awakening in the morning. To strengthen the eyes, to relieve them when swollen or congested, and to remove chronic inflammation in the eyes, purient discharges, etc., nothing is equal to bathing them frequently with water, at first tepid, but afterward lowering in temperature to absolute coldness.

A very effective and instantaneous remedy in almost all cases of poisoning is a heaping teaspoonful of common salt and as much ground mustard, stirred rapidly in a teacup of tepid water. It is scarcely down before it begins to come up, bringing with it the remaining contents of the stomach, and lest there be any remnant of poison, however small, let the white of an egg, sweet oil or butter or lard—several spoonfuls—be swallowed immediately after vomiting.

Color-Blindness.

A writer in the Journal of Science, treating of color-blindness, gives the following interesting examples from his own experience: A man may have a good eye for form and outline, and yet be partially or wholly color-blind. To select an instance from among many is difficult, but one impresses me more than the rest, that of Wyatt, the sculptor, who at the outset of his career was known as a remarkably good draughtsman. He naturally took to painting, but, as his pictures were observed to present curious incongruities of color, that involved him in grievous difficulties, he with much reluctance was obliged to abandon the brush for the chisel. He was altogether unable to comprehend the nature of his defect; indeed, refused to believe that he was color-blind. So of men who have attained to eminence in the world of letters, and whose writings unmistakably betray evidence of a meager color vocabulary. A striking example of this occurred in the person of my friend, the late lamented Angus B. Reach. He was unable to recognize a difference in color between the leaf, the flower, and the fruit of plants and trees. His want of perception of color was wholly unknown to and unrecognized by himself, until we sat together at the table of a Paris restaurant. He requested the waiter to bring him some ink. As it often happens under similar circumstances, the ink was brought in a wine glass. Reach became absorbed in his subject, while I, seated opposite to him, observed him alternately dipping his pen into his claret glass and into the ink glass. Presently, to my surprise, he took up the ink glass, and was about to drink, when I remonstrated, and he then said he could see no difference between the color of the ink and the wine. On subsequently testing him I discovered that he was completely color blind.

Look out for the advertisement of Gullin's Pioneer Blood-Renewer, shortly to appear.

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