

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headache,

Pain in the Side and Back, and Constipation, indicate that the digestive and excretory organs are in a disordered condition, and that a laxative is needed. For this purpose, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best medicine that can be used.

Ayer's Pills are a never failing remedy for Headaches caused by a Disordered Stomach. I suffered for years from this kind of ailment, and never found anything to give me more than temporary relief, until I began taking Ayer's Pills. This medicine always acts promptly and thoroughly, and an occasional dose being all that is required to keep me in perfect health.

Headache,

Have found entire relief from Constipation, Stomach troubles, and Nervous Headache, by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I suffered a long time from these complaints, was under medical treatment, without obtaining relief, and a part of the time was unable to work. A friend, who had been cured of this ailment, urged me to take Ayer's Pills. I commenced using this remedy, and, by the time I had taken four boxes, was cured.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAS. E. BOYD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENSBORO, N. C. Will be at Graham on Monday of each week to attend to professional business.

F. H. WHITAKER, JR., C. E. McLEAN, WHITAKER & McLEAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GRAHAM, N. C.

J. D. KERNODLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GRAHAM, N. C. Practices in the State and Federal Courts. Collections made in all parts of the State. Notary public. One of the firms will be in Burlington every Wednesday to attend to professional business.

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Real Estate Agency. PARKER & KERNODLE, Agents, GRAHAM, N. C.

A plantation one mile from Mebane in Alamance county, containing 165 acres - 45 in original ground, 20 in plow, 10 in cultivation. The place is well watered, a creek and two branches running through it. A comfortable house and outbuildings, 2 cement barns, good feed barns, an 8 room dwelling with tenant and L. and good well of water, are on it. Convenient to churches, school, and good roads. Will be sold on 5 years time. It is a desirable place adapted to the growth of tobacco, grain and grasses. Place is located in wheat and corn. Possession given as above. Price \$23,000. J. H. R.

The Old Doctor. A Life Experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Total Package. Send stamp for sealed particulars. Address Dr. WARD & CO., Louisiana, Mo.

MOTHER'S FRIEND. Not only shortens the time of labor and lessens the pain, but it greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery, and less liable to flooding, convulsions and other alarming symptoms. Its effects in this respect are so pronounced that it is called Mother's Friend, and to rank as one of the life saving remedies of the nineteenth century.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. All persons having claims against the estate of John Sutton, dec'd., will present them only authentic and on or before the 15th day of May, 1887, to the administrator who will be held in his office.

Sale of Valuable Land! Under a power vested in me by a mortgage executed by John T. Pogemas and wife Frances C. Pogemas, and assigned to the Registrar's Office in and for Alamance county, N. C., in book No. 8, pages 401, 402 and 403, I will sell the highest bidder, for cash, at the court house door, in the town of Graham, N. C., on

Monday, June 6th, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., the land conveyed to me by said mortgage. Said land lies on the waters of Sinking Quarters in Cobb's Township, adjoining the lands of H. C. Barlandt and others, and contains

380 ACRES, more or less, more fully described in said mortgage deed. ALEX McIVER, Mortgages.

MONEY. I have money to lend. Cut this out and return it to me. I will send you free, confidentially, a great volume and important work, which will start you in business, which will bring you more money right away than anything else in the world. Just one cent to do the work, and the rest will be added to you. I will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine important chances of a lifetime. Those who are anxious about and enterprises will not delay. Grand terms. Address TRUCE & CO., Augusta, Maine. See 21p.

MONARCHS OF THE PLAINS.

A Determined Fight for the Mastery Between Two Buffalo Bulls.

The most remarkable incident in my buffalo experience was a fight between two buffalo bulls over on the Cannonball river in Dakota, and of which I was the solo and lucky witness. I was riding slowly up a knoll thinking of anything but buffaloes, when I heard the most awful howling and crashing just ahead, as if all the mountains had turned loose to screech out of my five senses. My horse reared and plunged, but quickly dismounting I landed my steel, and between creeping and crawling managed to secure a safe observatory from which I could view the circus then in progress. Two powerful buffalo bulls were going; hammer and tongs in furious efforts to butt each other's brains out. They had a little arena all to themselves, the rest of the herd being a circle around, watching but not interfering, and waiting to drive the vanquished from the field in disgrace.

London Public Houses.

In London public houses, the quantity of liquor served in the glass ranges according to the pennies paid. "A two" is of whisky or gin is equal to four cents worth—about a small sized sherry glass full. "Noat" is without water. "Cold" is with cold water added, or "hot water," as you prefer. Brandy is sold from three to six pence worth. Sixpence (twelve American cents) is the limit. (But of course there is nothing—as police magistrates know by their narrow—to prevent an enormity of quantity.) In the coolie slang gin is called "white satin," and "salt a go" of white satin translated means three pence worth of gin. A "B. & S." of course means "a glass of brandy and soda," a form of dissipation considerably introduced into America by the festive English actor. "The boy" is the "put" slang for champagne. Often some sprig of a clerk will be sent to ask for "a drop of the boy, my dear," of the chaffing barmaid. Then, coming down to the great beverage of England, ale, a glass of "old and bitter" refers to the old ale and the lighter latter ale mixed. The names of "pubs" are often very odd. "The Swan with Two Necks," "The Hen and Chickens," "The Dapple Gray," "The Cat and Fiddle," "The Bull and Mouth," "The Nun's Head," "The Royal Oak," "The Dum Cow," "The Green Man," etc. Most of these names come from the old coaching days of England, and have along with them some strange, fanciful, often romantic traditions.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

The Cowardly Chinese Pirate.

Although as the Chinese pirate is, as a rule, the most abject coward where Europeans are concerned, he is, at least, capable of striking terror into the hearts of his countrymen; and a couple of pirate junks, mounting but a single two pounder gun between them, have been known to block a part of a 6,000 ton ship, and to floundered every ship that passed. In another case a pirate gang of 500, who had yielded to a rush of twenty or thirty blue jackets, had previously deluded a native force of 1,500 troops and a small gunboat. Directly, however, a fort was manned by Europeans, appeared upon the scene, their career was at an end.

Gen. Sheridan's Ambulance.

"If Phil Sheridan purchases a summer residence on the South Shore," said a military man this morning, as he looked over his paper, "I suppose he will bring his ambulance along with him, and drive up and down the beach in his old superb style. I suppose you know that Sheridan, if he goes back, will never ride in any other carriage than an army ambulance? Before his marriage, when his headquarters were at Chicago, his ambulance, neatly painted and varnished and comfortably upholstered, drawn by four of the handsomest and sprightliest mules in the United States, groomed until they shone, and driven by a soldier in uniform, was one of the most familiar objects on the streets there. Everybody knew it and greatly admired it."

Bastard Oranges.

The name "orange" is derived from the Latin name from a tree, gold, and the idea of an orange of any other than a golden color is like that of a leopard without spots. But while the Mediterranean orange is almost always of a bright golden yellow, a large proportion of the oranges grown in Florida are covered with a brown rust which much depreciates their market value, even though it does not impair their sweetness and flavor.

To Cleanse the Lazy Blood.

"If I had my way," said an old friend of Gen. Logan, "I would inaugurate a campaign for the revival of patriotism at an operating just as Mr. Moody works in his revival meetings. I would preach patriotism at every street corner and in every school and in every church. I would have more national music, and I would allot some measure to quicken the lazy blood of the rising generation. I have seen the time when the music of a brass band would rouse 10,000 tired and fractious soldiers to a state of screaming enthusiasm. I look for the time to come when the descendants of these men will be stirred every time they hear the national air. I am a brass band man from the ground up."—Inter Ocean.

A SAILOR'S SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

The Cook in a Fit—Was the Man Shaming—His Discharge. During the passage a circumstance occurred which will illustrate to the reader the extreme to which some men will resort in order to secure a discharge from naval service. One bright Sunday morning our ship, under steam and easy sail, was forging ahead and making from seven to eight knots with a fair wind. The crew were assembled at quarters and the ceremony of inspection having been performed the retreat was sounded and the men dismissed from their stations. Suddenly a blood-curdling shriek was heard, and the assistant ship's cook fell to the deck writhing in agony and frothing at the mouth. The surgeon followed by his assistants hurriedly repaired to the spot, and the cook was ordered to be at once conveyed to the sick bay or hospital. Here the surgeon worked for hours, lancing the man's temples, applying leeches and performing other surgical operations deemed necessary in the present case.

Strange to relate, the cook was found to have entirely lost his speech, and although able to hear, could make no response to the inquiries of the surgeon as to the state of his feelings. Lee, the cook, was a native of New York, and one of the most determined looking men I ever remember to have met. He was now kindly cared for by Lieut. De Long, who, at his own expense, furnished the cook with meals from the ward room mess. The latter was furnished with a slate and pencil and assigned a position on the starboard side of the main deck, where he was constantly in view of the ship's officers, many of whom openly declared their belief that the man was shamming. All manner of tests were applied to the latter's case, such as firing a pistol behind his ear, striking him a violent blow without provocation, and similar performances indulged in for the purpose of causing Lee to, in an unguarded moment, betray the fact that he was shamming. But the fellow remained silent throughout, and would frequently be detected weeping over his misfortune.

Work Done in a Mine.

A gentleman in St. Louis said recently: "People talk of the old Comstock mine, but they have little idea what it was, or what an immense amount of work was done there. Take the Consolidated California and Virginia. Every month for nearly four years 4,000,000 feet of lumber was used there for timbering—enough to build a large city three times over. The amount of hoisting done was simply wonderful. Eight hundred men were raised and lowered three times in the twenty-four hours; the tools were several times a day brought to the surface for sharpening, 5,000 tons of ice were lowered for daily use, and 2,000 tons of ore raised to the surface. Men coming out of the mines on the hottest day of the summer were chilled on striking the surface air, the change was so great. You can get some idea of the immensity of the works from the fly wheel at the Union shaft, it alone weighed 105 tons. There is a great deal of work done on all paying mines, but this one was a great institution. I am sometimes asked if there ever will be such a mining excitement as there was in those days in San Francisco. I don't see why there shouldn't be, and I think there may be sometime, but another Comstock will have to be discovered first. This is the only thing necessary."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Habits of Sharks.

Of the large sharks one of the commonest is the black shark, or the Mediterranean and Atlantic coast, and also on the coasts of California and New Zealand. The "thresher" reaches a length of fifteen feet, of which the tail takes more than one-half and is quite harmless to man. It follows the shoals of herrings, pilchards and sprats in their migrations, destroying incredible numbers. Its methods of attack give it its name, as in feeding it uses the long tail as for splashing the surface of the water, while it swims in a gradually descending circle around a school of fishes which are thus kept so crowded together as to fall an easy prey to their enemy. Gunther does not credit the statements that it has been seen to attack whales and other large cetaceans, and thinks they rest upon erroneous observations.

Edison and the Electric Light.

Professor Baker of the Pennsylvania university, by accident, set Edison's mind at work upon the electric light. Barker some years ago was invited to witness a large dynamo built by Wallace of Andover, Conn., and asked Edison to go with him. Edison was then busy with his telephone and photography, and had thought of the electric light only as kinds of light which the electric light came to him while in his laboratory. But as he stood with Barker watching this big wheel in Wallace's factory, he saw something which suggested to him the divisibility of the light. Barker says it was as good as a play to watch Edison that day. He returned to his workshop, put his other schemes aside, and proposed to give five years, if necessary, to working out his discovery. He did it in less time.—New York Sun.

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Silver in Volcanic Ashes.

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Private Polity in Russia.

A few years ago there also existed in Russia a sort of private police system which was so peculiar in organization and conduct that a description of it may be interesting. It was called the "Holy League." The death of Czar Alexander II terrified the people no less than the courts. The Holy League was an association of loyal people to protect the young czar, who might well have exclaimed with Henry IV: "May the Lord deliver me from my friends; I can take care of my enemies myself." The idea of the association was to protect the young czar from the fate of his father. The Holy League (Loinjatz druzina) was a secret order, or brotherhood. The members, among them many of the nobility, formed a sort of unpaid volunteer police corps. The founders of the league had the idea that they must fight the nihilists with their own weapons, and so everything was conducted with ominous secrecy. One scheme was to offer rewards to women and peasants for information about revolutionists to their affairs. This led only to futile endeavors to follow up false secrets.

The folly of the heads of the league went so far as to attempt to imitate the nihilists in secret associations and warnings—even to send men to Switzerland and England to put out of the way living nihilists. Like every novel proposition, however foolish, the plan found numerous enthusiastic supporters among the lower classes. It was received with joyful applause. Many among them the Jews, contributed money to the undertaking with great ostentation, in order to show their loyalty. But the league was a mere facade. They captured few nihilists, and indeed more police officers. On the other hand, many of the so-called nihilists arrested by the policemen were shown to be members of the Holy league. So the league brought confusion into the conduct of the government and did a lot of good and evil. The amount of contributions was about \$25,000, which was not fully managed by the gracious premier, who acted as treasurer, that there was nothing left in the treasury at the end of the year.—Frederick Owen in Kansas City Times.

Endurance of Half-Bred Ties.

The supply of railroad ties is a matter of growing importance for the New England farmer, and certain experiments made at the suggestion of Professor Sargent by the Boston and Providence railroad have an important bearing on it. Fifty-two ties were laid in December, 1878, on a track in Boston where the traffic is very heavy, having an average of sixty-five trains daily. Ten kinds of wood were tried, five in the natural state and five creosoted. None of the ties rotted except the pine of the natural state. The behavior of the creosoted ties, after they had been removed had been injured by the hammering of the trains. Spruce, hemlock, larch and southern pine have all suffered badly in this way. White oak lasted well, but it holds the spikes so firmly that they cannot be drawn when the rails have to be shifted. Creosoted elm and birch did well, and are to be recommended. Chestnut was, unfortunately, not included in the experiment, although it is considered one of the best woods for ties. The behavior of the creosoted pine, one of the most interesting features of the case; it has been highly spoken of for ties on account of its practical indestructibility when placed in the soil, and all the ties of this wood here tried are still sound, except just under the rails, where they are crushed nearly to pulp, so as to be of no service whatever for roads of heavy traffic.—Science.

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Life on Bennett's Yacht.

Ever live on a yacht? No! Well, listen to the way James Gordon Bennett entertains on the Xanomas: A French cook furnishes the finest eating and an Albany cow is carried in a zinc stall on the boat, to that the choicest of fresh milk can be had at every meal.—The daily life is an inspiration. In the morning coffee and fruit are served in the staterooms before the people arise. Then a bath, where a servant is furnished who rubs the guests down with the choicest Turkish towels. Then marmalade and sweets and about 10 o'clock breakfast is served alight. Dinner in the evening, with all the surroundings that would tend to make a man satisfied with his lot.—New York Mail and Express.

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Als Up the Crew.

The tragic scene to verge on the hull-rotors once again when we read that a number of Michigan fishermen, who were being taken back to the Solomon Islands at the expiration of their contract, set up the entire crew of the vessel conveying them. The crew in question consisted of Paracetanams and other Polynesians. The shocking event will produce great excitement throughout Oceania.—The Argonaut.

WATCHMAKING IN FRANCE.

The enormous yearly output of almost 65,000,000 watches. A French correspondent sends us the following particulars of the watch trade of his country by way of supplementing what Sir John Bennett said the other day about Swiss watches: "Besancon, in the old province of Franche Comte, is the center of watchmaking in France. In 1877 428,754 watches, of which 290,778 were silver, passed through the Hill marking establishment. And these watches represented an amount of 24,000,000 francs. The population of Besancon living upon the watch industry is 15,000. Besancon possesses a school of horology and an observatory. This last has a department used by watch manufacturers for the purpose of timing watches. The village of Cluses, also, whose working population is about 1,000, makes watch movements, pinions, wheels, wheel cutters, keyless works and sundry detached pieces, such as barrel arbors, etc., to the value of 1,500,000 francs. And those watches represented an amount of 24,000,000 francs. The population of Besancon living upon the watch industry is 15,000. Besancon possesses a school of horology and an observatory. This last has a department used by watch manufacturers for the purpose of timing watches. The village of Cluses, also, whose working population is about 1,000, makes watch movements, pinions, wheels, wheel cutters, keyless works and sundry detached pieces, such as barrel arbors, etc., to the value of 1,500,000 francs.

"Last, but not least, comes Paris, the cradle of such horologists as Thion, Antide Janvier, Leroy, Berthoud, Breguet, etc. Paris manufactures ship chronometers, regulators, and turret watches, finishes those watches which are well known here, the movements of which come from Besancon, St. Nicholas, and the making of their artistic cases engages a great many workers. Paris alone manufactures largely clock material, such as anchors, pinions, main springs, lands, dials, electric apparatus—finished by watchmakers, who number about 8,000. Paris, besides delivering to the trade 250,000 clocks, 500,000 eight and one day alarms, tell-tales, etc., is the great emporium for the sale of watches. It has a school of horology, which leads to become the best of France. Saunier concludes his report in estimating the total of the watchmaking production of France: Besancon, 24,000,000; Paris, 23,000,000; some small centers of production, such as Troy Fontaines, 1,500,000; Mores and neighborhood, 1,500,000; Saint Nicholas d'Allerment, 1,500,000; Beaucourt, Montbellard, Solicourt, 9,000,000; Cluses, 1,300,000; total, 64,800,000."—Fall Mill Gazette.

Closing Days in the House.

It was curious to note the difference which the loss of sleep made with different members. Speaker Curless had a splitting headache and his eyes were dull and expressive. Mr. Randall's black eyes sparkled with unwonted fire, and he was as brisk and chipper as if he had eight hours refreshing sleep. Waite, of Connecticut, the oldest man in the house, who is far up in the seventies, showed no sign of weariness, while young fellows, like McAdoo, of New Jersey, looked sad and hollow eyed from loss of sleep.

Handwriting of the Issues.

In a paper entitled "The Handwriting of the Issues," recently read in Philadelphia, Henry Hagedorn said that the giving way of the mind in an educated person was often shown in bad spelling, blotting, frequent erasures, the absurd use of parentheses, italization and underlining in excess. Issues pride and ostentatious take to capitals, and it is said, make frequent use of the letter "P," which becomes perfectly enormous. Many of these indices were to be found in the handwriting of ex-Secretary Rowan, who recently became insane. In him, too, was noted another peculiarity, a tendency to commence at the right instead of the left hand side of the paper, this being carried so far that he would not leave himself room on the paper to complete even his signature.—New York Sun.

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PICK DAVIS' MAGNETIC TABLE.

A Piece of Furniture on Which the Owner Won Thousands. For ten years past there has stood in the corner of the billiard room of the principal hotel in this town a rickety old card table. Its worthlessness caused it to remain in the place during the change of the hotel's many proprietors. It was a round table covered with an old worn army blanket, tucked to the edge through long strip of leather. At regular distances were four pieces of tin clumsily nailed down for the players to lay their lighted cigars on. In late years its four ruddy made legs were so shaky that no one cared to tetter his chips on the table, and it was chiefly used by the guests to throw their coats and hats on when they went to their meals. For a long time the present proprietor always sat down when he took a table but he intended to clear it out tomorrow and get a new one, but somehow this was not done until lately; perhaps then only because people began to tear their coats on the nails, and their impromptu remarks on the subject tended to complicate matters.

It was after a double barrel explosion of this kind the other day that the proprietor told his bartender to cut the cover off the table and make kindling wood of the crossed thing. The bartender jumped on his wife and began to carve the blanket. He had just made one savage slash and had started a second when his knife struck against something metallic. He then ripped the cover off and found a steel plate nine inches long and six inches wide, which was set flush into the table. The plate was about a foot from the edge and pierced with a dozen holes. Every one wondered what it was for, and an old townsman remembered that the table had been brought there from Virginia City years ago, and presumed it was used in the early days to play some kind of cribbage. When the table began to be chipped up a light was thrown on the character of the table; for underneath the top, concealed on a little shelf of one of the legs, were a small battery, coils of wire and some complicated machinery connected with one of the tin plates. These were covered with rust and dust.

Then the old townsman woke up and remembered seeing in days gone by a man named Pick Davis win \$7,000 at dice on that very table, from a canteen man, in about fifteen seconds, besides picking up sundry thousands and hundreds at other times from those who were gambling inclined. Two drips also caused the old townsman to suddenly recollect that Davis came down to Mancel Slough—San Hanford was called then—from Virginia City with a big reputation as a "dip checker," and the boys came in from far and near to look him up. It was said that Davis had won over \$100,000 at dice in the mines, where he was called "Lucky Pick." As he was not found out in his play he is alive to-day, but he has changed his name and owns a big ranch in the San Joaquin valley. So it is seen that one way to wealth and respectability has been for a "sure thing man," in the discovery of a magnetic outfit to do up people with dice, and not to get caught because he got in his work single handed.—Hanford (Cal.) Cor. New York Sun.

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SLEEP—A SONNET.

We sleep and dream. Who has not seen and met his brother's desire in that charmed palace—sleep, and hushed the happiness he could not keep. Or hushed an ideal could never meet. In place of waking fates. Thus from the fret and toil of life, we enter, wandering deep through the long corridors, where dreams, that drive our souls with gladness, wipe us to forget. That they are dreamers. Here in the sleeping place— To meet the presence, face to face, Of longings realized; here stretch our limbs To touch some well remembered form of yore, And speak the words we should have spoke before. Our friends passed from us into distant lands.—Chambers' Journal.

WATCHMAKING IN FRANCE.

The enormous yearly output of almost 65,000,000 watches. A French correspondent sends us the following particulars of the watch trade of his country by way of supplementing what Sir John Bennett said the other day about Swiss watches: "Besancon, in the old province of Franche Comte, is the center of watchmaking in France. In 1877 428,754 watches, of which 290,778 were silver, passed through the Hill marking establishment. And those watches represented an amount of 24,000,000 francs. The population of Besancon living upon the watch industry is 15,000. Besancon possesses a school of horology and an observatory. This last has a department used by watch manufacturers for the purpose of timing watches. The village of Cluses, also, whose working population is about 1,000, makes watch movements, pinions, wheels, wheel cutters, keyless works and sundry detached pieces, such as barrel arbors, etc., to the value of 1,500,000 francs. And those watches represented an amount of 24,000,000 francs. The population of Besancon living upon the watch industry is 15,000. Besancon possesses a school of horology and an observatory. This last has a department used by watch manufacturers for the purpose of timing watches. The village of Cluses, also, whose working population is about 1,000, makes watch movements, pinions, wheels, wheel cutters, keyless works and sundry detached pieces, such as barrel arbors, etc., to the value of 1,500,000 francs.

Closing Days in the House.

It was curious to note the difference which the loss of sleep made with different members. Speaker Curless had a splitting headache and his eyes were dull and expressive. Mr. Randall's black eyes sparkled with unwonted fire, and he was as brisk and chipper as if he had eight hours refreshing sleep. Waite, of Connecticut, the oldest man in the house, who is far up in the seventies, showed no sign of weariness, while young fellows, like McAdoo, of New Jersey, looked sad and hollow eyed from loss of sleep.

Handwriting of the Issues.

In a paper entitled "The Handwriting of the Issues," recently read in Philadelphia, Henry Hagedorn said that the giving way of the mind in an educated person was often shown in bad spelling, blotting, frequent erasures, the absurd use of parentheses, italization and underlining in excess. Issues pride and ostentatious take to capitals, and it is said, make frequent use of the letter "P," which becomes perfectly enormous. Many of these indices were to be found in the handwriting of ex-Secretary Rowan, who recently became insane. In him, too, was noted another peculiarity, a tendency to commence at the right instead of the left hand side of the paper, this being carried so far that he would not leave himself room on the paper to complete even his signature.—New York Sun.

Edison and the Electric Light.

Professor Baker of the Pennsylvania university, by accident, set Edison's mind at work upon the electric light. Barker some years ago was invited to witness a large dynamo built by Wallace of Andover, Conn., and asked Edison to go with him. Edison was then busy with his telephone and photography, and had thought of the electric light only as kinds of light which the electric light came to him while in his laboratory. But as he stood with Barker watching this big wheel in Wallace's factory, he saw something which suggested to him the divisibility of the light. Barker says it was as good as a play to watch Edison that day. He returned to his workshop, put his other schemes aside, and proposed to give five years, if necessary, to working out his discovery. He did it in less time.—New York Sun.

Belle of Primitive Religion.

The American Anthropologist describes a rock painted with red stripes and cross marks at its northern end with a rude representation of the sun, which still lies on the Upper Mississippi about six miles below St. Paul. It is an altar long held in reverence by the Dakotas, and was lately as 1883 decorated and performed dances before it on the eve of a battle. It is called Eya-shah, or Red Rock. Before it is destroyed by vandals or fanatics, or stolen by interested persons, it is to be hoped that some learned man will secure this interesting relic of primitive religion.—Chicago Tribune.

Silver in Volcanic Ashes.