THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XIII.

GRAHAM, N.C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

ADVETISEMENTS.

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 rem-edy for Headaches caused by a Dis-ordered Stomach. I suffered for years from this infirmity, and never found any-thing to give me more than temporary relief, until I began taking Ayer's Pills. This medicine always acts promptly and thoroughly, an occasional dose being all that is required to keep me in per-fect health. - Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Foughkeepsie, N. Y. I have found entire relief from Consti-nation, Stomach troubles, and Nervous Headaohe, by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I suffered a long time from these complaints, was under medical treat-ment, without obtaining relief, and a part of the time was unable to work. A friend, who had been similarly afflict-ed, urged me to take Ayer's Pills. I commenced using this remedy, and, by the time I had taken four boxes, was cured.-F. L. Dobson, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Deslers in Medicine.

PROFSSIONAL CARDS.

JAS. E. BOYD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Greensboro, N. C. Will be at Graham ou Monday of each week attend to professional business. [Sep 16]

F. H. WHITAKER, JR. C. E. MCLEAN.

WHITAKER & McLEAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GRAHAM, N. C.

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J. D. KERNODLE ATTORNEY AT LAW CIPAHAM, N. C. Practices in the State and Federal Cour will faithfully and promptly attend to all bus



and lessons the p-la, but it greatly dim nishes the danger to life of b-th-mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition m re favorable

THE ACADIANS OF LOUISIANA. A People Who Have Been Little Changed by Time-A Simple Life.

Back from that great highway, the Mississippi, there are innumerable smaller streams, called bayous in this section, which fertilize an immense expanse of prairie in western Louisiann. It is an idyllic region; there are myriads of tropical flowers spangling the beautiful plains of Opelousas and Altakapas, whose long grasses sway and change color with every passing breeze; the bayous and little lakes gleam like silver in the sunshine, their islands marked with huge live oaks and venerable cypress trees fantastically garlanded with Spanish moss. Multitudes of brilliant birds add to the beauty of the scene; the quict beyons are often stirred by the swift cance of the sportsman in search of the wild fowl with which this section abounds. It is a land beloved of artist and poet; it is the country of Longfellow's "Evangeline."

Along the numerous water courses where steamboats are never seen, where railroads are unknown, the exiled Acadians are found in all their primitive nimplicity, retaining almost unchanged the language, manners, customs and superstitions of the French peasants of nearly two conturies ago. These pecu-liar people were originally colonists from Normandy, who settled in Nova Scotia, but super thomes a but were driven thence, as every one knows, by the persecutions of the English. A modern historian says of them: "The Acadians were the most interesting French colonists in America, and no plea of necessity could justify the cruelty of tearing them away from their homes

and consigning them to wretchedness and poverty.

Not for long, however, were they doomed to wretchedness and poverty, for in 1755 these exiles found their way to Louisiana, where they made a fortunate exclange in the sumy clime and fertile plains they peopled for the bleak land they had left behind thom. A souvenir of their former home, the province of Acadie, has clung to them in their name, although they do not call themselves Acadians, but"Creoles Francais."

The Americans, and even the Creoles, have corrupted the name Acadian into "Cajun," which term these people re-sent strongly, yet as "Cajuns" they are known all over the state. They are, in fact, Creoles, being the descendants of French parents, born in a French colony, but they are an entirely distinct people from all other populations of Gallie

of their Norman origin, as unlike the French people of more southern provinces as if they were indeed of separate race. Those Acadians who were of an upper great body of these people have kept to themselves, and are now, as we said be-burnt fingers and the egg lies smalled in fore, as primitive in their ideas and cus- the middle of the floor. This is why toms as when they first set foot in the "there is reason in roasting eggs," though New World, although many traits of the it looks the easiest of all possible opera-Norman peasantry, which they still tions .- London Queen. modified by a nate

What Hermann Saw in India "How does the magic practiced in Europe compare with that of India, proessor?"

"European magic is far superior. Ex aggerated reports of the wonderful things done in India reach us. The larger part of their tricks are performed in the open market places, with the help of wicker baskets and holes in the ground. I can go out here in Broadway and cut a hole the sidewalk, and perform tricks which will collect such a crowd that the cars could not pass through, and they would not be difficult tricks, either. Perhaps you have heard of the story that a certain magician in India goes out into the market places and throws a rope into the air. This rope goes up so high that the upper end disappears in the clouds. Then the magic maker climbs up the rope until he also is lost to view. Just about the time you would naturally think he was knocking at St. Peter's gate, down comes one of his legs. The mate follows in a few moments, followed

by both arms in succession. Then folows the trunk, and last the head comes eddying down from somewhere out of the infinite. After all the members of the body had reached solid ground, they quickly, and apparently of their own vo-lition, gather themselves together, and the perfect relabilitated man is the re-sult. Then the magician, like the rag-picker, puts his basket under his arm and silently sneaks away. I kept a bright lookout for that fellow when I was in India, but I never saw him. Perhaps he had gone up the rope and stayed there while I was in India."-Interview with Professor Hermann.

Basque Method of Roasting Eggs.

"There is reason in roasting eggs," says an old English proverb, of which few now understand the meaning. "I think eggs are better roasted than boiled," said the Basque landlidy of a country inn to me; "though I often boil them as being less trouble." Whereupon I at once got her to roast me some. A smooth place is swept on the hearth, not too near the fire; on this the eggs are deposited, then gently round them is scraped a little circular wall of hot embers. The cook busied herself about other work, but in a few minutes returned, her thumb and middle finger touch the extreme ends of the eggs, a dexterons twist, and the egg was spinning like a teetotum. That egg was done and was at once put into the folds of a clean, warm, white napkin; another was tried, but that only wabbled from all other populations of Gallic descent in Louisiana. They still retain marked characteristics soon it spins as well as the other and shares its fate. It looks so easy and the eggs never seem to have the least inclination to move out of their charmed circle; class have long been amalgamated through intermarriage or association with other Crecles of the state; but the sion, and the usual result is that he is

EXHAUSTION OF PETROLEUM. What Scientific Men linve to Say on the Subject-Unmistakable Signs.

It can hardly be doubted; I fear, that the supply both of oil and gas has now been so largely drawn upon that within less than a score of years scarcely any will be left which can be brought at reasonable cost into the market, The boundaries and extent of the oil regions have been determined. All the sands in which oil will ever be found in such quantities as to be worth working are known, and have been drilled through in various places. It is scarcely possible that any new fields will be discovered which will be comparable either in extent or probe comparable either in extent of pro-ductiveness with those now known. So far back as January, 1883, Professor Lesley pointed out that no petroleum is now being produced in the Devonian rocks, either by the process akin to dis-tillation or otherwise. What has been tillation or otherwise. What has been stored up in the past, a process which probably lasted for millions of years, may be got out. But when these reservoirs are exhausted there will be an end of the petroleum supply. "The discov-ery of a few more pools of two or three millions of barrels each can make little difference." Mr. Carll, whose opinion on the geology of the oil bearing districts may be regarded as decisive, has come to a similar conclusion. "There are not at present," he pointed out quite recently, "any reasonable grounds for expecting the discovery of new fields which will add to the declining products of the old, so as to enable the output to keep pace with the shipments or con-

The stored petroleum in this region has then been very nearly exhausted. In less than a generation a small part of the In population of this continent alone has used up nearly all the valuable stores of energy which had been accumulated during millions of years of the geologic past, More recent inquiries confirm the conclusions of Professor Lesley and Mr. Carll. The signs of exhaustion in the oil producing regions can now be clearly rec-ognized. During the last four years there has been a steady diminution in the out-put, accompanied by an increase in the price per barrel, which nevertheless does not even maintain the nominal annual value of the supply. Mr. Wrigley an-nounced in 1882 that 154,000,060 berrels of oil had already been raised up to the beginning of that year, and expressed the opinion that not more than 96,000 .barrels remained to be raised. In 000 this last estimate he was undoubtedly mistaken, for up to the beginning of 1885 no fewer than 201,000,000 barrels had been raised, and in the year 1885 as many as 21,042,041 barrels (nearly 3,000. 000 fewer than 1884) were obtained. Bat although the estimate in 1883 of the quantity of oil still remaining fell far short of the truth, and though we may admit as possible that even now much more oil nains to be put out than the most experienced geologists suppose, the signs of approaching exhaustion are yearly becoming more unmistakable.

The expense of bringing the oil to the surface grows greater year by year, and threatens soon to become so great that

Methods of the Chinese Dentist.

Dr. A. M. Dudley, of Salem, Mass. read a paper on "Chinese Dentistry," which was listened to by 125 dentists. when was instead to by 125 denists. Dr. Dudley showed the Chinese dentist's kit of tools, which were very primitive in design, and which Dr. Dudley said had been in use for 3,000 years. The principal tooth pulling instrument was a thin piece of iron about four inches in length, with a circular hole in one end

one-half inch in diameter. If the patient's tooth could be encircled with this instrument the dentist got what leverage he could and forced the tooth out at the risk of breaking the jawbone. Before trying to pull a tooth, however, the Chinese have a habit of digging around the gunis with wooden spatulas in order to loosen the aching molar. The patient is deluded by a superstition that the ache in a tooth is caused by worms. In order to deceive the sufferer into a belief in this story small worms are pasted underneath strips of paper upon the spatulas. The manipulation of the teeth with these pieces of wood wears off the paper, and the worms come out into the patient's mouth. The duties of a Chinese dentist are not confined to pulling teeth, however. He is often called upon to scrape out the mouth of his paupon to scrape out the mouth of his pa-tient with a piece of horn. Three cents pays the Chinese dentist's bill. The lo-cality in Hong Kong where dentists most do congregate is called Devils' Row: Chinese tooth powder is made of ground tarantula, dragons' eyes, and however sweat. The Chinese dentist never horses' sweat. The Chinese dentist never removes the lime deposit from a tooth. He is aware that this deposit materially

ssists in the decay of teeth. Dr. Dudley showed some very creditable specimens of Chinese false teeth, set into wooden plates. He also exhibited two teeth made of solid gold fastened to a gold plate, which had been made by a Chinese dentist, and worn in the mouth of a queen in the Cannibal Islands. The sets of artificial teeth worn by married women are dyed black in order to make the woman as unattractive as possible to every man but her husband.

Knew They Were There.

A rich old speculator imagined that he knew about art, whereas he was an ignoramus in regard to everything, in fact, except in making money. This old fraud determined to make a valuable present to his son-in-law, who was a preacher. It was suggested to him that an old

painting representing "Daniel in the Lions' Den'' would be very appropriate, so an order was given to a painter to produce the work of art. It was almost finished when the old speculator was called to inspect it. It represented a cross section of the den with Daniel walking about among the lions. When the old man saw the picture, he refused to take it. He insisted that if Daniel was in the den neither he nor the lions could by seen, and the artist had to cover Dan and the lions with a thick coat of black paint. When the son-in-law was presented As they passed along the populace fell

with the picture he was somewhat dazed to know what it represented. "It represents Daniel in the Lions"

Clauning Out the Tenants.

AN AFRICAN QUEEN.

A Woman Baler Living in Savage Splendor on the Banks of the Zambesl The position of women in Africa is as degraded as in most other savage lands, and life is a round of hard, unrequited toil to the weaker sex in nearly all parts of the continent. Here and there, howover, is a native queen who has absolute influence over her people and who sur-rounds herself with as much pomp and circumstance as her position permits. Mr. Coillard, the Frenchs Protestant missionary who saved the life of Serpa Pinto during that traveler's trip across the continent, has sent home a few facts about a picturesque female who holds sway over the savage Barotse on the

upper Zambesi. One day recently Queen Mokuae went on an excursion to the tombs of her fathers. She was expected to return to her chief town two or three days later, and on the appointed day everybody was alert to hear the first sound announcing. the approach of the royal party. Sud-denly the measured beat of drums was faintly heard. "She is coming. The queen is coming," the cry went through the town, and several thousand men, women and children lined the bank of the broad Zambesi and gazed down the watery expanse. The sound of the drums grew louder and soon the royal barge and the attending fleet came into view. Under a pavilion made of gaudily

colored native mats cat the queen in full view of her subjects. Forty paddlers swiftly propelled her great cance up the stream. As she came prosite the town the women and girls, who were ranged in line on shore, began to intone a chant, which struck Mr. Coillard as full of weird beauty. It recited the praises of Queen Molcuae. At last the prow of the queen's barge struck the shore, and the crowds of men who lined the way from the river's edge to the queen's mansion, instantly dropped on their kness and be-gan to clap their hands, keeping time to the beat of the drums.

The queen stepped out of her barge She was in gala dress for the occasion. Over her shoulders she wore a brightly colored Indian robe, Several strings of bends and ornaments of ivory encircled her neck, and large white pearls were arranged with care in her hair. She saluted the white man with a wave of her hand, but appeared to pay no attention to her subjects. A procession was instantly formed with the native band at its head. The musicians wore suspended from their necks the instruments known as wrimbas, which are long gourds, on which are strong cords of different lengths which give a variety of sounds when struck with drumsticks. As the procession started the musicians struck up, and did not cense playing until the queen withdrew into her apartments. Behind the band walked the qucen, and at considerable distance behind her the royal suite and the oarsmen of her fleet.

into line, and so the long procession marched until they reached the queen's abode. Then the master of ceremonies spread on the ground a lion's skin, on which the queen took her stand. The royal "That makes no difference. They are in there. I saw 'em myself."-From the suite approached within about a hundred feet, ranged themselves in line before the queen, lifted their hands toward the sky, crying "Loche! Loche!" and then A bride and groom from the rural dis prostrated themselves in the dust. Next, the boatmen went through the same ccremony, and then the populace, in detachments, paid their respects to their ruler in the same manner; after them the visitors in the village, and finally Mr. Coillard's own boatmen. Then the queen disappeared within her house, and soon after, surrounded by her young surrow, gave an audience to the white man. She had a wheezy accordion, over whose keys she ran her fingers with surprising agility, and she played a curious medley of savage airs. She was very proud of her musical accomplishments, which, however, did not greatly impress her visitor. Mr. Coillard has been permitted to establish a mission in this town, where, he says, many picturesque scenes only serve to conceal all the horrors of paganism and the grossest and most re-volting superstitions.-New York Sun.

Then follow, happlest lady! Follow him thou lovest who Follow him thou lovest wholy: The hour is come to follow now The soul ity spelk have ied; His are thy breasts like jaaper cops, And his thine eyes like planets: Thy forgrant hair, thy stately meck, Thy fueenly, sumptions head, Thy soft, small feet, thy perfect lips, Thy gleaming; rounded shoulders And long carcesting arms. — Elerin Ann -Edwin Arnold

MARRIAGE

NO. 25

TO LEARN TO SWIM.

The Best Methods for Beginners-When Attacked by Cramp.

Probably one of the best ways of learn Probably one of the best ways of learns ing to swimi is to go with a competent teacher in a boat in deep water, this sup-porting the body more buoyantly than that which is shallower, and preventing the constant tendency of beginners to touch bottom, which here is, of course, impossible. The tencher should fasten a rope securely round the waist, or, be still, to a belt which can neither tig tighten still, to a belt which can neither tighten nor alip down. The rope may be fast-ened to a short pole. Supported in this manner the pupil may take his proper position in the water and practice the necessary motions, and the support of the rope may be graditally lessened until this pupil finds himself entirely supported by the water. That is the first great lesson with which to inculcate the beginner, viz, that he cannot sink if he will but keep has body under the water, leaving only his mouth and nose exposed. His body then is lighter than the water and he will float, but every ounce of flesh ho shows above water is equal to about a pound of lead in weighing him down. Corks and bladders are often used at supports for learners, but it is much better

supports for learners, but it is much better to begin without them. Life preservers are of little use, as their bulk is generally all around the chest, and they hinder a free use of the arms and impede the mo-tion. Swimming with a plank is not a bad way.

Those persons who plunge into the water when they are heated by exercise and remain in it until they are benumbed with the cold or exhaust themselves by with the cold or exhaust themselves by very violent exertion are the most sub-ject to attacks of cramp. The moment the swimmer is seized by cramps in the legs he must not suffer himself to feel alarmed, but strike out the limb with all his might, keeping the heel downward and drawing the toes as far upward as he can, although at the time these more-ments give him great pain. He may also turn on his back and jerk the limb into the air, though not so high as to throw himzelf out of his balance.' Should these attempts prove unsuccessful he must try to reach the shore with his handa, or at to reach the shore with his mana, a all events keep himself affoat until assist-ance can be procured. If he cannot float on his back he may swim upright, keep-ing his head above the surface by striking his head above the surface by strik-ing the water downward with his hands near the hips.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Fire in a Hungarian Village

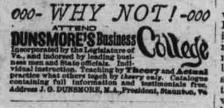
To any one who knows what Hungarian villages are like, the marvel is not so much that they should be burned occa-

to speady recovery, and less fiable to to speedy recovery and less hards to flooding convulsions and other alarming symptoms. Its officacy in this respect entities it to be called the Mother's Frind, and to rank as one of the life saving, remedies of the

ninetsenth contury. We cannot publish corfifestes con-corning this remedy without wound-ing the delicacy of the write 2. Yet we have bundreds on file. Send for our book "To Mothers" mailed free

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The session is divided into two terms: the The session is divided into two terms: the first beginning the last Thursdy in August and ending at Christmas, the second beg n-buy early in January and ending first Thurs-for room rent and sers like. 85:00 per term, Those unable to pay million are allowed to give their notes, secured if positive. Thildor in the Normal Course free. The Faculty is can sufficiently strong to give instruction in a wide range of studies. Note the first of the first of the first of the W. T. Patterson, Burster, La De Martin, N. C. For special information apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D. Jume 32-1m.

June 30-1m.

DUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons holding claims against the es-tate of Polly S.aley, deceased, will present them duly authenticated, on or before the lith day of June, 1885, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. J. L. Scorr, Ja., Pub. Ads 7, Jape 4, 87, 6ts as Ann's of Polly State

June 4, '87. 6ts

PMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons bedding stalms against the evi-tate of Takam T. McTherson, will preacut them duty antheaticated to the undersigned on us before the 1st day of July, 1886, or this method will be pleaded in far of their recover granting will be pleaded in far of their recover D. II, THOMPSON, Ad m'r Team 13, 1887, of Iskam T, McTherson

0.73280. reen and circumstinices. They have remained purely French

and without Spanish admixture, as is the case with other Creoles. They are an independent, hardy, athletic race, entirely content with their own lot in life, being sufficient unto themselves and having little interest in the outside world. Their tastes are simple and nearly all their wants are supplied from their own industries. They are chiefly an agricultural and stock mising population, and far this reason the families—though each from its own large proportions is a little colony in itself-do not live very near together, but are scattered broadcast over the bosom of the prairies. It has been questioned whether these people would have retained their peculiar char-acteristics for such a length of time if they had clustered in larger communi-

The French patois they speak, and which they believe to be purest Parisian French, is unlike any other Creele patois in Louisiana and is wholly unmixed with negro dialect; for the Acadians were never slave owners. They have over been a prolific race; but this circumstance does not, as in other peoples, force the young birds to leave the parent nest when old enough to seek their own livelihood. On the contrary, the Acadians are prepared to make any sacrifleo in order to keep their children near them; the paternal acres are divided and sublivided into smaller farms, and every

child and grandchild receives a share as soon as he has reached the age to settle down and make a home for himself. The young people are also encouraged to marry early, that closer home ties may

and them more strongly to their native locality. Marriage is in as high esteem with them as it was with their ancestors in the days of the Roman republic, and old lachelors are as freely held up to rid-

icule and contempt. Their houses are all modeled after the same plan, a substantial and comfortable, but plain cottage, built of cypress, with thick plastered walls, large or small, acig to the necessities of its occupants, and with a broad porch or galerie in front. Along the course of the Bayou Teche, "where it flows through the green Opelousas," and the Bayou Tigre, many of the Acadian homes are seen, each embowered in a clustering grove of live oak or China trees. This portion of the state is generally spoken of in Louisiana as the "Teche country:" and it is a little curicus to learn that the word "Teche" is a Creole corruption of Deutsch, from a German colony which once actiled on its banks.--New Orleans Cor. San Francisco Phronicle,

Peter Cooper's Monument.

Talking about monuments, the one to Peter Cooper recalls the fact that the in-stitute has been entirely rebuilt from roof to foundation, except the shell, by re-building parts at a time to preserve the s'acleton of the former structure in the air while new flesh and blood were being exhausted after the dances that they can hardly fly, lying panting on the rocks.— Chicago News. air while new firsh and blood were being effected. The fact is thought to have been a remarkable one. It cost \$300,000, and with \$200,000 more added to the en-dowment fund, represents the unherabled liberality of the Cooper family—Edward Cooper and Sarah Cooper Hewitt, the, wife of the mayor.—Brooklyn Engle.

American Short Story Writers.

American authors are now admitted, even in England, to hold the foremost rank as writers of short stories, and, in deed, they seem to deserve the award thus made. Alfred de Musset was a master in this art, and Daudet has proved himself one more recently. But Musset's short stories were almost novelettes in length, compared with the short stories produced in this country; and Daudot's hardly possess the range and depth shown in the table of Mathaniel Hauthorne, of Bret Harte, H. H. Boyesen, Mra. Wy man, Mrs. Eurnett, Sarah Jewett, T. B. Aldrich and a score of other men and women who contribute to our magazines. We seem to have developed here a condensation and refinement of style, an atmosphere full of delicate shadings and significant outlines, which belong to the

finest art. Among English authors of the present day only Robert Louis Stevenson exhibits these peculiarities in th same degree, and it may fairly be said that Stevenson indulges in mannerisms in the use of language of which our native writers are seldom guilty .- New York Star Book Review.

Saluted as Washington.

miles of the "Seven Stumps," and after the territory was decided by the council to belong to the Creeks, he persistently The other night as I sat in the dim light of the lantern waiting for bed and belitime to come a solenin figure entered my room, and kneeling before me struck tion. Old men who were here when its forehead three times to the floor, re-peating at each obeisance the name "Washington! Washington! Washingthe Indians were gathered up and car-ried away say that the older Indians its I was, indeed, taken by surprise, ton!" but I recovered in time to reply in the same stately manner, "Nobunagal No-bunaga! Nobunaga!" much to the evimen," or prophets, claiming to have it from the Great Spirit that their descenddent satisfaction of the figure, which after surveying me for some time, took leave after again repeating the name. I was at first inclined to think this apher great treasure house locked until their return.-Tallapoosa (Ga.) Journal.

parition of political significance predict-ing my speedy elevation to the presiden-tial chair at Washington, but the girl who brought my futon (bedding, etc.) told me it was the host's son, who had read a great deal and had come to pay his compliments to me as an American. --Tokio Cor. Sacramento Record.

A Bird's Strange Autles.

The cock of the rock is, next to the rane, the bird of the western hemisphere noted for the strangeness of its evolutions. When the breeding reason egins ten or twenty of the birds will form a ring, facing inward. A small bird takes its place in the center and be-gins to hop about, toss its head, lift its wings, and go through all the strange movements possible, which appear to be watched with grout interest by the rest. When the performer is thoroughly ex-hausted he retires to the circle and another bird enters the ring, and so on, until all have been put through their paces, when the pairs probably make their selection. Often the birds are so

A Most Natural Reply.

Suppose you, the reader, wore asked if on would accept the presidential nomi-ation if tendered, your most natural out accept the presidential poni-if tendered, your most natural r would be "yes, if there is any ct that I can be elected." But yer estab a prominent politician no phile an answer to a direct a.--Philad phile Inquirer,

the profit of working the oil stores will "But I don't see either of them." be evanescent. So soon as that state of things is approached, we may be sure that the oil men's occupation in Pennsyl-German. vania and western New York will be gone. It has been stated that the Japanesc, unwilling to let the least fraction of the carth's interior stores be lost, have been known to excavate a vertical chaft

An Old Indian Legend.

icine man" of the Cherokees discovered

a wonderfully rich mine within four

refused to make known its exact loca-

vaguely hinted 'at wealth beneath the

earth's surface, but carefully kept the

ants would finally return to possess this

land again, and the earth would keep

The Derby's Itinerant Photographer

"modicin

secret of its location-the

tricts went strolling down State street the other morning, taking in all the sights, to a depth of 600 feet, in order to mise a when their attention was attracted by a few gallons of oil-per-day. But in Amerhuge collection of furniture of every de ica, when the oil mines are so near exscription in front of one of the auction haustion as this, they will be abandoned; There were tables, bureaus, may, the p will be abandoned hand before they approach such a condition. With the failure of the oil supply, all the col-lateral branches of industry associated with it will fail too.—Knowledge. rooms. chairs, tribute, since in fact erry, thing that would go to complete the fur-nishing of a very large house.

The groom attempted an explanation o what seemed to them both a remarkable circumstance, but the size of the pile nonplused him and he finally came to a stand-The great contest between the Creek still

A bright idea suddenly struck his fair elpmate, who was doubtless from an

hotel, and they are putting 'em out for not paying the rent."

Teach How to Live.

Rev. T. T. Munger has in The Century a very earnest and philosophical protest against what he considers to be the materialistic tendencies of the ago in the matter of education. "The age crics, 'Teach us how to get a living," "he says, "a cry to which the university should pay but little heed, heeding instead the ofounder call that issues from all the ages and from the deep heart of humanity itself, "Teach us how to live!" " To "know how to live to purpose" was declared by Montaigne to be the most important thing in this world. But in order to live the

Couldn't Locate It.

The wandering photographer is also a feature of the Derby. All of those happy lunching parties welcome the photog-rapher. These who are on the conches man, struggling to get away; "the freight alsead of us got off the track and run into

> Spinach is believed to act as a stimulant on the kindeys. Dandelion as a tonic and laxative. Asparagus as a blood cleaner. To tomatoes is attributed a special action on the liver. Beets and turnips are said to be tonics. The red onion a nervine of some value in sleep-lessness and neuralgis. —Herald of Health.

agriculture, tanning and shoemaking, may all be traced to it, and sometimes,

source of serious errors in analysis has been pointed out by a French chem-ist, who finds that filter papers are often planged with chemicals that may be washed into the solutions filtered.— Arkaneaw Traveler. Patent Office Figures.

Until one goes through the twenty-filme examining divisions of the Patent office, and takes at least a glance at its 180 classes of subjects, subdivided into over 3.000 sub-classes, but little conception can be had of the diversified subjects of invention to be seen there, or of the immense amount of labor that must necessarily be bestowed upon their examination before a patent can be issued, as no part of a device can conflict with some-body else's device. The number of per-sons employed in these divisions and the cost of examining and "keeping the run" of over 3,000 sub-classes of devices, in round numbers are: Persons employed, 263: cost per annum of running the di-visions, \$379,160. It costs for photo-graphing or otherwise producing plates of these devices for The Patent Office Offi-

cial Gazette, for five years ending 1886, \$183,686.58, and for producing copies of drawings of the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade marks and pending appli-cations, and for the reproduction of ex-hausted copies, for the same period, \$368,872.13.—Detroit Free Press.

Preparing Olive Oil,

The olives are placed between two mill stones and ground into a paste, stones and all. This paste is put into jute bags, which are piled up in an ordi-nary press and subjected to pressure fur-nished by a screw. The oil cozes through the bags, and is caught in pans or ves-sels, and then bottled. The most re-markable feature of the process is that markable feature of the process is that some four or five different qualities are obtained from one lot of olives. This is explained by the fact that the oil occurry

out at first is the result only of alight pressure, consequently is sweeter and lacks the ranker flavor of the second, third, and fourth grades, which partake more or less of the clive stones. The ist grade is frequently so rank that if cannot be used for eating purposes, but instead is used as the basic matter in the manufacture of scap, etc. The residue or paste left after the oil has been ex-tracted undergoes chemical treatments and the oil obtained from this is used as a lubricant.—Herald of Trade.

The flesh of ratileumks when coolded is as white as milk and very delicate.

sionally as that they should not h sumed by fire oftener. The Magyaf is not in reality the semi-Oriental cavalier. he is sometimes imagined to be. But he does keep at least one memorial of the fact that be is the son of Arpad. His village has been compared to the camp of a regiment of light cavalry. It co of two immense rows of wooden huts, planted side by sile, perhaps for miles; for some of these Alfold "villages" con-tain 20,000 or 30,000 people. The tarred and painted cottages, thatched with straw and baked by the fierce summer sun of

the great plain, burn like inder when they once catch life. It might be worth while for the Magyar government to di-tribute a supply of chemical fire extin-guishers in their country towns, for water on some parts of this dry and tree plain is only to be got from deep wells and artificial reservoirs, and is almost as precious a commodity as in the South African veldt .- St. James Gazette.

Auxious for the Blessing.

Some of the Indians of Mexico have queer ideas about religion. A correspon-dent of The Boston Herald tells how a a nt of the Boston Herald tells how a parish priest was puzzled not long ago by a query put to him by Indian parish-ioners bringing woolen crosses to be blessed, they invariably asking him to bless "the heart of the cross." That phrase, "the heart of the cross." Surprised him, and finally he contrived to get hold of one of the crosses brought to him for blessing, and found in the in-terior a hollow, in which was a small owl, the sacred bird, the tecolote of the Azters. Then he knew why the Indiana had been so anxious that the heart of the not been so anxious that the heart of the cross should receive the blessing. It is a sort of "good Lord, good davil" re-ligion the Indians have. They wish to be on the right side of the Christian Deity, and, at the same time, "to keep solid," as the phrase is, with their ancient divinities.—New York Tribune.

Generosity Tempered with Phile A poor woman walked into a Siz avenue bakery and asked for somethin to eat. The proprietor immediate handed out a couple of rolls and the

buns

buns. "Have you many such cases?" "Half a dozen a day." "And do you always give firm what they ask for?" "Yes. There's scatcely a haker in New York but feeds half a dozen. We are about as well off, for the bread or rolls are not real fresh, although anot stale. And it is a sweet mored to a hungry man or woman."-New York Sun.

The "Happy Family." We often read of the happy fimily the owl, rattlesnake and prairie dog habiting a single burrow. My experies on the plains does not coincide with the second of the second board of the do occupy the descrited board of the do these have branches, and each of the finally occupies a separate hole. The dot the shake have no affinity, and found the shake have no affinity, and found in the same hole a curoted have for would have shown them for be de Apartments.--Gh

The hour glass and to be at of the furnishing of the plant churches, but there are

Fashion Notes from Far Islandl. The island of Johanna, Comoro Islands has some very peculiar customs, natives are jet black, but neat and cle Girls after marriage are not allowed out on the streets at all and can see no one but their imshands. Rich men are al-

but their bushands. Eich men are al-lowed four wives, poor men one. When a poor man gets poorer he can sell a half share" in his wile for so much money, formulated by haw. A native bells be-fore her marriage makes a fine display on the fashionable streets of Johanna in this rig: A rel calloo Modesr Hablard gown, printed with a pattern of human haves, reachings to her kness; no alocs nor elsekings, and for besigner a wide rimmed, blue china tescup, worn with the lumite on one side for convenience to inking off. Beston Journal.

and Cherokee Indians, which was finally ectiled by the grand council of the famous "Seven Stumps," in old Tallapoosa, was over the possession of this immediate anti-rent section of the country. "I'll tell you what it is, Jim," she said, with laughable equipestness, "it's a section, which was then known to be rich in gold and gave to the river its name, "Tallapoosa," meaning "yellow sand." It is said that a famous "med-

The explanation proved satisfactory all around .- Albany Argus.

great majority of men must know how to get a living .- New York World

"What's the trouble now?" asked a nervous passenger on a new Dakota road, as the train came to a sudden halt. "Oh, nothin' much," said the brake-

the depot, knockin' it clear out o' time, and our engineer can't tell just where the town site is."—Dakota Bell.

replier. These who are on the coaches are generally people to whom the Derby is a novelty, and as a necessary conse-quence they are delighted to take home with them some permanent souvenir of their new experience. The photogra-pler, therefore, does a thriving lumines. The style of picture taken by him is what is called with us for two which is Vegetables as Medicine,

what is called with us tin type, which is taken in any one of the galleries for 15 or 25 cents. At the Derby each picture costs half a crown, or about 62 1-12 cents of our money.-T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Makeup of a Boot

It is claimed that a boot is the one article which represents most diversified labor. Textile piece goods, thread, metal work, as well as the varied interests of we may suppose, the brown paper trade as well.-Journal of Fabrics,

Errors in Analysis