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The joyeus tark has gone to rest,
The sun's last glow fasles on the skySo would I hush within my breast
The strains so low
Of long ago,
Caught from my love in dava gone by.

Oh, vesper bells, so low, so sad,

Your troubled chime I cannot bear;
Those minor chords will drive me mad,

Hitsh, Fimplored
Oh, peal no more

The dissonance of my despair!

—Emile Pickhards.

RETURN OF THE GYPSIES.

Thus many return to the cities to their actual habitations, which may have stood idle the summer through. Numbers trail along the highways until their farm homes along the highways until their farm homes are reached, where, if they be rented, as they usually are to some less thrifty farmer, they have reserved a few months' housing. Thousands wander into the central south for all winter dickering and trading there. Many return to their village homes, over or alongside mammoth barns, where a winter's gypsy jockeying is done. Great crowds of them, not yet so well along as their brethren in gainings, straggle into the cities. In the commoner quarters these turn their hands to hird training, basket weaving, training and trading in valuable cats and dogs, while hundreds of gypsy youths scenre ready employment under gentlemen's greems, and particularly at the care of horses being fitted for the next year's events of the turf. Still others, and these comprise the larger number, come troopcomprise the larger number, come trooping into thousands of little villages and countryside places throughout the southern portions of northern states and in the northern tier of southern states, arriving as early as the last October days. The movements of these provide a genuine

movements of these provide a genuine gypsy study.

Their arrival is hardly noticed, as they never come in a large body, but in twos and threes, and it is often weeks before the little gypsy community is at its best. The vanguard has quietly rented some deserted roadside inn at the outskirts of deserted roadside inn at the outskirts of the village, or some former spacious home long gone to decay. This is always got for a song. However much house room it may have, it must invariably possess the requisite of a great ramshackle burn and outlying sheds. For a little time the gypsics seem to merely exist here. But every day their women folk may be seen miles away, spinning in light buggies over the autumn roads in every direction. Not only are they found on the well traveled highways, but every grass grown wagon road leading to secluded and remotest farms has been hunted and haunted. At this home and that; there tarrying unfarms has been hunted and haunted. At this home and that; there tarrying un-der pretense of admiring some animal; there making a trifling purchase of vegetables and poultry; over yonder bar-tering for, but never buying, grain and hay; again telling a fortune or two if appealed to; but seldom urging such profitable rocation—in a little time these canniest and most indomitable of all hi-man detectives have at their tonerols.

em of information regarding the finan-

cial standing and condition of every farmer for half a county round. Then of a sudden some luckless wight, der terror of an overdue note or relentless mortgage, has sold his cornfield "in the shock" to the gypsies. Another's weather browned stacks of hay have come into their possession. Then begins, and to continue the whole winter through, a ceaseless procession of young stock, horses and mules, toward the gypsies' temporary domicile. Drunken farmer, unfortunate farmer, thriftless farmer, in all directions, page the population of ill unfortunate farmer, thriftless farmer, in all directions, page the penaltics of ill doing or ill luck to these superb jockeys, who, buying for pittances, and for months selling at excellent prices or not at all, at their improvised market, make large profits; and the spring finds them ready for greedy city buyers with great numbers of stock transformed from shaggy, ambling beasts to aminals of such splendid form and spirit as do even a city gypsy trader's eyes good to look upon. The amount of live stock thus gathered up every winter throughout the country is tremendous; the profits are inconceivably great, and these wizards of the stable must eventually largely control the entire horse trade of the country.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Lotter.

A highly interesting as well as instruc-tive experiment in night signaling at sea will be tried at the first favorable opporwill be tried at the first favorable opportunity. The new method is one suggested by Mr. Edison. It consists in throwing
the rays of the electric light on the
clouds, The clouds, thus acting as reflectors, permit the flashes of the light
being seen at a very great distance. The
regular system of flashes of different
lengths can be utilized in this manner by
corresponding them with the dashes and
dots of the regular army and navy code
of telegraphy. This system could be used
to great advantage where the means usually employed would be inadequate and
unreliable. The present manner of sending messages at night between different
ressels consists of the common torch,
which is used in the same manner as the
"wig wag" flag in daytime.—Newport
Cor. New-York World.

The Regular Thing.

An old gentleman of Detroit was passing through the ceremony of taking his fourth wife the other day. At the impressive climar of the good preacher man's part in the performance somebody was heard sobbing in an adjoining

"That?" replied a mischievous mem-ber of the experienced bridegroom's fam fly. "That's nobody but Em. She al-ways bookoos when pa's getting mar-riel,"—Detroit Free Press.

A CURE FOR POVERTY.

It—Everybody Esta Too Much.

Richard A. Proctor, in an article, "A Remedy for Poverty," in The Cosmopolitan Magazine, makes some original statements, which, if acted upon, might reduce the expenses of every household and in so doing alleviate some of the poverty. Ho finds that the dietary of soldiers, sailors, artisans and prisoners in England averages 143 ounces of solid and liquid food consumed daily per man. This amount modern doctors agree is in excess of the real daily requirements of a healthy man or woman, and that they would thrive better and enjoy life better on half the quantity.

would thrive better and enjoy life better on half the quantity.

During the Franco-Prussian war the government, desiring to have their soldiers in prime condition, supplied to each man daily a sausage, weighing one pound, made of pea flour, bacon, sage and other ingredients. This was all the solid food the army had during the arduous campuign, yet they thrived and grew fat, and worked harder and better than when rations were more liberal.

The improvement in health, if this forced regime is pursued, will be noticeable at once, and the expenses for catables reduced almost one-half. It will also develop an appotite for plain and healthy things, and the poor man will take more delight in his frugal fare and experience more gastronomic pleasure in its consumption than the millionaire with all his epicurean delicacies at command.

his epicurean delicacies at command.

It is urged that few people know what an influence this food question has had in determining the amount of fixedom that the bulk of the community enjoys.

The difference in effects must be distinguisled between mere cheapness of food and abstemiousness in the use of food which enables men to put by a part of their earnings and so obtain independ-

It is not desirable to live in a country where life can be supported for a mere nothing, because the incentive to labor is lost and the people become lazy and improvident. In illustration of this, the Peruvians and Mexicans of old times lived chiefly on bananas, which grew as pro-lific as weeds. They throve for awhile and multiplied, until the overproduction of population brought them to a most de-graded condition.

The workingman may not be able to

become a capitalist by such savings as would result from halving—let us suppose—the amount of food that so many in all classes consume to their detriment, writes Mr. Proctor, but the saving of two pose—the amount of food that so many in all classes consume to their detriment, writes Mr. Proctor, but the saving of two or three dollars weekly in the expenses of the workingman and his family (supposed to include two or three other workers) would signify in the course of only a few years a sum which, to such a family, would be of great importance, not merely for what it could purchase, but for the anxieties that it would remove, even though for many years not a cent of it were touched, and it underwent no change but the horease resulting from change but the increase resulting from

the steady accumulation of interest, It may seem to many readers that all this is very trite. It is nothing but the

against poverty, but as a means of se-curing improved health and longer lasting life, and secondly, the indirect gain is

we consider that life is scarce worth living without freedom, and that there can
be no full freedom even under the freest
form of government where the bulk of
the community is hampered in means.

The effects, further, of the diminished
struggle for life would be important, as
depriving applial of much of that position
of its control over labor which must be
recarded as unjust and injurious. Were of its control over labor which must be regarded as unjust and injurious. Were such care shown in the due limitation of the food supplies of the bulk of the community as seems desirable, the steady though slow accumulations of small capital in the hands of the many would in the long run enable the working classes, without strikes or other undesirable interruptions of the progress of trade, to secure just wages—seeing that they would no longer have occasion to make forced sales of their labor, as practically they

sales of their labor, as practically they now so often do.

In the course of somewhat longer but quite measurable time intervals there would arise an appreciably more even distribution of capital than at present prevails. Labor would rise in relative value, while in absolute value capital would at least not diminish, even if it did not actually increase,—New York Journal.

A Noted Preacher's Method.

I take a great deal of outdoor exercise, either by walking or in a carriage. I retire early and rise early, invariably at the same hours every day. I indulge in light gymnastic exercises almost daily, and bathe three times a week during the summer in water that is comfortable to the fellings, and twice a week during the cold weather. I believe in the old saving that "cleanliness is next to godliness," for without it and attention to dict, it is of little use to try, to keep from disease. for without it and attention to diet, it is of little use to try to keep from disease. There is nothing like a correct diet and a well regulated general regimen. Considering the many dangers to which the average man is exposed, it is surprising that he should remain in health so long as he does. But parental nature frequently repairs the injury, unknown to him. I believe that, if a man eats sparingly and drinks little, he is sure of bringing no ill health upon himself, and that a moderate supply of food nourishes the body best. The quantity of food which nature really requires for her support is small, and he that lives temperately and drinks moderately at each meal, as illuppocrates says, tlands fair to enjoy sprightliness, vivacity and freedom of sparits.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

Panny Davenport is said to be the trongest woman on the stage. She has powerful physique and the best of calift. Modjeska, a Mongh very frail oking, is physically strong. She thinks at sin developed her muscle as a young ri-by breaking the leaf sugar for the unity, and in after years by charating after on her-ranch in California.—Cleve

LAST SPRING'S WAR CLOUD.

How the Germans Made Preparatio Advance Immediately Upon France.

During last spring there was great excitement along the Franco-German border over the arrest of Schnaebele, the French commissioner, It was thought at one time that the irritation caused by his arrest would lead to actual war. Many alarming reports were telegraphed over the world at that time, But the worst sensationalists in all of their exaggregations gave no picture which an worst sensationalists in all of their exaggerations gave no picture which approached to the real situation along the border. I have learned since coming into this part of the country of the tremendous preparations made by the Germans at that time to enter France. It has never been published how near the German army came to crossing the borber. I have learned the story of a most eventful night at Mets from the lips of a private soldier, a German of more than ordinary education and experience. He told me this story at Bonn, where he had gone just after he had finished his three years' service. He was in the neighborhood of Metz all through the border troubles of last spring. He said that at the time of the Schnaebele affair every man in the German army was given to man in the German army was given to understand that war was inevitable. Each man made his preparations to suit such an emergency. Small traps were packed up and letters written home as a preliminary to an active and desperate campaign. It was the intention of the German authorities to strike France, if at thereby secure all the advantage that could be obtained by a swift, powerful and unexpected provement of aggression upon French territory.

upon French territory.

Upon one occasion of that exciting spring, late at night, there came a dispatch from Berlin which placed the German army on the frentier at once on the qui vive. Every man was turned out, the horses of the cavalry were all saddled and men placed at their heads. Fifty thousand horses were saddled that night, waiting a second dispatch from Berlin. My military friend says that there were My military friend says that there were then upon the border and within twenty-four hours reach 200,000 German soldiers. Fifty thousand cavalrymen were ready that night for a rapid scurry across the frontier. If the imperial hand at Berlin had pressed the electrical button for the signal, instantly these 50,000 men would have dashed forward like a bolt. and when morning came the world would have been treated to the alarming tion was well kept, no word of it reach-

ing any French or foreign publication.
This night incident illustrates well the It may seem to many readers that all this is very trite. It is nothing but the old lesson that we can most of us save a portion of our expenses, and that small preparing for fifteen years to make themselves strong. The Germans have, in the congram to large sums. There may be recognized, however, these points of novelty in what I have suggested;

First the diminished outlay for food is the event of a possible conflict, to be the first to strike the blow. They are thoroughly well informed concerning every movement of the French, while the latter do not appear to have the same ability as scarcely less than these direct advantages, nay, may even be regarded as greater, if we consider that life is scarce worth living without freedom, and that there can be no full freedom even under the freest form of government where the bulk of the community is hampered in means.

The effects, further, of the diminished struggle for life would be impossed to a war for promotion and distinction. But the preparations along the freening on war for promotion and distinction. But the preparations along the frontier on both sides are new as complete that this very fact is a strong guaranty in favor of peace. The German officers here say that the French defenses are by no means as complete as they have been described, and that they cannot for one moment withstand the onward march of the Ger-mans if they should resolve again to in-vade France.

mans if they should resolve again to invade France.

I talked with a number of German people before coming here, and I find that the business classes are opposed to war. Their taxes are now very high. The indemnity secured from France was just about enough to compensate for the losses of the army material during the war. More than this, the loss of life upon the part of the Germans was very great. I was told by a prominent German banker the other day that upward of 100,000 Germans died during the ten years which followed the war from the effects of exposure and hardships of the Franco-German campaign. Nineteen thousand Germans fell near Metz. The French are gallant fighters when well led, and whenever the two sides were brought face to face the loss of life was very great.—T. C. Crawford in New York very great.—T. C. Crawford in New York World.

Dynamite for Laying Foundations.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the latest thing for which dynamite has been employed is not the blowing up of buildings, but, on the contrary, the laying of foundations. This new development is due to M. Bonnetond, a French engineer. When a foundation has to be laid in wet ground he bores a hole from ten to twelve feet deep and an inch and a half wide. Into this hole he passes a string of dynamite curtridges, which is then exploded. Not only is a cavity of a yard wide produced by the explosion, but the expansive force of the dynamite drives the water out far beyond the sides of this cavity, and it does not return again for more than half an hour. In the meantime the workmen clear the cavity and introduce quickly setting concrete, so that when the water returns again it cannot injure the foundation. The method has been put into practice during the building of an enceinte at Lyons, and a rapid rate of working is mid to have been attained thereby.— Chicago Tunes.

A Curlow Change.

The Arabes of France Today.

Yes, France has made tremendous strides since 1870, and her military strength today has assumed really formidable proportions. One of the most praiseworthy acts of the war ministry was the immediate change effected after the war in the general staff; and the condition of this body of men is now on a par with any organization in Europe of the same nature.

Formerly the officers of the general staff were not taken from the army. They were first educated at the Polytechnic, or at St. Cyr, and then passed into the school of application for the general staff; thence they were sent for one year to an infantry regiment, one year to a cavalry regiment and latterly for half a year to the artillery, but it must be remarked that during this service they did no actual regimental duty. After they passed through these so called schools they at once entered the general staff as captains, and, unfortunately, usually as aides-de-camp to general officers. Now a man may be, socially, very amiable, and, socially, very accomplished, and therefore extremely well fitted to be an aide-de-camp to a general. to manage his menus plaisirs, and yet not be in the least qualified for a staff officer in the proper sense of the word. So when many of the general officers were promoted and their aides-de-camp carried up a grade with them, it often placed these young officers in positions of were promoted and their nides-de-camp carried up a grade with them. It often placed these young officers in positions of immense importance, often calling for the performance of dutses which they were incapable of performing. And these were the officers to whom the defending of many of the fortresses in 1870 was intrusted, and who had been ordered to their strengthening previous to the breaking out of hostilities.

What could one expect from such ma-terial? Today the armies of France are well officered, the condition of the line excellent, the esprit de corps good and the frontier defense formidable.—God-frey Dynet Carden in San Francisco Chronicle.

Anybody who has ever looked at a full rehestral score must have been impressed with the immense labor involved in writing it, as well as with the profound knowledge of instruments that is required for the work. One reason why required for the work. One reason why modern composers are not so prolific as those of the last century is due to this very fact. A hundred years ago the orchestras were of a much simpler form than they are at present. Not nearly so much attention was devoted to woodwind instruments, and, besides this, a great many other instruments have been added to the full orchestra, and every modern composer feels bound to utilize every effect in his score. The music of today, therefore, is much richer in color than that of the past, as every concert goer will appreciate who makes a mental comparison between works of Hadyn or Mozart and those of Wagner and Liszt.

In view of the immense amount of

In view of the immense amount of work and the kind of knowledge required to do it, the impression would be natural that scoring must be a well paid labor. The men who do this kind of work are usually players in orchestras whose time is not entirely taken up with rehearsals and performances, and with pupils that they may have to instruct. They are glad of an opportunity to devote their evenings to odd jobs of scoring and arranging for the orchestra, and the competition among them is so great that the price is cut down to such a margin that ordinary composers, who do not strive ordinary composers, who do not strive after original effects, can better afford to have this work done by outside parties than to do it themselves.—New York

When the electric telegraph was first introduced into Chili, a stratagem was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the Araucanian Indians and maintain the connection between the strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between fosty and lifty captive Indians in the Chilian camp. Gen. Pinto called them tegether, and, pointing to the telegraph wires, he said: "Do you see those wires?" "Yes, general." "Very good. I want you to remember not to go near nor touch them; for if you do your hands will be held and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredutously.

Then the general made them each in When the electric telegraph was first

Then the general made them each in succession take hold of the wires at both ends of an electric battery in full opera-tion. After which he exclaimed: "I ends of an electric battery in full operation. After which he exclaimed: "I
command you to let go the wire!" "I
can't; my hands are benumbed," said the
Indian. The battery was then stopped
and the man released. Not long afterward the general restored them to liberty,
giving them strict injunctions to keep the
secret, and not to betray it to their countrymen on any account. This land the
desired effect, for, as might be expected,
the experiment—was related "in the
strictest confidence" to every man of the
tribe, and the telegraph has ever since remained unmolested.—Electrical Review.

And now finally as to the electrical typewriter. A friend in the patent office at Washington writes to ask me to keep cool. The device has been already invented and is now about half patented. By the time this appears in print the patent will be complete. The machine will work at any distance over which a wire can be placed. My correspondent believes that it can be worked on the other side of the occan connected with this side by the cable. This I doubt, as the current is so weak either on account of seasickness or other reasons by the time it gets to the other side that all it is able to do is to deflect a very small interior so delicately poised as to be practically suspended in the air. Still if the dynnograph, as they call it, will work over ordinary land spaces it will be a great invention, although, of course, it will be nothing to the telephonograph shortly to be put forward by Mr. Edison,—Luke Sharp in Detroit Free Press.

An Endomologist's Feetings White a Tarminia Was Crawting Over His Face.

Out on Dearborn avenue, near Lincoln park, lives a man whose hobby is bugs—not live bugs with vicious teeth and virulent fangs, but bugs impaled upon pieces of cardboard and kept in glass cases. Herbert Edgerton, the possessor of the collection, was at home when the reporter called upon him the other day. He conducted the visitor to a cozy little den in the rear of the house, which was fitted up with a number of cabinets, the doors of which were appropriately lettered. "I'va lots of specimens," said he, "but here is one that I value above all others, though it is not at all mre." Mr. Edgerton took a piece of cardboard from the cabinet and placed it upon the table. Pinned to it was a large hairy spider which was easily recognized as a tarantula, "I was at Camp Grant, A. T., three summers ago," continued the speaker, "visiting a cousin of mine who is in the army. One day, while we were out shooting, I lay down in the sand to get a few moments' rest. We had ridden a good many miles that day, and as I was ahead of the rest of the party I thought I would wait for them to come up. So I tethered my horse and was soon stretched at full length upon the sand, I fell into a sort of a doze and was awakened by a horrible feeling on my face. You know a man's mind acts quickly under such circumstances, and it didn't take me an instant to realize my face. You know a man's mind acts quickly under such circumstances, and it didn't take me an instant to realize that a tarantula was crawling over my face. If he stung me I knew I was a dead man, but if he simply crawled over my face and away into the sand I would suffer no ill results. My only recourse was to keep perfectly quiet and trust to luck, for as soon as I moved the chances were that the poison would penetrate the skin and be coursing through my veins.

the skin and be coursing through my veins,

"I closed my eyes and stopped breathing, so fearful was I that the tarantula would be disturbed. Each one of his feet felt like a red hot iron, and seemed to be burning a deep hole in my cheek. The tarantula didn't seem to be in the least lurry, as he remained nearly a minute upon my face, and I was on the point of brushing him off with my hand and taking chances of being bitten, when he crawled off. I lay perfectly still for a moment, and when I got to my feet I was trembling so violently that I couldn't untether the horse. A big draught from a flask of brandy soon pulled me together, and I determined to get that tarantula for my collection. I fastened a small two tined fork to a ramrod which I used for that purpose, and started after the bug. I impaled him without any trouble, and he now has the place of bonor in my collection. I wouldn't pass another minute like that, though, for all the collections in the world.

"Here "centinged Me Educates a reset the language of the moment of the world."

"Here," continued Mr. Edgerton, pointing to an insect nearly four inches in length, "is a rare specimen. It is an elephant beetle—the largest of the Scarabacus family. South Africa is the only place where it is found, and there are but few specimens in this country. This was sent to me by a friend of mine who is a great traveler and who has been in every inhabitable country in the world. Centipedes are common enough, but this one here," taking a cardboard from one of the cabinets, "was a murderer. Several vears ago I passed several days in a hotel years ago I passed several days in a hotel in Albuquerque, N. M. Though it was nothing but a 'dobe building, there were a number of prominent people there, among them being a family of rich Mexicans by the name of Alvuarez. One of the daughters of Alvuarez—a beautiful girl about 18—awakened the nurse one night with a loud scream. How it happened no one knows, but in some way a centipede had found its way into her bed and stung her. All the known restoratives were applied, but the poor girl did not recover. The centipede was found and killed, and I hegged it for my collection. As you can see, it is not a very tion. As you can see, it is not a very good specimen, as it is badly mangled; but I prize it for its history. I've a great many more specimens," concluded Mr. Edgerton, "but these are the only ones which have any particular story connected with them."

Suggestions to Collegiate Orators.

The perplexity of students in the selection of a theme is frequently shown in a desire to be original. But if to be original implies that the writer is to select a theme that no one has hitherto chosen, then originality in this sense is scarcely possible. Again, if in the treatment or development of the theme it is to be presented by means of ideas that have not occurred to others, then, also, originality in this sense is scarcely possible. Originality may be attoined in the way of putting a thought, in the selection of thoughts, and in their arrangements. Such is one of the meanings of composition. In this view a student may very properly place the thoughts of others, whether written or spoken, under contribution. It is plagiarism when a writer takes bodily the thought and words of another and gives them as his own. It is also plagiarism when a writer, even if he changes the mode of expression, adopts the development of a subject from another and gives this as his own.—College Journal.

ANGULS IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE POET'S SONG

As the fashion for lighting up liant society devotees by curre beautiful wax candles in may candelabras and candlesticks is increasing, the trade in these fin is correspondingly increasing, the past six or seven years the fancy candles went to church o tions solely. Now the fashion is them at brilliant banquets, tas dinners, at grand evening recept ciety's pet charity balls, tea partie are galleries, millianaire halls a lea, in renowned artists' studios, the deeks of grocery trade partors. There are four times as me cy candles sold now as there we

stearic acid. The latter is the solid est stituent of tallow, wax is really become refined by sun bleaching, and paraffle is the residuum of petroleum from crud oil. With all other lines the naivanement in the manufacture of candles is accord. The modern star candle or a amantine is a "thing of beauty and jo forever"—or until souffed out.

It has been found in the past that the manufacture of the very finest of fanc candles in this country does not pay, an England, France and Germany hold the trade, but on many other fancy lines the

trade, but on many other fancy line American manufacturers are taking away from "over the water." For wards of two and a quarter centuri London house has had the lead abrocandle makers. The very latest are at once sent to this country, and house has been largely instruments revolutionizing the business here.

Vienna sends to this country candles, some of which are peculiar made of "Ceresin," also c "Ozokerite," or natural earth Extra big candles are used also at E. The large candles are used also at E. The large candles are made for ettrade, but are seldom made fancy, lowering of prices in the past few Then the colored wax is run into gutters, and the candle is afterward twisted by machinery. It is then dipped and poished. Analine dyes are now used in coloring. All these changes, the use of chesper dye stuffs, machinery, etc., have tended to lower prices,—Grocey World.

Poverty in Monteuegre, Montenegro is already beginning the penalty of such civilization as attained. Even in that little mon

the penalty of such civilization as it has attained. Even in that little mountain state the unemployed, pauperism and entigration question and either like enters usually considered the peculiar property of the most advanced peoples, are beginning to raise their heads. The prince and his ministers will soon be face to face with a grave internal difficulty, and the cause assigned is that the harvest this can has been a bad one. This is quite possible, but in the best of years there is little to harvest in Montenegro except stones.

The cause is a far more deeply seated one. When an entire nation finds it only industry destroyed at a single blow it must either starve or turn to new employments. This is the case with Montenegro. In the old days the quantity of the harvest was a matter of indifference its deficiencies were easily supplied. When food ran short in the principality inhabitants made a raid on the rich Turkish lowlands, carried off their neighbors' produce and lifted the cattle. Busince Prince Nicholas, no doubt with the best intentions in the world, has set to work to civilize his mountaineers and to turn the light of European publicity upon them, these pleasant little habits have, perforce, become things of the part. And as the Servians object verstroughy to a Montenegrin emigration, is only too probable that the state which withstood all the forces of the saltan forcenturies will fall to pieces through in ternal disturbances.—London Globe,

Where the untrained eye will see nothing but mire and dirt, says Sir John Lubbock, science will often resual exquisite possibilities. The mud we tread under our feet is a grimy mixture of clay and sand, soot and water. Separate the sand, however, as Riskin observes let the atoms arrange illegated for