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Oct 4 by "SHAW,"





Together they stand at the garden gate, while the robin entrys to his brooding mate, And the fragrance of blossoming apple trees is wafted awest on the evening brace. The shadows grow long on the ordered grees, A bovy of white winged swallows pass, . And still they linger while minutes fly Pustpouing over the last "good-by."

For lovers are lovers the wide world o'er, And having each other, want nothing more,
And the lies by on its whirlug wing,
And time lies by on its whirlug wing,
While the apple trees bloom and the robins sing;
And careless they ramble hand in hand,
Like innocest beings of fairy land.
Ah! love it a charm whose bewitching spell
Gilds every appl where its votaries dwell.

But summer stripped of its bloom will be,
And birds be gone from the apple tree;
The saw will cover the orchard grass,
To a summer sky will swallows pass;
The winter will come with its ice and snow,
The years will come and the years will go;
Through all the chances and change they bring
Will love seem ever so sweet a thing? Will the lovers then to their vows be true,

When from life is worn its rosy hue? When the bitter is mingled in every cup, And the duties wait to be taken up? Will the love prove strong as the need will be.

A GREAT TREASURE.

Before the occupation of India by the British it was the richest country in gold, precious stones, rare jewels, fine cloth and cutlery of any on earth. While the poor were miserably poor, the rich were immensely rich. This was so even up to the breaking out of the great mutiny. When the British troops were fairly in line to strike at the rebellion, the watchword was "Revenge and loot." It was understood all through the service that whatever a soldier could lay hands on should become his plunder. They didn't fight any the worse for that, but they struck a double blow at the Indians. They crippled them financially as well as in a military sense, and the people have never recovered, and never can. The amount of loot taken out of India during the rebellion and directly afterward has been estimated at \$200,000,000. As much more was contributed to the rebel cause by those who could give. Twice or three times as much was lost by fire and sword. England reasoned that an impoverished people could not rebel, and loot was a part of her war policy.

Ten years after the mutiny I was talk-ing with a maharajah in the district of Punjab about the financial change in the condition of the people, and he said:
"At the ontbreak of the war our pe

ple buried or hid away at least a hundred million dollars. I do not believe that the tenth part of this great sum has yet been recovered. Those who secreted it were dead before the close of the war,

and this vast treasure is lost to us."

I did not tell him that I had put in year in India, and spent upward of of Englishmen and myself, forming an acquaintance in Bourlay and having a spirit of adventure, pooled our cash and followed up several pointers leading the semblance around, the tiger was stretched out on the Great round followed up several pointers leading the semblance are spirit of adventure, pooled our cash and followed up several pointers leading the semblance are spirit of adventure, pooled our cash and followed up several pointers leading the semblance are several pointers. buried treasure. We had thus far fuiled to make any discoveries, and our partnership had been dissolved and the had returned to Bombay. I was in the Punjab on business connected with an American house, and had given up the treasure business in disgust. The words of the maharajah recalled all my enthusiasm, however, and within an hour after I left him I was determined to have one more pull for fortune and to go it alone, This determination was hastened and solidified by another incident. I was talking with a captain of a native infantry regiment regarding some ruins I had encountered, and he said:

"You may have left a dozen fortunes eliind you. At the outbreak of the war these people concealed a great deal of their wealth in caves and temples, and a big share of it is there yet. When you stumble on a pile of ruins again give the place a good looking over for loot."

"But the natives have done so a hundred times over, I should say."

"You are wrong. Where they knew of treasure they may have unearthed it, but they fight shy of rambling about hap-hazard. They believe all ruins to be haunted, and even if they are not, you will be certain to find hypnas and sevents. will be certain to find hyenas and serpents "Have you ever heard of any treasure

being recovered? I asked.

'Half a dozen instances, sir, The former captain of this company went home with £50,000 after doing two hours'

work in the ruins of a temple near Bhaul-The next day I started for Delhi, and The next day I started for Delhi, and there a bit of good fortune awaited me. I fell in with a German naturalist who was making a collection for a national museum, and when he learned that I had had considerable experience in that line he engaged me as assistant. He had two young men with him, thus making a purty of four, and when we struck to the southwest of Delhi, intending to take in the plains and jungles between that city and Jodpur, we had aix native zervants to carry the baggage. Our progress was slow and easy, as it was his intention to make a very full collection. The country over which we pured had no lines of milway then, and was unknown to white men except as they had hunted through it. There were tigeft and other wild game in plenty, and it recursit to be the nursery of all India for scrpents. There were days when we could not march except as the ground was beaten by the natives in our front. There was a thin population, with the villages far apart, but as an offset the natives were glad to render any aid, especially as soon as they beared that we did not below. there a bit of good fortune awaited me. apart, but as an offset the natives were glad to render any aid, especially as soon as they kerned that we did not belong to the ruling race. The bate they felt for the English was semething terrible. This district has been almost depopulated and quite impoverabled by the war. Petry rulers had been deposed, taxes levied with a heavy hand, and the ratives worked themselves up to the lighest pitch of indignation as they talked about it.

While doing my duty by the professor I had opportunity for extensive rambles off the line of murch, and I never falled to the line of murch, and I never falled to make inquiries of failtee. This, as I is wish the space. I sounded it wish the pole, and it gave back such a solid cho that I now I must poll the vall down to get at it. This took one an hour or more, as the planter was as hard was a defiler. Our might as well have as the store, but at keep's I was at the

asked them to forgive caste as to have expected them to locate the ruins of a religious temple for a white man. We had been out about twenty days, and at this time were in a permanent camp in a grove of mango trees on the bank of a creek, when a ryot, or common laborer, passed through our camp on his way to his village, about five miles away. He had had a narrow escape from a tiger, and was greatly excited. When I asked him to locate the beast be placed him among the ruins of an old temple to the west of us and not more than two miles away. The ruins were in a heavy jungle, but he told me how to sfrike a path which led near them. But for his excitement he would not have betrayed the location. In about three hours he returned to tell me that he had been mistaken in the location, which was to the south instead of the west, and if he had said ruins he meant rocks. I was not deceived by his second statement. He wanted to keep me away from the ruins, and of course I was dependent of the cheat clear of the ground. I took a package of gold coin which counted up.

termined to visit them. If I went, I must go alone. Neither the professor nor his young man had ever fired at anything more ferceious than a jackal, and they had no idea of risking themselves with a tiger. I had killed two or three during my jounts about the country, and was quite certain of my nerve in case of another meeting. The native had described this tiger as an old man eater, who had carried off many villagers, and, as I must visit the ruins byday, he would certainly be at home. Bright and early next morning I was ready to start. My excuse to the professor was that I intended to look for a cor-tain bird which he had been very auxious to secure, and he never noticed that I took my heavy rifle instead of a abotgun. I also shad a revolver and knife, and it was not more than an hour after sun-rise when I set out. I followed the creek down to where it branched, and there I struck the path which the native had described. As near as I could determine it and been made by wild animals coming and going between the jungle and the creek, and at the first soft spot I found the imprints of the tiger's paws. They were fresh, too, and there was no doubt of his being at home. As I proceeded the path wound about in the most eccentric manner, while the jungle grew thicker. One could not see five fort in any direction and the air was abut off.

The first hint that I had reached the ruins came in the shape of a block of dressed stone lying right across my path. As I stepped upon it a great cobra wriggled slowly away from my feet, and I saw half a dozen columns and lengths of wall arising among the bushes. Fifteen years before here had been a clearing of perhaps 100 acres, with a village of several thousand people and a temple covering half an acre of ground. A man sating tiger now held sole possession, while the clearing had grown up to jungle, and fire or explosion had laid the great temple in ruins. Ten feet ahead of me was a second block. I possed to His legs were drawn up and he was gasp ing, and, though I was greatly startled for a moment, I soon realized that he was dying. Indeed, he did not live above two minutes after I set eyes on him. As I afterward learned, the natives had poisoned the body of a man he had killed and only half devoured, and in finishing his repost he had met his fate. He had doubtless just returned from entisfying his thirst at the creek. It was well for me that I did not come a few minutes earlier. I examined the body closely and found the tiger to be old and mangy, with many of his teeth decayed. These were sure evidences that he was a "solitary," and had no mate. I need, therefore, have no fear that any other animal more savage than a hyena was concealed in the

The temple seemed to have been blown up with gunpowder. The walls were torn and rent and knocked down in every direction, and column and block and direction, and column and block and carved work lay heaped together in strange confusion. I was bewildered to see the vegetation growing up through the ruins so profusely, and it stood me in hand to move carefully in such a smake infested spot. I picked my way carefully to the center of the ruins and here I got a pretty fair idea of what the building had been. Here were the remains of a shrine or altar which had once been the cleanest of marries. It once been the cleanest of marble. It was now stained and moss grown and covered with creepers. To look for buried treasure in such a jungle was like looking for a needle in a langetack; but I had come for that purpose and felt that I must make a beginning. Finging several etones into the bushes to frighten any lurking serpents away, I put down my gun and began at the creepers. In a little while I uncovered what I said was an altar or shrine. once been the cleanest of marble. It what I said was an altar or shrine. It may not have been. From the stone floor there was a solid wall about four feet high, inclosing a space about six feet square. The stone which rested on these four walls was a foot thick, and these four walls was a foot thick, and carved around the edges. I could not tell whether the walls inclosed a space or the whole cube was solid as a support for a pillar, but after a close inspection I discovered a spot where the end of a lever might be inserted. I had brought a hetchet to helf me through the jungle. With this I cut and trimmed a small tree, and after much effort I loosened the captises until I could see that the walls inclosed a space. On the surface of this capstone I clearly made out where the foot of a pillar, which had probably helped to support the roof, had rested. It lay near by, but was broken by its fall.

It was not more than 8 o'clock in the It was not more than 8 o'clock in the morning when I reached the rules, but it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before I had the heavy stone shewed around for enough to meet its equilibrium and force it to fall off. I was in a tremble of excitement from the first, and as I slewed the stone further and further around I felt more and more anguine of a large cavity beneath. I would not bok in, however, until the stone was clear off. however, until the stone was clear off. When I did bend over the wall and look Cown it was to find a wooden chest co-

statement. He wanted to keep me away a paper containing four diamonds, a from the ruins, and of course I was depackage of gold coin which counted up package of gold coin which counted up about \$1,250, and a couple of bars of the metal, and started back to camp on a run. I had been so taken up with my work that I had given no attention to anything clse. I now discovered that the heavens were rapidly darkening, and I had only just reached camp when a terrible storm set in, and never let up for a moment until after midnight. story of my discovery, told only to the white men of the party, created intense excitement, but the storm and the darkness prevented any move. As soon as daylight came, however, we were off, but a terrible dirappointment was in store for us. The chest was there as I had left it, but everything in the shape of contents had been re moved. Without a doubt some native had been spying on me the day before as I worked, and be had given the alarm and brought a party to the spot during the night. I got \$25,000 out of it as it was, but it only served to annoy me. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon I had the wealth of two or three kings in my hands. At sunrise the next morning all had vanished—all but the wife I had carried away to prove the fact of my dis covery. It was my first and last find in India, and I never think of it without being inconsistent enough to hope that every dollar of the spoil caused the death of a native. - New York Sun.

> Secrets of Confectioner Plaking. The "penny banana" is a confection dear to the heart of childhood. It is made on the mershmallow plan, but without gum arabic. White of egg is

> used in its manufacture, and the sugar cream. Penny bananas were piled severni feet deep on the marble slabs. Rolled out in "sheets." after being kneaded like great batches of bread dough, the man was stretched and shaped into the form of bananas by machinery. Imitation cigars are made of the same material and finished with a coating of chocolate. Into many different shapes, embracing half the animal kingdom, and taking on the semblance of flowers, of ships and

of geometrical figures, is this fluffy paste Great round hoppers or pans are used They revolve and rovolve unceasingly Fifty or a hundred pounds of candy is thrown into each and some confectioners' sugar. Round and round they go, and the sucar polishes the surface of the confection until it becomes as smooth as glass. Then that which is to be colored is put into the dye. All coloring matter comes from Holland except that derived from the cochineal bug. The dyes are pure veg-etable matter, and the thrifty Dutch alone know how to prepare them. A good sum, too, does the world pay these self same Dutch. A most wonderful people are these Dutch to keep secrets. - Chicago

We talked low, we even whispered our thoughts, as we slowly proceeded. For we all know that we were, so to speak, on the threshold of a world in the process of formation and over which countless cen turies must pass before it will be ready to receive the first germs of life, animal or vegetable. Yes, what we were contemplating was once the aspect of this entire globe, a vast frozen solitude, waiting the sun's warm carceses to awaken it from a long, cold slumber. We crossed abysses by bridges that were almost as trans-parent as glass, jumped crevases, wan-dered among great blocks that looked like the fallen fragments of some enor-mous ice palace. We searched for plants and insects. Wherever a little spot had been laid bare by the heat of the sun a sort of vegetation showed itself. In the midst of glacial show we plucked flowers that were almost colorless, and which, the better to resist cold blasts, were growing in tufts color together. The were adorned with velvet like lich were addressed with verveine tenant over-nosses. Delicato arborescent plants over-hung icy gulfs; we found spiders, and a couple of butterflies with carmine wings fluttered about in a zone of eternal snow.

"I confess, sir," said the widow, with ome shyness, "that I might in time

learn to love you, but, er-you are quite poor, are you not?" "Well, yes; my income is not large, but with you, dear Mrs. Tompkins, to clieer and encourage me, it would

"Ah," interrupted the widow, with a sigh, "that would be giving hestages to fortune. I am drawing \$15 a month persion, and I wouldn't like to give up a dead sure thing for a rank uncertainty."

—The Epoch.

Alacka and Civilization.

Alaska and Civilination.

Alaska with its fishing and hunting, is well relapted to a savage population. Unless through its mines, it is difficult to see how it can support any considerable number of civilized people. The natives are fairly teachable, but the most difficult problem is to find occupation which will support them in a civilized way.—Detroit Free Press.

Dr. Schulipe, of Vienna, advises strongly the drinking of here out of muga instead of glames. Deer deteriorates very quickly under the influence of light, and muga, particularly covered muga, are muc a preferable to transparent glames.—New York Sun.

DISCOVERY OF SACCHARINE.

in Interview with Dr. Fahlberg-A Very

Fortnase Accident.

In a recent interview with Dr. Constantine Fahlberg, the discoverer of the new sugar extracted from coal tar, he said concerning his relation to this new product: "I had worked a long time upon the compound radicals and substitution products of coal tar, and had made a number of scientific discoveries that are, so far as I know, of me commercial value. One evening I was so interested in my laboratory that I forgot about supper until quite late, and then rushed off for a meal without stopping to wash my hands. I sat down, broke a piece of bread and put it to my lips. It insted unspeakably sweet. I did not ask why it was so, probably because I thought it was some cake or sweetment. I rinsed my mouth with my rapkin, when, lo my auteries the problem to the rest of the problem to the I rinsed my mouth with water, and dried my mustache with my napkin, when, to my surprise, the napkin tasted sweeter than the bread. Then I was puzzled. I again raised my goblet, and, as fortune would have it, applied my mouth where my fingers had touched it before. The water stemed syrup. It flashed upon me that I was the cause of the singular universal sweetness, and I accord. Hy tasted the end of my thumb, and found that it surpassed any confectionery I had ever eaten. I any confectionery I had ever eaten. I saw the whole thing at a glance. I had discovered or made some coal tar substance which out sugared sugar. I dropped my dinner and ran back to the laboratory. There in my excitement, I tasted the contents of every beaker and evaporating dish on the tabe. Luckily for me, none contained any corrosive or poisonous

"One of them contained an impure solution of succharine. On this I worked then for weeks and months until I had determined its chemical composition, its churacteristics and reactions, and the best modes of making it scientifically and

commercially.

"When I first published my researches, some people laughed as if it were a scientific joke; others, of a more skeptical turn, doubted the discovery and the discoverer,

and still others preclaimed the work as being of no practical value.

"When the public first saw saccharine, however, everything changed. The entire press, European and American, described me and my sugar in a way that may have been edifying, but was simply amusing to me. And then came letters. My mail ran as high as sixty a day. People wanting samples of saccharine, my autograph or my opinion on chemical problems, desiring to become my partner, to buy my discovery, so be my agent, to enter my labratory, and the like."-Hall's Journal of Health.

How to Extinguish Fire. An intelligent physician said to me a few days ago, "I think I can give you a good item," and I replied that I was al-ways on the lookout for useful informa-He then said that he had studied the subject very carefully and was con-vinced that it would be well for every house to keep its own fire extinguisher, and it could be easily done. It would certainly be invaluable to persons living in the country and far removed even from neighbors. The doctor then told me that he would give me the exact recipe of the solution now used in the fire extinguishers now being offered for cale: Take twenty pounds of common salt and ten pounds of sal ammoniac, (muriate of ammonia, to be had of any druggist) and dissolve in seven gallons of water. When dissolved it can be but-tled and kept in each room in the house, to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire occurring, one or two bottles should be immediately through the firm into be immediately thrown with force into the burning place so as to break them, and the fire will certainly be extinguished. This is an exceeding simple process, and certainly worth a trial. We give it, hoping it may prove successful to any who may take the trouble to try it.—Atlanta Constitution.

On the lole of Malta.

The people must be very frugal and in-dustrious; no doubt they are both ingeni-ous and persevering as well, for it is said that out of every steamer load of pas-sengers that stops at Malta on its way to or from India or Coustantinople they make not less than £200, even though the whin remains in poor but also or sight ship remains in port but alx or eight hours. They certainly seem to have the happy faculty of casting corroding care to the winds, as they are always ready for a siesta after their frugal lunch on a crust of black bread, or an onion, or a garlie, of black bread, or an onion, or a garlie, whenever the noontide overtakes them. We found them asleep on the steps of public buildings, in ahaded doorways, even on the crowded sidewalk, happily as unconscious of the passing throng as are the dogs of Constantinople. How slumber thus indulged in can refresh one is a mystery, but they soon awoke and cheerfully resumed their toil.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

A short time ago in counting up the coin in one of the boxes at the exposition in which you drop a nickel and take out a package of gum, no less than 120 one cent pieces were found. Now the immutable law of these devices is that nothing goes except a genuine nickel of the realm, the inside arrangements being such that coins of all other denominations slip through into the money box and no gum responds. Consequently all these one cent pieces were pure gain and the gum box proprietor can count himself just so much ahead of the game. This shows quite elequently the universal desire of the human race to get something for nothing and it also exemplifies the old adago that "cheaters never prosper."—Pioneer Press "Listener."

Getting Something for Nothing.

As delicate a charity as I remember was the act of a gruff, taciturn old physician in a Colorado mining town. A poor, agod purson was carefully attended by the irritable doctor. When the preacher had sufficiently recovered to dispense with further medical attention he saked for his bill. "Your bill? Here it is," said the doctor, opening his pocket. it is," said the doctor, opening his pocket book and handing the minister's wife a \$10 bill.—America.

A clew as to what disposition Mr. Sag-proposes to make of his wealth was fur nished at the funeral of his brother, William C. Sage, last December in Troy He met Sannuel Chapin here, who mar-ried his sister Fanny, and who lives to Omeida. Mr. Chapin is independently rich, and therefore feels in a position to say pretty much what he pleases. As he is also quite deaf, any conversation in which he engages is necessarily carried he is also quite deaf, any conversation in which he engages is necessarily carried on in rather a loud tone of voice. The conversation, therefore, which he carried on with Mr. Sage at the time of the funeral was heard by a good many people, and the details of it have been very industriously distributed. Mr. Chapin spoke point blank:

"Brother Russell, you are accounted a very rich man. Why don't you retire as I did and seek comfort in your old age? What is the use of slaving along

age? What is the use of slaving along from day to day? What will you do

from day to day? What will you do with all your money?"

Mr. Sage said in reply to this that very few-men had achieved marked success in life such as he had. He was the only one of his name who had done so, and his great success was his glory. He was happier in harness than he would be out of it, and was not at all ready as yet to relinquish the pleasure of secondulating. relinquish the pleasure of accumulating. As to what he was going to do with his money he said that the present generation of the Sages would be well provided for, and he proposed that his name should be a monument that would be a should be a monument that would en-dure for all time. What he meant by this he did not explain, but obviously it shadows forth some interesting scheme which perhaps now is scarcely formu-lated in his mind.—New York World Interview.

Passing the sub-treasury recently I noticed near the entrance a number of young women whose appearance was so peculiar that it immediately arrested my what that peculiarity was I could hardly explain it. Perhaps it might be termed a nonchalance or free manner that indicated disregard for observation. They had a cool audacity which, though not brazen, was bold enough to face any opposition, and though I could see at a glance that they were not stage players, yet it was evident that they were in public life, and could be at home even before a 'crowd. In a few moments ! saw them step up to the cashier's window, where each presented a check and drew the money, and then I learned that they were the custom house inspectresses, who were collecting their month's pay.

No wonder they had such nonchalant, resolute faces! These are the women that coolly order a passenger into a pri-vate room and strip her sufficiently to reveal fraud. These are the women who find hoes packed in bustles and diamonds concealed in tresses of hair, and I need hardly say that they are the terror of smugglers. In a recent case they found a passenger wearing a petticont that weighed twenty-five pounds, being made double so as to carry smuggled goods. These inspectresses are among the most useful public servants, and they have tem of woman's smuggling, which men could not do, for Shakespeare says, "to make a sweet lady sad is a sour offense." -New York Cor. Troy Times.

Merchants and the Agencies. As the business of the mercantile agen-

cice is becoming better understood, the attitude of the merchants toward them has undergone a very great change. It used to be that the agencies were reused to be that the agencies were regarded as pernicious spics in the commercial world, and the polite interrogatories of our agents, asking for statements of business standing, were looked upon as importinent. Yery often the business man, when so questioned, would flaily refuse to answer. Of course this fact we communicated, as in duty bound, to the creditors, who had made, through us, the inquiries, and the effect was not to quiet any alearn that might have been to quiet any clarm that might have been felt about the debtor's condition, but often as uncomfortable squeezing of the merchant resulted. Within the last ten years the agencies have been recognized as powerful and legitimate aids to the mercantile trade, and the questions of our agents touching the condition of this or that firm are niet with answers that are straightforward and, in the main. candid and satisfactory. Whenever a business man is known to desire a con-cealment of his affairs, the manifestation of that desire creates more suspicion than even a lame statement.—W. A. Sisson in Giobe-Democrat.

But few gain sufficient experience in Wall street to command success until they reach that period of life in which they have one foot in the grave. When this time comes these old veterans of the street usually spend long intervals of re-pose at their comfortable homes, and in times of panic, which recur sometimes oftener than once a year, these old fel-lows will be seen in Wall street, hobbling down on their canes to their

Then they always buy good stocks to the extent of fheir bank balances, which have been permitted to accumulate for have been permitted to accumulate for just such an emergency. The pavic usually rages until enough of these cash purchases of stock is made to afford a big "rake in." When the panic has spent its force, these old-fellows, who have been resting judiciously on their oars in expectation of the inevitable event, which usually returns with the regularity of the seasons, quickly realize, deposit their profit with their bankers, or the overplus thereof, after purchasing more real cetate that is on the up grade, for permanent investment, and retire for another season to the quietude of their splendid homes and families.—Henry Clews.

A Student of the Sex.

In the course of a discussion about the Holy Writ, recently overheard by The Beaze, a lady remarked that the Bible was a history of men; that her sex was rarely and but incidentally mentioned, as compared with the space devoted to men.

"I confess," she added, "that it strikes me as bring most fingular. There might have been more said about us."

"Oh, I don't know," replied her friend. "The authors of the various books had probably studied womankind, and knew they'd be able to speak for themselves."—Hurper a limit.

MANUAR-NS AT WASHINGTON

MANUAR-NS AT WASHINGTON.

Some Goasip About the Legation from the Central Flowery filogoes.

The niembers of the Chiness legation in Washington are frequently seen at the Capitol, listening to the debates either in the senate or house, though they do not understand much of what is said unless they happen to have an interpreter with them, which is not frequently the case when they are going about the city sight seeing. The Chinese is perhaps the largest of any of the foreign legations at Washington. They occupy the immease residence here known as "Stewart castle," and which was formerly the dwelling place of the senator of that name from Nevada. Before they took this house the Chinese legation were quartered in a commodious house at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street, afterwards for one season

corner of Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street, afterwards for one season
the residence of Congressman Wheeler;
of Alabama, and at present the headquarters of the Union league.

The members of the Chinese legation
are fond of going to the theatre. They
invariably occupy boxes, and night after
night they can be seen at places of
amusement; sometimes taking in a
comedy or comic opera as often as two
and three times a week. They are great
dressers, too, in their own peculiar way;
and several members of the legation are
the possessors of magnificent diamonds.
It is a custom of theirs to wear an immense diamond in the front of the little
round cap invariably to be seen on their
heads, and which is never taken off, no
matter where they go.

heads, and which is never taken off, no matter where they go.

• One of their number is a man of enorgenous flesh, and he has a very broad facus, with a rough looking skin. He is getting along in years, and he pants and blows when walking down the street with his official associates. The minister is a big man also. Several of the attaches are nice looking men, and have graceful figures and comparatively smooth faces. They are fond of going to receptions, and of course have a great many invitations. The younger ones are expert dancers, and the giddy girls who think it is just "too awfully charming" to walts with it Chinaman seem to be in ecstasy when they are asked to whirl around with these foreigners. They are seen often during

they are asked to whirl around with these foreigners. They are seen often during the winter months at the weekly hops given at the leading hotels.

Up at the legation the Chinese give once a week a grand ball. It is gotten up regardless of expense, and there is pleaty to drink, too much, in fact, from all accounts of the wild orgies which go on there. Two years ago many of the "Melican" men and women who went to the Chinese minister's ball made hops of themselves, and ever since that rather disgraceful affair the lines have been drawn, and the Mongolian minister is as least sharp enough to know who the peodrawn, and the Mongolian minister is as least sharp enough to know who the peo-ple are that receive invitation bids to the ball. It is, therefore, bound to be a more

select gathering since it has become harder to procure an invitation.

The predecessor of the present Chinese minister once gave a ball that is often talked of in Washington. It was an affair that laid out more than half of the members of congress, and prevented a quorum in the house for two whole days The trouble was the American stateum didn't know to what extent the Chine punch was "loaded." It is an insidious and seductive drink—sweet and pleasans at first, but lasting in its effects. The minister could speak but little English. He had been taught to say a few sentences, to be spoken when the guests arrived and departed. The congressmen would come up and say: "I am now going." and before they could say anything further his Chinese highness would ejaculate: "Glad to hear it," not knowing what it meant, or that he had spokers the wrong sentence at that particular time. It was very comical, and those who attended that famous ball will never forget the Chinese punch and the big. forget the Chinese punch and the big, aching heads that followed.—New York Graphic.

Host Conters in Man In a recent meeting of the American Neurological association, the paper that probably was of most popular interest was that read by Dr. Isaac Ott, of Easton, Pa., on "Heat Centers in Man." He showed by cases of disease that in the brain of man are points whose functions it is to preside over the temperature of the body, and to keep its heaf constant. These centers were nartly located upon the body, and to keep its heaf constant. These centers were partly located upon the surface and partly at the base of the brain. He also related cases on record of a temperature as high as 128 degs. F. and as low as 94 degs. F. He explained how these great changes of temperature could be produced through disease of the the nervous system. Cases of children were detailed whose temperature was 110 degs. F. for a short time and recovered. Fover was stated to be mainly a disease of the nervous system, causing disease of the nervous system, causing increased chemical changes in the tissues of the body, and thus elevating the temperature.—Science.

How to Settle Quarrela The Buriaw club of Philadelphia oughs to be popularized and imitated every-where, and buriaw should be once more where, and buriaw should be once more an institution of all civilized lands. It was a custom in Scotland formerly to settle any common disputes among the people by vote if an assemblage of neighbors. So quarrels were closed up at once, without delay or litigation and the irritation of courts and lawyers. The custom was rational; it was a sort of common law. Lawyers had no chance to swallow a farm while settling boundary lines. We have too much legislation, too many laws and too many methods of delaying justice. To recover ten feet of land a man must expend fifty times its value. Let us have more buriaw and common sense, especially in rural districts—Giobe-Democrat.