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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JACOB A. LONG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GRAHAM, N. C.
May 17, 1888.

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Good sets of teeth at \$10 per set.
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me from 2 to 3 years, who know how to do
good work and a heap of it. I will build by
contract or by the day, furnish material or
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Come and see me. Will be glad to give
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Yours etc.,
W. W. HURSON,
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Aug. 25.



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EQUIPMENT.—Faculty of 25 teachers,
11 buildings, 7 scientific laborator-
ies, library of 30,000 volumes, 316 stu-
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INSTRUCTION.—General courses,
6 brief courses; professional course in
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Scholarships and loans for the needy.

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Friendship High School and Business Institute.

Full term begins Aug. 1, 1893. Located 7
miles south of Graham. Prepares students
for the first or second years of the various
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trustees. Those who wish to send their sons
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Christian religion is unimpaired, con-
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E. LEE FOX, President,
Care of Mrs. Stinson's, N. C.

Office at P. O. Building, Graham, N. C.
It gives the advantages of the Friends-
hip High School and Business Institute,
and the advantages of the Friends-
hip High School and Business Institute,
and the advantages of the Friends-
hip High School and Business Institute.



Farm Field & Garden

Watch for the Table.

Of all the fowls the well bred Dork-
ing still stands pre-eminent, says a cor-
respondent in English Live Stock
Journal. The reasons for this are:—
First, it is a large sized bird, and its
meat is tender, savory and juicy, at
the same time sufficiently firm in
texture. Second, the breast is very broad,
deep and projecting. This is the most
valuable part of the fowl, and in the
Dorking enables one to cut extra wide
slices from it. The shoulders also are
quite full, which is another good point
in its favor. Third, the body legs long
parallel to the ground, thus making it in com-
parison to other fowls like that of the
Shorthorn cattle.

The Houdan is the nearest approach
to the Dorking of all other breeds, both
in size, good shape and qualities of
meat. As it carries a fifth leg and a
top knot, it is generally thought to be
a cross of the Dorking or the Poland;
yet I have seen it stated in a French
publication that they have been known
to France for upward of three hundred
years.

The game fowl is first quality, but
its meat is of different flavor from the
two above, resembling that of the
pheasant, and for this reason many
prefer it. The size varies from large
medium to small, and does not carry
so much meat on the breast in propor-
tion to its size as the Dorking and
Houdan. This is deep but more
rounding and less projecting. Some
other breeds of fowls are well shaped
and moderately full in the breast.
Among these I found the Dominique
superior.

Most of the Eastern fowls are de-
ficient in good breasts save the Lang-
shans, which is said to be pretty fair in
this point. The others, except Brahms
now and then, run too much to rump,
where they are extra large. As the
meat here is not equal to that on the
breast and rather coarse, they do not
excel as table fowls. But the chickens
grow large rapidly, and as people gener-
ally are not particular as to the
quality of poultry they sell well and
are popular with the public; their ex-
tra size being their chief merit.

Effect of Grasses on Wool.

Coarse, rough, wild grasses have
been known to change the quality of
Merino wool in a few months. On the
contrary, the fine, soft, sweet grasses
have always improved the coarse-
wooled breeds of sheep. The wool
market reports show a difference of
value in the wools of the same grade
of sheep from different sections. For
convenience rather than from equity,
the trade classes these domestic fleece-
s by states at present, and always have
done so. It is worthy of note that
these arbitrary gradings have been
greatly modified and are continually
tending to higher grades and values.
It is said that western and prairie
fleece are dirty, gritty, and cling so
badly in securing, as to reduce their
price; and as lauds are closely grazed
and become set in better grasses, a soil
is formed that keeps the sheep's feet
from the soil and less dust raised to
settle in the fleeces, and so fleeces are
cleaner and lighter.—American Farmer.

Control of Quality.

The quality of butter may be influ-
enced by the food, according to some ex-
periments conducted at the Maine Agri-
cultural Experiment Station. The milk
from live cows was analyzed and the
effect of the feed on the quality of the
butter noted during three periods.
The practical fact which the experi-
ment makes evident is that a mixture
of cottonseed meal or linseed meal with
corn meal and wheat bran, especially
the cottonseed meal mixture, produced
butter less easily melted and of a more
solid appearance than did the peas and
barley. This indicates that the ten-
dency of butter to melt during hot
weather may be controlled to a large
extent by the kind of food the cows
are getting.—American Farmer.

Intercourse Between Growing.

Much interest is developing in pecan
growing in Georgia. Those who are
fortunate enough to have trees already
bearing find them very profitable, and
their neighbors are casting about to
become similarly favored. It is claimed
that the time for coming into bear-
ing can be shortened from ten or twelve
years to three or four, by grafting the
one-year-old with cions from bearing
trees. The American Farmer has al-
ways urged that more attention be
given this branch of industry. The
first French settlers found it profitable
to plant pecan groves, and our people
will find it still more so.—American
Farmer.

Writing and Cooking Meat.

One of the largest feeders of swine
gives his experience and judgment as
follows: I find that if I take ten
bushels of meal and wet it in cold
water and feed twenty-five hogs with
it, they eat it well, but if I take the
same quantity and cook it, it doubles
the bulk and will take the same num-
ber of hogs twice as long to eat it, and
I think they fatten twice as fast in the
same length of time.

Professor Stewart, in commenting on
this, says he took two lots of three pigs
each from the same litter, weigh 225
pounds each lot. Lot 1 had cornmeal
served twice hours in cold water. Lot 2
had cooked cornmeal, and each had
each had a cook of early cut clover
every day. Lot 1 consumed 2,111
pounds of meal, and gained 420 pounds
or 140 each. Lot 2 gained 600 pounds,
or 200 pounds each. Or, figuring in
another way, he got 11 pounds of
pork for a bushel of meal soaked in
water, and 16.47 for a bushel when
cooked, a gain of nearly 50 pounds to
the bushel, getting half as much again
for his corn by cooking it. Professor
Stewart further says that "by good
management the general feeder may
reach with raw corn eight pounds, with
raw meal ten pounds, with boiled corn
twelve pounds, and with boiled meal
fifteen pounds of live pork per bushel."
—Rural Life.

Effect of Wide Tires on Wagons.

It is a mistaken belief that wide
tires increase the draught of a wagon.
On the contrary, they reduce the
draught considerably, for one reason
because they prevent the wheels from
cutting down into the soft ground.
The one to a team is fully twenty-five
per cent, according to the tests made
by scientific men and corroborated by
practical persons who have used them.
The relief to the road from wear is
so much that wagons with tires five
inches in width are charged half as
much to toll as those with tires two
inches in width. In fact, a wide tire
acts as a roller to keep the road smooth
and hard, and a smooth hard road is
so much easier on a team as to make
the difference of one half in its favor
as against a soft, muddy road, or a soft,
plowed field. Thus, for farm use, the
wide-tired wagon is a great economy.
—New York Times.

Giant Timbers from Washington.

There are timbers in the foundation
of the Washington State building at the
World's Fair 127 feet long, and 24 feet
in diameter that are quarters from
trees which were originally nearly 400
feet high. They give evidence of the
size of the fine trees of the Puget sound
region. A commercial saw log in the
forestry exhibit from the same region
is twenty-four feet long and seven feet
in diameter. When this log was started
from Washington it was forty feet
long, but sixteen feet of it was left at
St. Paul to be exhibited there by re-
quest of the Washingtonians who were
celebrating a few days ago in the city
named, the opening to Puget sound of
the Great Northern railroad. The
saw-log is exhibited as a commercial
specimen, and not particularly for size.
—Chicago Herald.

Long and Short Lives.

According to the figures of a great
life insurance company, commercial
travelers and agents live longer than
men in any other kind of business, not-
withstanding the hazards which attend
transportation by rail and water. Next
to them come dentists, teachers and
professors (including music teachers).
Next come bankers and capitalists, who
seem to live just a trifle longer than
butchers and marketmen. Lawyers
and jewelers follow, and they are suc-
ceeded on the list by merchants, ped-
dlars, milkmen and sawbrokers. Then
come gardeners, laborers, civil engi-
neers and contractors, bookkeepers and
cooks, artists and architects. News-
paper men come next, with the print-
ers, physicians, and gentlemen who
are not engaged in active employment.
Then follow the apothecaries and pho-
tographers, and after them in order
bakers, cigar makers, real estate agents,
army officers and soldiers, liquor de-
alers, insurance and naval officers. Short-
est lived of all seem to be the suction-
ers, boarding house keepers, barbers
and drivers.

Wool and Its Durability.

The problem has puzzled many why
two pieces of wool, sawn from the
same section of a tree, should possess
very varied characteristics when used
in different positions. For example, a
gate post will be found to decay much
faster if the butt end of the tree is up-
permost than would be the case if the
top were placed in this position. The
reason is that the moisture of the at-
mosphere will penetrate the pores of
the wood much more rapidly if the
tree-grass than it would if in the
opposite direction. Microscopical ex-
amination proves that the pores invite
the access of moisture, while they re-
pel it downward. Take the familiar case
of a wooden bucket. Many may have
noticed that some of the staves ap-
pear to be entirely saturated, while oth-
ers are apparently quite dry. This arises
from the same cause; the dry staves
are in the position in which the tree
grows, while the saturated ones are re-
versed.—New York Dispatch.

Many Perils.

Many Perils
Brown's Iron Bitters
The best cure for all ailments
which the system, such as indigestion, nervous ex-
haustion, loss of sleep, etc., and all ailments.

CONFIDENCE

The Ability of the Government to Pay
All Debts is What Constitutes
Confidence—Value of Silver.

If capitalists have the power by lock-
ing up money to such an extent with
our present circulation so as to produce
an artificial scarcity, how much more
easily can they accomplish the same
result when it is reduced to a gold
basis? Panic will, then, come when-
ever the greed of the big capitalists in-
fluences them to swallow up the little
fish—or the big bears want to squeeze
out the lambs. But some contend that
the trouble is the result of a want of
confidence. A want of confidence in
what? Is it in the honesty of the peo-
ple or their ability to meet their obliga-
tions? If it be in their ability to pay,
how can confidence be restored or
maintained to all when every reading
man will know, if you adopt the gold
standard, that there will not be one
dollar in twenty to pay the public,
corporate and private indebtedness of
the country? Will reducing the
means to pay with help to give con-
fidence, or the ability of debtors to pay?
Do banks prepare for an expected run
by sending their cash away? If our
country was being invaded by 1,000,
000 of armed troops, would raising an
army of 100,000 men to resist the in-
vading hosts, restore confidence to
those whose property was in line of
march of the enemy? Would they not
feel safer if we were to raise an
army of one million or a million and a
half for that matter—to meet the foe?
What gives confidence in the solvency
of the nation or an individual? It is
the knowledge of the ability to pay.
Without this knowledge or belief there
can be no confidence. Whatever thus
increases the belief of the creditor in
the ability of the debtor to discharge
his obligations increases confidence,
and whatever diminishes the ability of
the debtor to pay diminishes con-
fidence. Now, if this is true, how will
reducing the currency to a gold basis
restore confidence? If two banks had
\$1,000,000 each on deposit and the
monthly statement of one showed \$750,
000 of cash on hand and the other \$50,
000, which statement would give the
most confidence to depositors? You
know that the one which showed \$750,
000 cash in their vaults—all admit
this; then is it desert nonness for
me to argue that reducing the means
to pay will, will increase confidence
in the ability to pay?

But they say that silver is deprecia-
ting, that there is only 60 cents worth
of silver in a dollar. Well, the govern-
ment is not coining any now, and
every silver certificate that is issued
under the such as the Sherman law
is worth 100 cents in gold. Then what
is the matter? Does any merchant
refuse to take your silver dollar for
100 cents worth of goods? Don't say
bank refuse to take it on deposit?
Who has refused to take the silver dol-
lar at 100 cents. No one. But they say
there are hundreds of millions of
dollars of silver piled up in the treas-
ury and that no one will have it. This
is not true. There are only about
\$7,000,000 of silver dollars in the treas-
ury over and above the silver certifi-
cates outstanding. The silver lying
idle in the treasury is not one-tenth of
the idle gold. And yet men tell the
people that the United States treasury
is filled with idle silver, when they
know the statement is absolutely false
and untrue. Nearly all our silver is
in circulation. I say that the actual
silver, excluding certificates, in circula-
tion buys more goods and pays more
debts in one week than all the gold in
the United States in a month. If this
is true, and no honest, fair-minded
man will deny it, what is the matter
with silver? Nothing on earth, ex-
cept the scheming headholder is try-
ing to squeeze the life blood out of
the world in order to gratify his avarice
and increase his power.—Cor. Nash-
ville American.

Wood and Its Durability.

The problem has puzzled many why
two pieces of wood, sawn from the
same section of a tree, should possess
very varied characteristics when used
in different positions. For example, a
gate post will be found to decay much
faster if the butt end of the tree is up-
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reason is that the moisture of the at-
mosphere will penetrate the pores of
the wood much more rapidly if the
tree-grass than it would if in the
opposite direction. Microscopical ex-
amination proves that the pores invite
the access of moisture, while they re-
pel it downward. Take the familiar case
of a wooden bucket. Many may have
noticed that some of the staves ap-
pear to be entirely saturated, while oth-
ers are apparently quite dry. This arises
from the same cause; the dry staves
are in the position in which the tree
grows, while the saturated ones are re-
versed.—New York Dispatch.

Unsuspected Cause of Fire.

Among the fire drills brought to light
through modern chemical investigation
of the sources and causes of sponta-
neous combustion, attention has re-
cently been especially called to the fact
that a dust should never be used to
collect drippings or leakage. It is
said that dry vegetable or animal oil
is found to ignite take fire when
saturated cotton waste at 130 degrees
F., and spontaneous combustion occurs
more quickly when the cotton is
soaked with its own weight of oil.
Danger is involved in patent "driers,"
from leakage into cans, etc.; in
oil waste, too, of any kind, or waste
cloths of silk or cotton, saturated with
oil, varnish or turpentine; also in
glycerine or oil of any kind leaking into
saw dust; bituminous coal in large
heaps of pit coal, saturated with wet,
and especially when pyrites are present in
the coal—the larger the greater the
liability. Oil on floor, or water on
floor, is productive of spontaneous
combustion. In fact, all organic sub-
stances, being largely composed of carbon
and hydrogen, are readily excited, be-
cause of the affinity of the hydrogen
for oxygen.—New York Witness.

THE STATE FAIR.

Getting Ready for the Best on Record
Great Horse Races—Uniformed
Police Force—Jim Kid's
Great "Wild West"
and Other At-
tractions.

Mr. J. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt county,
has consented to act as Chief Marshal
for the coming State Fair.

The interest of the patrons of the
fair will be looked after by a fine corps
of uniformed police, consisting of one
member of the regular police from var-
ious cities and towns in the State.

The interest in the horse breeding
in the State has been on a steady in-
crease for some years past and the rat-
ing will be the best ever seen in North
Carolina. The purses are fairly liberal
and the time will be the fastest ever
made. At the special request of horse
owners, 2:35 and 2:30 classes have been
arranged for, and there are a number
of horses that will lower these classes
by several seconds. There will also
be a free-for-all race for a purse of
\$1,000 open to the world. The race
purses aggregate \$2,200.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

The special attractions this year will
eclipse anything heretofore offered
the public by the Agricultural
Society. Among them will be Jim
Kid's famous Wild West Show. This
combination includes the most famous
and daring cowboys of the West, and
three cowgirls who ride vicious Bron-
cho horses with such reckless abandon
and absolute disregard as personal
safety as to make the audience hold
their breath. It includes Jennie Dodge,
the most remarkable lady shot on earth.
She rides a horse at full speed and
breaks glass balls thrown in the air
from the back of another horse running
at the same time. There is a band of
Cheyenne Indians from Oklahoma
Territory; a specimen of the Black-
foot Indian of the West, who combine
in giving realistic scenes of life in the
great "Wild West."

JIM KID.

Jim Kid is the famous and humane
horsebreaker of the World. He is own-
er of the famous French Stallion,
"Le Raif" owned by M. Pichard, of
Paris, France, July 31, 1889, on a wager
of 5000 francs, and the wicked man-
killing Stallion, "El Recco," in the Colis-
um at Rome, Italy, November, 1889.
Winner of the race between Buffalo
Bill's Cowboys on Western Bronchos
and English gentlemen mounted on
English Thoroughbred racers, and
winners of match between Broncho
riders and Bicyclists at London, Eng-
land. Also winners of the Cham-
pionship Prize, Silver Mounted Saddle,
at the Cowboy Tournament at Mum-
budd Wells, Nev., in 1888.

He offers to conquer and tame any
kind of a horse, and an open invitation
is extended to owners of vicious or un-
manageable horses to bring them to
the fair, where Jim Kid will saddle
ride or harness and drive, any such
animal in full view of the entire
audience. He will forfeit \$1,000 for
any horse which he cannot ride, drive
or handle.

There will be various other attrac-
tions at the fair, such as have never
before been in the State. Last year
the management promised to give the
public the best and most interesting
fair ever held and that promise was
kept. This year they promise to give
a greater fair than last year. They
will keep that promise, and the people
of the State may commence now to get
ready to come. The dates are October
17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Write to
Secretary H. W. Ayer for full particu-
lars, premium lists, etc.

Unsuspected Cause of Fire.

Among the fire drills brought to light
through modern chemical investigation
of the sources and causes of sponta-
neous combustion, attention has re-
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pear to be entirely saturated, while oth-
ers are apparently quite dry. This arises
from the same cause; the dry staves
are in the position in which the tree
grows, while the saturated ones are re-
versed.—New York Dispatch.

Many Perils.

Many Perils
Brown's Iron Bitters
The best cure for all ailments
which the system, such as indigestion, nervous ex-
haustion, loss of sleep, etc., and all ailments.

A Mixed Blessing.

"Blest be the bounteous rain,"
Said the farmer at the plow;
"For the crops are fired,
And the hands are tired,
And it bringseth a respite now!
But alas! for I fear the rain
Will ruin the crops again!
For it looks as if it would fall all day,
And the rain is reckless to not that
way!"
"Blest be the bounteous rain,"
Said the merchant in his den;
"For the cooling drops
Will be life to the crops
That are grown by the mortgaged
man!
But alas! for I fear the rain
Will flood the valley and plain,
And I'll lose the money I loaned on
lay,
And the rain is reckless to not that
way!"
—Atlanta Constitution.

A Wonderful Collection of Coins.

The Philadelphia mint has a won-
derful collection of coins. Among other
curiosities it includes what is believ-
ed to be the oldest piece of metal
money ever made, which was minted
in Elysia about 700 B. C. The design
is in high relief, representing a tortoise
crawling across the apex of the coin.
It has no date.

Lates on coins were unknown up to
400 years ago. The very early coins
were designs only on face.

Of all coins that ever existed the
smallest in value was the "milia," such
as the widow in the Bible dropped
through the slot of the tax-box. The
most valuable coin in the collection
described is a Chinese piece worth \$50.
It is simply a rectangular chunk of
gold stamped with Chinese characters.

Lumps of gold are commonly used in
China for currency of large denomina-
tion.

A coin minted in Egypt bears the
bracket of Queen Arsinoe, who was Cleo-
patra's great-great-great-great-great-
grandmother.

Queerest of all coins are those from
Spain—irregular roundish lumps of
silver, from the bigness of a walnut to
that of half a buckshot.

Modern coins, through the mechan-
ical processes for producing them have
been so greatly improved, are far in-
ferior artistically to those of ancient
times.

In Babylon of old, which fell before
coinage was invented, gold and silver
were weighed out with scales for use
as money.

The earliest form of money is still in
use today in Southern Asia, the islands
of the Pacific Ocean, and parts of
Africa, where cowrie shells are the
favorite negotiable medium.

They are usually quoted at about
100 for two-pence.

Most of them are obtained from the
Maldives and Laodive Islands in the
Arabian Sea.

Writing Over a Wire.

The telegraph, as its name im-
plies, enables a person to transmit in-
stantaneously a facsimile of his hand-
writing or sketching to a distance. It
consists of a transmitter and a receiver.
The structure of these instruments is
remarkably simple, is devoid of com-
plication, and the mode of operation is
in all respects direct and positive. The
method for transmitting the electric
impulses to the line and then convert-
ing them in the receiver into the cor-
responding movements of the auto-
matic pen are all alike distinguished by
simplicity and directness. Being of a
positive character, they are, there-
fore, not dependent upon or influenced
by accidental changes in conditions.
In the transmitter an ordinary led
pencil is used, under the point of which
two silk cords are fastened at right
angles to each other. These cords
connect with the instrument, and fol-
lowing the motion of the pencil, regu-
late the current impulses which con-
trol the receiving pen at the distant
station. The writing is done on or-
dinary paper, five inches wide, con-
veniently arranged on a roll attached
to the machine. A lever at the left is
moved by the hand as to shift the
paper forward mechanically at the re-
ceiver. In the receiver, the receiving
pen is a capillary glass to be placed at
the junction of the two aluminum
arms. The glass pen is supplied with
ink which flows from a reservoir
through a small rubber tube placed in
one of the arms. The electrical impul-
ses coming over the wire move the
pen of the receiver simultaneously
with the movements of the pencil in
the hand of the sender. As the pen
passes over the paper an ink tracing
is left, which is always a facsimile of
the sender's motions, whether in the
formation of letters, words, figures,
signs or sketches.

Summer Excursion Rates Season 1893

The Richmond & Danville R. R.
begs to announce that commencing
June 1st, Summer Excursion Tickets
will be placed on sale at all coupon
ticket offices in Virginia and North
Carolina at very low rates for the
round-trip.

These tickets will continue on sale
until September 30, 1893, inclusive,
and will be good for return trip until
October 31st, 1893, permitting stop-
overs on going and return trips at all
resort points.

Send for Summer House Folder and
apply to any agent of the company for
information as to rates and schedules,
or

W. A. TURK,
General Passenger Agent,
Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

And American Railways.

The Queen & resort Route widely known
as the train running the "Finest Trains in the
South," is the field to carry everybody from
the South to the World's Fair at Chicago.
A part of the Southern system is left un-
touched by this great railway and its con-
nections. The Through Air System is an ad-
mirable exposition of the wonderful capabili-
ties of American