What a Western Hunter Says About Cow Elk and Calf.

The habits of elk are similar to those of deer, but they are much larger. Bucks down that are in good condition weigh about 350 pounds, and fat bulls dress about 450 pounds. I have heard of bulls that dressed 650 pounds, but I never saw so large an elk, and I have seen hundreds of them. In December the calves weigh from 75 to 100 pounds. The meat is not tender, but tasteless and woolly. A two year-old elk heifer is probably the best meat on earth, at least I think so. Fine cows are good eating, but inferior to black tailed deer. The bulls are rank and bad all times, and their meat is unworthy of being cooked during the rutting season.

Shortly after the rutting season the necks of the full-antlered bulls begin to swell and to grow hard. Then it requires an exceedingly hard shooting rifle to drive a ball through their necks. I have, while on this hunt, four bulls that I ran down on the neck and in no instance did the ball pass through, and in no case did it strike the neck bone. In all instances it lodged under the skin on the opposite side from the hunter. We used 44-40 Winchesters, the latter figures expressing the number of grains of powder burned behind the ball. This rifle will throw a ball through an elk or through a bear from side to side, but it will not carry through a bull's neck.

Bull elk drop their antlers in January generally, but this, I suppose, depends on the latitude in which they live. A bull is full antlered when he is 3½ years old, then there are six prongs on each antler. Sometimes the antlers "spurt," as corn does, and the horns take queer shapes. This is a very serious disaster to the elk as he cannot fight effectively with "spurted" antlers, and he is driven out of the herd. I have a set of antlers, "sports," which have thirteen prongs on each horn. The bull that wore these heavy, useless antlers spent the season in seclusion. He could not fight.

One of the most remarkable spectacles in the pine clad highlands is to see a full antlered bull elk trot at speed through a forest where the trees stand so thickly that a horse has to slowly pick its way. I have frequently seen an elk bull, whose spread of antlers was at least four feet, dash at full speed through a belt of timber where I could not follow on horseback, because the trees were too close together, and he did not strike a tree with his antlers.

When a cow elk is killed her calf will run off to hide in the woods. But it will frequently return to the place where its mother fell, and is often seen by its hungry search with its life. I shot a fat cow one morning, and saw two calves not far from her. When the rifle cracked the calves disappeared. That night I mention I the fact of the calves running off to my comrade. He said: "If you will go there to-morrow morning you will probably find both of the calves snooping around in the woods near the dead cow. They will be hungry by that time, and they will return to their dead mother to get a drink of milk. The two calves will just make one wagon load of meat. You had better go and kill them."

I went back the next morning. The two beautiful, graceful calves stood by their dead mother trying to make her rise. Evidently they were hungry and impatient for their breakfast. They would push her with their black noses or strike her sharply with their forefeet. It was a pitiful sight, and I felt like a murderer, and did not have the heart to kill the calves. I drove them away, and when my comrade came up with the pack animals I told him my rifle did not go off, which was true. For four weeks I walked daily in the forest. To-day hunting deer, to-morrow shooting grouse, the next day shooting elk. I studied the habits of the game animals under the intelligent supervision of my comrade, who had lived among them for years, and whose living, in a great measure, depended on his being able to kill game at the proper season. We shot many animals. The hunt was almost a slaughter. But we lost no meat; none was used to bait bears, none thrown away. Every pound that we did not eat was carefully saved and sold. The meat was packed on horseback for from five to ten miles through dense green timber, over burned lands and across fallen timber. From there it was hauled to Laramie, Fort Collins and Rawlins for sale, and the money obtained for it was expended for provisions. The trails on which we entered or left the elk range were purposely blind trails, and unknown to other persons.—Cor. New York Sun.

Manufacture of Artificial Ivory.

How is artificial ivory made? Of late years the scarcity and dearness of genuine ivory have driven inventors to manufacture artificial compounds capable of replacing it for many industrial and domestic purposes. These compounds, which may almost without exception be classed under the name of "celluloid," are formed of divided cotton waste or some similar substance, soaked in either vegetable naphtha, nitro-benzol, camphor or alcohol. Sufficient of these solvents is used to make a soft, plastic mass, which is subjected to hydraulic pressure and mixed with oils, gums and coloring matter.

Any degree of flexibility can be given to it, and it can be made white and transparent or of any brilliant color. It can be made hard as ivory, or retained in so soft a condition as to be capable of being spread in layers over textile fabrics in the same way as paint is laid on. It can be pressed and stamped, planed like wood, turned in a lathe, cut with a saw, carved, woven or applied as a varnish. When dyed the dye runs through the whole substance, and cannot therefore be rubbed or washed out. An artificial ivory of creamy whiteness and great hardness is now made from good potatoes washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense. They are then washed free of the acid and slowly dried. This ivory can be dyed and turned and made useful in many ways.—Chicago Tribune.

Contributor and Editor.

An eastern magazine writer was entertained by several gentlemen in a western city, and introduced the topic of fresh periodical literature and suggested that some of the party might do something in that line. Several of the party thoughtfully smiled at the recollection of neat printed missives from their guest laid away in their desks at home. There is a western story of one of these eastern editors, longing much interested in the relation of certain circumstances by his neighbor at a dinner that he said he would be glad if his neighbor would write him an article on the subject. The gentleman had simply been giving the editor all he could raise about a paper recently rejected by the interested editor. It is possible that in these instances the contributor talked better than he wrote, or perhaps the dinner table lent a more soothing influence than the sanctum.—Courier-Journal.

"Smart" Little Daughter.

There is a family up town in which the daughter and the father are head in glove. He does not teach her slang; he does not talk much himself. He is literary and learned and intellectual, and he is associating the little girl with the highest views on literature and art. The two hold long discussions on very serious subjects, and the mother sits by and listens. The child is very young, but she has noticed that her mother does not interfere with these discussions. Doubts, indeed, have filled her mind as to her mother's cleverness. The other day she came up and asked the mother some very abstruse question. "I can't tell you, dear, you must ask papa." "Oh, I know papa knows all about it. But I only wanted to see if you knew anything."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Live Stock Notes.

A hole in the shelter of stock wastes feed just as truly as does a hole in the granary.

An experienced herder says that whenever a sheep goes off by itself its owner may be sure that there is something radically wrong with it.

There are men who consider it cheaper to raise the barn every few years than to draw out manure. They raise less crops each year.

Messrs. E. M. Burton, of Hillsdale, and Adam Bourquin, of Nokomis, have asked the Board of Agriculture of Illinois to adopt a classification for brown Swiss cattle.

The New York Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has determined to enforce the law against docking of horses' tails, a "fashion" which seems to be growing.

A nervous, fiery man should never undertake to teach a team to pull heavy loads. What is wanted is to learn how to use their power, and to do so without getting excited.

It has been suggested that those farmers who were prepared to cut and cure it in good style would do better to kill their own pork and hold it for a future market than to sell their hogs at current prices.

Young horses of a nervous temperament are easily frightened. The only way to prevent their "shying" is to make them acquainted with the cars, robes, umbrellas, bridges, white stones or whatever frightens them in such a kind, gentle manner that they will know they are not going to be hurt.

The theory that swill must be sour, decayed, poison stuff is by no means exploded as yet. If many a farmer would pay for the outlay of a microscope he would see wondrous things in one of those old swill barrels. It would often deter him from eating the pork of his own raising and wonder why so many crawling things had not destroyed the lives of his hogs.

At the recent meeting of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, President Funk, in referring to the future of the Fat Stock Show, informed the board that propositions would be received from various horse-breeding associations asking permission to exhibit their horses in connection with the fat stock, and he suggested, if suitable accommodations cannot be had in Chicago, to hold a combined show of horses and fat stock; provisions will be made by the managers of the fair grounds for exhibiting the stock.

When horses are kept shod the year round the feet are liable to become diseased from hoof contraction, corns, etc. If the shoes are removed and the hoofs allowed freedom for a month or two the liability is greatly lessened. Work horses should have the shoes taken off if not done so already, and by the time spring work begins the feet will be stronger and healthier than if the shoes are kept on. Unless the roads are piled with clamp stones the driving horses can dispense with shoes the greater part of the winter also, if there is not an unusual amount of ice and frozen roadbeds.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Household Hints.

Grease spots may be taken out with weak ammonia or soap water; lay soft white paper over, and iron.

A gargle of salt and water used before retiring at night will strengthen the throat and keep off bronchial attacks.

Canned fruits should be emptied as soon as opened, and never add vinegar or sauce to canned fruit while in the cans.

Should the hands become stained with aniline wash them first with a little bleaching powder, then rinse them in alcohol.

Horseradish, cut in two, lengthwise, and laid on the top of your pickle kegs, will keep them from becoming stale and moldy.

If boil blisters should be plunged into spirits of camphor and kept there for five minutes, to prevent blistering and ease the pain.

Prepare kindling every night before going to bed, that in case any one is taken sick in the night a fire may be had at once. Dip a corn cob in coal oil and use it to start the fire.

Clean oilcloths with a wet towel pinned over a broom; rub with long, sweeping strokes and polish with a mixture of linseed oil, beeswax and turpentine, rubbing it in well.

Paint can be removed from silk goods by first saturating it in equal parts of turpentine and ammonia, washing it in soap suds and letting it dry between blotting papers under a heavy weight.

A little powdered borax thrown into the bath makes the water very soft and greatly invigorates and rests the bather. This is particularly beneficial to those who are troubled with nervousness or sleeplessness.

It has been asserted that chewing wooden toothpicks sometimes produce small ulcers in the mouth, and that even the stomach has been similarly affected by the action of small particles of wood detached by chewing.

Pots and pans in which onions, cabbage and any strong vegetables have been cooked should be first thoroughly washed and then set on the stove with soda and water—two or three tablespoonfuls of soda to a gallon of water. When this solution comes to a boil rinse the vessel out well, wipe dry and hang away.

An Open Letter.

CAN ANYBODY GIVE THE DESIRED INFORMATION?

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7, 1891.

MR. J. L. RAMSEY:

DEAR SIR:—I send you a copy of a letter in my possession, written by my great grand uncle to my great grand father. The letter is said to have been the last ever received from Nicholas Massey. I am curious to know whether there are any descendents of Nicholas Missey in Rowan county or in N. C.

"ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,
June 4th, 1774

TO MR ELIJAH MASSEY, IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND:

DEAR BROTHER:

This with my kind Love to you, your wife and family, hoping you are all in good health as I and my children are at this present writing. I am sorry to inform you that my wife was seperated from me by death on the 4th day of December last through the means of a cancer which began to show itself in Augu t 1772 and kept her in a languishing condition until her departure. My daughters Hannah and Sarah have both entered into the state of matrimony both to my satisfaction and I am now left with three sons and five daughters. This day month, at night, we had the severest frost known in the memory of man, which has entirely destroyed all the winter grain and fruit. The woods have ever since borne the face of winter, but now beginning to survive. I have nothing more to add but remain

Your Affectionate Brother,
NICHOLAS MASSEY.

P. S. Harrietta Massey departed this life on 4th of 10th 1773. I should be glad if you would send me a common prayer book."

Yours &c.,
W. P. MASSEY.

Apiary Notes.

It looks now as though alfalfa honey is to lead the world.

The Convention of the Eastern Iowa Bee-Keepers will be held in the Dobson Town Clock Building, at Maquoketa, Iowa, February 11 and 12. Frank Coverdale, secretary, Welton, Iowa.

In painting hives do not use dark colors, for in extremely warm weather the combs in dark-colored hives will melt down, while in a hive which is painted white no damage will be done.

Do not be alarmed if you find a number of dead bees about the entrance of the hive. In stormy times you do not notice many because the young carry them far away in their daily flight.

The bees will take care of themselves if kept stable in the summer and left on their summer stands in the winter they should be boxed up tightly, after being thoroughly fumigated with sulphur. If they persist in dwelling in them.—Wm. C. Marshall.

No Truth in the Reports.

To the Editor of the Advocate:

Inasmuch as a false report has been going the rounds of many Alliance papers stating that our business agent had fled while on a business trip to Kansas City, absconded, taking with him several thousand dollars belonging to our order, etc., we gladly desire you in order, to at least partially correct the wrong done our brother, to publish the report of special committee to investigate that matter.

Upon investigation we find that reports in regard to the business agent, R. E. Sweeney, have been greatly exaggerated, as to qualify the case in all matters connected with the movements of the Alliancer.

As to Mr. Sweeney's misconduct while in Kansas City, we fail to ascertain anything to substantiate said reports.

WILLIAM FLESHER,
JACKSON HART,
BERT H. WILS.

Committee; members of district 39, Farmers' Alliance No. 750.
Reserve, Kan., Jan. 15, 1891.

Truth the Test of Opposition.

National Alliance.

The Farmers' Alliance has at last risen to the dignity of provoking general criticism. The press of both old parties have been forced out of their policy of indifferently ignoring this great new political factor. Whatever the mistakes of the Alliance may be, and it will doubtless make many, the best evidence that is the right in the main, is the fact it is being bitterly criticised and opposed by those papers which in the past have given the support to the policy that produced the evils which the Alliance was organized to destroy. The nearer the Alliance gets to economic truth, the bitterer will be the wail of the old party organs.

Jay Gould is Humorous.

The festivities at the Battery Park last night were delayed because of the fact that the baggage of the Gould party was at the depot and the gentlemen did not have their dress suits on. After waiting as long as convenient, the dinner began. Mr. Gould in speaking of the fact at the table, remarked that it was perhaps best as it was, for everyone knew his financial condition would not permit him to indulge in the luxury of a full evening dress, since the passage of the McKinley bill. The innocent look on the face of the man of millions made the remark all the funnier, and a pause was almost created by the last man on earth suspected of being a humorist.—*Asheville Citizen.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cauncses Should Not Control Votes.

Great West (St. Paul, Minn.,) puts it squarely:

Among the tremendous issues yet to be discussed with power and vehemence is the power of the caucus to control votes. It is not right. It is fraught with injustice and evil, and before the great reform era has settled down to its status the caucus will have lost its power. A caucus may be useful to ascertain what a number of men think on any issue. But it never should be binding on any individual.

Alliance Down on the Purchase Tax.

From the Mecklenburg Times.

We, the members of the Alexandrianna Alliance, assembled in regular convention, this day do unanimously denounce the tax known as purchase tax as being unjust and tending to class legislation, and earnestly ask our members in the present legislature to repeal the law.

M. B. ALEXANDER, Pres't.
J. P. SORSAVAN, Sec. Pro Tem.

Walter Bridges, Athens, Tenn., writes: "For six years I had been afflicted with running sores and an enlargement of the bones in my leg. I tried everything I heard of without any permanent benefit until Botanic Blood Balm was recommended to me. After using six bottles the sores healed, and I am now in better health than I have ever been. I send this testimonial unsolicited because I want others to be benefited.

Many years practice have given C. A. Snow & Co., Solicitors of patents at Washington, D. C., unsurpassed success in obtaining patents for all classes of inventions. They make a specialty of many patents that had been previously rejected. Their advertisement in another column, will be of interest to inventors, patents, manufacturers, and all who have anything to do with patents.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Clerk Superior Court, W G Watson.
Sheriff, Jas M Monroe
Register of Deeds, H N Woodson.
Treasurer, J Sam'l McCubbins.
Surveyor, P C Arey.
Coroner, D A Atwell.
Commissioners, W L Klutz, chairman, Dr L W Coleman, Cornelius Kestler, J A Shaver, sr and I P Patterson.
Supt Public Schools, T C Linn.
Supt of Health, Dr J J Summerell.
Overseer of Poor, A G Brown.

TOWN.

Mayor, T C Linn
Clerk, D R Julian.
Treasurer, I H Foust.
Police, R W Price, chief, J F Price, C W Peal, R V Bernhardt.
Commissioners, North ward, J A Rumbaugh, D H Miller; south ward, D R Julian, J A Barringer; East ward, J B Gordon, T A Cowan; West ward, E J Holmes, J W Stamey.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 6½ p m. Rev D. W Hall, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. J W Mahoney, sup't.

Presbyterian—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 8.30 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8.30 p m. Rev J Rumple, D D, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 4 p m. J Rumple, sup't.

Lutheran—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 7 p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7 p m. Rev Chas B King, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. R G Elliott, sup't.

Episcopal—Services every Sunday at 11 a m and 6.30 p m and Wednesday at 6.30 p m. Rev F J Murdoch, rector.

Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 p m. Capt Theo Parker, sup't.

Baptist—Services every Sunday morning and night. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night. Rev ——, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 9½ a m. Thos Brawley, sup't.

Catholic—Services every second Sunday at 10½ a m and 7 p m. Rev Francis Meyer, pastor.

Sunday school every Sunday at 10 a m.

Y M C A—Devotional services at Hall every Sunday at 4.30 p m. Business meeting first Thursday night in every month. I H Foust, pres't.

LODGES.

Fulton Lodge No 99 A F & AM, meets every first and third Friday night in each month. E B Neave, W M.

Salisbury Lodge, No 24, K of P, meets every Tuesday night. A H Boyden, C C.

Salisbury Lodge, No 775, K of H, meets every 1st and 3d Monday night in each month. C T Bernhardt, Dictator.

Salisbury Council, No 272, Royal Arcanum, meets every 2d and 4th Monday night in each month. J A Ramsay, Regent.

POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 7.30 a m to 6.30 p m. Money order hours 9 a m to 5 p m.
Sunday hours 12:15 a m to 1.00 p m
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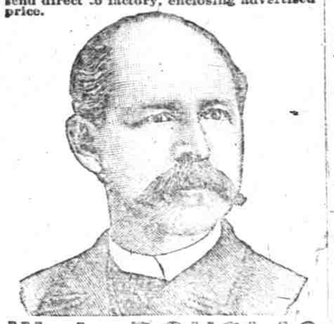

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SALISBURY, N. C.
Feb. 3rd, 1881

Richmond and Danville Railroad
W. N. C. Division.
Passenger Train Schedule.
Effective Jan. 11th, 1891.

EASTBOUND.	No. 10 DAILY.	No. 12. DAILY.
Lv Knoxville	7 20 P M	7 20 A M
Lv Morristown	8 40 P M	8 45 A M
Lv Paint Rock	11 20 P M	12 15 P M
Lv Hot Springs	11 32 P M	12 27 P M
Lv Asheville	1 01 A M	2 19 P M
Lv Round Knob	2 15 A M	3 28 P M
Lv Marion	2 50 A M	4 06 P M
Lv Morganton	3 36 A M	4 47 P M
Lv Hickory	4 14 A M	5 25 P M
Lv Newton	4 35 A M	5 45 P M
Lv Statesville	5 26 a m	6 58 p m
Lv Salisbury	6 20 a m	7 55 p m
Ar Greensboro	8 11 a m	10 25 p m
Ar Danville	10 01 a m	12 25 a m
Ar Richmond	3 30 p m	6 00 a m
Lv Durham	12 38 p m	6 05 a m
Ar Raleigh	1 32 p m	7 15 a m
Ar Goldsboro	3 10 p m	1 00 p m
Lv Lynchburg	1 00 p m	3 25 a m
Ar Washington	7 50 p m	10 25 a m
Ar Baltimore	11 25 p m	11 00 a m
Ar Philadelphia	3 00 a m	2 20 p m
Ar New York	6 20 a m	4 50 p m

WESTBOUND	No 9 DAILY	No 11. DAILY.
Lv New York	12 15 a m	4 30 p m
" Philadelphia	3 50 a m	6 57 p m
" Baltimore	6 45 a m	9 30 p m
" Washington	8 50 a m	11 20 p m
" Lynchburg	3 15 p m	5 40 a m
" Richmond	1 00 p m	3 15 a m
" Danville	6 15 p m	8 45 a m
" Goldsboro	12 15 p m	14 00 p m
" Raleigh	4 15 p m	*1 25 a m
" Durham	5 20 a m	3 27 a m
" Greensboro	8 09 p m	10 33 a m
" Salisbury	12 45 a m	12 10 p m
" Statesville	1 49 a m	12 57 p m
" Newton	2 50 a m	1 43 p m
" Hickory	3 11 a m	2 22 p m
" Morganton	3 50 a m	2 50 p m
" Marion	4 49 a m	3 43 p m
" Round Knob	5 33 a m	4 23 p m
Ar Asheville	6 55 a m	5 38 p m
" Hot Springs	8 32 a m	7 20 p m
" Paint Rock	8 45 a m	7 35 p m
" Morristown	9 25 a m	7 55 p m
" Knoxville	3 45 p m	8 55 p m

A. & S. R. R.	No 14. DAILY	No 13. DAILY
Lv Asheville	10 10 a m	
" Hendersonville	11 06 a m	
" Flat Rock	11 18 a m	
" Saluda	11 45 a m	
" Tyron	12 01 p m	
Ar Spartanburg	1 25 p m	
Lv Spartanburg		4 10 p m
" Tyron		5 46 p m
" Saluda		6 27 p m
" Flat Rock		6 54 p m
" Hendersonville		7 07 p m
Ar Asheville		8 00 p m

Sleeping Branch,
Daily except SUNDAY

	No. 63.	No. 64.
Lv Asheville	7 30 p m	
Ar Waynesville	9 40 a m	
" Bryson City	12 15 p m	
" Tomotla	6 05 p m	
Lv Tomotla		4 50 a m
Ar Bryson City		9 20 a m
" Waynesville		2 05 p m
" Asheville		4 05 p m

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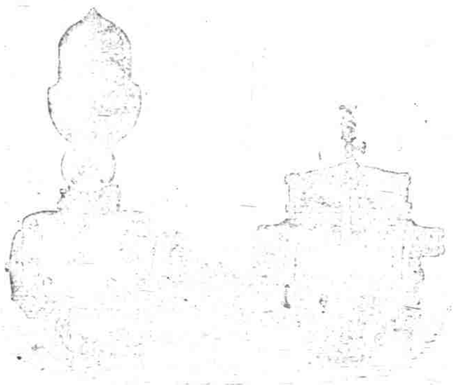
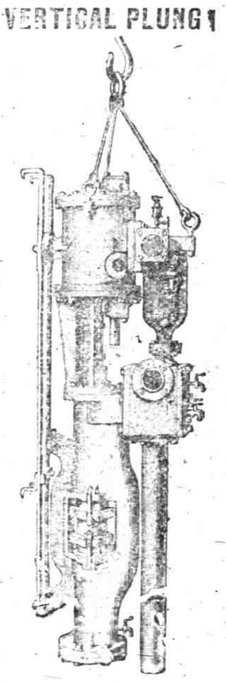


VERTICAL PLUNGER



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