∜OL. II.

DUNN, HARNETT CO., N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

NO. 22.

#### BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

VALUE OF LIME WATER.-At the some of summer, it is well to call attion to the value of lime wafer. This a simple remedy for many summer evils the household, and is easily prepared; u it is often forgotten. A teaspoonful ime water added to a glass of milk parts the tendency which milk has to emlate in forming a hard, indigestible For this reason it is frequently gred by physicians to be added to the dug bottle of children in summer. It -ful for rinsing out nursery bottles; has a mild disinfectant, it is one of safest we have. To prepare it, place ever of unslaked lime in a wide mouthhar and fill it with pure cold water. he druggist uses filtered water for this urpose. Lime makes what the chemist ils a saturated solution in water, and berefore there is no danger of putting m much lime in the water. The water ill take up only so much lime. When he water has only stood a few hours it ill have absorbed all the lime it is capde of receiving. It may then be drained fland more water added till the lime is sorbed. If you are inclined to acidity if the stomach in the summer, it is a good plan to add a little lime water to the water that you drink.

ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN. - Disregarding states of excitement, which do not come within the scope of the question, the brain of a healthy man or woman living a simple and natural life would be most active as soon as the process of awakening is quite complete. But as the de ands of civilization gradually abrogate the processes of nature, the period of highest intellectual activity will vary according to the condition of the indidual mode of life. The brain of the literary man or the journalist is, as a rule, most active at night, although a study of the lives of the most celebrated writers will, it should be added, disclose a wide variety of period and method of work. Again, the highest capacities of some

brains are only developed during the time that the mind is on the border-land between sleeping and waking. It is then that the brain, shut off, as it were, from the confusing influences of the external world, seems to cencentrate its energies upon its stored-up impressions, to review them with marvelous accuracy and scope of vision, and to recombine into new shapes and projects for the future with a clearness and originality unknown in actual waking life. This faculty is, howeaer, almost entirely confined to the higher orders of intellect,

VERMIN AS DISEASE FACTORS, -- For tunately for mankind, the rat is already so detested a member of the animal kingdom, says the Philadelphia I ress, that the malign and morbific influences which are laid at its door by Dr. S. E. Weber, of Lancaster, in a paper read before the Keystone Veterinary Medical Society of Philadelphia, will add little to its evil record as far as the average layman is would rise one fourth .- John Steam concerned. But Dr. Weber's investiga- Mill. tions into the diseases of rats and rats as disease-spreaders are no ordinary investigations and his\_discoveries no small thing. While his work in what is comparatively a virgin field, at least in this country, has aroused the greatest interest among scientists, it is of no less interest to every one, since, like the poor of old, the rats we have ever with us. They are our unrecognized domestic animals.

Unpleasant in their life, often doubly unpleasant in their death, the rats in their ordinary state find every man's hand instinctively raised against them; but when looked upon as potent factors in the spread of contagion, as living sources of infection, whereby consumption, diphtheria, skin diseases and other hideous afflictions are more than brought to our doors, the rat becomes the very personificatior of all that is florrible in vermin, and gangrened vermin at that! Through the diseased rat, as the doctor points out, disease reaches man by at least three portals-the cat, the dog, and cattle. In the last case the disease may come from the infected meat or the poisoned milk. These three indirect avenues are considerably added to when the possibility of direct-contagion in our houses becomes an evident factor in the case. The rat is no epicure, por nice about his habitation. It is subject to those parasitic and germ diseases to which the human economy are especially susceptible, and hence should be the object of a war of extermination.

In these days of scientific sanitation the part that the rat plays as a refuse destroyer is small indeed. Grant it all its due on this score, if half of what the doctor suggests of its evil potencies be true, the world were well rid of it, large and small and all its kindred. The warfare should be conducted in such a way as not to bring on new, while avoiding special, evils. Just how large a percentage of vermin are disease-ridden and contaminate our food supply, or infect our household pets, or spread contagion through the house, can be left for the doctors to decide; but it is well that the public should know that the rat is more than a mere despoiler of pantries and terrifier of women-that its destruction | er to issue money. is imperative. The shibboleth of medical scheme to-day is the word "prevention." Here is a new field. By limiting the rat population we limit an agent of the disease-producing germ, and so protect mankind from one source of affliction. Samson's fire-brand foxes in the wheat-fields were no more dangerous than swarms of disease-bearing rodents are to human beings. Extermination should be the order of the day.

## HIS NIGHTMARE.

First Tramp-Say, Bill, yer look all broke up; yer must have slept too long. Second Tramp-Yer see, I dreamt I was workin', and I was afraid to wake up for fear it might be true .- | Cloak Jour-

## IN BAD HUMOR.

My Phyllis met me at the door, A look of woe her features wore; Said she, "I think you'd best go back, For pa has stepped on a carpet tack."

## TO BE SURE.

He-Yes, every night before going to bed I write down my thoughts. She-You use a blank book, don's you? Judge.

A petrified cance is said to be the latest find

## OUR ALLIANCE COLUMN.

lines Suggested on Hearing of the Death of Col. Polk.

Some Center Shots and Clippings For Alliancemen and Others

to Ponder Over. 'Help, Lord, for the Godly man ceaseth; the faith I fall from among the children of men."-Ps. 12th

When the great Law giver ascended Mount Nebo, his life to resign How sad were the Canaan-bound people To enter and leave him behind.

Long and bitter the days of the mourning, rears of sorrow and anguish they shed Their leader he'd been and their savior. Since from bondage in Egypt they'd fled. Now how shall we cross the bold Jordan. With none to show us the way, and who shall now order our battles—They moaned in distrust—in dismay. But God the succession appointed.

And the man with the flon heart—With a will which the heavens respected Arose for the unfinished bait. With the people he crossed the dark water And stormed the great Jericho; The towering walls down came tumbling. When the hosts their war blasts did blow. And Canaan, the God-given Canaan, Was clear of each ungodly ite—Kings—Anakim—giants most powerful Surrendered or died in the fight. Fortune smiled on the brave—the desert Rejoiced and bloomed as the rose; The promises all were fulfilled, when The people had conquered their foes.

The patriot, the statesmen—our chieftain
So loved, so esteemed by the good,
So exalted in earthly position,
Is called to his higher reward.
Sad tears from their hidden recesses
Flow freely from many an eye;
The well—we should mourn when the faithful—
The useful drop from us to die.
But tears must not linger, O brother.
Up and doing our Order must be;
Ask heaven to direct all our efforts
Till through the dark mystery we see.
May the spirit of him that's departed
Baptize unto its wisdom and power
A brother beloved of the Order
To hold in this perilous hour—
To lead on the hosts in their marches
The rest of the wilderness through,
To walk with them over the Jordan
The war to begin of a new—
To storm every enemy's castle
They've built up with silver and gold—
With silver and gold most illgotten
Which the hard tolling millions should hold.
Be strong, be strong, worthy brothers;
Be strong in the might of thy power,
God strengthen the weak, the wavering,
Who halt when the battle clouds lower.
The God whom we trust He will bless us,
He fought for His people of old;
The auspicious day needed lengthening,
Too fast it-machinery rolled.
Stand still, sun and moon on Gibeon,
The leader invincible cries—
The lights in the heavens obey, till
The last cursed Amorite dies.

A. H. P.

#### CENTER SHOTS. Whoever controls the volume of money

of any country is absolute master of all industry and commerce, - James A. Gar-Liberty cannot long endure in any counry where the tendency of legislation is

to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few .- Daniel Webster. That prices will fall or rise as the volame of money be increased or diminished is a law as unalterable as any law of na-

ture. - Professor Walker. If the whole volume of money in circunation was doubled, prices would double. If it was increased one-fourth prices

A decreasing volume of money and falling prices have been and are more fruit ful of human misery than war, pestilence and famine. They have wrought more injustice than all the bad laws ever enact-

ed. - United States Money Commission. If a government contracted a debt with a certain amount of money in circulation and then contracted the money volume before the debt was paid, it is the most heinous crime a government could commit against the people. - Abraham Lin-

The government ought not to delegate this power (of issuing money) if it could. It is too great a power to be trusted to any banking business whatever. The people are not safe when such a company has such a power. The temptation is too great, the opportunity too easy, to put up and down, to bring the whole community on its knees to the Neptunes, who preside over the flux and reflux of paper money. Stocks are their plaything with which they gamble with as little secrecy and less morality then common gamblers. -Thomas H. Benton .

The ill paid drudge owes society n

Every glutton has for his complement some one who is starving.

Think of this; every dollar of taxes is paid our of the net earnings of the tax-Marshall (Ill.) Acorn: The money pow

er is preparing to fasten the chains of slavery upon the common people Gonzales (Texas) Signal: There can be no such thing as money without the ' fiat" of the government.

Mountains of wealth and valleys of wretchedness Lower the mountains and the valleys disappear.

humblest necessary work, is as much entitled to the comforts of life as the President himself.

There should not be an idle man in poor as at present, and Congress has pow-

Neither exist without a cause. The wise man will remove the cause and prevent | 000 ice, water and lighting company at the danger.

does it? And national statistics show a \$100,000 co:ton mill, cotton-seed oil that American laborers earn an average mill and electric light company at Gaffney, of 96 cents per day Come off. Debts should be reckoned in work.

and it should take no more days of work to pay it when the cebt was contracted. There is an era rushing this way, in

#### which the man who fattens on the ignorance, weakness and passions of mankind. will not wear the mantle of respectabil-

#### \* \* \* \* \* \* SILVER AND WHEAT.

The Farmers' Record, of Munice, Ind. gives the following facts and figures showing the relation existing bet ee 1 the price of silver and wheat: There always has been a close relation between silver bullion and the market

produc's, as the average price of these products will show In 1872 before silver was demonetized by Congress, silver bullion was worth

\$1 32 and wheat \$1.27 per bushel. In 1891 the average price of silver bullion was 90 cents and wheat 80 cents. If the cry of a dishonest dollar bas any

foundation, the farmer has equally good cause, from the affinity of the two products, to cry dishonest price for a bushel

#### ..... IS THE ALLIANCE DYING

RALEIGH, N. C - Secretary Barces savs more orders for application blanks have been sent to his office for the pa t thirty days then for the whole twelve months preceding. One sub-secretary writes: We have 20 initiations for next meeting and other applications pending. Let the brethren bestir themselves, and let each one work for the cause as he never has before. Stand by the Constitution of your Order, and see that it is not overridden in your lodge room.

#### THE COLORED POPULATION.

#### Rate of Increase of Persons of African Descent Only 13.51 Per Cent.

WASHINGT N. D. C. - The census office on last Thursday issued a bulletin on the subject of the colored population of the United States in 1890. The bulletin shows that the colored population as returned under the census of 1890 is 7,638,369. Of this number, 7,470,049 are pers as of African descent, 107,475 are Chinese, 2,039 Japanese, and 58,806 e vilized Indians.

Considering persons of African descent it is seen that there has been an increace during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of 889,247, or 13 51 per cent, as against an increase during the decade from 1870 to 1880 of 1,700,784 or 34.85 per cent. The bulletin says: "The abnormal increase of the colored population of the South during the decade ending in 1880 led to the popular belief that the negro was increasing at a much greater rate than the white population. The present census has shown, ho vever, that the high rate of increase in the colored population, as shown by the census of 1880, was apparent only, and was due to the imperfect enumeration of 1870 in the Southern States.

There has been an increase in the number of Chinese in the United States during the decade from 1880 to 1890 of only 2,010, 1.94 per cent the number returned in 1880 being 105,465, and the number returned in 1890 being 107,475. The Chinese increased 68.88 per, cent. from 1870 to 1880, and 80.91 per cent. from 1860 to 1870

In 1880 the Japanes in the United States numbered only 148, while in 1890 they numbered 2,029. In 1870 there were only 55 Japanese returned under that

The civilized Indians have decreased during the past ten years 7,601, or 11.45 per cent, the number returned in 1880 being 66,407 as against 58,806 returned

#### CHARLESTON POSTMASTERSHIP.

#### The Nomination of the Colored Doctor Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.-The President has sent to the Senate the fo'lowing mes-

"I withdraw the nomination which was sent to the Senate on the 30th of June, 1892, of William D. Crum, to be

postmaster at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Crum was a delegate at large to the Minneapolis convention. The South Carolina delegation was instructed for President Harris in, but when the delega tion reached Minneapolis Mr. Crum was considered doubtful, and it is said did not declare himself for Mr. Harrison un til the postmastership of Charleston was promised him. After the convention the nomination of Mr. Crum was sent to the Senate and referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads. Meetings were held in Charleston pro esting against the confirmation of Mr. Crum, and the delegation from South Carolina opposed it before the committee and proved stong enough to authorize the President to withdraw it, much to the satisfaction of the delegation. Mr. Crum is a colored

## Industrial Development.

Among the mere important enterprises organized in the South during the past week, as noted by the Manufacturers' Record of July 15, are the following: A \$15,000 electric light company at Kissimmee, Fla ; a \$250,000 machine company at New Orleans, La.; a 35,000 cotton-seed oil company at Rust Point, La .: an \$80,000 transfer company at Baltimore, Md ; a \$10,000 canning factory company at Winchester, Va.; a \$100,000 manufacturing company at Louisville, Ky.; a \$10. 000 electric company at Louisville, Ky. He or she who honestly performs the a \$12,000 woodworking company at Dur ham, N. C.; a \$20,000 commercial company at Fernandina, Fla.; a \$10,000 real estate company at Roanoke, Va.; a \$125, 000 mining and milling company at New-America while our public 10ads are as port, Ky.; a \$100,000 land and Anarchy is dangerous; so is small pox. \$100,000 brick and tile manufacturing company at Charlotte, N. C.; a \$100, Elburne, Texas; a \$25,000 gas and oil Protection protects "American labor company at New Martinsville, W. Va.; S. C., and a \$10,000 packing company at Macon, Georgia.

to pay a debt than it would have taken May Have an Alliance Candidate. COLUMBIA, S. C .- It is not improbable that a new turn may be given to the gubernatorial contest by the entrance of a distinctively Alliance candidate in the arena. It is ascertained that for some time prominent Allianceman have been at work on Seanator W. D. Evans, of 'Marlboro, to appear as their champion. Senator Evans is a candidate for the congressional vacancy caused by the death of Col. Stackhouse, and it is said that the fact that the administration has espoused the candidacy of James Norton and thus rendered him the more liable to defeat, induced him to turn a willing value of whert and other staple farm ear to the gubernatorial candidacy idea, Senator Evans was in the city and he states that he is not a candidate. Other sources of information develop the fact that leading Tillmanites prevailed upon him not to oppose Governor Tillman, but it is by no means certain that Evans and those behind him have relinquished their plans.

# THE LATEST

Prof II D. Strode, President of Clemson College, Fort Hill, S. C., has resigned, said to be from a quarrel with Governor Tillman. His successor will be W. Christie Benet.

Columbia, S. C., is to have a big Labor Day the first Monday in Septe.a-

The Republicans of the 5th N. C. Congressional district have nominated Thos. settle, of Reidsville, for Congress W P. Bynum, of Greensboro, was nomina'co for Presidential elector.

The Paris Gaulois says that Prof. Loui Pasteur's illness will almost certainly prove fatal. The distinguished scient suffering from the disease so prevalen in Paris and which the authorities cal cholerine, but which is declared by many experts to be genuine cholera.

Ig atius Donnelly has been named a the People's Party candidate for Gov ernor of Minnesota.

The French are leaving Canada and settling in the United States, say ng the an earn a better living here.

Ex-Senator Mahone, of Virginia, trying to se I to the U. S. Government for \$250,000, a building site in Wash ington, D. C., for a new Gove union Printing office.

#### EXPLOSION ON LAKE GENEVA.

Twenty-six Killed and Thirty Others Injured.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND .- A frightful explosion occurred on Lake Geneva. The steamer Mont Blane was carrying a con siderable load of passengers, including a number of tourists, on the lake, when the boiler exploded, killed man; and wounding a number of others.

The scene is said to have been the most terrible ever wi nessed on Lake Geneva The excursionists we e quie ly enjoying the beauties of the scene, the weather being delightful and the water placid, when the explosion occurred, and in an iestant the scene of quiet pleasure was converted into a spectacle of horror and

Not less then twenty-six persons were killed instantly by the jagged iron, pieces of which swept the boat like grape and canist.r. About thirty were inju ed, and their screams and cries of agony could be heard across the lake.

Other vessels went to the rescue, and the injured and those who . had escaped injury were rescued from drowning in the shattered steamer. No Americans, it appears, were among the dead or injured.

## AN ATROCIOUS MURDER.

## The Victim's Skull Fractured and His

Throat Cut From Ear to Ear. CHARLESTON, S. C - The body of J. M. Shykes, who was murdered near Green Pond, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, was brought to Ch rleston about 2 o'clock. J. Abraham the friend of the dece sed, who reported the crime to the authorities says it was one of the most atrocious murders ever committed in the State; and, in addition to having | state it his head fractured, his throat was cut

from ear to ear. As was at first supposed, robbery is proven to have been the motive. It was discovered that the crime was committed by Jeffrey Meyers. He was pursued by posse of constables, but evaded capture by swimming the Ashepoo river. They are hot on his trail and will probably capture him soon

## The Boycott Will Be Used.

Homestead, Pa .- In discussing the situation, Hugh O'Donnell said: "We will fight this strike out on legitimate lines. Many people think we intend endeavoring to maintain our position by lawless means. Such never was our intention. The workman's only effective weapon, the boycott, will be employed, and we will endeavor to strike a blow at Carnegie's every industry. I'll guarantee there will be no harm offered non-union men coming here, but I cannot offer the same protection guarantee to Pink rton for every man, woman and child in Homestead goes wild at the mention of

Negroes Going to Homestead. Richmond Times, Messrs, S. T. Moorman & Co., of Lynchburg, have forwarded another car improvement company at Baltimore, load of colored men to Pittsburg, by way Md.; a \$25,000 pearl button man of the Chesapeake & Ohio. They were ufacturing company at Newport, Ky.; a gathered up on the line of that road between Lynchburg and Richmond A d though the men profess not to know he work they had engaged to perform, it is surmised that their destination is Home stead, Pa., and that they are intended to have a part in the solution of the labor tr ubles at that place. Their presence there may cause a renewal of the disturb ances which have made the Carnegie mills so notorious.

## Toughs for Homestean.

PITTSBURG, PA .- A special to the Leader from Cincinnati says it is known to be a fact that a local detective agency has for several days been gathering men for Homestead. Since Sunday 280 men have been secured and every one is now in Pittsburg or its immediate vicinity The last lot left Wednesday night. The men are stout, brawny fellows, but are toughs. Scarcely any of them know a thing about mill work. They were hired ot wages ranging from \$3 to \$5.

No Sunday Opening. WASHINGTON, D. C., -The Senate has passed a bill requiring the closing of the World's Columbian Expo ition of "the first day of the wek, commonly called Sunday," Mr Peffer moved a further amendment: 'The sale of intoxicali iquors on the said ex osition grounds shall be prohibited except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes, which was carried 26 to 28.

#### TO FREE SILVER.

The Bill Is Killed in the House of Representatives.

The Vote Was Yeas 36, the Nays 154. - Mr. McKeighan Sat Down Upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C. - [House ] - Not since the silver bill was under consideration last April, has the House of Repre sentatives contained so many members as were p esent this morning. Even before the House assembled there was largely more than a quorum present, and the members were engaged in discussing the probable result of the silver battle. Al though the day was hot, the attendance in the galleries was con-picuously large A number of private pension bills which had been considered in committee of the whole last night were passed, after which Mr. Catchings, Democrat, of Mississippi, called up the resolution from the committee on rules, setting apart to day and to morrow for the consideration of the silver bill, and demanded the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Reed, Republican, of Maine, claimed that he had a right to move to lay the resolution on the table before the previ us question was put

The Speaker soid the gentleman from Maine could not take the gentleman from Mississippi off the floor and could only obtain it if the latt r should yield to him. Mr. tatchings inquired if he had a had a right to portion out his time.

The Speaker replied affirmatively, Mr. Catchings having yielded to Mr. Bland, Dem.crat, of Missouri, the discussion

Mr. Bartine, of Nevada, followed, supporting the bill. Mr. Clarkson threw a bombshell into free silver camp by opposing the passing of the bill. Even if it passed here the

resident would veto it, he said, and thi would be giving them a club with which to injure the D mocratic party. Mr. Forman, Democra, of Illinois, fol lowed with a similar speech. Mr. Patterson, Democrat, of Tennessee,

also surprised the free silver men by speaking against the bill. Mr. Catchings: I now yield to the gentleman from Maine. Mr. Reed made a lengthy speech, gen-

erally criticising the Democratic party, and threw a great deal of wit and sar casm into it, causing roars of laughter on both sides the House Mr. P.erce, Democrat, of Tennessee, and Mr. Culberson, Democrat, of Texas.

supported the bill. The yeas and pays were called for by Mr Tra ey. The House was in comparat ve quiet, the members leaving their seats after voting, and before the roll call had proceeded very far it was evident that the resolution was dead. Before the vote was announced Mr. Livingston, Democrat, of Georgia, moved to adjourn, but the speaker gave the result of the

vote and then inquired: "Does the gentleman from Georgia move to adjourn ?" "Not now," was the reply. The vote resulted: Yeas 136, navs 154. Upon the announcement of the vote, Mr. McKeighan, Democrat, of Nebraska a member of the coinage committee and a pronounced free silver advocate, claimed recognition from the chair. He stood in the main aisle and plainly showed his

Speaker Crisp asked: "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?"

"To make a motion." The Speaker: "The gentleman will

Mr. McKeighan: "I move to adjourn, if Wall street-" But before he could conclude the sentence his voice was drowned with cries of "rats," and other unseemly invectives. The Speaker rapped him to order with

his gavel. Thus ended the attempt to pass the silver bill, which promised to be more of a contest, and the House proceeded with the consideration of the conference re-2 art en a private claim bill.

## DID HE SHOOT HIS BROTHER?

#### An A tempt at Murder from Ambush Which May Result in Fratricide.

Marton, S. C - About ten days ago A. G Ammons, one of the most promi ent planters of Marion county, was shot by some unknown person in ambush or

The shooting was at night, and no one was present but the assailant and his v c tim The weapon used was a doub e barrelled shotgun. Both barrels were discharged. At the second fire Mr. Ammons fell, severely wounded He could not tell who shot him and said he had no personal enemy. He reasoned he must have been mi taken for another. A few cays after the shooting circumstances developed which pointed strongly to Mr. Ammon's brother, E. R Ammons as the assailant. He was arrested, charged wi h the crime, but was released on bail. This morning it was ascertained that the condition of the wounded man was very cri ical, and the brother was sur endered to the authorities. He is now in jail

## Gold Coins in a Duck's Gizzard.

From the Atlanta Constitution. ] BLAKELY, GA .- I noticed the other day a Pekin duck that was moping abou and making strange motions with it head. I decided from its actions that i had some foreign substance in its diges tive organs and would consequently die I therefore resolved to make an examina tion and see what it was On opening the duck I found, to my surpr se tw pieces of gold and a cartridge hult. 11 g ld pieces were too badly worn to te. of what denomination they were, but think they must have been on doli pieces The cartridge hull was It wo. away and gone except the head

## First Bale of the New Crop.

GALVESTON, TEX .- A special dis patch from Houston says: "The first bale of this year's cotton crop, consign d to the Houston Cotton Exchange, reach ed here and was classed by the committee as seven-e ghths strict middling and one eighth strict low middling.

#### THE OIL CRAZE RECALLED ROMANCE OF THE VALLEY OF OIL

CREEK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

#### The First Discoveries and Wonderful Development-Scenes of a Quarter of a Century Ago.

IL CREEK, which brought such dire calamity to Pennsylvanians living within the valley through which it finds its way to the Alleghany River, has a strange, eventful history. A little more than one-quarter of a century ago people were rushing there on the tide of wild excitement and speculation, making and osing fortunes in a single day. Cities rose as if by magic, progressing for a time, then gradually disappearing, until, like Babylon, not a vestige of the towns remain. These "cities" were the civic wonders of the world, and a story of the rise and fall of many of the towns along the "creek" would read like a romance of Jules Verne or a tale of the Arabian Nights.

Titusville was the fountain head of operation in the early oil excitement. At the time of drilling the Colonel Drake well, the first artesian oil well ever bored into the ground, Titusville was a strage gling village of fifty to seventy buildings with a population of less than three hundred people. Previous to 1849 or 1850 all the oil which had been gathered from the oil springs found along Oil Creek was offered to the people as possessing medicinal qualities, and a druggist by the name of Biers, residing in Pittsburg, prepared this oil in bottles ornamented with lithographed wrappers representing the good Samaritan turning out the oil to the invalids of humanity. The first oil gathered on the "Creek" sold as high as \$1 to \$1.50 per gallon. Titusville subsequently began to increase in importance. In 1870 its population was 10,000, and by 1874 it probably contained a population of over 13,000. The decline of the o.l field on Oil Creek did not materially affect Titusville, though it now contains but about

8000. Sunday, August 25th, 1859, oil was discovered in the Drake well. From that time commenced the development of the oil territory along Oil Creek, the richest oil producing section that the world has ever known. The news of "striking oil" at the Drake well spread with great speed through all sections of the country. Companies were organized, and people from far and near began gathering about the section, leasing land or buying it, whichever they could do, until between Titusville and Oil City the valley was 'dotted with thousands of derricks. In the early development of the oil

industry the fluid was found within 145

not until 1863 or thereabouts that the

to 175 feet of the surface, but it was

"third sand" developments had been discovered. On the Stackpole farm, next below the Drake well, Orange Noble began drilling a well early in 1860. At that period the "spring-pole" was used to drive the drill, and this process was usually termed "kicking down" a well. The Stackpole farm had been secured on a lease, the stipulation being that the lessee should at once begin operations, testing the territory to a depth of 134 feet. The well reached this depth late in 1860 with no show of oil, and was shortly after abandoned. The property could have been purchased for far less than the expense of putting down the well. In 1863 oil had been found in large quantities in the "third sand" strata, and Mr. Noble in connection with George B. Delemater, again took up the abandoned enterprise, and the well was drilled to a depth of 452 feet, at which depth the oil rock was reached. A "crevice" was discovered ten or twelve inches in depth. The owners had some the well begen flowing oil and water, throwing a stream higher than the derrick. Mr. Noble despatched men on horseback down the Creek to notify boatmen that they could have oil at \$2 per barrel. The following day one hundred boats lav in Oil Creek near the well, being filled with oil from a tank connected with the well. Fifty men were employed day and night constructing seven and eight hundred barrel tanks. All the tanks that could be secured in the vicinity were being filled. In the first twenty-four hours nearly three thousand barrels of oil were taken from the well and the average was over two thousand barrels daily for over ten months! During the first year nearly one million barrels were secured from this well, averaging \$4 per barrel, and even the first month's shipments quoted 61,300 barrels, with 15,000 barrels stored in the tanks and one-half as much more was It is pretty safe to say that the Noble well produced in the first month of its history almost one-half million barrels of oil. From the time of the Noble well's inception oil rose from \$4 up to \$10, then to \$12, even so ne of the product of this wonderful we'll yielding the owners \$13 per barre!. At one time in the '60's the valley of

Oil Creek, between Titusville and Oil City, a distance of eighteen miles, must have contained a population of nearly seventy thousand people-people of all castes and conditions of life. Petroleum Centre assumed the proportions of a city. With its floating population it must have often held within its confines more than twelve thousand people. It knew no night of rest, although it contained more than fifty hotels. Over one hundred drinking and gambling dens prostered. The present population of Petroleum Centre is probably less than one nundred and fifty.

Below Petroleum Centre was the famous Widow McClintock or Steele farm. drs. McClintock was burned to death vhile attempting to kindle a fire with rude oil. The farm fell to ner adopted iroughout the country as "Coal Oil least a year. Professionals know betohany." At one time this man's wealth vas almost fabulous. Thousands of barrels of oil were being produced from

the farm. Wells were located upon it dowing from six hundred to one thousand barrels of oil daily. At about this time crude oil was bringing from \$8 to \$10 a barrel, and Steele's royalties were enormous. It has been said that his income was at one time \$5 a minute! This, without doubt, was an exaggeration. But at least his income amounted to thousands of dollars each week. He became a profligate spendthrift. He would purchase a hotel in order to turn some guest out of a favorite room which he wished to occupy. He presented a cab-driver in Philadelphia with a handsome carriage and a splendid team. But the McClintock wells began to decline. One after another went dry. The property passed out of the hands of Steele. His income ceased. Again he found himself poorer than when oil was found upon his land. "Coal Oil Johnny" subequently drifted to Nebraska, where he became, I believe, an agent for a reaper

company. The amount of oil produced in the Oil Creek Territory will never be known. In ten years more than 60, 000, 000 barrels must have been taken from the valley. Thousands upon thousands of barrels were wasted in one way and another. If in ten years the amount of oil produced, on an average, \$4 per barrel-and the average of 1862 to 1870 was was \$4.30—we should have a grand total of over \$200,000,000 as the value of the entire production for a field which produces very little oil, and which has been so recently devastated, causing so great a loss to life and property .- Boston Transcript.

#### LAW AND ORDER AT HOMESTEAD

The Militia Arrived .-- Peace Again. HOMESTEAD, PA.-Law and order have been once more established in Homestead.

It is martial law and Major General Snor-

den is dictator. The advisory committee of the Amalgamated Association called on General Snowden, at Brinton, during the night and told him of the decision reached at the mass meeting of strikers yesterday, to receive the militia with bands and hosannahs. Gen. Showden said he did not want any demonstration and refused information as to the time his division would arrive in Homestead. The lodges of workingmen that expected to form into bodies and give formal welcome to the

military were not called into service. Some were disappointed, many were not. Between 9 and 10 o'clock a boy rushed down the main street in Homestead towards the railroad station and shouted to the people that the soldiers had arrived. The people rushed from their places of business towards the hills near the Carnegie Works. Women and children flew to doorways and looked with frightened glances up and down the streets The warning of Burgess McLuckie in his proclamation for women and children to keep indoors failed of its purpose, and petticoats fluttered in the wind, the wearers keeping pace with the throng hurrying in the direction indicated by the

sound of martial music, Up the big hill overlooking the town and adjacent to the Carnegie plant, the wearied, tired militiamen toiled in the broiling sun to the places assigned them. The regiment marched into the borough, bands playing and flags flying; but there was no cheering. Lines of pickets guarded the approaches to the mills. A provost guard took possession of the borough itself. The pickets of the workingmen had disappeared, and recognized law and

order reigned. At no time while the troops were assembling was there any attempt at resentment on the part of the workingmen. Some of them objected to being stopped by guards on the roads leading to the Carnegie Works. It was the county road, they said, and no damned soldiers could block it. Their friends drew them away and a disturbance was averted. Such is Homestead to day. Strangtrouble in securing tubing, but in due ers parade the streets feeling secure in time is was received, in a roundabout | the presence of troops. These outsiders way, and after a few minutes' pumping, | who knew the danger that threatened them during the uncertain days of last week breathe freer. The workingmen did not express their feelings. They are divided in sentiment as to the militia, but on one point they are firm--if any more Pinker:on men are brought to watch the

#### Carnegie Works there will be bloodshed. How to Preserve a Piano.

"In spite of all the efforts of the makers," said a piano tuner recently, "I do not believe there is one piano in one hundred that, with ordinary parlor use, will stand in tune more than two months. An unskilful musical ear, it is true, will fail to detect any important discord in a piano for six months, or perhars longer; but no cultivated ear can tolerate the discordant notes that the best piano will insist upon giving out after two months

"When you think once that the steel wires and iron frames of a piano are alternately contracting and expanding under the variations of the surrounding atmosphere, giving a constant movement of the wires and a consequent change in the pitch and tone of . the instrument, the impossibility of a piano maintaining a perfect tone for any length of time must be at once apparent, and if you will but reflect on the surprising fact that the tension of the strings of a piano causes a strain on the body of the instrument equal to the weight of 100,-000 pounds, you will doubtless agree with me that a piano that will remain in perfect tune for a year is an instrument that must necessarily be of extreme

rarity, if not impossible to make. "A piano, good, bad or indifferent, when new, should be tuned once i month. The longer an instrument remains uctuned the lower its pitch of tone becomes; an I when it is desired to have the piano drawn to concert pitch the strain on the body of the instrument is greatly increased, so much, in fact, that the case is liable to yield gradually, necessitating a second tuning within a week, or two weeks at the furtherest. It is a common error among non-professional piano players to on, John W. Steele, afterward known think a piano should remain in tune at

ter."-New York Press