OUR CHURCHES.

St. Michael's (P. E.) church, Mint St. Services at 1 A. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 4 P. M. Rev. P. P. Alsron, Pastor M. E. hurch, South Graham St; Services, at 3 P. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Bry. S. M. HAINES, Pastor 10 A. M. BEV. S. M. HAINES, Pastor First Baptist chu ch, South Church St; Ser-Sices at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. REV. A. A. POWELL, Pastor. Ebergeer Baptist church, East 2nd St. Ser-vice, at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., and 8 P. M. Sun-day School at 1 P. M. REV. Z. HAUGHTON, Gastor.

Presbyterian churh, corner 7th and College Services at 3 P. Mr., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. REV. R. P. WYCHE, Pastor. linton hap el, (A. M. E. Z.) Mint St; Services at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P. M. REV. M. SLADE, Pastor Little Rock (A. M. E. Z.), E. St. Services at 11 A. M., 3 P., and 8 P. M. Sun-any School at 1 P. M. Rev. WM. JOHNSON;

Local Matters.

Mr. Giles Boyden, of Salisbury, was in the city this week.

Mrs. G. W. Johnson, has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused be the resignation of Miss Richardson.

About 45 minutes past twelve yesterday, a distinct earthquake was felt all over the city which lasted 6 or 8 seconds.

Rev. S. W. Hampton will exhibit his panorama at Ebenzer Baptist church on Republican by 165, and Gordon said the Monday night and at Little Rock on Tuesday night.

The entire regular democrat ticket was elected in this county, except sheriff, T. S. Cooper, the independent, was elected over W. F. Griffith.

That very pleasant entertainment given to Miss Victoria Richerdson just before her departure last week, was by the Winnona circle and not by Mr. & Mrs. Smith as we said last week.

The Fair, circus and operas drew large crowds to the city this week. There tion. have been two operas in the city all week as well as a circus.

The colored fair opens in Raleigh next Monday. The fare from this city and return will be \$5.20. It is hoped that many will go from this section. All who have never been ought to go this year.

The panorama at the First Baptist church Tuesday night by Mr. Smith was a decided success in exhibition and 141; Cathey 343; Cooper 152, Griffith crowd. Mr. Smith has good sceneries, 336. steady lights and he is a good talker and explains satisfactorily. He will be in the Alexander 175, Hinson 180: Kell 171, city next week.

It seems that Chas. R. Jones failed to poll a decent vote outside of his wn county, in which dozens of colored men were hired and furnished horses and buggies to ride through the country and deceave their own people and abuse every colored man who dared to think for himself.

The Oriole Literary Society met at Miss Laura Lomax, last Wednesday evening and were very pleasanly entertained by her. The folloing officers were elect. ed. J. W. Brown, president; Miss E. J. Houser, vice; N. B. Houser, secre- McCarver 1. tary; Miss Mary Browner, Cor. Secy. Mrs. K. E. Smith, treasurer; J. P. chaplain ..

church. This society of christian ladies son 132; Orr 219, Selby 145; Cathey 299; is doing much good. They sent a com. Cooper 154, Griffith 280; constablemittee to visit the poor house recently and administered all in their power to King 11, Wilson 18, Austin 2s, Mcthe inmates. They stormed the widow Eachen 135, Means 116, Thomas 37. of the late Moses White last Tuesday night and presented her some of the necessaries of life.

Colored men of Mecklenburg, remember one thing. The only genuine Republican ticket in this late election was the Republican State Judicial ticket. J. W. Gordon, Prince Brown and J. T. Schenck threw that ticket under their feet and refusedato distribute it in the county and give it to unlettered colored men to vote, when these men depended upon them to guide them in voting the proper way.

The election is over and we are glad of it. We have no tears to shed over the result, as there were so few Republicans ! to be voted for they were almost lost sight of. Some very useful lessons were taught in this election and it remains to be seen whether or not men will profit by them. Demagogues like Chas. R. Jones, J. W. Gordon & Co., should be relegated to the rear to stay where they fith 69. properly belong.

We have never said or done anything intentionally to injure Zion Wesley College or Zion connection. Our criticisms 80, Bruner 80, McClintock 231, Morrow on Bishop Jones were personal. Mr. 152, Roessler 78, Cobb 152, Johnson 79, Dancy has made a personal fight on us | Orr 152. Selby 79, Cathey 152, Cooper All we ask of him now is to keep the 5, Griffith 135, box 2-Cooper 146, church and school out of it and let it re- ! Griffith 35. main personal between us. Our fight is | Morning Star box 1-Rowland 89. personal on Mr. Dancy, but unless he ex- Jones 47, Alexander 105, Hinson 32 Kell plains "with regard to Zion Wesly Col- 74, Moore 94, Osborne 81, Deal 57, lege" we will explain, from 1882 to June, Sloan 56, Bruner, 74 McClintock 150,

Gordon had much to say about us in his speech in the mint yard last Saturday. Gordon knew that we were not present, and that the lies he told were only intended to injure us with persons there who did not know us and might believe him. He will not dare attempt to verify a single one of the malicious lies he is daily telling on us. He has always oposed the MESSENGER. He is unworthy further mention.

Once in the history of our life we have seen intelligent colored men go up to the polls and vote the regular Democratic ticket from choice. Not because these colored men were Democrats, but be cause it was left for them to select be tween two Democratic tickets. The character of the men on tickets have the proper weight with many of our thinking men, and they voted for those they thought best. While we did not vote with those men we have not a word of condemnation.

Cooper and His Deputies.

They say now that Mr. Cooper will make J. W. Gordon, one of his deputies as a reward for services rendered in the late campaign. That would show that Cooper meant to favor the colored voters. Gordon was very active in the late campaign, especially in telling lies on the editor of this paper and other gentlemen who refused to be hired to throw away the Republican State ticket. Mr. Cooper is referred to Ward 2 as an evidence of Gordon's work. The Ward is influence of his opposition would amount to nothing, and to prove it he spent the day at the polls in Ward 2 with his friend Schenck, and the count showed that night that Griffith had beaten Cooper in this Ward twenty votes, where Cooper ought to have had 200 ahead of Grithth. In Gordon's own ward, which ought to have given Cooper 150 majority, gave him only 65 majority. Such work deserves reward, and it is hoped Mr. Cooper will not forget the colored men who worked and voted for his elec-

ELECTION RETURNS

By Wards and Precints.

Charlotte-Ward 1-Rowland 300 Jones 170; Alexander 335, Hinson 150; Kell 323. Moore 314; Osborne 317; Deal 174; Sloan 155, Bruner 154, Mc Clintock 457; Morrow 352, Roessler 149 Cobb 349, Johnson 152, Orr 342 Selby

Ward 2-Rowland 161, Jones 176, Moore 164, Osborne 166; Deal 179, Sloan 170, Bruner 170, McClintock 197; Morrow 148, Roessler 169, Cobb 201, Johnson 162; Orr 180, Selby 166; Cathey 181; Cooper 154, Griffith 184.

Ward 3-Rowland 235, Jones 281, Alexander 262, Hinson 264, Kell 248, Moore 242, Osborne 254; Deal 284, Sloar 270, Bruner 263; McClintock 487; Mor row 266, Roessler 266, Cobb, 287, Johnson 246. Orr 268, Selby 255, Cathey 271, Cooper 279, Griffith 254; constable-Irwin 257, Fisher 225, Means 149, Mc-Eachen 218, Thomas 87, King 8, Wilson 17, C. R. Jones 1, Austin 9, McGinnis 5,

Ward 4-Rowland 244, Jones 182, Alexander 178, Hinson 155; Kell 263, Moore 256, Osborne 266; Deal 189, Sloan The W. C. T. U. will hold a public 157, Bruner 157; McClintock 370, Mormeeting next Monday evening at Zion row 294, Roessler 148; Cobb 300, John-Irwin 235, Fisher 214, McGinnis 31,

Sharon-Rowland 20, Jones 109, Alexander 202, Hinson 111, Kell 202, Moore 201, Osborne 198, Deal 112, Sloan 111, Bruner 111, McClintock 270; Morrow 269, Roessler 60; Cobb 270, Johnson 60, Orr 169, Selby 60, Cathey 268: Cooper 14. Griffith 283.

Steel Creek-Rowland 174, Jones 177, Alexander 174, Kell 174, Moore 173, Osborne 171, McClintock 181, Morrow 176, Roessler 184, Cobb 181, Johnson 186, Orr 188, Selby 176, Cathey 176, Cooper 256, Griffith 94.,

Pineville-Rowland 153, Jones 58, Alexander 120, Hinson 7, Kell 120, Moore 120, Osbern 120 McClintock 120, Morrow 120, Cobb 120 Orr 120, Cooper 5, Grifflith 125.

Berryhill-Jones 37, 'Alexander 168, Hinson 150, Kell 153. Moore 144, Osborne 113, Deal 170, Sloan 201, Bruner 159, McClintock 318, Morrow 148, Roessler, 168, Cobb 124, Johnson 153, Selby 154, Cathey 162 Cooper 151, Grif-

Deweese box 1-Rowland 152, Jones 78, Alexander 150, Hinson 80, Kell 151, Moore 151, Osborne 151, Deal 80, Sloan

Morrow 121 Roessler 30; Cobb 101,

We are informed by friends that J. W. Johnson 54, Orr 136, Selby 22 Cathey, 110, Cooper 40 Griffith 37, box 2-Row-land 82 Alexander 69, Hinson 8 Osborne 74, Deal 6, Cooper 17, Griffith 19.

Providence-Rowland 129, Jones 137, Alexander 150, Hinson 124, Kell 151, Moore 153, Osbern 151, Deal 124, Sloan 120. Bruner 126, McClintock 172 Mor row 172, Roessler 111, Cobb 170, Johnon 100. Orr 160.

Crab Orchard-McClintock 193, Morrow 96, Roessler 99, Cobb 92, Johnson 100, Orr 92, Selby 99, Cathey, 93, Cooper 107, Griffith 93.

Paw Creek-Rowland 141, Jones 105, Alexander 142, Hinson 95, Osborne 173, Kell 138, Moore 139, Deal 103, Sloan 102, Bruner 102 Griffith 97, Cooper 160, Morrow 145. Roessler 111. Cobb 194. Johnson 105, Orr 138, Selby 116, Mc-Clintock 154, Cathey 243.

A Gigantic Harvester. The largest harvesting machine ever made has been used successfully in California during the recent harvest. It is a combined harvester and thrasher, reaping and binding the corn according to choice, and thrashing, dressing, and delivering it into sacks as it travels over the field. This machine, which is worked by steam, is the invention of Mr. Berry, a farmer of Tulare county. California, who has been working at its construction during the last six years. It is thirty-eight feet wide, and about the same in length, and it cuts a swath of twenty-two feet. Two engines are used in working the machine. the larger of which, of twenty-five horsepower, moves the harvester along and works the header-knife if required, while the smaller one of six horse-power, drives the thrashing machinery. As the sacks are filled they are sewn up and dropped in the field. The straw is passed on to the furnace, to be used as fuel, and the chaff is blown out on to the ground, with any surplus straw not required for fuel. There is, of course, great economy in using the straw for fuel in a country where it is of no value. The only horses used are those in one team hauling water for the engine and another following the harvester to pick up the sacks of wheat. The men engaged in the work are the engineer, fireman, steersman, header-tender, sack-sewer, water hauler and a sack hauler. With these seven men, it is said, fifty acres can be headed and threshed in a day, at an outlay, apart from wear and tear, of about forty cents per acre. Of course the gigantic machine can be used only on large level plains.

Pay of Metropolitan Dentists.

An observer of New York happenings remarks that good dentists appear to make about as much money in these days as any other professional men, and the high prices they are paid show that they are not subjected to the competition that doctors, lawyers and others work under. For the simple operation of cleaning one's teeth a charge of \$5 to \$10 is made, and this is performed in a couple of hours. Filling a tooth with gold is \$5, and if it is a "compound" filling it is \$15, and miscellaneous work on the teeth costs \$5 per hour. A tooth can usually be filled with gold in a little over an hour. The popular dentist has usually his book filled with appointments, and if you want some work done you may have to wait half a week before he can find s spare hour for you. Thus it will be seen that the dentist makes regularly at least \$20 a day, or \$120 a week, and frequently much more than that. Young men not twenty-six years of age are full-blown professors of the art, and charge as much and are kept as busy as older men. The more fashionable a dentist becomes the higher his prices go. Women seem to be his main patrons. There are many young dentists in the town earning that sum as physicians or lawvers, and they have not nearly as much to learn. The number of women practicing medicine is constantly increasing, but you very rarely hear of one becoming a dentist, though such work does not call for much physical strength or mental ability or a long course of study, and would seem to be specially fitted for them in

The Papabotte.

The papabotte is a bird which makes its appearance in Southern Louisians about May, and abounds until Septem ber. It seems to belong to the plover family, though the resemblance is not complete at all points. However, it is s bird about the size of a woodcock, with grayish plumage and a bill short and hard, which makes its appearance about the time the Cantharis vesicatoria (Spanish fly) begins to depredate upon the vegetable gardens. These flies destroy the foliage of the potato and the tomato, and other vegetables. They appear in countless myriads, coming no one knows whence, but leaving behind them a terrible record of devastation. On these insects the papabotte preys, with immeasurable voracity, and grows so fat that when it falls before the gun of the sportsman it bursts like a ripe apricot. The papabotte is wonderfully shy of sportsmen, but will allow a quadruped or a vehicle to come very near, and who rides or drives may thus choose his own time and opportunity.

When a singer's voice fails he cannot

THE FORK.

HISTORY OF THIS ARTICLE OF DOMESTIC UTILITY.

Introduced in England from Italy in Shakespeare's Time—Opposition to Its Use—Former
Customs at the Table.

Knives are almost as old as fingers, re

mains of them having been found among the earliest relics of the race, but the use of the fork as a table implement has no been known quite three hundred years. About the time Shakespeare was retiring from the Globe Theatre to enjoy the life of a country squire at Stratford a traveled Englishman named Coryate intro-duced the table fork into England from Italy. It is well known that our English ancestors did not take kindly to innovations. Not more than a hundred years since, Jonas Hanway was hissed and stoned in the streets of London for carrying an umbrella. Mr. Coryate was not stoned, but he was much abused for using a fork at table. He was called a Furcifer, which is Latin for fork bearer and also for gallows rogue. English society was pricked by the pronged instrument into quite a passionate indigna-The pulpit denounced and the stage derided it, while everybody for a time pushed the novelty aside with words of disdain. An indignant preacher declared to his hearers that touch meat with a fork was to declare impiously that God's comfortable creatures were not worthy of being touched by human hands. Beaumont and Fletcher seasoned one of their plays with a fling at the fork-carving traveler, and a popular writer urged all young men return ing from their tours to lay aside the fork of Italy, as well as the affected gesture of France, and all strange apparel. But Corvate persevered, and finally succeeded in thrusting the fork between the teeth of society. It at last became an established institution of the table about the close of Charles II's reign, in 1685, though still derided and scorned by the humbler classes.

The earliest forks were made of iron or steel, though some used by the very wealthiest people were made of silver. The possessor of a silver fork carried it about with him in a case, as he did his knife and spoon, and when invited out to dine was expected to use them.

The silver fork in the form we know it was very rare until about the commencement of the present century, and within the memory of people not old its introduction encountered no little opposition. Even now there are elderly peo ple who prefer the steel fork of their young days to the silver fork, or its imitation, that fashion now decrees to be the one indispensable implement at ta-

It is hard to estimate what this insignificant Italian device has done for civilization and good manners. Before it came into use table customs were not pleasant. As is well known the ancients ate at table in a reclining position. Neither knives nor forks were used. Persons of rank kept a carver for cutting meat, who performed his duty according to certain rules, using the only knife at table and cutting the food into small pieces. Having no fork he would steady the piece to be cut with his hand. In eating solid food the fingers were used to convey it to the mouth. Epicures were in the habit of making the ends of their fingers callous that they might handle the hottest food. For liquids. spoons were used, but often a hollow piece of bread served as a substitute. Bread was not cut, but broken. Much wiping of the hands was, of course, indispensable, and for this purpose each at a feast carr a year who would not make a third of Plebeians were content to lick their fingers as well as their platters, but the moderate class, who could not afford napkins, used the crumbs of bread kneaded into a dough. Sometimes a kind of dough was specially prepared for the purpose. Upon the whole, those ancient epicures, of whom we have read so much, Apicius, Lucullus, and the rest, must have generally had an un cleanly and slobbering time of it at their feasts, and their long beards and togas must have received much that was intended for the mouth. The medieval people had the advantage over the an cients in their posture at table, sitting upright, thus leaving both hands free for action. But dining in that olden time must have resembled feasting at a trough more than anything else. The food was placed on the table in great platters and each rude feaster grabbed such portions as he wished, or could get from dishes brimming with thick gravy, and carried the dripping morsel over the table to his mouth. During the prevalence of such customs, the dame or demoiselle who dipped only the tips of her fingers into the sauce bowl, and continued to eat her dinner without letting fragments of food drop from her lips to the table, was commended for exemplary breeding. Queen Elizabeth fingered her victuals with some nicety, but she did finger them, and dipped into the same dishes with her courtiers. At the conclusion of a meal the dishes and cloth were removed, a laver of water was passed, and the satisfied feasters washed their lips and hands and wiped them on a napkin. In those times

and was indispensable for decency and The introduction of the cleanliness. fork made napkins no longer a necessity, and they began to disappear from the tables of economical housekeepers.

Napkins retired before the victorious forks, and soon became mere ornaments of the table, when used at all. The greatest ingenuity was exerted to fold them in fantastic and curious ways, and instructions for folding dinner napkins in twenty-six different fashions were in vogue in Charles II.'s time. They were folded to resemble birds, or fishes, or animals, and to undo one was to destro a work of art and a sad offense against propriety and good manners. Many fine hostess would as soon have had a guest break a Sevres plate as to unfold the linen curiosity before him. Down to the close of the eighteenth century napkins were generally discarded from fashionable tables, a small doyley with the dessert being all that was ever used. Chicago Herald.

Fox Hunting in England. Notices of the hunt are always published in the newsprpers, and if one i. staying at a country house, information is given more definitely. When ways and manners in any place are novel, all sorts of trifles become interesting, and 1 can recall a feeling of intense interest on discovering in my room at ---- Manor a little card on which was printed the time and place of the next meet. Such cards of notification are sent about to every one of consequence, or any one who is likely to wish to ride.

Every one who intends to ride must appear early at the breakfast table, and the scene is a most interesting one; the pink coats are a charming variety, and make many ordinary-looking people picturesque for the time being. Only those whose station warrants them can wear pink; occasionally a well-to-do farmer may be seen thus arrayed. but in every case there is tax of several pounds a year for wearing it; besides this there are fees to keepers and the like, and, if any man's country is too well ridden over, that is to say, if a farmer's crops suffer, it is always oustomary to make up a purse for him. Now and then some one rebels against his ground being used and as the laws of the hunting field are entirely unwritten ones, it is difficult to decide in such a matter; but the voice of the people is always loud against anything which interferes with the fox. I knew of one case where the animal was hunted across a lawn and garden beds, and killed almost at the door of a rectory. The rector was not a hunting man himself, but it never occurred to him to object to this intrusion. Not only does the interest taken in the sport affect the results, bu' the country itself makes a great difference. - Harper's Magazine.

Curious Effect of the Earthquake.

Dr. B. F. Wyman, of Aiken County, South Carolina, makes the following statement concerning the peculiar effects of the last great earthquake upon the Rev. W. H. Mosely, a Methodist minis-

ter of that county:

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night of August 31 I was called to visit Mr. Mosely, who had been taken suddenly sick during the first shock I found him in bed, talking cheerfully. He told me at once that he was not sick: that he never felt better in his life; that just preceding each shock of the earthquake he would be seized with a peculiar tingling sensation, beginning in his toes and feet and gradually extending to his limbs and whole body. While speaking he suddenly screamed out: "Another shock is coming." At the same time he grew red in the face, and all the muscles of his body became convulsed and drawn and he appeared as one under a great strain, or receiving an overcharge of electricity from an electrical battery. A singular fact connected with all of these attacks was that he became aware of the approach of a shock a considerable period of time before other members of the family. Another singular fact that I observed was that while the shock was at its height, and the house and furniture were rocking and rattling, his muscles became relaxed, the attack passed off and he declared himself as feeling all right, and was calm and cheerful. He was certainly suffering from an overcharge of electrical fluid upon an excited and overstrained nervous system.

Not long ago the cities of Rostow and lagonrog, Russia, were annexed to a military district in which Jews are forbidden to dwell unless they are merchants of the first guild, or own real estate. The result is that 4,000 Jews in these cities will be allowed to remain, and 16,000 will be driven out. The American Hebrew says of this decree 'In the long and terrible annals of political persecutions and racial oppres sions, there is not another instance of so cold-blooded and wilfully atrocious an outrage as this. We appeal to the ministers of America, who preach with word and act the gospel of peace and brotherly love and universal charity, to lift up their voices in eloquent and persuasive protest against this threatened desecration of all that religion teaches. Press, pulpit and platform should speak the of no forks and much washing after heart of America in reprobation of this meals, the napkin was a thing of use, heartless, godless deed."

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

At Reading, Penn., a stalk of corn, bearing thirteen well developed ears, was recently exhibited.

Music has been found to exert a very perceptible effect upon the respiration nd circulation of animals as well as of human subjects.

A Fresno (Cal.) horticulturist recently picked 1,149 pounds of apricots from a single tree, grown on land that five years ago was a desert.

In California, snakes destroy gophers and ground squirrels, and the local papers express the opinion that some varieties of snakes ought to be protected by

It was once customary in England for a person going abroad "to put out" a certain sum of money on condition of receiving good interest for it on his return home: if he never returned the deposit was forfeited.

The Shasta county (Cal.) Indians have a superstition that catfish were put into the river by white men for the special purpose of killing off the Indians. They east most other kinds, but throw back into the river all the catfish they catch.

The Arabs were in high condition of civilization when Europe was in barbar-ism. The Spanish Arabs of the tenth and eleventh centuries, drawing their inspiration, perhaps, from an older civilization, were as much superior intel lectually to the French, Germans and English of that age as are these people now to the Afghans and Turks.

A correspondent in Mexico explains why the Mexican calls the American a "Gringo." She says that when the American army invaded Mexico a favorite song in the camps was Burns's "Green grow the rushes, O." The Mexicans heard it repeated over and over, and finally began to call the Americans by the first two words, which they pronounced "grin go." Hence "Gringo."

The Irish greyhounds are of a very ancient race, and still exist (though their number is small) in their original climate; they are called by the ancients, dogs of Epirus and Albunian dogs. Hollinshed in his description of "Ireland and the Irish," written in 1586, savs "They are not without wolves and grevhounds to hunt them, bigger of bone and limb than a colt." In Anglo-Saxon times a nobleman never went out unaccompa nied by some of these dogs and his hawk.

Florida Cracker Names. A "sand scrub" in Florida is a sand

bank or hill, where, on account of the poverty of the soil, the trees and shrubs grow very low and "scrubby." These spots are sometimes of but a few acres in extent, and again they cover several hundred acres. The immigrant is genally puzzled to know what a "sand scrub" is. An Iowa man showed his knowledge of the Florida terms in the following manner: Landing at Lakeland, several years ago, when that place was the terminus of the South Florida Railroad, he attempted to reach Bartow, fifteen miles distant, in the good old-fashioned, though very popular, way-on foot. He had just come from a place of firm footing, and ere he reached his destination he fully realized that Florida sand was a "hard road to travel." Weary, and no doubt somewhat disgusted, he approached a cabin by the roadside and meekly asked the inmate, a woman, to direct him on his way. The lady kindly told him to proceed in the direction he was going about a mile, when he would come to a "sand scrub" and there he should take the left-hand road and follow that till it passed a "bay head" on the one side and a big "permeter patch" on the other, and go on till he came to a "gallberry flat," where he would strike the main road leading out through a big "grass pond" into the "flat woods, where he would find a boy "boarding off" corn, and he could tell him better than she could. The Hawkeve bowed gracefully, and with a far-away look in his eye, ambled on his most mysterious way, revolving in his perplexed cranium the meaning of all this. Having gone, as he thought, about a mile, he began to look for something, he knew not what. Presently he met a small boy, whom he accosted; "Say, bub, are you a sand scrub!" "No," answered the youth. "I'm a cracker." The boy soon enlightened the traveler's bewildered understanding by directing his attention to a "sand-scrub" just ahead. Our friend found his way to Bartow, and is now, we believe, a resident of Polk county. and familiar with the terms that so perplexed him on his first Florida journey. -Meade (Fla.) Pioneer.

Wheat on Sage Brush Land. In the spring of 1883 the land depart-

ment of the Central Pacific Railroad decided to make a faithful experiment of wheat growing on the sage brush land of Nevada without irrigation. At first the experiment was a partial failure, but this year has proved a most gratifying success, the land vielding fifteen bushels to the acre, and the quality of wheat being good. The result of this experiment would seem to indicate that the sage brush land of Nevada is worth some thing after all, in which case the State may become something more than a pocket borough .- New York Tribune.