

Charlotte Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, Nov. 8th, 1891.

The Marverick Bank failure is another one of those unaccountable, it would hardly do to call it an accident, but we will say accidents that sometimes happens. Nothing but the grossest carelessness on the part of the Comptroller of the currency, a carelessness which amounts to criminal negligence as it did in the case of the Keystone Bank, could have permitted this great bank to be ruined by three men, and allowed these three men to borrow all the money, which the depositors put in the bank, for their own use upon wild cat securities. Yet that has been going on for months and years right under the nose of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Bank examiners. It is time that the National Banking laws should be amended so that some protection can be given to depositors as well as to note holders.

Some years ago large coal fields in Kansas belonging to the Government were leased for a term of years to parties who were allowed to take out the coal. These parties have continued, since the expiration of their lease, to take out coal and have not paid anything to the Government in the way of a royalty. Suit has been commenced against these coal field parties, who are a part of the Kansas ring, to recover the monies due for their long unpaid term and to dispossess them of the mines which can now be leased on much better terms.

There does not seem to be much left of the Alliance in Kansas. In the Judicial election there the Alliance men elected two of the judges. Seven Republicans and three Democrats were elected by a fusion of the Democrats and Republicans. In eighty four counties out of the one hundred and six heard from, the Alliance carried ninety-four of the county officers, the Republicans two hundred and forty, and the Democrats ten. Last year the Republicans had seventy one of the officers in these counties and the Alliance three hundred and fifty three. The Republican gain over last year's vote will not be less than 40,000. It is rather singular to consider how the Republicans have been treated in Kansas. Ex-Senator Ingalls did not go near the State during the election, but was out lecturing for three to five hundred dollars a night, while Senator Plumb was making a most vigorous canvass.

Some of the candidates for Speaker have already opened their rooms in Washington city and are making ready for the battle which will continue until after the Democratic election and forty days to make the Speaker. He is very clear to every thinking man that the Democratic party of the South and West has to conciliate that element and to put Mr. Crisp to the front, who has openly antagonized the farmers' vote, would be like shaking a red rag in a bull pen. Quite a number of the advanced thinkers consider Mr. Mills and Mr. Crisp, though they will each receive a large vote in the caucus, as practically out of the race.

A Southerner on War with Chili. To the Editor of the New York Sun: Sir: War between Chili and the United States would end forever all sectional talk in this country. A call for volunteers would meet with instant response from every southern State.

The men of the north and the men of the south marching together to uphold the Republic's honor would disrupt the two old political parties. The southern soldier marching to the music of "Yankee Doodle" would cause groans of anguish from the politicians who delight in fanning alive the slumbering embers of sectional hatred. A war with Chili would unite our country in a new brotherhood. Then, indeed, it would be a blessing in disguise. E. SOUTHERN SOLDIER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1891.

The Courier Journal says: "In both Massachusetts and Iowa the people are thoroughly aroused on the question of tariff reform."

"It is an issue which unites the Democrats of every section of the Union. For the leaders of the party have since 1876 contended with great courage, with great wisdom and under much discouragement. At last victory is within our reach. The whole organization, from Massachusetts to Texas, is inspired with enthusiasm and supported by the hope of victory."

"On this issue, and on this issue alone, can Democrats everywhere be brought face to face with solid phalanx with the Republican hosts. It is no time now for new issues or for the discussion of questions involving another educational campaign."

There is wisdom in this.

For Bishop of Georgia.—ATLANTA, Nov. 8.—It is believed that the problem of securing a Bishop for the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Georgia has been solved by an understanding already reached unofficially to select the Rev. Dr. Cleland Kinloch Nelson of South Bethlehem, Pa. Mr. Nelson was born in Culpeper in 1852. He is a great-grandson of Gen. T. A. Nelson, once Governor of Virginia, whose statue is one of the group at Richmond on the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Washington.

When Currier Downing of Ripley, Me., left home seventy-five years ago he planted an acorn in the dooryard. When he returned the other day he found that his acorn had produced an oak tree nine feet in circumference, with branches extending forty feet.

Extracts from Gov. Holt's Address At the Laying of the Corner Stone of North Carolina Steel and Iron Company, Greensboro, Nov. 5, 1891.

This day we celebrate a most auspicious event in North Carolina. We crown the king of industry.

We hail the enlightenment of that monarch who rides foremost in every car of civilization throughout the countries of the world. The first iron ore found in North America of which we have knowledge, was by Raleigh's colonists, in North Carolina in 1585. The first effort at the production of the metal, was in Virginia in 1619, but this was broken up by Indian alarms and wars.

Subsequently to this Massachusetts persevered in an effort to produce the metal in sufficient quantity for tools and domestic utensils, and finally began its export to the mother country. Very much of its after prosperity is traced to successful industries in iron at an early period.

It is in its politico-economic results to the South, that the manufacture of iron and steel is of deepest consequence to the interest of men and affairs, and the results that are to flow from the establishment of this furnace whose corner stone we lay today, and the line of its success will be of such importance to the people of North Carolina as to make this occasion a mile stone in history.

But the recent progress of the South, in this development is a bright augury of her own future. Also there was a time when the sorely needed it. When iron-ore was built, that like the glorious Virginia, whom history persists in calling the "Merrimac" and were covered with rail road rails for lack of suitable plates or machinery to make them—when ramps of wonderful ingenuity were constructed, without engines to drive them six knots an hour, for lack of material—when Great Britain sent her supplies and reinforcements by rail around Petersburg, and steam was opposed by starving mules, and super human courage in the defenders, there was woeful lack of iron, save in the imperishable steel of the soul, which sustained her people through the night's darkness under the sunlight of her happy prospects today.

The iron production of the South in 1880 was 394,000 tons, or one half of that of the Union in 1855, but in only ten years, or in 1890, it had advanced to 1,686,000 tons, or more than the entire United States in 1868, which was 1,603,000 tons.

These figures are eloquent indeed. What could convey a clearer idea of the enormous natural advantages of our lovely Southern land, for this great industry, than the bare fact that the gain alone in production in only ten years after this habitation of the South had occurred, actually about doubled the entire output of the United States six years before the civil war.

But the excellence of our ores, was recognized as far back as the days of the Revolutionary war, and only want of transportation prevented the development of the superb deposits of magnetic and specular iron ore, of the hematites, and other forms, abundantly described and tested by Emmons, Kerr and other eminent geologists, and within easy and convenient access to day to Greensboro.

It is to such enterprises as the one to rejoice to honor to day, that North Carolina, is to own the exploitation of her grand array of 160 minerals, and take her rightful place in this, as in other great fields of human effort.

When the fires shall be lighted for the flow daily and hourly of this steam of wealth, Greensboro will shortly find by her a new town of skilled citizens, building in turn all her other interests and extending her limits far and wide with happy homes, where honest labor and domestic love, and restful peace shall make their abode.

That is the population that all lovers of North Carolina long to see assembling in her borders, enjoying a cheerful welcome, helping to bear the light burdens of our State government, fortunate in its simplicity and economy, and yet broad and comprehensive in true liberality.

Let us acknowledge that skill must come from experience, and experience must be brought from abroad, and freely too. But I have such respects for the patriotism as well as the intelligence, and practical wisdom of the honored citizens who lend this enterprise as to feel convinced that they will not hesitate to make some sacrifice, in the beginning to scrutinize the character of those whom they bring to the bosom of their people. And, furthermore, I believe they will encourage a disposition at home to learn the mechanic arts—will give the sons of their workmen, and the children of other North Carolinians a chance to fit themselves as approved and skillful workers.

As one by one the glad furnace fires shall be lighted, that shall flash for each other the new day of glory from mountain to valley, and back again through North Carolina, let them fall upon industry that has virtue as well as skill.

May the humblest man who rakes and piles up the mould and puddles, who draws and punches, and rivets and hammers, look with pride to the company that is too noble to be ought but justly and liberally by him and the little family he loves.

Manufacturing towns where this spirit prevails, whether organized upon the cooperative system so-called or not, will be so operative in a very high sense, that they will give to the State her brightest glory in peace, her stoutest defence in war.

Honor the men who this day invite the iron king to make his lasting habitation among us.

AN APPLE SALAD.—For the basis use solid tart apples, pared and cut into small bits. With this mix an equal quantity of celery, cut in bits of the same size. After thoroughly mixing, she dressed them in the salad bowl with a simple mayonnaise made as follows: Into the yolk of one egg, previously beaten, a sufficient quantity of salad oil was slowly dropped to make a thick cream, which was then thinned to the proper consistency by vinegar, added carefully. Add pepper and salt to taste, and the mayonnaise was ready to dress the salad.

Some persons who have seen chrysanthemums in Australia rather than in New York's flower show. Chrysanthemums eighteen inches in circumference are not uncommon in Australia, and many varieties grow there, surpass in size and equal in color the finest exhibited at the flower show. All this is not remarkable, however, in a land where the heliopsis grows to be a good-sized tree and the fuchsia clambers to the second story windows.

Thanksgiving, 1752. The following is the first official record of Thanksgiving Proclamation. We think our readers will be interested at this season of the year.

By the HONOURABLE SPENCER PHIPPS, ESQ.; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England.

A PROCLAMATION For a public Thanksgiving, 1752. Upon due Consideration of the gracious Dispensations of divine Providence towards us in the Year past; particularly, in preserving us from devouring Insects, and from the Malignity of the Distemper of the Fruits of the Earth, notwithstanding the Drought and early Frost, by which the latter Harvest hath been considerably diminished; In bestowing so good a Measure of Health, in many Parts of the Province; In preserving so many of our Towns from the Contagion of the Small-Pox; and in remarkably abating the Malignity and Mortality of that Distemper in those Places which have been visited therewith, especially in the Towns of Boston and Charlestown, and giving us so fair a Prospect of being soon delivered from that Calamity; In protecting our Sea-Coasts and Inland-Borders from the Invasions of Enemies; In restoring divers of our Captives to Liberty; and in continuing our invaluable Privileges, Liberties and Rights, and in prolonging the Life of our Sovereign, Lord the KING, their Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke, and the rest of the Royal Family; In blessing His Majesty's Councils and Negotiations for preserving the Peace of Europe; and the many other Instances of divine Goodness towards a sinful and unthankful People.

I have thought fit, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, to appoint Thursday the Sixteenth of November next to be observed as a Day of public THANKS GIVING throughout this Province; Hereby calling upon Ministers and People religiously to solemnize the same, not only by offering unto God Praises of their Lips, but by rendering Him the sincere THANKS of their hearts, and the unfeigned Obedience of their Lives; and with their Praises to join their fervent Supplications to Almighty GOD, that he would be pleased to confer all necessary Blessings spiritual and temporal, upon our Nation and Land; and cause the Light of the Gospel to shine upon all Nations, that so the whole Earth may be filled with His Glory.

The Flight of wild Geese. Their Annual Journey from Arctic Regions to the South.

Of all the migrating birds none are more interesting than these great and far journeyers, which are, with the exception of the wild swan, the biggest of them all. One of their mysteries is the wonder how they contrive to live—as they do—till November, in the upper regions of Baffin's Bay, and then up to latitude 85 degrees north; for the waters on the shore where they live must all be frozen hard and fast by that time; and under such conditions how do they get the marine plants on which they largely subsist?

However that may be, here they come, sweeping southward through the cold autumnal sky, either in a straight line or (as is quite often the case) in two great lines, converging to a point at the head and flying generally very high. That one object at the pointed head of the columns is always an old gander. His round honk, heard faintly down the wind as a veritable voice from the sky, leads the farmer or the pedestrian to look up and to search the gray sky for a sight of the well-known V shaped lines of these voyagers, which in the cold weather following after them. The leader's frequent call is answered by the members of his large company in a half gurgling, indescribable set of notes—as if the leader had asked: "How are you all getting on there behind?" and his followers were responding: "All's well, all's well."

They fly over the continent in a direct line. They take the most direct route, but they have been seen to take a rounder one, and they are likely to alight for rest and food on some water, be it on the shore or inland, at a time when they are not likely to be seen. But their too sociable calls and noises betray them—and in such places the ponds and coves about Long Island's Montauk Point, where they always preferred to stop for a good sojourn time, they have been seen to alight by sportsmen that they are less seen there now than they once were. They delight, like the wild swan, in such feeding grounds as are afforded by the bays and sheltered waters, half fresh and half salt, of the extensive tract on the North Carolina coast known as Albemarle Sound; a region where they linger long and stay late, and where, perhaps, but for the hunters, many of them, all winter.

The New Coinage. Description of the Accepted Designs for the Halves, Quarters and Dimes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Under the authority contained in the act of Congress approved September 26, 1890, the Director of the Mints prepared new designs for our silver coins which have met with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The new designs are intended for the subsidiary silver coins, the half dollar, quarter and dime. The new designs may be described as follows: On the obverse or face of the coin is an ideal female head, representative of liberty, looking to the right with a calm and dignified expression, with an olive wreath around the head and a Phrygian cap on. On a band or fillet over the front of the head is inscribed the word "Liberty," and over the head at the top of the coin is the motto, "IN GOD WE TRUST." Around the neck of the head are thirteen stars, representing the thirteen original States, and at the bottom the date of coinage. On the reverse or back of the coin appears the seal of the United States as adopted in 1782, which may be described as follows: An eagle displayed with open wings, charged on the breast a shield arched, holding in the dexter claw an olive branch representing peace, and in the sinister claw a sheaf of thirteen arrows representing war. In its beak the eagle holds a scroll containing the motto "E PLURIBUS UNUM, ensigned above and about the head, with thirteen stars arranged by clouds. This will be the design of the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, while the dime will have for the face the same head as the half and quarter dollar, except that in place of the stars there will be the inscription, "United States of America." The motto, "In God We Trust," will be omitted from the dime. The reverse of the dime will be the same

as at present in use. The design for the reverse of the half-dollar and quarter-dollar is a return to the design of almost the first coinage of the country.

North Carolina News.

The Wilmington Messenger says: "Since 1866, we venture to say that the taxes taken from the whites to educate the negroes in North Carolina will aggregate more than sixty hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. A. E. Wilson, of Morganton, who is stocking a farm on Toe river, has recently, the Morganton Herald says, purchased a large herd of Angora goats, in Texas, and has had them taken to Mitchell to be wintered on the farm.

Mr. A. C. Stroup met with a horrible accident while attending his cotton gin, near Lowell, on Friday last. In attempting to brush the motes from under the gin with his hand his right arm was caught by the saws and mangled up to the elbow.—Mt. Holly News.

As Col. McLaughlin and myself passed through Matthews Station, said to be the largest town in N. C. of its size, we met there Mr. Joseph Starnes, father of C. R. and J. B. Starnes of Gastonia. He is 82 years old and looks youngest of the three, taking everything into consideration. He is a fine wood workman. Capt. Renfrow came to his shop and asked him if he could make him a set of wagon wheels that would hold up 5000 lbs. He told him he would try it. He made the wheels and Capt. Renfrow's team came through Matthews with great success on them that weighed 7000 lbs. See what a man 82 years old can do. That load just laded 700 lbs of coming up to the dutchman's load of iron.—Gastonia Gazette.

Everything but Hatch. Machine-made Eggs that Approach Very Near the Genuine Article.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There has been quite a sensation in Washington during the last few days on the subject of artificial eggs. A person who claims to have invented a process for making them, patent duly applied for—has been exhibiting samples and giving them away about town. Some dozens have been served in the clubs, boiled, fried, poached, and scrambled, and the general verdict is that it would be impossible for anybody to distinguish them from real ones. Externally they look exactly like the sort laid by a hen. Break the shell of a raw specimen and the contents flop into a glass in a natural manner as possible, the yolk and white unmingled. It has been claimed that no imitation eggs could ever be made to "beat up" for cake, but these do perfectly.

The inventor says that his eggs are, chemically speaking, a precise reproduction of nature. Corn meal is the basis of their material. The white is pure albumen, of course, while the yolk is a more complicated mixture of albumen and several other elements. Inside the shell is a lining of what looks somewhat like the delicate, filmy membrane formed by the hen, while the shell itself is stated to be made in two halves, stuck together so artfully that no eye can discover the joining.

That is nothing short of insanity; no New England Yankee would commit such folly. They have lived a half century upon the blindness of the South. I want to see your cotton go to your own mills, and there be spun and woven. I want to see the South as great as God designed her to be. Prosperity can be easily accomplished here, and when you have it the North will join with you and help you.

North Carolina is essentially an agricultural State. Ten years ago when I expressed my confidence in the South I was jeered at, but now there are men who realize that I was right. On all sections into which I would turn immigration for development, the South is the one. Especially would I have the tenants and small farmers of Pennsylvania and of the Northern States to come here instead of going into the distant West.—Extract from Col. A. K. McClure's speech at Raleigh Exposition.

GOVERNOR MCKINNEY DEMOLISHED.—Frankie McKinney, the little daughter of Governor McKinney, is a few years older than Ruth Cleveland, and as the latter young lady is as bright and quick as the small one who dominates the Virginia gubernatorial mansion, she will make the White House lively winter after next.

It is related that on one occasion Frankie McKinney was rather obstreperous at the dinner table. Her father warned her she did not stop he would send her away. The offence was repeated and she was ordered away from the table. She toddled off, and as she reached the door she turned around, looked firmly at Gov. McKinney and the assembled company, and waving her hand defiantly over her head said: "Hurrah for Mahone!" Then she walked off satisfied that she had gotten even with the whole crowd.—State.

As THEY SEE US.—Mr. W. G. Sharpe, editor of the Seymour, (Connecticut) Record is in Raleigh at the exposition. He writes to his paper as follows: "The visitor to the South today finds a different significance of the words, 'On to Richmond,' than he did a quarter of a century ago. In the place of a hostile foe he will be received with open arms and a hospitality that is unbounded in its genuineness, a true, warm hearted people, who are using every human effort to bury the past that contains so many bitter memories. In place of the scenes of bloodshed and devastation of the war, he will witness one of the most wonderful industrial revolutions that is possible his mind can conceive. He will see cities and manufacturing enterprises that have sprung up as if by magic, and a country whose mineral wealth is inexhaustible."

Intensive Farming.—ALPHARETTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—Mr. B. R. Devore is demonstrating that intensive farming will do. He informs us that he has a plot of ground—two and a half acres—from which he has gathered this year 195 bushels of grain, wheat, corn and peas, which is seventy-eight bushels per acre. The land was sown in wheat last fall and after the wheat was cut was planted in corn and peas. Mr. Devore has just finished sowing the same field in wheat again. He put on it 200 bushels of cotton seed, 600 pounds of guano, and several loads of barnyard and chip manure. The land was broken twice and pulverized as much as possible before the seed was sown. It is guaranteed to give perfect results, and is as good an antidote as was desired. Land manured as this was hardly ever fails to make a good yield.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Jordan & Scott, Wholesale Drug Store, and at Burwell & Dunn wholesale & retail.

A COMPETITIVE DISPLAY OF EMINENT DIVINES.—Why do not representatives of the different churches arrange for holding divine services at the Fair on Sundays, and give the visitors from all parts of the world a chance to hear the eminent divines which will gather there? If this were done, we imagine it would be a very prominent feature, and of great moral benefit.—Watson's Advance.

A Farmer of Newno.

The New York Herald of Wednesday, publishes the following handsome notice of a gentleman well-known in this section. The notice as published in the Herald is credited by that paper to the New Haven Journal and Courier and is as follows: "Farming pays if you farm in the right place and in the right way. William L. Kennedy, of Falling Creek, Lenoir county, N. C., has shown what can be done. At the close of the war Kennedy was 18 years old. He had carried a musket for two years, and returned home to find the family fortunes broken. Uncomplaining, he went to work as a day laborer on his father's plantation. After what might be termed an apprenticeship of four years he became ambitious to farm on his own account. A 300 acre farm was in the market, and as payments could be made by installments young Kennedy bought the property. The price was to be \$30 an acre. By dint of hard work this was paid for in a few years, and Mr. Kennedy now owns two plantations of about 1,000 acres each. He puts in all kind of crops, and sells everything that can be produced on a Southern farm. He plants two hundred acres of cotton and obtains a five hundred pound bale to the acre. One hundred and sixty acres are given to corn, 40 to wheat, 75 to oats and 25 to native grasses. Peas and sweet potatoes are extensively cultivated, the peas being sown on wheat and stubble. He has a herd of 100 cattle, and milks 25 Jersey cows. Every year he sells \$6000 worth of butter. His pigs, of which he feeds about 125, bring him in a sum of money. With ruckery Mr. Kennedy has great success in the catching of the gophers weighing forty pounds when they are killed. He feeds them on wheat bran and chaff. Twenty men and their wives and children are employed on the home plantation, the other being leased on shares. Each man has a house and garden free and is paid forty-five cents a day. The women and children receive from twenty to forty cents a day."

North Carolina's Great Advantages. North Carolina has advantages which show that there is nothing to impede her progress to greatness. Her population is homogeneous and her climate is unsurpassed. There is every reason that you should be proud of her boundless wealth and her boundless possibilities of advancement. You are destined to far outstrip many States of the North. When we can produce articles as cheaply as you can we must stop.

North Carolina has a climate altogether suitable for cotton manufacturing; grows cotton upon watercourses that never freeze. Your labor is cheap, but not a bale of cotton should leave North Carolina to be taken to the North and manufactured and then brought back to you for consumption. That is nothing short of insanity; no New England Yankee would commit such folly. They have lived a half century upon the blindness of the South. I want to see your cotton go to your own mills, and there be spun and woven. I want to see the South as great as God designed her to be. Prosperity can be easily accomplished here, and when you have it the North will join with you and help you.

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The Postmaster-General's Bricks.

Some time ago he started a mission in one of the worst sections of Philadelphia. He wanted to build a large church, and while he was willing and able to contribute all the money that was necessary, he thought it would be a good plan to interest all the Sunday school scholars in the enterprise. With this end in view he wanted a scholar to bring three bricks the next Sunday as his contribution to the new building. A brick, my children," he said, "will only cost a few pennies, and you can all deny yourselves some little thing to help along the good work, and please the God who has done so much for you." The next Sunday Mr. Wanamaker's face fairly beamed when he announced to the Sunday school that over 3,000 bricks had been contributed by the good boys and girls of the school. "Now try the same thing again," he said. "I am proud, very proud of you," but the next Sunday there was a cloud resting on the superintendent's face, for 30 of the "good little boys" had been arrested for stealing bricks and the owners of the brick yards in that part of the city had waited on Mr. Wanamaker in a body and demanded that he should cancel his request for bricks, as his scholars were stealing every one they could lay their hands on. It was a great shock to Mr. Wanamaker; the request was canceled, and the church built on the good old fashioned plan. The story of "Wanamaker's bricks" is often told, and it is said the Postmaster-General enjoys the telling of it himself as much as anybody.—Scientific American.

Oil Baths for Lead Pencils.—A new discovery has been made by railroad clerks in Pittsburgh, regarding the use of lead pencils. This will be a great boon to those who are continually using expensives and borrowing pocket knives on account of the frailty of good, soft lead in a pencil.

Every one who has much rapid writing to perform prefers a soft pencil, but nothing has come to public light so far by which the lead can to an extent be preserved. The P. C. C. and St. L. clerks have brought about a new era in the pencil business; also have they morally benefited humanity, inasmuch as they decrease violation of the third commandment.

The new idea to preserve a soft pencil is to take a gross of the useful article and place them in a jar of linseed oil. Allow them to remain in the oil until the oil thoroughly permeates every particle of the wood and lead.

This has the effect of softening the mineral, at the same time making it tough and durable. It has been found very useful and saving, an ordinary pencil being used twice as long under the new treatment.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Great Crop of Apples and Cider in Niagara County.—Lockport, Nov. 7.—Niagara county's yield of apples in advance of all the wildest anticipations, and leads any of the fruit counties. It is estimated that over 250,000 barrels will be marketed, besides thousands upon thousands sent to the large cider mills. The two largest mills in this part of the State are in this county, Oliver Brothers' at Lockport and Haynes & Booth's at Gosport. They make in the neighborhood of 100,000 barrels of cider apiece. The large cold storage houses here and at Suspension Bridge will probably put in 100,000 barrels.

The prices for apples are not what the fruit growers desire. From \$1.25 to \$1.50 are the prevailing prices on greenings and Baldwins.

Home-Made Shoes. This season we have bought more than ever, and we can just walk up to the extra sizes for Men and Women. We claim that it is better for people to buy

At a moderate price, cheap, shoddy shoes and a low price. However, we keep a few of all kinds. But our motto is: Good Goods at Low Prices. Do not fail to give us a call for your Fall and Winter Shoes. It will cost you nothing to look and we think we can save you money. A large stock of Trunks always on hand at bottom prices. GRAY & BARNHARDT. Sept. 11, 1891.

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Comparative Cotton Statement. The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending Nov. 5, 1891.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Net receipts at U.S. ports, Exports for the week, Total exports to this date, Stock at all U.S. ports, Stock at all interior towns, Stock in Liverpool, American stock for Great Britain.

Total Visible Supply of Cotton. New York, Nov. 7.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,427,757 bales, of which 3,025,657 are American