

The Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1894.

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THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT
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J. P. STRONG.

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OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Oct. 20, 1893

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BJAND,
Dentists.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1894.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.

Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1894.

P. D. WALKER, E. T. CANSLER,
WALKER & CANSLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Offices, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, Law Building.
Jan. 6, 1894.

ARCHIB. CLARKSON, CHAS. H. DULS,
CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1892.

HUGH W. HARRIS, WM. M. LITTLE,
Formerly of Richmond Co.
HARRIS & LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts. Special and prompt attention to collection of claims, Conveyancing, Negotiation of Loans and Settlement of Estates.
Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 29, 1893

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Office No. 14, Law Building.

Prompt attention to all business entrusted. Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1894.

BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

DEALERS IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1893

JOHN FARRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 28, 1893.

THE WHITE FRONT DRUG STORE,
NO. 15, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usually kept in a Drug House
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April, 8, 1893.

E. Nye Hutchison, J. R. M. Miller, J. C. P. Wheeler.
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1893.

NEW DRUG STORE.
A fresh line of Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, Garden and Flower Seeds and all articles usually found in a well regulated Drug Store like the white front on College Street.
J. B. ALEXANDER.
Feb. 26, 1893.

PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
ALL SIZES AND IN FINEST FINISH.
—:—
WATER COLOR, PASTEL,
AND
CRAYON PORTRAITS
Of the First Grade All Work Guaranteed.
Call and see us
J. H. VAN NESS & SON.
June 9, 1893

CROWELL MILLING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.
Farmers can have their Corn made into choice Meal (either bolted or unbolted) at the old "Star Mills." Saturday is regular mill day for customers.
W. M. CROWELL,
Manager
March 10, 1894

TAKE CARE OF HOME.—Notwithstanding the fact that we all indulge in some harsh criticism of the national Democratic administration, it is a matter of congratulation that no word of complaint has been uttered against any of our State officers. We are to have an important State campaign in North Carolina this year, and we ought not to permit national issues to so becloud our minds that we cannot discern the things that most concern us at home.—*Sturdy News.*

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made to me by James Smith and wife, on the 18th day of March, 1893, recorded in Register's office of Mecklenburg County, in Book 88, page 285, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House in Charlotte, North Carolina, to the highest bidder for cash on Monday, April 2nd, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., all that lot or parcel of land in the city of Charlotte, N. C., in Ward No. 3, known as the James Smith and Mary Smith property, and No. 1 in division of Henderson, Trustee.
This 2nd day of March, 1894.
6w

LAND SALE.
By virtue of a decree made in a special proceeding, in the Superior Court for Cabarrus County, February the 1st, 1894, entitled, "In the matter of the estate of S. F. Brainerd, Kimmons, issue, by R. M. Kimmons, Guardian, executor," and duly approved by Jacob Battle, Judge presiding, at January term, 1894, of said Court, I, as a Commissioner of said Court, will sell, by public auction, for cash at the door of the Court House in Concord, on Monday the 2nd day of April, 1894, to the highest bidder, one tract of land, containing one hundred and thirty-three (133) acres, more or less, in the township of Mecklenburg County, being a part of what was formerly known as the Samuel Kimmons home place, on the dividing line between said counties and adjoining the lands of D. L. Alexander, LaFayette Street, D. A. Johnston and others; and a second tract of land containing fifteen and 3/4 acres, in said township, known as lots No. 1 and No. 2 in division of lands of Zimri Pharr, and adjoining lands of Lee Dulin and T. H. Farrow. R. M. KIMMONS, Guardian, Commissioner.
Feb. 23, 1894. 6w

Mortgagee's Sale.
Under and by virtue of a Deed of Mortgage, executed by R. L. DeArmon, by J. A. DeArmon and wife, and registered in Book 77, page 385, Register's Office, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock M., the following described Real Estate, situated, lying and being in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, in Mallard Creek Township, to-wit:
1st. One tract of land, adjoining land of D. P. Christenburg, the estate of R. L. DeArmon and others, and containing 50 acres, more or less.
2d. Four smaller tracts, lying contiguous, and adjoining the above, containing about 45 1/2 acres, all of which are fully described in said mortgage deed, to the record of which reference is made. Terms—Cash.
J. F. QUERRY,
J. M. DEARMON,
Adm'rs of Estate of R. L. DeArmon, dec'd., Charlotte, N. C., With Will Annexed.
Feb. 9, 1894.
5w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of S. H. Brown, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to me, properly attested, on or before the 10th day of March, 1894. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt payment.
J. F. BROWN,
Adm'r of Estate of S. H. Brown, dec'd.
March 9, 1894. 6w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator of Mrs. S. M. Wilson, deceased, late of Mecklenburg County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This 3rd day of March, 1894.
JOSEPH MAC WILSON, Adm'r.
March 9, 1894. 6w

Executor's Notice.
Having qualified as Executor of the will of John L. Brown, deceased, which has been duly admitted to probate, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said decedent to exhibit them to me, properly attested, on or before the 1st day of February, 1895, and all persons indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment. This 12th day of January, 1894.
P. M. BROWN, Executor of will.
Jan. 12, 1894. 10w John L. Brown, dec'd.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, AMMUNITION, Carriage and Wagon Material, Woodware, and Queenware in the South.
Call and see us
and buy from us any goods in our line that you may need. We will promise to sell as low as any one else and as low as the lowest.
BROWN, WEDDINGTON & CO.,
29, East Trade Street
Oct. 20, 1893.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED
—Leading Seeds Are—
BUISTS! — BUISTS!!
We open our trays, fresh from the grower. Plant only "Buists' Prize Medal Seeds," and you are sure of a crop.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Retail Druggists
Jan. 19, 1894.

CHOICE FRESH CORN MEAL.
Crowell Milling Company
66 East Trade Street, Charlotte, North Carolina
July 28, 1893.

LANE'S FAMILY MEDICINE
FOR
The Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.
Composed of roots and herbs gathered in the Rocky Mountains, it is a harmless vegetable remedy, and a positive cure for constipation. Makes the Complexion clear and bright.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Retail Druggists.
May 5, 1893.

Are All the Children In?
The darkness falls, the wind is high,
Dense black clouds fill the western sky;
The thunder will soon begin to roar,
The lightning flash, I hear the great round raindrops dash—
Are all the children in?
They're coming softly to my side,
Their forms within my arms I hide;
No other arms are sure,
The storm may rage with fury wild,
With trusting faith each little child
With mother feels secure.

But future days are drawing near,
They'll go from this warm shelter here,
Out into the world's wild din;
The rain will fall, the cold winds blow,
I'll sit alone and long to know,
Are all the children in?
Will they have shelter then secure,
Where hearts are waiting strong and sure,
And love is true when tried?
Or will they find a broken reed,
When strength of heart they so much need
To help them brave the tide?

God knows it all; his will is best;
I'll shield them now and yield the rest
In his most gracious hand;
Sometimes the souls he loves are riven
By tempest wild, and thus are driven
Nearer the better land.
If he should call us home before
The children land on that blessed shore,
Afar from care and sin,
I know that I shall wait and wait
Till he the keeper of the gate,
Lets all the children in.

—Selected—
A gentleman had a board put up on a part of his land, on which was written, "I will give this field to any one who is really contented?" and when an applicant came, he asked, "Are you contented?" the general answer was, "I am," and his reply was, "Then what do you want with my field?"

A Household Treasure.
D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best Cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottle free at Burwell & Dunn's Drug store. Regular size bottles 50c and \$1.00.

CHARLOTTE HARDWARE COMPANY.
WE NOW HAVE IN OUR FULL LINE OF GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and all necessary ammunition for them. LOADED SHELLS, That We are Selling Cheap. Hunting Coats and Leggings. Your special attention is called to the fact that we CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. DONT BUY Until You Get Our Prices. CHARLOTTE HARDWARE CO., 20 East Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 15, 1893.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND ART.
18 SOUTH TRYON STREET, THE LEADING SCHOOL FOR MUSICAL TRAINING in the Southern States. MOST IMPROVED EUROPEAN METHODS. Many free advantages. Modern Languages taught only by native teachers. TERMS MODERATE. Call or address, CARL S. GAERTNER, March 2, 1894. DIRECTOR.

ROSS'S BOOK STORE, 25 NORTH TRYON STREET, (Near City Hall) WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND SCHOOL BOOKS Used in the County Schools; also SCHOOL SUPPLIES. Of every kind. Goods not in stock will be promptly ordered. Remember the place: ROSS'S BOOK STORE, Opposite Charlotte Hotel. Feb. 9, 1894.

PARLOR SUITS!
While I am selling Parlor Suits so cheap, I have large upholstered Oak and Cherry Suits in plush and tapestry at \$25. Was the like ever known in
THIS COUNTRY BEFORE!
Silk Plush Suits at \$33, \$35, \$38 and \$40. Silk Tapestry at \$38, \$40 and \$45. Silk Damask, a beauty, at \$35. Wilton Rug Suits, extra large, at \$65, \$75, \$85 to \$100.
BURGESS NICHOLS, Furniture Dealer.
Jan. 19, 1894.

Ladies' Pebble Grain,
Button shoes, with heel or springheel. A strong serviceable shoe, especially desirable for a young ladies' school shoe, or an all round neat shoe for rough wear. This shoe is made expressly for our trade, and is possibly the best value ever offered at this price. Everyone will do well to examine our styles, we can serve you well.
GILBREATH & CO.
Jan. 5, 1894.

Where the South's Money Goes.
Under the above heading the Savannah News preaches a sermon against the disposition of Southern people of all classes, from cotton planters to cotton commission merchants, to speculate in cotton. The News very truly says that speculating in cotton on the part of Southern people is almost as much a waste of money as investing in lottery tickets. Prices are not regulated by the law of supply and demand, except in the long run covering a period of years, when they may move up or down on a general average, as supply and demand may regulate, but the speculator who attempts to make money on short-time operations is very generally left. The South annually dumps into Wall street millions of dollars of good hard money to pay for cotton losses, and yet very little is heard of it. It is within bounds to say that within the last twenty years the South's net losses on cotton speculations have run up to a hundred million or more. This money, had it been kept at home and invested in development enterprises, would have added vastly to the wealth of the whole South, furnished employment to many thousands of hands and brought profit to those who owned it. Producing as the South does not far from \$2,000,000,000 of agricultural, manufacturing and mining products each year, there ought to be very large surplus, and this surplus will constantly increase as speculation in cotton futures decreases.—*Manufacturers' Record.*

The Unsociable.
We envy neither the men nor the women who cannot speak to a fellow creature out of their own circle or to anybody without the formality of an introduction. There is no computing the amount of profit as well as pleasure such persons lose by hedging themselves in with this stupid fence of fastidiousness. We have always found more of this feeling among persons who were more touchy on the social position than among those self-respecting persons who thought nothing about it. A great deal of intelligence is floating round the world without being lauded, and those men or women who have the good sense to recognize this fact and set upon it not only are educating themselves, but conferring that pleasure which we are all bound by the common ties of humanity to exchange with one another. It seems to us that it is only the snob and pretender who take a different view of this question.—*New York Ledger.*

At a rally of the populist in McDowell county some Republicans were present. One of the latter made a speech, in which he denounced Cleveland and the Democrats as enemies of the country. The editor of the populist paper followed him denouncing both Republicans and Democrats. It is claimed that the Republican in Moore county mainly opposed to Union. At one of the populist county conventions a speaker said he could buy Alliance Democrats for \$1 each.—*Newbern Journal.*

A woman visiting in Ireland was delighted with a certain hot cake served at breakfast. From the native cook of her hostess she duly got the recipe: "You must take more than you'd think of flour, ma'am, just what you know of butter, the slightest taste in life of baking powder, and the fill of the small jug of milk."

The drummer new puts his trousers under his sample trunk at night to press them and make them look English in the morning. And three years ago, a man was in deep disgrace, don-cher-know, it there was a crease in his trousers, because it indicated that they had been piled up on the shop counter, and, therefore, were not made to order.

An improvident man is one who spends the dollar that he has and the two dollars that he hopes to get; a thrifty man is one who holds on to a part of to-day's earnings for fear some special necessity may arise to-morrow.

Throw Away Trusses
when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. B. SPRINGS & CO., AGENTS, "CHARLOTTE" FERTILIZERS "PIEDMONT" WAGONS. TO OUR FARMER FRIENDS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. We are now prepared for the Spring Trade, and can supply you with the well known and high grade "Charlotte" Fertilizers, and respectfully ask for a continuance of your patronage. Our Fertilizers are well known to all as being the highest grade of any sold in this section, and we know that they are more of and we assure you that they are honest, reliable and higher grade than any other. Where wisely used they will pay you better than any other fertilizer, because they are lower than any other fertilizer sold in this section. THE GUARANTEE as shown in Reports of State Chemists of both North and South Carolina bears us out in this assertion. A great many of our customers who have tested and watched the results of the "Charlotte" Fertilizers bear witness to their value, in the fact that they will not use any other at any price. Our prices are lower than any other grade of fertilizer sold at this price. We do not have to pay freight and we give you in the quality of our goods the benefit of this ADVANTAGE OF FREIGHTS. We could make cheap stuff and sell at \$2.00 per ton less, but prefer to make the better quality, believing that it will be better for the farmer who uses it, and we are better pleased to see the farmer pay us for it. In addition to our Fertilizer business, we have the Agency for the old reliable "Piedmont" Wagons, and when you want a wagon, call and see that it is sound and serviceable. We also have a line of Buggies, Carts, Surreys, etc. We receive Cotton on storage and issue our negotiable Warehouse Receipts on it. Yours truly, E. B. SPRINGS & CO. Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 9, 1894.

How Cannons Were Made of Church Bells.
On May 21st, 1862, the Methodist church, on Mulberry street, in Macon, Ga., through its pastor, Rev. J. E. Evans, placed its bell at the disposal of Captain R. M. Cuyler, of the ordnance department for government use. This meant that the bell was to be melted and cast into a confederate cannon, to shoot the yankees with.

By the direction of Lieutenant Colonel J. Gorgas, chief of the ordnance bureau, Captain Cuyler had advertised for loans or donations of any and all bells to be cast into cannon, and the Macon Methodist church was the first to respond.

This giving of church bells in the south during the war made a very interesting and remarkable chapter in the history of the civil conflict.

When Captain Cuyler advertised for the donation of church bells, he made the following patriotic if not pious appeal: "Some well meaning and truly pious persons doubt the propriety, not to say the piety, of an act of devoting church bells to purposes of warfare. This is a great mistake. It proceeds on the assumption that these bells have already had their true use, and it proves nothing. Does not every true Christian devote everything he has to the Lord? Is not his substance, is not his time, are not his members solemnly devoted to the service of the Lord? Yes, more, do not all true Christians devote the offspring of their own lives to the service of the Captain of their salvation? This is all true. And yet these same Christians think it is not evil to consume their substance, to give their own bodies and members and their own children as a free will offering on the altar of their country.

"Why, then, hesitate to devote a bell, a piece of metal, to the same work? Where is the consistency of such a course? On what reason does it rest? What is the church and the bell without the Christian worshipper? If the worshipper can leave his altar and go to battle, why cannot his bell go with him? A broken and contrite heart is the sacrifice that God delights in most in the sacrifice of bullocks or the dedication of bells. It is better to have no bells than to have no churches—no place of worship—or to be driven from our altars, and to leave them to be destroyed by a Godless foe."

Other offers soon followed that of the Macon church and many cannon that blazed destruction in the yankee ranks once echoed with the music of the Sab bath chiming.—*Atlanta Journal.*

Beware of Credit
Recently we have seen many carloads of mules passing through here for the markets in Southern Georgia. This would indicate that either the farmers or the dealers are still crazy. There is not money enough in the country to pay cash for all the mules, and to either buy or sell them on credit to raise cotton with at present prices, is not only hazardous, but foolhardy. We would gladly welcome any revival of trade, and rejoice to see any kind of business improve on anything like a substantial basis, but we must confess that we do not want to see a "boom" in business if it is all to be based on the same old principles of credit that has already cost this country so much suffering and hardship. It will be better, a great deal better, for us as a people to use every means, and effort to place the credit business forever behind us, and strive while we have the best of all opportunities to get a cash basis in all of our business affairs. There is no necessity for or sense in a heavy credit business this year, and those who engage in it, to any great extent we believe are, terribly in their own light, and are retarding the general prosperity of the country.—*Fort Valley Leader.*

Some Facts About Postage Stamps.
Postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards are now all made by contract, none of the work being done in Washington. At each factory inspectors are stationed, who must exercise strict oversight of the whole business, from the taking in of the blank paper to the sending out of the finished product upon requisitions from postmasters, all of which are done in the department at Washington. Every sheet of paper must be accounted for, and if a single stamp is imperfectly printed the whole sheet containing the defective stamp must be sent to Washington for examination and destruction. From three to five millions of stamps are thus sent to Washington every week, where they are carefully counted, checked off, and burned.—*Blue and Gray.*

Sable Island is famous throughout the Canadian maritime provinces for its race of wild ponies. The little creatures were originally placed upon the island in order that they might furnish food for ship-wrecked mariners frequently cast away there. The coarse salt grass of the island is cured and stacked in summer time, and upon this the ponies feed all winter. It is said that they eat their way deep into the stacks and thus find their only shelter from the storms. There is a tradition current that they even eat fish cast upon the shore. Considerable droves of the ponies are taken to the mainland in early autumn, and they are sold in the Halifax market.

One pound of cut meat and bone is considered a proper daily allowance for sixteen hens.

Specimen Cases.
S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis. was troubled with Neuritis and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.
Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, Jordan & Scott, wholesale druggists.

Cotton Mills in the South.
The location of every cotton mill in the South, with the number of spindles and looms in each, was published in the Manufacturers' Record last week. The article states that in 1880 the South had 161 cotton mills, with 667,845 spindles. By 1890 these had increased in number to 255 mills, with 1,766,553 spindles. The South now has 406 mills, with 2,763,373 spindles, and 62,052 looms. In addition to this, the mills projected will have between 50,000 and 75,000 spindles. The increase in spindles last year was over 200,000.

North Carolina leads in the number of spindles, with 655,000 in operation in 1894; while South Carolina leads in looms, with 16,200. North Carolina has the largest number of mills, but as the majority of them are small, the aggregate number of their spindles exceeds that of South Carolina only 24,000. Georgia comes third on the list, with 556,000 spindles.

The capital invested in cotton manufacturing in the South has increased from \$21,976,713 in 1880 to \$97,000,000 in 1894. Thirty-two mills have reported their dividends for 1893, the average being 8.8 per cent., in addition to which most of them laid aside a surplus for repairs or extensions. Two mills paid 20 per cent.; one 18 per cent., while the others ranged from 12 to 4 per cent.

Is This True?
Charles B. Farwell, one of Chicago's successful men, is quoted as saying: "There's nothing in glory, and—friends! Friends! I can count my friends on my hands, and they are members of my own family. There's not such a thing as friendship in the world. What you call friends are butterflies. They hover around you in the sunshine, and when the shadows come they disappear. If a man is successful and perfectly independent of everybody, they fawn, smile, today, and insist on doing something to help you. If he gets a tumble they immediately lend their assistance to keep him rolling to the bottom of the hill. When you really need them, they desert you and have no faith in you. And I can prove it to you every day of your life. Friendship is all theory. If I myself want to make a first class enemy all I have to do is to help a man who is in deep trouble. Will he be grateful? He will hate me in the end because I am in a better position to be of service to him, and have placed him under much obligation. I believe, after the fifty years of real experience, I am what you would call a pessimist. Better say nothing about it. It sounds bad."

The Train Ran Five Miles Without Steam.
A marvelous race, up grade and down, in which momentum was the motive power, took place on the Consolidated Road on Saturday. Five miles below Stamford the cylinder head of the big engine, No. 247, blew out, while the train was making express time. Instead of stopping and getting stalled, Engineer Scofield let the machine have its head and pulled into Stamford station on time, and not even the conductor knew that anything was the matter until the engine under much obligation. I believe, after the fifty years of real experience, I am what you would call a pessimist. Better say nothing about it. It sounds bad."

The man with two cork legs was in a bad humor because he couldn't go skating, and he growled when he handed his fare to the street-car conductor. "Well, it is pretty hard," admitted the conductor, "but you have one advantage." "I'd like to know what it is?" "You are never troubled with cold feet." "Perhaps not in the day time," he admitted, grudgingly, "but I am at night." "Oh, come off," protested the conductor. "It's true, I tell you," he said sharply. "Get out; you haven't any feet to be cold." "Possibly not, but my wife has," and the conductor rang up seven fares before he recovered from the shock.

Greely, who has been much in the Art Ocean, says that in Jones Sound the magnetic needle points south instead of north; and the acrobatic feats it will perform, if not held down, are astonishing. He says that if left alone it will assume a position twelve degrees from the perpendicular—nearly vertical. It would not be altogether safe to rely on the compass in those latitudes.

"Hear, hear," is perhaps the most familiar interjection heard during debates in the House of Commons, but how few members know the origin of the phrase. It will be a surprise to many to know that the earliest instance of its use is to be found in II Samuel, xx, 16: "Then cried a wise woman out of the city, 'Hear, hear.'"

The holding power of wire and cut nails was recently investigated at the Watertown arsenal, and the cut nails were shown to have a holding power about 75 per cent greater than the other class.

Mamma: And now, Eddie, can you tell me what velocity is?—That's what papa let go of the hot plate with today, isn't it mamma?

"That Tired Feeling"
only requires some simple supportive like a glass of milk, a cup of tea or coffee, or a dose of Sarsaparilla to relieve it; but when you have real disease lurking in your system, you need Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

For every disease caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, or Scrofulous affections—even Consumption, or Lung-sore, in its earlier stages—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only remedy so sure and effective that can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Can anything else be "just as good" for you to buy?

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.
Arthur, King of a tribe of ancient Britons, is supposed to have flourished in the sixth century. He is usually represented as a Christian prince who struggles bravely to maintain the liberty and faith of his country against the pagan Saxons.

He was the son of King Uther and Igera. Some who hated him, called him baseborn and held him less than man, but those who loved him deemed him more than man and believed him to have been dropped from heaven.

He was tall and very fair, with light wavy hair and deep blue eyes. At his birth, he was given to Merlin, an enchanter, to be kept away from all the world until the hour should come for him to be proclaimed King. Merlin gave him to Sir Anton, an old knight and ancient friend of Uther, and he reared the young prince and reared him with her own.

When the year approached for him to be proclaimed king, Merlin brought him forth, and set him in the hall, proclaiming, "Here is Uther's heir, your king." But some of the people said that he was low born, and clamored for another king, but Merlin had him crowned, and from this the great lords banded against Arthur, and an open war ensued.

At his crowning, his knights were amazed at seeing three fair queens standing in silence near his throne. King Arthur lived at Camelot, on the Usk, in Wales, with his beautiful wife Guinevere, in splendid state, surrounded by hundreds of knights and beautiful ladies, who served as patterns of valor, breeding and grace to all the world. Twelve knights, the bravest of the throng, formed the center of his retinue, and sat with the king at a round table, the "knights of the round table."

The Round Table was made of enchanted wood, and was given to King Arthur by his wife's father, King Leodogran, the King of Camelard. He also gave to him one hundred knights. From the court of King Arthur, knights went forth to all countries in search of adventures, to liberate the enchanted, to enchain giants, to protect women, and to chastise oppressors.

King Arthur's sword, Excalibur, which he did such glorious deeds, was given to him by the Lady of the Lake, whose arm, clothed in white samite, mystic and wonderful rose from the bosom of the Lake, holding the sword, and he rowed across and took it. On one side of the hill, grass was the oldest tongue of all this world, was "take me," and on the other side was written, "cast me away." Arthur saddened at the thought of casting away such a beautiful piece of workmanship, so he went to Merlin, the enchanter, to ask him about it. Merlin told him to take it, that the time to cast it away was yet far off. It was given to him to drive the heathen out, and with it he cast his foemen down, and in twelve great battles overcame the heathen hordes, and made a realm and reigned.

This passed many years of happiness, but this was not to last always for while King Arthur was absent from his home, Modred, his nephew, revolted and when Arthur returned, he engaged in a combat with him, striking the last blow with Excalibur, which slew Modred. All day long the noise of the battle rolled on, and King Arthur saw all his brave knights fall around him, except one, Sir Bedivere.

But in this conflict Arthur received such a dangerous wound, that he was carried to the isle of Avalon, by Sir Bedivere, the first made and latest left of all the knights, to be cared for and cured.

Sir Bedivere, seeing that his wound was growing worse, bore him to a chapel near the field, on one side of which lay the ocean, on the other a large sheet of water.

King Arthur, feeling that he was growing much worse, told Sir Bedivere that he was smitten so deeply, that he feared he could not live, and told him to take Excalibur, which had always been his pride, and fling it into the lake, and to bring him word of what he saw. Sir Bedivere then stepped from the ruined shrine and thither went to the margin of the lake, and there drew forth the sword Excalibur, which twinkled with diamonds, topazes, and jacinth work of subtlest jewelry.

He gazed so long that both of his eyes were dazzled, and he thought it better to leave it among the many knotted water flags.

So he went back to the wounded king, who, angry that he did not perform his duty, sent him back again.

Sir Bedivere went again down the pebbled beach to throw the sword away, but when he saw the jeweled hilt, he thought it too precious a thing to be thrown away, so he again went back to King Arthur.

On telling him that he had not thrown the sword away, he called him miserable, and untrue and told him if he failed to throw it in again, he would rise and slay him with his hands.

So back he went, and covering with both of his hands the hilt, he threw it in the mere, but ere it dipped the surface, an arm rose up clothed in white samite, mystic and wonderful, which caught Excalibur by the hilt and drew it under, and he then went lightly back to the wounded King.

King Arthur, feeling his end approaching, was taken to the margin of the lake in Sir Bedivere's arms. On the lake was seen a funeral barge approaching, dark as a funeral scarf. On this barge, three Queens, (the ones who