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THIS PAPER IS 42 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1894.

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J. P. STRONG.

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HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Office, Nos. 14 and 16 Law Building,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

F. L. OSBORNE, W. C. MAXWELL, J. W. KEERANS,
OSBORNE, MAXWELL & KEERANS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Oct. 20, 1893.

DRS. M. A. & C. A. BLAND,
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.

F. D. WALKER, E. T. CANSLER,
WALKER & CANSLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Offices, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, Law Building.
Jan. 6, 1894.

ERICOT CLARKSON, CHAS. H. DULS,
CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted.
Will practice in all Courts of the State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1893.

H. N. PHARR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office No. 1, Law Building.
Prompt attention to all business intrusted.
Special attention given to claims. Practices in State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1894.

JOHN FARRIOR,
No. 3 NORTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
—DEALER IN—
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
March 28, 1894.

GO TO ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 216, NORTH TRYON 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, 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, 1894.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—18 East Trade Street; 4 North Tryon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1894.

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.
Feb. 26, 1894.
J. B. ALEXANDER.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED
—Leading Seeds Are—
BUISTS! - BUISTS!!
We open ours today, 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.

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

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

FRESH GRITS.
We sell Choice Fresh White Pearl Grits, at 30 CENTS PER PECK, our own make.
CROWELL MILLING CO.
March 30, 1894.

The age at which pupils are allowed to enter and continue in the public schools differs greatly. Of the 43 States and Territories six admit them at four years of age, 19 at five, 20 at six, three at seven, and one at eight. The States admitting them at four are Maine, Connecticut, Florida, and Montana. The schools of Alabama and North and South Dakota do not receive them till they are seven, and those of Texas exclude them till they are eight, and only allow them to attend till they are sixteen. Twenty-five of the States and Territories allow pupils to attend the public schools till they arrive at the age of twenty-one. Of the remainder the "school age" terminates at twenty in 9, at eighteen in 7, at sixteen in 3, and at fifteen in 3.

Trustee's Sale.
By virtue of a Deed in Trust, made to me by T. L. Freiland and wife, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, N. C., Book 88, Page 91, I will sell at the County Court House, in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on Monday, August 20th, 1894, at 12 o'clock M., for default in the payment of the debt therein secured, all that lot in the city of Charlotte, N. C., being in Ward One, and adjoining the lots of Jas. W. Miller and others, facing 50 feet on "C" street, and running back 185 feet.
Terms—Cash. R. M. MILLER, JR., Trustee
July 20, 1894. 5w

Mortgage Sale.
By virtue of a Mortgage Deed, made to R. Barringer, by Henry Torrance and wife, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Mecklenburg County, N. C., in Book 57, Page 241, and assigned to me, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House Door in Charlotte, to the highest bidder for cash, a lot in the Northern part of the City, adjoining Chippewa Mountain Gold Mine—described in said Mortgage Deed—on Monday, July 30th, 1894, at 12 o'clock M. This June 30, 1894.
W. M. KIRK, Mortgagee.
June 29, 1894. 4w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as administrator of the estate of Dr. Jno. P. Irwin, dec'd, this is to give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before June 25th, 1894. This June 20th, 1894.
JAS. P. IRWIN, Adm'r
June 22, 1894. 6w Jno. P. Irwin, dec'd.

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of George Locke Gibson, deceased, late of Mecklenburg County, N. C., all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are notified to present them to me for payment on or before the 15th day of June, 1895, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to me. This June 14th, 1894.
H. N. PHARR, Adm'r of the estate of Geo. Locke Gibson, dec'd with the will annexed.
June 14, 1894. 6w Will Annexed.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, FARM WAGONS, ETC.,
We will sell at Prices Never Before Made In This community.

DO NOT BUY BEFORE COMING TO SEE US, AS YOU CAN GET THE BEST BARGAINS HERE.
FOR CASH.
We will sell you anything in our Repository AT COST!! AT COST!!!
This is not idle talk. Come and BE CONVINCED!!!
J. W. Wadsworth & Son.
Oct. 27, 1893.

THE LEADING CHINA STORE!
Nothing but the highest GRADE ADMITTED HERE.
We have a large Variety of Fine China Plates, Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Cracker Jars, etc., that we desire to close, and to do so, will sell them below cost—all new goods—of the highest standard. Your attention is directed to our

TO OUR Twenty-dollar Dinner Sets
We have four patterns. Such sets never sold under \$30 before. An assortment of fine china decorated China Tea Sets of 56 pieces, only \$6.
G. S. READ & CO.
April 13, 1894.

GREAT BARGAIN!
PRIVATE SALE!!
200 Bbl. Roller Corn Mill, new Pearl Hominy Mill (never been used). Complete modern Cotton Ginner, substantially new—all in first class running order, for

THIRTY CENTS
On the dollar, or will sell part interest in same Apply to W. M. CROWELL.
June 22, 1894.

CANVASS BALS.
Men's Canvas Base Ball Bats, with leather straps on the ends, and the LOWEST priced, most comfortable summer shoe ever made, and are very serviceable. Many using them for a row shoe, and getting excellent satisfaction, both in comfort and wear. Every kind of shoe or all purposes.
GILREATH & CO.
Jan. 28, 1894.

Ladies' Pebble Grain.
Buttin 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.
GILREATH & CO.
Jan. 6, 1894.

The Poor Little Toe.
"I am all tired out," said the mouth with a pout, "I am all tired out with talk."
"Just wait," said the knee, "you're as lame as can be."
And then have to walk—walk—walk—

"My work," said the hand, "is the hardest in the land."
"Nay, mine is harder yet," said the brain.
"When you toil," said the eye, "as steadily as I, Why, then you'll have reason to complain."
Then a voice faint and low of the poor little toe spoke into the dark with a wail:
"It is seldom I complain, but you will all bear your pain."
With more patience if you hearken to my tale, I'm the youngest of five, and the others live and thrive. They are cared for and considered and admired. I am overlooked and snubbed, I am pushed and rubbed, I am always sick and ailing, sore and tired.

"Yet I carry all the weight of the body, small and great, But no one ever praises what I do. I am always in the way, and 'tis I who have to pay For the folly and the pride of all of you."
Then the mouth and the brain and the hand said:
"This plain, Though troubled be our lives with weal, The poorest lot of all does certainly befall, The poor little humble little toe— The rubbed little, a snubbed little toe."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Way of Long Twilight.
On first thought it seems to be a rather paradoxical statement that the nearer we approach to the equator the shorter is that intermediate stage or transition from day to night and from night to day, which we call "twilight." This being the case, however, the period of duration of "the dim, uncertain light" in all tropical countries is very short when compared with that of countries of high northern or southern latitude. The explanation is this: On the equator the sun's path is at exact right angles with the horizon. The last beam of light fades from view when the sun is 18 degrees below the horizon. This 18 degree mark is quickly reached at the equator for reasons given. The further from the equator we get the less becomes the angles, which the sun's course makes with the horizon, and the longer the time required for him to reach the 18 degree mark; hence the longer the period of twilight.—St. Louis Republic.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents
Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address, H. E. BUCKLEN & Co., Chicago, Ill.

NEW REMEDIES OF GREAT VALUE
AT DR. J. B. ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE.
Special Tonic Tablets, Postillars Woman's Friend, The Great Restorer. Enquire of the Doctor about these Remedies.
May 18, 1894 216 N. TRYON ST.

HUGHES' - DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY REMEDY.
A specific for the above troubles. We have a few sample bottles that you can have for the asking.
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Retail Druggists.
June 9, 1893.

ANTIMIGRAINE!
"I do not hesitate to pronounce Antimigraine the best and most effective headache cure that I ever tried. It is quick, pleasant and permanent."
Yours truly, J. JOSEPH PERMANT, Savannah, Ga.

FEED DEALERS!
CORN, OATS, PEAS, Mill Feed, Cotton Seed Meal and HULLS, Hay and Wheat Bran at BOTTOM PRICES!
Crowell Milling Co.
April 13, 1894.

WE HAVE THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK
of **Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Ammunition, Carriage, and Wagon Material,** Woodware, and Queen ware 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.,
26, East Trade Street
Oct. 20, 1893.

THE ONLY PURE READY MIXED PAINT.
Harrison's "Town and Country" is the only absolutely PURE Ready Mixed Paint sold in this market. Gives the best results in house painting, is the most economical and durable. Endorsed by the Master House Painters' and Decorative Associations of the United States. Satisfaction Guaranteed. For sale by R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists.
April 26, 1893.

Where the Ark Rested.
Nothing But Snow Covers the Desolate top of Mt. Ararat.

Mt. Ararat has two tops, a few hundred yards apart, sloping on the eastern and western extremities, into rather prominent abutments, and separated by a snow valley, or depression, from 50 to 100 feet in depth.
The eastern top, on which we were standing, was quite extensive, and thirty to forty feet lower than its western neighbor. Both tops are hummocks on the huge dome of Ararat, like the hump on the back of a camel, on neither one of which is there a vestige of anything but snow.

There remained just a little trace of the crosses left by Parrot and Chodzko as of the ark itself. We remembered the pictures we had seen in our nursery books, which represented this mountain somewhat like a green grass, and a bush stepping out of the ark, in the bright warm sunshine, before the receding waves; and now we looked around and saw this very spot covered with perpetual snow.
Nor did we see any evidence whatever of a former existing crater, except perhaps the snow filled depression we have just mentioned. There was nothing about the atmosphere that was chilling to the bone to remind us that we were on the top of an extinct volcano that once trembled with convulsions of subterranean heat.

The view from this towering height was immeasurably extensive and almost too grand. All detail was lost—all color, all outline; even the surrounding mountains seemed to be but enormous ridges of the plain. The sea, too, we could catch only occasional glimpses as the clouds shifted to and fro. At one time they opened up beneath us, and revealed the Aras valley with its glittering ribbon of silver at an abysmal depth below.
Now and then we could descry the black volcanic peaks of All Ghez, forty miles away to the northwest, and on to the south west, the low volcanic ridges reported of by the traveler of the Caucasus, the mountains about Erzerum on the west and Lake Van on the south, and even of the Caspian Sea, all of which are said to be in Ararat's horizon, we could see absolutely nothing.—Ez.

Sense of Smell in the Seal.
"Among the many singular traits of character possessed by seals," said Oliver L. Mason, a retired sea captain, in a report of St. Louis Globe Democrat, "none are more striking than the devotion of the male to its offspring, contrasted with the apathetic attention paid by the mother. The latter will at the least alarm bolt away into the sea and leave his babies behind her, but the bulls mount guard over the swarming herds of young, and nothing can exceed their devotion and courage in the protection of the pups. Their sense of smell possessed by the seals is very strong, will invariably wake them out of a sound sleep, even if you come upon them ever so quietly to the windward, and you will alarm them in this way much more thoroughly, though you are half a mile distant, than if you came upon carelessly from the leeward and even walked in among them, they seem to feel that you are not different from one of their own species until they smell you. The chief attraction in these animals is their large, handsome eyes, which indicate great intelligence. They are a deep bluish black, with a soft glistening appearance, and the pupil, like the cat's, is capable of great dilation and contraction."

Mr Pullman gets paid for each car just the same, it is said, whether it is standing still or running forty miles an hour. If so, how long will it take the boycotters to bankrupt Mr. Pullman by stopping the cars?
The greatest desert is the Sahara. It is 3,000 miles. From east to west, 1,009 from north to south, and has about 3,000,000 square miles, or about the area of the United States.
All Free.
Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the nearest Druggist, or write to us for a Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of our famous household instructor Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. For sale by Burwell & Dunn, wholesale and retail, and at Jordan & Scott, wholesale Drug Store.

E. B. SPRINGS & CO., AGENTS.
"CHARLOTTE" FERTILIZERS AND "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 honest, reliable and higher grade than any other. Where widely used they will pay you better than any other fertilizer, because they contain more plant food than any other thing sold in this section. The GUARANTEES as shown in Reports of State Chemists of both North and South Carolina bear 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. We are now ready to supply you with our fertilizer sold at this time, because we do not have to pay freight and we give you in the QUALITY of our goods the benefit of this ADVANTAGE OF FREIGHT.
We could make cheap stuff and sell at \$3.00 per ton less, but prefer to make the better quality, believing that it will be better for the farmer who uses it, and therefore better for us, who expect the farmer to pay us for it. In addition to our Fertilizer business, we have the Agency for the old reliable "Piedmont" Wagons, when you want a wagon, call and see us. We can make low prices, and sell you a wagon that 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.

William E. Gladstone.
BESSIE JENKINS HUTCHISON.

Some men are great by birth, some by circumstance, while to others the truest fame has come while walking steadily along the lowly path of duty, working, not for self, but for their fellow men. Of these is William E. Gladstone, who will stand out in the annals of future historians as one of the most remarkable men, the world has ever produced—one who has been placed by his genius in the foremost ranks, not only as orator and statesman, but as a profound scholar in the classics and a student of theology.

Much stress is often laid upon the fact that it is to her middle class that Great Britain owes most of her noblest sons; and William E. Gladstone is one of this class. Through through his veins courses the blood of the Plantagenets of England with that of the Bruces of Scotland, in his pride that he is one of "the people," having rejected an earldom to be called "England's Great Commoner."

Even in his youth Gladstone gave promise of his future greatness. During his second term at the University of Oxford, as a member of the Oxford Union, he made a speech in strong opposition to a certain Reform Bill, brought in at that time, of which Charles Wordsworth said: "It was better than any speech on the subject he had heard during the five days' debate in the House of Lords." It succeeded him the next year, a seat in Parliament as member for Newark.
Thus commenced that great public career of sixty years, which has been called "one long Parliamentary success." From the first, Gladstone was recognized as a brilliant debater, and has been pronounced by a distinguished critic "the greatest Parliamentary orator of our day." Faithfully he has toiled for his country and his Queen in many positions, under many titles, but it is as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Premier of the British Empire that he has done his greatest work.

Early in his public life he stood among the conservatives, though always a staunch believer in reform; but, by 1842, Gladstone's views had so broadened, that he felt compelled to join the ranks of the Liberals—even knowing, as he did, that it meant a severing of the ties of friendship, that it meant his being looked upon as one who was ruining his country. And when he became a Liberal he did not turn back, but went on from step to step, until at last the eyes of the most radical reformers turned to him as the future Minister of Reform in Church and State. Nor did William E. Gladstone disappoint their hopes. He was "gravelly, terribly, incessantly in earnest," and though now and then his impulsive nature has led him into mistakes, he has safely piloted England through many a difficulty. The great Premier has always been opposed to war, which, he said, "stained the face of nature with human gore, gave loose rein to crime and took away from the people." He therefore has endeavored to keep the peace with the nations, even when censured for it.

During the years of Gladstone's public life, England has, partly through his influence, been opened to Free Trade. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, he devised a plan, by which in two years, he reduced the National Debt more than eleven and a half millions sterling, and has proved himself, not only the greatest financier in his country, but one of the greatest in the world. His watch word has been "Reform! Reform!" not only in the Government, reform in the Railway, through measures which, though, introduced fifty years ago, still, to some degree, govern our travel of today—reform in the Postal Department, reform in the Church.

His greatest work, however, has been done for Ireland. Gladstone was the first English Prime Minister who has ever suffered office and popularity to serve that suffering country. For twenty years his highest aim has been to better its condition, and though his favorite plan of Home Rule, for which he fought to the last, has not yet been carried out, he has succeeded in securing for Ireland a greater degree of peace and quiet than it has ever enjoyed since the days of the first English Prime Minister who has ever suffered office and popularity to serve that suffering country. For twenty years his highest aim has been to better its condition, and though his favorite plan of Home Rule, for which he fought to the last, has not yet been carried out, he has succeeded in securing for Ireland a greater degree of peace and quiet than it has ever enjoyed since the days of the first English Prime Minister who has ever suffered office and popularity to serve that suffering country.

But not only for his own people has he labored, but for the oppressed wherever he found them; for seeing the cruelties inflicted by the Government officials upon the prisoners in Naples, some of whom had been confined for purely imaginary offences, Gladstone sent out to the world such a strong protest that it proved to be, as Garibaldi said, "the first trumpet call of Italian Liberty."
Into these busy days of public life has been crowded, much study. Gladstone has given to the world the result of his researches in two volumes, "Studies of Homer and the Homeric Age." He has written much theology and on his discoveries about the Hittites, one of the greatest nations of the early Bible times. He is an essayist, a critic, a dilettante in art, music, and old clusia. No one else has done so many things, and not occasionally make himself an object of ridicule; but Gladstone's intense gravity and earnestness have saved him from this.

So many years of incessant toil have brought weariness; and at last at the age of eighty-four he has withdrawn into private life; but in his last speech before the House of Commons his counsel to the people was given in these words: "I do entreat you to cast behind you every recollection of by-gone evils and to cherish and love and sustain one another through all the vicissitudes of human affairs in the times that are to come." It is well for the statesmen of the nineteenth century to have had such a light. It is well that their ranks have produced such an ideal; that even in this degenerate age it might be shown that it was possible to occupy the highest public office in a state, and yet be honest and true—that a man might be Prime Minister of the greatest realm on earth, and still

be a Christian. Tennyson need not cry—"Ah, God, for a man, with heart, head, hand—Like some of the simple great ones gone Forever and ever by."
One still strong man in a distant land, Whatever they call him, what care I, Aristocrat, Democrat, autocrat—one—Who can rule and dare not lie!"
For Gladstone has lived and still lives.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG LIBRARY.
The Largest in the World—a Tunnel to the Capital.

The last stone on top of the new building designed to house the library of congress will be set in place this week. This will finish the exterior, practically. So much work remains to be done inside the structure that it will not be wholly completed for two and a half years yet. That will be within contract time, and the cost will be less than the \$6,000,000 estimated.

The book shelves are expected to arrive within a few days. They are being manufactured in Louisville, of steel, and will cost \$90,000. If they were put on the ground and to end on a continuous line, they would reach from Washington to Baltimore, a distance of forty miles. They are attractive work pattern, beautifully smooth and are more easily adjusted than any other kind of shelf.
The tunnel that is to connect the new library building with the capitol will be three feet below ground. It will be lined with brick and made waterproof— somewhat like a sewer, in fact, but large enough for a man to pass through. This subterranean conduit will contain a cable railway of a pattern similar to that employed in dry goods shops for carrying bundles and change. It will be on a larger scale, however, so as to transport the biggest books and bound newspaper files.

One terminal station of the railway will be close by the rotunda in the capitol. At that point an assistant librarian will be posted, with messenger boys to carry the books that are called for by senators and representatives. Members of congress will be able to actually to procure volumes more easily and quickly than is now possible. The statesman in want of a work of reference will write the title on a scrap of paper which will be promptly fired over to the library. A moment later the book will be shot back. The underground conduit will also contain a small pneumatic tube through which the orders for books will be sent. Through the same tunnel will run telephone wires, one circuit communicating with the senate and the other with the house. Thus any member will be able to talk with Librarian Spofford at a moment's notice. The mechanism will not be like that of ordinary telephones. But so perfect as to render conversation over the wires a pleasure. A whisper uttered at the capitol will be as perfectly audible in the library as if spoken two feet away.

A problem as yet unsolved is the method by which the books are to be transported from the old library to the new. What a job this is likely to be may be judged from the statement that the bound volumes placed side by side on a shelf would stretch eleven miles.
You see, there are 635,000 bound volumes and 230,000 pamphlets. The library of congress is the fifth largest in the world in respect to the number of books contained. It is a safe bet that library books need fresh air as much as human beings, also they rot. The floor is sheets of iron, and fire could do no damage worth mentioning, for books will not burn, they will only smoulder under favorable circumstances.
The library has eighteen hundred windows. Those which admit light to the great book stacks above described are single sheets of fine plate glass. Looking from the interior courtyards, the walls enclosing the book stacks appear to be almost wholly of glass. Thus the title on the back of every volume may be easily read. The shelves already provided will accommodate 1,800,000 books, twice as many as are now in the library. The building has been so constructed as to afford space for other stacks which may be put up at any time and will hold 2,700,000 volumes more.
A million books in addition may be accommodated in the courtyards, and there is room for more besides. The librarian of congress a century hence will not find himself cramped in the least.

The reading room of the new library is the most noble feature of the construction. Octagonal in shape and 100 feet in diameter it has for its ceiling the superb dome of the edifice. In the center of this great octagonal room Mr. Spofford will have his desk, surrounded by assistants. Around, in concentric circles, will be tables for readers, while snug alcoves will afford accommodations for students who would be quiet and undisturbed. Ten thousand books will be exposed in open cases—volumes of reference— which anybody may take and examine without signing a card or going through any formality.

Any other book must be ordered at the central desk. The card calling for it will be conveyed to the stack where it is to be found by a tray suspended from an endless chain. The chains will be kept running by a noiseless engine in the basement. They will place the librarian in direct communication with every shelf in the building.

Each tray will be so arranged by a peg and catch as to empty its contents automatically at the proper floor of the required stack. There an assistant will take the book from the shelf and return it in the tray to the librarian's desk. Volumes will be sent back to the stack in the same way. When the library of congress contains 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 volumes, every book will be accessible at a moment's notice. The mechanism will be invisible, and its working will suggest the magical lamp of Aladdin. In all matters which have to do with making reading easy this library will be at least a century a head of any other in the world.

A room in the new library will be devoted to maps. The library of congress is particularly rich in early maps of America. Some of them are very curious. For example, there are a number, printed in the latter part of the seventeenth century, which show the peninsula of lower California as an island, which lay beyond to the northwest is a blank. It is said that this notion of the insular character of lower California was originally derived from an English traveler who claimed that he had circumnavigated it. Another map, published in 1685, shows the Delaware river under the name of South river, the Hudson being designated as the North river. It is rather odd that this name for the Hudson has survived with New Yorkers even to the present day.

Just now more people come to the library of congress to look up genealogies than for any other purpose. Mr. Spofford says that interest in family histories is rapidly increasing in this country, and this is only partly accounted for by the activity of sons and daughters of the revolutionary century, which show the peninsula of lower California as an island, which lay beyond to the northwest is a blank. It is said that this notion of the insular character of lower California was originally derived from an English traveler who claimed that he had circumnavigated it. Another map, published in 1685, shows the Delaware river under the name of South river, the Hudson being designated as the North river. It is rather odd that this name for the Hudson has survived with New Yorkers even to the present day.

Many people come to the library to copy things from old newspapers—all sorts of things—not infrequently births and deaths. Men and women are regularly hired to do that sort of work. Of course such inquiries into ancient history cover every imaginable topic, but often the purpose is to transcribe reports of minor political conventions that have no printed records outside of the press. It may be desired to identify a resolution offered, to reproduce a political platform or to discover what was the action in a specific case of some man now prominent in political life.—Atlanta Journal, July 13.

Winning Votes.
An amusing little tilt took place between Senators Chandler and Palmer yesterday.
"Did you say the price of fence wire has fallen under the influence of the protective tariff?" Inquired Mr. Chandler, the Illinois Senator.
"I did not say that," "What did you say?"
"Never mind," replied Mr. Palmer. "I am in the condition Mr. Lincoln told me he was once in on a campaigning tour. Some one in the audience asked him a question. He made no reply. 'Why don't you answer him?' said some one. 'I am after votes,' replied Mr. Lincoln, 'and that man's vote is as good as any other man's.' I am after votes on this proposition," said Mr. Palmer, making the application of the story, "and I want the vote of the Senator from New Hampshire."
"You will get it," said Mr. Chandler, amid laughter.

ANSWER TO QUERY.—The people of Massachusetts were more violent and turbulent, but not more forward, than those of Virginia and North Carolina in the assertion of American rights in the troubles preceding the Revolutionary War. The Bostonians were not the only ones who made a row about tea. When the tax was imposed, in 1773, the Americans all swore they would not drink taxed tea. The Bostonians disguised themselves as Mohawk Indians and tossed a cargo of the stuff into the harbor. Ships bringing tea to Philadelphia and New York were compelled to turn about and carry it back to England, whence they had come. At Baltimore a ship loaded with tea was taken out into the harbor and burned. At Wilmington a party of North Carolinians went aboard a tea ship, and heaved the cargo overboard. They were not disguised as Indians nor in any other way. The first American blood shed in opposing unjust taxation was that of the North Carolinians at the Alamance in 1771. The first declaration of independence was that of the North Carolinians, who met at Charlotte and declared Mecklenburg County out of the British Union, so to speak, on the 20th of May, 1776, the day after they got the news of the battle of Lexington, which was fought on the 19th of April. All the Colonies were of one mind in resisting the unconstitutional exercise of British authority in America. North Carolina and Massachusetts were the most aggressive and impatient, Virginia the most powerful and the most calmly determined.

Intemperance Among Women.
There is much said about the growing habit of intemperance among women; perhaps more than the facts would warrant. If this habit exists it is owing to the fact that women are often forced to perform domestic and social duties under great physical suffering, and by partaking of liquors for temporary relief or a little protraction of strength, the habit becomes a necessity. If all ladies who suffer with the complaints peculiar to their sex, would take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, they would find nature's restorative, and the evil results of perniculous drugs and liquors would be avoided. For all cases of nervous and general debility, sleeplessness, spasms, periodical pains, suppressions and irregularities, it is the only medicine so certain in curative action that it can be guaranteed to benefit or cure or money returned.