

# THE MAXTON UNION.

A DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR INTEREST.

VOL. IV. NO. 46.

MAXTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1890.

\$1.00 A YEAR

## TOWN DIRECTORY.

**B. F. McLEAN** Mayor.  
**H. W. McNATT**,  
**O. H. BLOCKER**,  
**W. S. BYRNES**,  
**W. J. CURRIE**,  
Commissioners.  
**A. J. BIRCK**, Town Marshal.  
**LODGES.**  
**KNIGHTS OF HONOR**, No. 1,720 meets on second and fourth Wednesday's at 7:30 P. M. J. B. WEATHERLY, Dictator; B. F. McLEAN, Reporter.  
**M. C. A.**, meets every Sunday at 7:30 P. M. W. M. BLACK, President.  
**MAXTON GUARDS**, W. M. BLACK, Captain, meets first Thursday nights of each month at 8 P. M.  
**CHOSEN FRIENDS** meet on second and fourth Monday in each month. Argus Shaw, Chief Counselor; S. W. Parham, Secretary and Treasurer.  
**MAXTON LODGE, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**, meets every Friday night, except first in each month, at 8 o'clock.  
**ROBESON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY** Rev. J. A. Smith, President; E. K. Proctor, Jr., 1st Vice Pres.; Dr. J. D. Croom, 2nd Vice Pres.; A. D. Brown, Sec'y; Wm. Bl-ck, Treas. and Depositary; Ex. Com. Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., S. Townsend, D. P. McEachern, J. O. Gough, H. McEachern; Auditing Com., R. F. McRae, O. H. Blocker and B. D. Caldwell.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Rev. Joseph Evans, Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., Rev. J. S. Black, Rev. O. P. Meeks, Rev. J. F. Finlayson, Jos. McCollum, J. P. Smith, Duncan McKay, Sr., N. B. Brown, Dr. J. L. McMillan.  
**ADMITTING COMMITTEE.**  
J. P. Smith, D. H. McNeill, J. A. Humphrey. Place of next meeting—Lumberton, N. C. Time of next meeting—Thursday, May 30th, 1889, at 11:30 o'clock a. m.  
Bibles and Testaments can be purchased of Wm. Black, Depository, Maxton, N. C., at cost.  
All churches and Bible Societies in the county invited to send delegates.  
Forward all collections to Wm. Black, Treasurer, Maxton, N. C.  
**CHURCHES.**  
**PRESBYTERIAN**, REV. DR. H. G. HILL, Pastor. Services each Sabbath at 4 P. M. Sunday School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock.  
**METHODIST**, REV. J. W. JONES, Pastor. Services each Sunday at 11 A. M. Sun day School at 9:30 A. M.  
**MASONIC.**  
**MAXTON LODGE A. F. & A. M.** meets 1st Friday night in each month at 8 P. M.  
**GENERAL DIRECTORY OF ROBESON COUNTY.**

Senator, J. F. Payne.  
Representatives, T. M. Watson,  
D. C. Regan,  
E. F. McRae,  
W. P. Moore,  
B. Stancil,  
T. McBryde,  
J. S. Oliver,  
County Commissioners,  
C. S. C. B. Townsend,  
Sheriff, H. McEachern,  
Reg'r Deeds, J. H. Morrison,  
Treasurer, W. W. McAdairm.  
Board of Education, J. A. McAllister,  
J. S. Black,  
J. S. McQueen,  
Supt. Pub. Instr'n, J. A. McAllister,  
Coroner & Supt. of Health, Dr. F. L. R.

D. Lowber Smith, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, recently gave some startling testimony before the General Laws Committee in regard to escaping gas in New York city. In many places, he said, the prevalence of gas was such, that by simply forcing a crowbar into the earth between the paving stones, the gas which escaped was so strong that it could be lighted with a match. "Some great disaster is likely to result from this condition" is the comment of the New York News.

Says the New York Commercial Advertiser: The army of the United States consists 2167 commissioned officers and a sufficient number of enlisted men to keep them in practice. This number is fixed by a general law at 30,000; for several years Congress has been in the habit of appropriating for only 25,000, and it does not seem likely to get out of the habit, although the military authorities are generally asking for at least the statutory 30,000. Omitting a considerable number of enlisted men who are performing civilian duties, the Adjutant-General of the Army reports the actual strength of the Army as 20,145. So there are not ten real private soldiers for each officer.

"The prospective wealth of Alaska's almost interminable forests of spruce, pine, hemlock, etc., can scarcely be overestimated," writes an officer of the navy stationed there; and its cod fisheries alone are said to be worth more than the whole Territory cost the Government. The population is between 40,000 and 50,000, and the four principal exports—furs, gold, fish and lumber—footed a total of nearly \$10,000,000 last year. It is claimed that the cultivation of wheat, rye and oats and vegetables of all kinds has been successful, and that, as good pasture abounds, there are abundant opportunities for profitable stock-raising.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### FROM ALL OVER THE SOUTHLAND.

#### Accidents. Calamities. Pleasant News and Notes of Industry.

#### VIRGINIA.

The Governor received the following letter from Mr. Jefferson Davis:

BEACON HOUSE, May 26, 1890.—To His Excellency Governor P. W. McKinley, President of the Lee Monument Association—Dear Sir: Please accept on the part of my daughter, who is still in France, and from me, my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to be present at the unveiling of the statue of our great Gen. R. E. Lee. His fame is the proud heritage of the Southern people, and our whole family feels gratified by the knowledge that a fitting monument has been reared to perpetuate his wisdom and valor in the beloved city that he so long and ably defended. Sorrow and physical infirmity will prevent my being with you. I trust nothing will mar the grace and dignity of the ceremony over which you will preside, and to which the Southern people look forward with such glad expectation. Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully,  
V. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The delegates to the Pan-American conference spent yesterday in Lexington. They visited the grave of Stonewall Jackson and afterwards the mausoleum of General Lee.

R. J. Cunningham was shot and killed by a woman near Rocky Mount.

The Shuttle block factory at Gordonsville, has been closed for the season.

#### TENNESSEE.

The national conference of the state boards of health met at the state capitol in Nashville, President J. N. McCormick, of Kentucky, in the chair.

A prominent farmer named J. T. Hill, living seven miles from Riceville, succeeded by shooting himself twice in the forehead. One bullet penetrated the skull over the right eye, the other above the left. Some months ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and it is thought that, losing all hope of recovery, the mind became unbalanced.

A great scarcity of day labor exists at present in Chattanooga, and contractors are much troubled by it. To such an extent is it prevalent that announce ments were made from several colored pulp-mills, asking for men to report at places for work. One company has advanced wages from \$1.15 to \$1.35 per day, and the tendency is still upward.

The American Medical association, in session at Nashville, elected Dr. W. T. Briggs, of Nashville, as president and selected Washington, D. C., as the next place of meeting.

The Bank of Middle Tennessee, located in Lebanon, made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors; liabilities about \$90,000. This was a state bank.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

For a year the Wetmore Shoe company has employed city convicts, at the penitentiary in Raleigh, in the manufacture of shoes. The company has suspended operations and surrendered its convicts, which were employed under contract. Money had been steadily lost by the use of this labor. A number of firms will not handle penitentiary-made shoes, and there was a considerable boycott. The plant will all be removed to a private factory at Greensboro, and the convicts will be put on railroad work. All the shoes made by this company were sold in other States.

Burgaw is to have a canning factory.

A canning factory will be erected at Durham.

The Farmers' Alliance will establish a tobacco factory at Durham.

Northern capitalists have purchased a grain quarry in Ireddell county.

The Farmers' Alliance is considering the establishment of a cotton seed oil mill at Monroe.

The Sam Jones Tabernacle at Charlotte has been torn down.

The Cabarrus County Colored Fair has been organized with Whit Shankle, president. The fair will be held on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August.

Steps are being taken toward the establishment of cotton factories in La Grange and Kinston.

The Winston Chamber of Commerce has passed resolutions strongly endorsing

the issuing of bonds to the amount of \$200,000 for city improvements.

Col. Joseph A. Branner, a well-known educator of North Carolina, died at Asheville.

William Anderson, president of the Citizens' National bank, of Raleigh, N. C., died suddenly in that city of heart disease.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr J. W. Reid, Alliance statistician for the State, says that it will be a difficult matter to get up the statistics required, for there is so much labor required that the facts cannot be obtained by the time required. Then the work, if properly and correctly done, is so onerous that it will be impossible to have it accomplished without compensating those who do it.

At a regular meeting of the town council of Aiken, one hundred dollars was appropriated for the benefit of the Palmetto Rifles to help in defraying the expenses of their trip to Richmond, Va.

Greenville has organized the Sans Souci Driving Park Association. B. F. Perry offered to furnish the track and grounds known as the "Sans Souci Driving Park" for the use of the Asso.

ciation free of any charge whatever. The track is complete and one of the finest in the South.

Congressman Turner has reported favorably from the House committee on commerce a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Savannah River between South Carolina and Georgia for the use of "the South-Bound Railroad Company," a railroad corporation authorized by charters of the States of South Carolina and Georgia to build a railroad from Columbia, S. C., to the St. Mary's River, on the line of Florida, and the bridge is a necessity to the railroad. The bill has the approval of the Secretary of War and contains the usual safeguards.

It is said that the Port Royal railroad, which will connect South Carolina with Mexico, will pass through Milton county and probably by Alpharetta.

Barwell will erect a 20,000 gallon tank and wind-mill to supply the town with water.

Florence will soon have a foundry and machine shop.

A stock company has been incorporated as the Graham Wagon Works, at Graham's Turn Out.

#### GEORGIA.

Rev Henry Howren, the now famous young evangelist, who, thirteen months ago, left a life of sinfulness and debauchery to do the ministerial job, has been in Columbus, and preached to enormous crowds.

Yesterday morning he preached at St Paul church, in the afternoon at St. Luke's, and at night at the Rose Hill Methodist church. Every foot of available sitting and standing room was occupied on all three of the occasions, and hundreds of people went away because they could not find room in the churches.

Major Marcus Stanley, one of Athens' most distinguished citizens, died at his home on Deering street. He had been in declining health for some time, and his death was not unexpected. He was a man of distinguished career.

A large number of melon and fruit men were in Macon Friday. An important meeting was held, at which features in regard to handling the crop was fully discussed.

Co operation, the melon men say, is necessary. It will prevent the markets from being overstocked, and growers will realize double the usual price for their melons, peaches, grapes, etc.

It is said the July melons will bring the grower from \$125 to \$150.

Only about 13,000 cars of melons are raised in Georgia and South Carolina but 25,000 cars could easily be disposed of if properly distributed. A grand barbecue dinner was given the visitors and a royal big time was had.

Several of the counties of Middle Georgia have determined to prepare exhibits for the Piedmont exposition.

An Alliance warehouse is being built at Alapaha, in Berrien county.

Warren county is determined to have a fair building, and it will be located at Warrenton.

#### OTHER STATES.

Ex Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, has been adjudged insane at Detroit, and committed to St Joseph's retreat by Probate Judge Durfee.

The Alabama Midland railroad from Montgomery, Alabama, to Blakely, Georgia, has been opened up for business.

Town Marshal Mitchell, of Cedar Keys, who assisted Mayor Cottrell in his cut rages, has been released on \$2,000 bail.

F. W. Jewell, formerly manager of the Caldwell hotel, Birmingham, Ala., has left this city, taking the books of the hotel with him and leaving many creditors behind. Jewell went to Michigan on business. During his absence several creditors brought suit against him. Two waiters at the hotel struck and the hotel company took charge. Jewell came home and announced that he would pay all bills and take charge of the hotel. Dr. Caldwell, president of the hotel company, asked to see the books. Jewell suddenly left the city, taking the books with him.

The thirtieth annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Alabama, convened at Huntsville, Ala. A grand banquet was given them at the Huntsville hotel by the local lodge. There is not a convocation in the State, but one will be established soon at Birmingham. A movement is on foot to build a fifty thousand dollar temple at Montgomery.

#### Oak Wood Confesses.

GLENS FALLS, May 23.—The testimony before the coroner at Creek Centre is all in, and the murderer of old man Leander Pascoe has confessed.

When the testimony was read to Cal Wood, the murdered man's son-in-law, he broke down, and in a shaky voice said: "It is all true. It is all true. I could not help it, boys. I could not help it."

#### Sullivan to Fight in Virginia.

Col. J. M. Bailey, of Virginia, held a consultation with John L. Sullivan. The result of the conference was that Sullivan agrees to fight Joe McAuliffe for \$10,000 in July, and Jackson for \$25,000 in Virginia, under the auspices of the Virginia Athletic Club.

The cry of a baby in New York city prevented the burning of a house fired by an incendiary.

There is a \$60,000 monument to Columbus in the City of Mexico.

## CONGRESS.

### A BLOW AT COTTON INTERESTS.

That is Mr. Blanchard's Opinion of the McKinley Bill.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole (Grosvenor, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, offered an amendment abolishing the minimum punishment prescribed for violation of the internal revenue laws. Rejected.

Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, offered an amendment repealing the tobacco tax. Rejected.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, offered an amendment providing that iron and steel cotton ties, or hoops for baling of other purposes, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge, shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, argued in favor of the amendment, and protested against proposed increase of duty on cotton ties.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, regarded the bill as a direct blow at the cotton growing interests of the South. The burden on the cotton producers would be increased nearly \$1,000,000. The life of a cotton tie was one year, and this duty had to be paid yearly. The life of a steel rail was ten years, and this duty must be paid once in a decade. In 1883 there were but two cotton tie manufacturers in the country, producing \$262,000 worth of ties and employing 230 men. This was too small a product, and too small employment, to justify an increase in the duty on cotton ties from 33 to 104 per cent.

Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, said: The effect of the provision of the bill in regard to cotton ties would be to bear heavily upon the colored laborer of the South if the amendment were voted down; colored men of the South would know who their real friends were.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, contended that it was the interest of the colored laborer of the South as well as the interest of every laborer in the land that such duties should be imposed as would give employment to the people of the United States, and not to people of other countries. There was the capacity in this country to make all the cotton ties which were required.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, said that the bill only proposed to treat cotton ties precisely as it treated hoop iron.

Mr. Sayers's amendment was rejected; 36 to 124. Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, offered an amendment to make the duty on cotton ties 45 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. McKenna moved to amend the sugar schedule so as to provide that all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, shall pay duty on their polariscope test. Mr. McKenna said that his amendment made a reduction of about 33 per cent on the existing duty. It returned the dividing line at 13 instead of 16, and secured to the refiners of this country the refining of sugar between 13 and 16.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said the position of Mr. McKenna was specious and dangerous.

Mr. Tr. e. of Louisiana, favored the amendment.

Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, thought the bounty should be extended to maple sugar.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, said he did not believe a Democratic Congress would ever make an appropriation to pay the proposed bounty.

Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, wanted sugar struck from the free list. The government could not abolish the duty on sugar, and at the same time reduce the public debt.

After further miscellaneous debate, Mr. McKinley closed the discussion with an argument against the McKenna argument. He said the committee, fearing that the Democrats when in power would refuse to appropriate money for the bounty, had provided that the appropriation should be permanent. The McKenna amendment was rejected, 143 to 124.

The Democrats made a fight and on two important amendments relative to yard made from jute and the woolen schedule defeated McKinley with the aid of six Republican votes.

It was the Democrats' policy to call for a separate vote on every amendment that proposed an increase of duty, and in consequence the greater part of the day was spent in calling the rolls. Democrats and Republicans remained constantly in their places and followed the proceedings closely, responding promptly at all times to the directions of Mr. Carlisle and Mr. McKinley, the leaders of the respective parties.

The Democrats displayed discipline throughout the fight and, although the bill passed, the minority scored two decisive points on jute and wool.

The bill, as it passed the House, will hardly become a law, as it is said that the Senate will have to remodel it.

#### Look Out for Color in Horses.

Experiments with English cavalry horses show that gray or dun-colored animals are the most easily frightened. The blacks are the most obstinate, the chestnuts the most enduring, and the bays have the most intelligence and do the most reasoning. These facts probably hold good the world over and are a guide to purchasers.

#### Ex-Governor Morton, of Nebraska,

says that in his State more than 600,000,000 trees have been planted by human hands.

## WISE WORDS.

Live while you can, die when you must.

A silent tongue is an enemy to the feast.

Keep out of the frying pan and trust to the broiler.

Merriment at meat means a long face for the doctor.

A whiff of the kitchen is sometimes better than the taste.

People who kill lions learn to shoot by practicing on other things.

Before great victories can be enjoyed great battles must be fought.

Educating the boy is the parent's endeavor to get him to choose right.

To have a course marked out beforehand, is to be prepared for difficulties.

It is not so much what a man does as what he loves that decides his destiny.

An egg on your own plate is better than a turkey on somebody else's table.

No amount of cultivation can change a worthless weed into a useful vegetable.

What a blessed condition of life it is when even our troubles may be made a means of joy.

If we were met not so imperfect ourselves, we would have a better opinion of other people.

Shadows have no claws; they carry no swords, and fire no guns, but they frighten many people to death.

People who boast that they never did any harm, are generally those who haven't done much good.

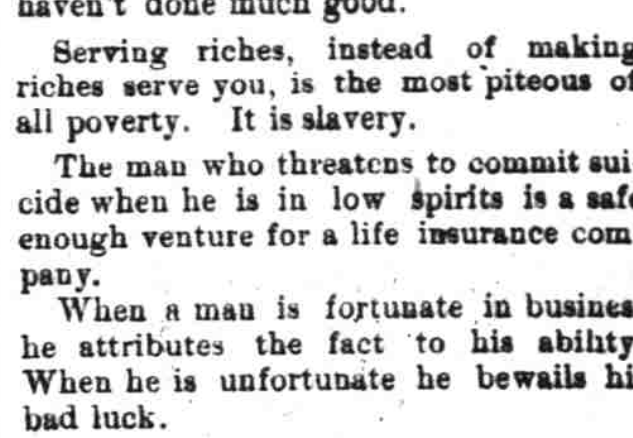
Serving riches, instead of making riches serve you, is the most piteous of all poverty. It is slavery.

The man who threatens to commit suicide when he is in low spirits is a safe enough venture for a life insurance company.

When a man is fortunate in business he attributes the fact to his ability. When he is unfortunate he bewails his bad luck.

#### KENTUCKY'S NEW SENATOR.

Ex-Speaker John G. Carlisle Elected to Successor Senator-Beck.



JOHN G. CARLISLE

The Hon. John G. Carlisle was elected Kentucky Senator by the Assembly in last session at Frankfort, Ky., to fill the vacancy created by the late James B. Beck. He received 101 votes. Mr. Adams Republican, received 15.

#### Mr. Carlisle's Career.

John Griffin Carlisle was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, September 5, 1825. His early life possesses no particular point of interest. He was compelled to work hard for a living, and his education was mostly obtained in the occupations of a planter of a district school as opportunity afforded. He was a diligent student, and before he had attained his majority he was earning his living by teaching school. He employed his leisure hours in reading law and qualified himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1858, when but twenty-three years of age, after a term in a dingy law office and has since, when not in the National or State service, devoted himself to his profession.

In 1859 he was elected a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. He opposed secession when the Civil War broke out. In 1861 he was nominated as Presidential elector of the Democratic ticket, but he declined this honor. In 1866 he was elected to the Senate of his native State and again in 1869. He was present as delegate-at-large from Kentucky at the National Democratic Convention, held in New York city in 1868. His nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky in 1871, by the Democratic Convention, caused him to resign his seat in the State Senate and being elected, he served from 1871 to 1875 in that position. He was chosen a Democratic elector-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He was chosen to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the Forty-fifth Congress, and has served there continually ever since. After an exciting canvass, he was elected Governor of the Forty-ninth Congress. He was re-elected Speaker in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses. It is said that no less than six of his years were spent in the House.

#### Thought Elevated Roads Visionary.

Cyrus W. Field, with the great scheme of the present New York elevated system in his mind, felt that the moral support of Mr. Vanderbilt's money would be of great advantage, so he went to that very rich man and offered him a half of the entire capital, on the same terms with himself. Vanderbilt looked at him a moment, and then, with that semi-sneer and semi-smile which characterized his features, said: "Why, Field, the people of New York will never consent to ride through the streets on stilts."—New York Press.

#### Training to Make a Glib Tourist.

A pretty Kensington girl rattles this off like lurch: "Six silver sieves of sifted thistles and a sieve of unsifted thistles. I am a sifted thistle sifter and an unsifted thistle sifter with a sieve of sifted thistles and a sieve of unsifted thistles."—Philadelphia Record.

## SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

A method of transmitting sketches by telegraph has been devised.

Compound locomotives are to be the railway engines of the future.

Los Angeles, Cal., has one sewer 5000 feet long that has not a single connection. In one place it is twenty-five feet under ground.

The Reading Railroad Company is having 4000 freight cars built, which are all provided with drawbar attachments and automatic couplers.

An English inventor offers a system by which coal gas compressed to one-eighth its natural bulk can be carried about and utilized as an illuminant when desired.

Instead of chewing slate-pencils and drinking vinegar and lime-juice, adipose doctors feed their patients raw fruit without sugar or cream and obesity tea.

The doctors in the French fleet have been forbidden to practice "hypnotism" on their patients. A similar prohibition was issued some months ago to the French army doctors.

The appliance of hydraulic power to the manufacture of steel seamless boats is one of the latest things in England. These boats are thought to be in every particular superior to those made of wood and can be made at about the same cost.

The experiment of constructing a large building of paper has been successfully made at Hamburg, Germany, where an immense hotel, with its facade and other important parts composed of that material, and claimed to be fire-proof, has been erected.

In using emery wheels it has been found that at a high speed one ounce of wheel material would only grind off six ounces of metal, while at a lower speed it would grind off eleven ounces. At this lower speed the wheel was making 2150 revolutions.

The electrical process has been successfully adopted in South Australia for the recovery of the minute particles of gold dust that have hitherto been lost in the work of separating the metal from the ore. The economical value of the process has been abundantly proved.

An engineer on the Iron Mountain Road, of Missouri, has perfected an automatic bell-ringer on his locomotive, and now when running in corporation limits or whenever the bell must be rung he just jerks a spring and the bell is kept going by steam power till he turns off the steam.

A new incandescent lamp has been introduced which is said to obviate discoloration. The carbon filaments are made from raw silk threads put through a careful process and capable of bearing high temperature. A suspended needle is fitted inside from the socket to the glass tip, and this prevents shaking and attracts the particles of carbon to it.

An Italian journal describes a new pharo-light, which is said to be as powerful as the electric light, and the efficiency of which is not impaired by fog, as is the case with the latter. A clock work arrangement pours every thirty seconds ten centigrams of powdered magnesium into the flame of a round wick-lamp, producing an extremely brilliant flash of light.

#### A Musical Tree.

Accounts of reliable travelers describe a musical tree, found both in the West Indies and in Nubia. This vegetable phenomenon has a peculiar shaped leaf, and pods with a split or open edge. As the wind blows through these it gives out the sound which gives the tree its peculiar name. In the Barbadoes there is a valley filled with these trees, and when the wind blows across the island, a constant moaning, deep-toned whistle is heard, which, in the still hours of the night, has a weird and mournful effect.

A species of scacia, which grows very abundant in Nubia and the Soudan, is also called "whistling tree" by the natives. Its shoots are frequently, by the agency of the larvae of insects, distorted in shape and swollen into a globular bladder from one to two inches in diameter. After the insect has emerged from a circular hole in the side of this swelling, the opening, played upon by the wind, becomes a musical instrument, nearly equal in sound to a sweet-toned flute.

#### Habits of Frogs.

The owner of a frog farm near Menasha, Wis., gives some interesting facts relative to the frog's habits. In ninety-one days the eggs hatch. The thirty-ninth day the little animals begin to have motion. In a few days they assume the tadpole form. When ninety-two days old, two small feet are seen beginning to sprout near the tail, and the head appears to separate from the body. In five days after this they refuse all vegetable food. Soon thereafter the animal assumes a perfect form.

#### A Steel Tape Fire Escape.

T. J. Athey, of Marion, Ark., has patented a fire escape valuable as an escape from tall buildings. It is an aluminum steel tape, one end of which is attached to the building, and the rest wound around a small reel with a brake attachment, which the person using it can manipulate so as to descend at lightning speed or stop at will. Mr. Athey tested it at Niagara Falls, and had himself photographed while hanging from the upper suspension bridge, with 190 feet of tape let out. The tape had a sustaining power of 700 pounds.—New York Sun.