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VOL IX SCOTLAND NECK, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1892. NO 8

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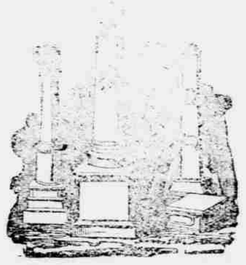

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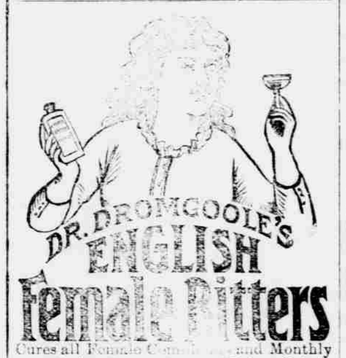


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## DOGS IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

**Canines Had a Very Easy Time in the Land of the Pharaohs.**

In Egypt the dog was a friend and faithful servant, says Nature. He lived in the house with his master, followed him in his walks, attended the public ceremonies, sometimes free, at other times held in leash by a slave or a child, or in princely families by a favorite dwarf. At his meals he had his place marked under the benches of the guests.

The house dog was shaved, combed and washed. He was sometimes tinted with henna, as if he were a woman. He wore fine collars on his neck, furnished sometimes with an earthenware clasp in the shape of a bell or flower. Children played with him, became attached to him, and the hero of one story, to whom his father had predicted at his birth that he would die of the bite of a dog, willingly confronted the threatening danger rather than be separated from the dog he had raised. He, of course, had a name to which he answered—Si-toga, the ferreter; Khaoubsen, the lamp or star; Soubon, the strong, and Nahsi, the black.

He is seen with kings as well as with common persons. Rameses II. during the earlier years of his reign was always escorted by a female dog, which was called Anaitiennakton, or "Brave as the Goddess Anaitis." A petty king of the eleventh dynasty, about 3300 B. C., had five dogs, which he so loved that he carved their names and engraved their portraits on his tomb. They were, indeed, blooded animals, whose names revealed their foreign origin. The finest of them was called Abikarou, a faithful transcription of the word abaikour, by which the hunting dog is designated in many of the Berber districts.

## GROWTH OF THE HAIR.

**How It Is Affected by Certain Kinds of Food—Diet Affects the Length.**

The influence of diet upon the growth of hair is the subject of a paper in which the writer says: Several cases of shedding of hair after influenza have confirmed my opinion that diet has much to do with the production and with the cure of symptomatic alopecia. Hair contains five per cent. of sulphur, and its ash twenty per cent. of silicon and ten per cent. of iron and manganese. Solutions of beef, or rather part of it, starchy mixture, and even milk, which constitute the diet of patients with influenza and other fevers, cannot supply these elements, and atrophy at the roots and falling of hair result.

The color and strength of hair in young mammals is not attained so long as milk is the sole food. As to drugs, iron has prompt influence. The foods which most abundantly contain the above named elements are the various albumenoids and the oat, the ash of that grain yielding twenty-two per cent. of silicon. I have often found a dietary largely composed of oatmeal and brown bread greatly promote the growth of hair, especially when the baldness was preceded by constipation and sluggish capillary circulation. Those races of men who consume most meat are the most hirsute.

## CEREMONY AMONG BIRDS.

**The Love of Display Among Species of the Feathered Tribe.**

The singular wattled, wing-spurred and long-toed jacanas have a queer kind of meeting. They usually go singly or in pairs, but occasionally, in response to a call by one of them, all who are within hearing leave off feeding and fly to one spot, where they walk about with their beautiful wings erect or half open, or waved up and down with a slow and measured motion.

With these two species both sexes join in the display; but that of the spur-winged lapwing is altogether peculiar, inasmuch as it takes place with three individuals only. These birds live in pairs, and at intervals during the day or on moonlight nights one bird will leave his mate and fly to another pair a short distance away. These will receive the visitor with signs of pleasure.

They place themselves behind him, first going to meet him, and all three march rapidly, uttering special notes. Then they stop; the leader stands erect with elevated wings uttering loud notes, while the other two, with pulled-out plumage, standing side by side, stoop forward till the tips of their beaks touch the ground, and with a low murmuring sound remain for some moments in this strange posture. Then the visitor goes back to his own mound and mate, and later on they receive a visitor whom they treat in the same ceremonious manner. They are said to be so fond of this form of visiting that they indulge in it all the year round.

## SOME QUEER FOOD.

**The Tempting Hedgehog and the Baked Elephant's Foot.**

The hedgehog figures frequently in sylvan repasts, though he is hardly big enough to be sent to table as a piece de resistance. The primitive manner of cooking it supersedes the most costly refinements of elaborate batteries de cuisine.

The elephant's foot, or rather the slice below the pastern, which is a famous dainty in eastern hunting camps, is treated on precisely similar principles, which shows that the simplest cooking of all nations has much in common, like their folk-lore. Shakespeare's British hedgehog, like its cousin, the porcupine, is shrouded in a plastic tenement of clay. Then he is laid to a temporary rest in a bed of smoldering cinders.

When supposed to be done to a turn the dwarf pig is dug up, and then the prickly skin is detached with the splitting of the case of clay. All the generous juices, with their bouquet, have been confined and transfused.

**Royal Funerals.**

It is said that the queen has recently been concerning herself with the arrangement of royal funerals, and that her majesty has caused a long memorandum on the subject to be drawn up, with a variety of new orders which extend to the most minute details. In the future the body of a defunct male member of the royal family is to be placed in the coffin in an attire of quite different material from that worn by a deceased female, and married people are not to be treated the same as the unmarried. The queen's solicitude extends even to the making of the coffins, and there are copious directions concerning them. Embalming is absolutely prohibited.

## DOGS IN THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

**Have No Special Owners and Live in Groups of Six to Ten.**

The dogs of Constantinople form a class of as much importance as other Asiatic races, says a correspondent of the Church Union. The Europeans have used their influence, backed by money, to destroy these dogs, either by killing or banishing them; but the Turks—from the humblest servant, who divides his crust with them, to the imperial sultan, who has them fed from his palace—shows an affection for them which is surprising. The dogs live in communities of six, eight or ten, and each set appropriates to itself a certain section of from one to three squares. The most intelligent dog seems to be the president or commander of the group.

They are very friendly with all the inhabitants who live in their special locality, while they show no recognition to those who pass their highway if they do not reside there. They guard their ground and do not allow any other dog to intrude. I noticed one stray dog which came around the corner, thereby infringing on the other dogs' territory; he was attacked at once, and barely escaped with his life.

These dogs have no especial owner—each block or square having its own group of dogs. They seem to know every man, woman and child who lives in their neighborhood, and their tails wag whenever any of these make their appearance. I remember coming through one of the narrow streets late one night, and as it was quite warm I suddenly took off my coat and hat. One dog commenced to bark, then another and another followed suit. The guide told me I must put on my hat, as the dogs had recognized that I was a foreigner and that they were evidently displeased at my attempt to go through their principality in my shirt sleeves. I took the advice of the guide and the howl of the dogs ceased.

## APPLES AS MEDICINE

**The Phosphorus Found in Them Is an Admirable Food for the Brain.**

Chemically, the apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water, says Medical Age. Furthermore, the German analysts say that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. The phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin, of the brain and spinal cord.

It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers of mind and body. Also the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sedentary habits whose lives are sluggish in action, those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles.

Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also the fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable sauces and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

## A WEED THAT EATS FISH.

**A Remarkable Instance of a Plant Which Is Carnivorous.**

Commander Alfred Carpenter, writing from Suakin, Red sea country, contributes the following remarkable instance of a plant preying upon one of the vertebrata. The instance noted was observed by him when surveying Paracel islands, in the South China sea. "* * * As I neared a pool cut off by the tide from the sea I noticed among other submarine plants a very ordinary looking flesh-colored weed.

"Bending to inspect it closer I noticed numbers of small fish lying helplessly in its fronds, apparently with little or no life in them. Putting my hand down to pick one of them up I found my fingers caught by suckers on the weed, the fronds of which had closed tightly upon them. The fish had been caught in every conceivable way—by the head, the tail, sides, etc., and some of them had been held until the skin was completely macerated. Those of the fish that were still living had evidently been caught at different times, they appearing in all stages of exhaustion. I regret being unable to name either the plant or the fish, but that the botanical cannibal really preyed upon the finny denizens of the deep there isn't the least doubt."

## HER ANNUAL DIVORCE.

**A Married Woman's Yearly Season of Respite.**

"I don't know what I would do," said a very gay married woman to a Philadelphia Times writer, "if it were not for my annual divorce," she laughed. "You perhaps wonder what that is, but it is really the greatest of social institutions, and I would die without it. I mean the six or eight weeks every summer that I can go away and be just like a young girl once more.

"I love Jack very dearly, but I would get very tired of him if it were not for this yearly respite. We are very happy now over our reunion, whereas if he had seen me every day all summer long he would be wanting to go out every night and leaving me alone instead of doing escort duty. It is a great scheme, and should be adopted by all wives."

Poor, elastic wedding vows, we thought. "Till death do us part" has not the significance it once did in the good old days of our fathers and mothers, when an "annual divorce" would have been regarded with holy horror.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. Genuine wrapper.

## BEATS THE EIFFEL TOWER.

**An Extraordinary Wonder Work of Nature in Wyoming.**

One of nature's strangest freaks—one of the greatest wonders of the world—is the Devil's tower, or as the Sioux Indians call it, the Mateo tepee, or the bear's lodge, which stands on the banks of the Belle Fourche river, in a northeastern county of Wyoming, says the Portland Oregonian. The country for fifty miles around consists of high tableland, deep canyons and narrow, fertile valleys—nothing to indicate the possible existence of any such freak of nature.

The tower is a gigantic column, a monster obelisk of lava, which rises to a height of seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet, almost twice the height of the Eiffel tower. At the base the huge shaft measures three hundred and twenty-six feet through in one direction. Huge crystals of the volcanic rock, measuring one to three feet through, start at the base and run unbroken to the top, giving to the column a peculiar fibrous appearance, even when viewed from the tablelands forty miles away.

How did it get there? How was it made? Once in awhile in the present age we have heard how portions of the bottom of one of the oceans have been pushed up by volanic forces, and even a new island added to the charts. Ages on ages ago similar volcanic forces started a jet of lava up from the bottom of the ancient geological ocean that covered all the northwest at that time. The squirt of molten rock evidently did not break through it into the waters above, but froze, as an iron man would say, in the hole it had made. This slow cooling off, the gradual loss of its fiery energy, probably lasted for many long years, and gave time for the particles to arrange themselves in the huge crystals that arouse all our astonishment to-day.

## MAGIC ART.

**Scholarly, Adroit and Persuasive Use of Language.**

In all probability M. Renan, says the London Spectator, touched highwater mark in the art of discovering a right line in the art of obliquity, and of making "no" look like "yes;" but there are, all over the world, hundreds of men who instinctively follow the same plan; who cannot bear the slightest friction in social and intellectual intercourse; and who always start a contradiction by pointing out that at bottom they entirely agree with you, though there is just one small and unimportant point on which they differ. You make a quotation or state a fact in the presence of a man of this type, and knowing that it is his subject, ask whether you have "got it right." You have not; but this does not in the least incline him to put you right plainly and simply. He assures you instead that your version is substantially correct; and then, by a series of subtle gradations, he manages to put into your mouth the true story. A good illustration of the method of correction we mean is given by the story of the schoolmaster who was determined not to discourage his pupils by abrupt corrections. On the occasion of the story, one of the boys was asked to give the English of the word "niger." "White," was the prompt reply. "White," answered the schoolmaster; "yes, you mean a sort of gray, a misty color, a dark neutral tint—in fact, black. Yes, quite right; niger, black. Go on, next boy."

## CURIOUS COURTING.

**Fisher Folk Who Marry in an Off-Hand Fashion.**

On the shores of the Moray Firth—the spot need not be more specifically localized—there is a flourishing little village of some fourteen hundred inhabitants, consisting chiefly of fisher folk. The young man and maiden do not court in the orthodox fashion. Their method is much more prosaic, and what is characteristic of one case may generally be accepted as characteristic of them all. There is, of course, an occasional instance of genuine old-fashioned courtship, but that is rather a rare exception.

"Mother," said one young man on his return from a successful herring fishing; "I'm goen to get merrid."

"Weel, Jeems, a' think ye sh'd just gang an ask yer' cousin Marack." And, as he had no particular preference, he went straight away to ask her.

"Wull ye tak me, Marack?" was the brusque and business-like query which he put to the young woman in the presence of her sister Bella.

But Mary had promised her hand to another that same evening. "I canna tak ye, Jeems," was her reply; and then turning to her sister: "Tak ye 'im, Bellack." And the sister took him.

**Glass Eyes Are Cheap.**

Glass eyes can now be purchased at less than one dollar each, although at this price there is not much choice in the matter of shade. The cheapest grades are manufactured in Germany, but in some parts of England they are produced at very trifling expense. The highest priced grades are made in Paris, whither very sensitive people who want to avoid detection of their loss have been known to travel from great distances in order to insure the greatest variety to select from. There are hundreds of shades, both in the white and the dark portions, and deception is quite easy. A costly glass eye will last nearly a lifetime, especially if it is taken good care of and not worn day and night.

**A Mammoth Ostrich.**

There is at present in the London Zoological Gardens an African importation which bids fair to take the place of the late lamented Jumbo in the heart of juvenile Britain. It is the great African ostrich which King Alimany Samadon presented to Queen Victoria. It is probably the largest specimen of the kind ever seen in Europe. It was ridden six hundred miles by a young negro before reaching Sierre Leone, where it was placed on board ship for Liverpool. During the long march the mammoth bird attacked and injured several natives, killing two of them.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 15 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

## FAMILY GRAVEYARDS.

**Lonesome Sights That Are to Be Seen on Southern Indiana Farms.**

"There is no place like southern Indiana for graveyards," said a resident of Bloomfield, Ind., to a Chicago Globe man recently. "Now, that section including Green, Monroe, Brown and Sullivan counties is a wonderful to traverse. It looks as though the old settlers of fifty years ago wanted each one to have a graveyard of his own. Every mile or two, often far from any roadway, totally inaccessible to wagons without laying waste the fences, you come upon little rock-walled or rail-bound inclosures containing the dead of one family. Father, mother and several children lie there, and none others.

"These places have long been forsaken and forgotten. Weeds flourish in profusion and hide the wind and rain-stained tombstones from view. Often with a companion I have entered one of those little inclosures, trampled and torn out the weeds and righted the five or six headstones that had fallen and buried even the inscribed virtues of the dead into the wormy earth.

"These people had no country churchyard. No preacher except the visiting parson who came monthly on horseback. They had no funeral in the present sense of the word. Plain wooden boxes were used for coffins and often the sturdy youth of the family made the coffin for the dead parent or relative. These little spots were dear to those families. One can see that by the loving little inscriptions and decorations. When they were all dead no one remained to care for them and they fell into decay and ruin.

"They are lonesome sights, those little groups of white pillars. In the winter when the trees are bare and the grass dead, I have seen flocks of crows coming and circling about the clump of trees that usually cluster about those places. The bitter wind moans through the crackling branches and those crows wheel about and caw and croak until the world seems truly a place of sorrow and death."

## MOUNTAINS IN THE ATLANTIC.

**Their Tops Covered with Shells Miles Below the Surface.**

Four years ago the British government sent out an expedition to map the bottom of the Atlantic ocean. The work is now about completed and a report has been issued. It shows that if the water were drained away the bottom of the ocean would show a vast plain traversed near the center by a mountain range running parallel with the American coast. Another range, running almost at right angles to this, extends from Newfoundland to Ireland. In a general way these facts were known before, but it is now ascertained that the tops of these sea mountains are about two miles below the surface and that the basins, instead of being "unfathomed depths," are about four and one-half miles below the surface. Of course this is far enough, but one would a great deal rather know that the bottom is five miles down than to be told that its location has not been ascertained. The latter is so utterly hopeless. A curious fact regarding the mountains is that their tops are as white as though they lay in the region of perpetual snow. The reason for this, according to the Rochester Post Express, is that the mountains are thickly covered with a species of white shells. The legends of the lost Atlantis are borne out by the finding of "an elevated plateau, the shape and extent of which corresponds to the size of the lost Atlantis almost exactly."

## HARD WORK NOT INJURIOUS.

**With Good Habits Neither Brain Nor Body Can Be Hurt by Labor.**

Dr. Pye Smith holds that there is no fear of the ordinary man using his brains too much for health and he does not believe that mental labor or intellectual work of any kind interferes with health or shortens life a day. He maintains that excessive eating is the abuse that tends to the injury of brain-workers more than any other cause.

Many active brain-workers have suddenly broken down, and fancied that it was due to brain fatigue, when, as a matter of fact, it was due to overstuffing of their stomachs. The furnace connected with the mental machine became clogged up with ashes and carbon in various shapes and forms, and as a result, disease came, and before the case was fully appreciated a demoralized condition of the nervous system was manifested, and the prosaic cause for the collapse was suppressed under the euphemistic "mental overwork."

Dr. Smith insists that if a man will take nutritious, digestible food, in judicious quantity, live and work regularly, and rest when fatigued, cultivating at the same time a philosophical habit, and keeping himself aloof from fret and annoyances, the chances are that he can do an almost unlimited amount of work for an indefinite length of time. He must, however, bear in mind that when weariness comes he must rest and not take stimulants and work upon false capital.

**What Becomes of Vassar Graduates.**

A recent systematic effort to learn what has become of Vassar graduates in after life has revealed some interesting facts. Only forty-five per cent. of the dear creatures have married. The great majority of them become teachers, though Vassar is represented in all literary professions. She has forty-eight physicians, twelve lawyers, six missionaries, and one or more in almost every known occupation.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed and no less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at E. T. Whitehead & Co's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.