Thurs of the same

VOL. II.

WADESBORO, N. C, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1886.

Anson Times.

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uary 11th, 1886.

TUITION-In Literary Department, \$2, \$5 | be planned Peter's escape from the vesand \$4 per month.

Instrumental Music, \$4 per month. Vocal Music, \$4 per month.

Use of piano for practice 50 cents per month Board, \$10 per month. Contingent fee, \$1 per year.

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IN THE SOUTH

There is a Princess in the South About whose beauty rumors hum As honey-bees about the mouth Of roses dewdrops falter from; And O her hair is like the fine Clear amber of a jostled wine In tropic revels; and her eyes

Are blue as rifts of Paradise. Such beauty as may none before Kneel daringly, to kiss the tips Of fingers such as knights of yore Had died to lift against their lips:

Such eyes as might the eyes of gold Of all the stars of night behold With glittering envy, and so glare In dazzling splendor of despair.

So, were I but a minstrel, deft At weaving, with the trembling strings Of my glad harp, the warp and weft Of rondels such as rapture sings-I'd loop my lyra across my breast,

Nor stay me till my knee found rest In miduight banks of bud and flower Beneath my lady's lattice bower. And there, drenched with the teary dewa

I'd woo her with such wondrous art As well might stanch the songs that ooze Cut of the mcckbird's breaking heart; So slight, so tender, and so sweet Should be the words I would repeat, Her casement, on my gradual sight, Would blossom as a lily might. ...J. W. Riley, in Indianapolis Journal.

The Last Man Flogged

A STORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Peter Featherstone was, an English criminal. He was one of that large class a ho are criminal by instinct, by inheritance ATTORNEYS AT LAW, and by acquirement. Born of criminal parents, he soon took to the streets of London, : ni by the time he was off his mother's knee he had been imprisoned and flogs ed for theft.

Before he was twenty-five years old he had served five terms in prison; he had seen transported to Van Diemen's land, and had there suffered, more because of ais good qualities than his bad ones-the horrers of the absolute despotism of martial law governing a criminal commu-

In 1851 he set foot upon the docks of New York, a free man for the first time ince his boyhood. The inhumanity of society's laws had embittered his mind against society. Still, wishing to be honest, he enlisted as a common seaman in

The United States war vessel North Carolina was then anchored at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having been converted into a receiving ship. Peter Featherstone was placed aboard of her, and there he entered upon his first attempt at reform. He had some experience as a sailor, was strong, brave and willing, and soon gained the favor of Lieutenant En-

shaw and the boatswain. Glittering opportunities to return to crime always present themselves to the reformed, and Peter Featherstone was not exempt. He had been known to the sporting fraternity of London as a "clever boxe," and a "hard hitter." Among his old time friends there was John McGraw, at one time light weight pugilistic champion of England. Mc-Graw had come to New York and opened a "free and easy" at 85 Division street, which he had called the "Old House at Home." By some chance he learned that Featherstone was aboard the North Carolina. Knowing him to be a valuable adjunct to a boxing resort,

sailor vielded to the promise of a gay Among the other visitors to the North Carolina one afternoon, was a tailor. By arrangement he met Peter Featherstone between decks and secretly measured him for a suit of clothes. A week later another visitor smuggled aboard the vessel a package which Peter Featherstone received. It contained a suit of clothes of fashionable make, a silk hat, the hammock book above. a pair of fine boots, a white shirt, a silk

sel, and after some correspondence the

necktie and a large handkerchief. In the afternoon of the same day a New York swell paraded the deck of the North Carolina and mingled with the Primary, - - - \$2.00 visitors. One of his eyes was evidently sore, for whenever a sailor approached him he bowed his nead and pressed his handkerchief to the side of his face. came fast. Shortly after he appeared on deck a party of visitors left the vessel, and among pluck of the young sailor, and his arm, present in continuing his oft-interrupted readily parted with, which will poison in general terms, the actions of casmall boat below, a sailor on deck hurriedly approached Lieutenant Enshaw,

> who was looking over the side. "Do you see that man with a silk hat?" inquired the sailor, pointing below.

" Yes." "Well, he's a mes-mate of mine and belongs to this boat. His name is Peter Featherstone."

"Halt!" cried the office. Every member of the party descending the stairs stopped and looked up, except the young man in the silk hat. "It is true," muttered the officer-

"Bring back that man with the hand kerchief in his hand," ordered the slieu-The young man clinched to the deck.

looking cool and defiant. "You are Peter Featherstone and le long to this vessel," said the lieuterant.

"I am not," was the boll response The unusual scene attracted "Comm" dore" Wilson, chief officer of the boat He was commander of a squadron and carried his title of Commodore by con r tesy only, that office not existing then in the United States Navy. He was an efficient officer, but passionate, and had been dubbed "Bully" Wilson by the

"Who is this man?" he asked. "He is suspected of being a sailor at tempting to escape," replied the lieuter this time in double irous.

ant, looking curiously at the defiant face tefore him, which he recognized. "Call the roll," ordered the Commo-

In a moment the long roll of the drums was heard and six hundred sailors poured out of the vessel upon the upper deck, They formed themselves around the ves sel's sides in regular lines.

The call of the ro'l- brought response to every name but one. When "Peter Pratherstone" was called no voice said "Here!"

The officers looked at the culpri sile-tly, as if waiting for an defense He stood in the centre of the deck, his arms solded, still erect and defiant. He saw that he was trapped and his only desire was for revenge.

"Who is the man who reported me?" Le asked, quietly. "John Simmons," called the licu

"Ay, ay, sir," replied a young sailor, stepping forward in front of a mast and saluting.

Featherstone apprehended him: "Do you say my name is Peter Feath erstone?" ".cb I"

"Well, take that, you," and, with the quickness of the skilled pugilist, Featherstone struck his messmate three times in the face. The sailor's head struck an iron hand around the mast and he fell senseless to the deck. As he fell Featherstone kicked viciously at his head, but in an instant the offender was seized by the master of arms and two marines.

"Put him in irons," yelled Bully Wilson. "I'll flog the life out of him." The struggling sailor was manacle hand and foot and thrown into that iron larred care between the lower decks which the sailors call "the run." Here Le was guarded as is a murderer during his last hours. A sentry, like a death watch, paced continually before the

Day by day the sailor awoke to anticipate his impending punishment, but it did not come. He grew restless and impatient of r straint as the days passed. He longed for the mental relief which would follow his punishment. He did not dread the physical pain. His back

had felt the lash. He did not know that there was then pending in the Congaess of the United States a bill for a law to save him from the whip. He did not know that he was being kept by his commander to be offered up as the last sacrifice on the altar of the "cat o nine tails," in the event of that instrument of torture being abolished

One morning, nine weeks after Peter Featherstone had struck his messmate or the deck, he was aroused by the guard and told that he was to be flogged. His rons were removed and he walked quickly to the third deck. The entire erew of the North Carolina had been summoned to witness the flogging. The marines presented fixed bayoneis. Commodore Wilson and the boatswain, armel with the cat, stood near a gun carriage,

which formed the whipping stocks. Peter Featherstone was well acquainted with the method of flogging sailors on board ship. He walked to the gun carriage, and with a qu'ck motion pulled is blue shirt over his head. He threw it at the feet of the officer and exclaimed:

"Now, I'm ready." "Not so fast!" thundered the Commo-"Wait till you get orders. Put

The sailor obeyed. Then the officer read from a paper the charge: "Assaultng a seama 1 and attempted escape," and asked if the prisoner had anything to

In reply, the sailor a ain pulled off his shirt and approached the carriage. The boatswain lashed the culprit's feet to the timbers of the carriage and his hands to Marquis of Lorne in Youth's Companion.

At a nod from the officer the beatswain raised his arm, and once, twice, and again the nine thongs fell upon the white flesh with a cruel "swish." At the first blow the muscles of the sailor's back involuntarily contracted and his shoulders lightly shrugged. Then his head fell forward, his teeth set and his breath

But the boatswain had admired the in New England and has ended for the sponge absorbs many impurities not smoothed their surfaces. That is to say them was the dapper gentleman with the respondent to his sympathy, seemed to sore eye. As he descended the stairs on lose its usual strength. The blows, severe the vessel's side and was nearing the as they were, did not satisfy the commander. At the third lash he cried. "Stop!" Then, glaring at the boatswain.

man I will find a man aboard who will

to the boatswain and cried:

"Lay oa! You can't hurt me." The boatswain understood his superior officer and was nettled by the boasting tone of the culprit. He plied the cruel 'cat" as he never had before. The blood spurted from the lacerated back; the perspiration streamed from the sailor's face; he gasped for breath, but he uttered no cry, and when the whipping seased his knees trembled and his arms from the gentle-sea winds by belts and

seemed to support his body. He was released, He leaned against grow in ten years to one hundred feet. the gun carriage for support; but he was not conquered. He still looked defiance at the officer.

"How do you like that?" asked Bully "How do I like it?" cried the sailor.

why my old mother in Liverpool has ofter give me a worse licking than that American waters, of which 500 live in with a dish a ." This sally brought a roar of laughter from the ailors, and the officer was beside himimself with rage. The rebellious

On the aftern on of the same day the bill for the abelition of flogging in the navy was signed by President Fillmore, and became a law. The last flogging had

been sanctioned by American law. Two months later Peter Featherstone's irons were taken off, and one night at 10 o'clock he was transferred to the ship S rapac. She was to sail on the following morning for the Gulf Stream, where Commodore Wilson was to join the flagship of the squadron.

"I will take Featherstone with me, he is said to have remarked to Lieutenant Enshaw, "and I will break him or

"That night, abourd the Saranac, a

entry saw a shadow pass him and heard

splash in the water. Half an hour later a half dead saile. with his bundle of clothes tied around his neck with a handkerchief, drew himself out of the water. He looked across the water where lay the black outlines of a'ship, and the last man flogged in the American navy hurled out a curse and turned his face toward the great

Life Studies by Lige Brown.

city .- Cincinnati Commercial.

The late worm escapes the early bird Nothing but time can keep up with the ndicator on a gas meter.

The man who loved the watch-dog's onest bark was not a tramp. The Chinese have a sure way of remov ing dandruff. They do it with sand

A man is obliged to die before his will amounts to anything, but that of a woman is always in force.

In the pursuit of knowledge man never gets on the right track until he finds out that he doesn't know enough to brag

The man who said that "hope is brighter when it follows fear," had just dnished occupying a chair in company with his wife's bornet. The papers are searching for the man

who is always ready for an emergency.

The woman always in waiting for an offer will be found first. A woman may not be very far-sighted in business matters, but she can diagnose the trimming of a bonnet as far as a man

can smell fried onions.

"Conscience makes cowards of us all," wrote the immortal bard, but the man with his stomach full of boiled cabbage has his own private opinion on the A foreigner at once understands how

ways prepared for war when he learns that there are upward of four hundred colleges in this country. It is said that the ratio of marriage is declining, but if so, statistics are sometimes contradictory. Over six million

it happens that the United States is al-

this country last year. A Michigan man by feeding a tramp found a long lost brother of his wife. We suppose this ought to be taken as a solemn warning against something or other. because he has had to keep on feeding

him ever since. Prometheus was chained and tortured to have his picture taken, but no mester old soft linen and cotton for bandages. of the brush has ever had the forethought to cut "across lots" to-immortality by common sticking plaster, arnica. embalming on canvas the sufferings of a

man in a barber's chair. When placed under a m'croscope the sting of a bee presents a polish of daz end of a man's nose the polish is missing, ficial .- Chicago Ledger.

American Farmers.

"Opportunities for Young Men in America," is the title of an article by the Speaking of American farmers, he says:

"I have seen such considering themselves fortunate in about twenty of the States of the Union, although it must be confessed that rural and bucolie delights to not always quell the rest'essness clean sponges, wash them thoroughly, sca. Sometimes even the sca doesn't but ever resumed occupation in Western Australia. Of the farming grandees we -known. I think the two grandes tre, first, a ranchman who had a fine gouse, splendidly furnished, herds of catle which would have made Abrahan

"If you don't do your duty by that envious, and a little army of cow-boys, all ready to resist anybody but their poss, who has sufficient leisure to visit The sailor turned his face defiantly Europe or New York every winter. The second is a gentleman who has a magnifi cent farm on the Pacific, and has shown that California can produce better clive oil than France, Spain, or Italy; grapes as good as any man can desire; English walnuts and European almonds, in crops whereof the old countries hardly ever dream; oranges, lemons, and Japanese persimmons, with other fruits and crope too numerous to mention; and all hedged bands of Australian Eucalypti, which But such a paradise is not for the beginner, who must make his money before

Naturalists now count no less than 1,870 different kinds of fishes in North the rivers and lakes and 550 kinds belong to the Pacific. Of the remainder, 105 dwell only in the deep waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of sailor was again ordered to "the run," Mexico, never approaching the shore or the surface.

he indulges in so many broad acres.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

What to Do in Emergencies. In case of choking, a smart slap be tween the shoulders on the back may loosen the substance, if not run your finger down the threat and pull it out Sometimes doses of oil, butter or volk all benevolent purposes. The Roman of egg will cause the substance to slip down. If anything is in the windpipe, the doctor must be called in haste.

When the skin is grazed, wa h the wound of any dust with a fine new sponge and warm water, replace the skip and bind on the fresh lining of an egg shell which is finer than any plaster that can be applied.

For common burns nothing is better than a paste of baking seda bound or with linen and kept wet till the pain is the smarting begins. A raw burn should be covered with carbolated sweet oil with cotton over it to keep out the air. Soft soap is also good on a burn, or clear thin varnish. If nothing clse is at hand plunge the burn under cool water and keep it there till the pain is out, no matter how long. Hospital doctors have kept a badly burned patient on a bed, in a both three days, relieving the pain and healing the dangerous injury.

When ringworm appears, rub it and the skin round it with iodine or with carbolated oil, applying the latter as often as you choose. Poultice a boil when it first even hundred, expend nearly one hunappears with the oil or with hot water | dred thousand dollars more than the and it will sometimes change its mind Methodists, their entire outlay being about coming. If one rises on the face a blister on the neck may draw it away.

Bathe sprains with hot water, or soak them in hot lye and let the part have rest. If the ankle is hurt, keep the foot in a chair, if the wrist, carry it in a

For ordinary poisons, arsenic, paris green, hellebore, etc., give emetics, quickly as possible, of warm water and mustard, or warm water alone, tickling the throat to produce nausea. For acid poisons give a teaspoonful of calcined magnesia in water every three minutes or the same dose of castile soap scraped in water. For corrosive sublimate give raw eggs, oil and milk as much as the patient can swallow. For carbolic acid when swallowed or used strong enough to burn the skin, the remedy is Canada Balsam and sweet oil in tablespoon

Rheumatism and neuralgia may be relieved quickly by rubbing the part affected with slices of lemon. remedy is very simple but very efficient. as I know from experience, in severe

To prevent lock jaw from a wound by bottles of hair restorative were soid in | rusty-iron, soak the part in hot lve, wash with strong vinegar and bind it up in carbolated oil.

This carbolated oil which is the safest dressing for wounds of all kinds, festers. pimples and ulcers, is the purest olive or almond oil with ten drops of common carbolic acid added to the ounce. Keen this on hand together with a roll of lint, fine clean sponges, court plaster and camphor, ammonia, laudanum, ether. strong refined whisky, nitrate of silver, nagnésia, powdered charcoal, pure sweet oil, sulphur, chlorate of potash, jamaica zling beauty; but when placed in the ginger, rhubarb, castor oil and fine castile soap for washing wounds. Save and the appearance more like that of a your perfume bottles for medicine. on rat-tail file dipped in vitriol. This is of account of the glass stoppers, which prevent loss of strength. Keep these things all together where they can be found without loss of time, on a high shelf in a locked box out of reach of the children. Have the linen and cotton washed free of all starch, thoroughly boiled, bleach in the sun and ironed smooth to be as soft and fresh as possible. You must have perfectly clean sponges to wash wounds or ulcers. Doctors say that a common washing sponge is not fit to use for wounds. To which moves West until it meets the rinse in water with carbolic acid and scald with a little washing soda, rinsing silence the craving for movement, and I and bleaching two or three days in the wound or sore .- Wide-Awake.

"Everything is Lovely, and the Goose Hangs High."

This expression is a corruption of an old-fashioned saving that originated in the early days of this country.

As most of you know, wild ge se, when they migrate in autumn, form themselves into lines shaped like the letter V, the leader flying at the point, the two lines following; and as they sail away, far above the trees, and beyond all danger from guns -on those cold mornings when the air is clear, and the sky beautifully blue-they seem full of glee, and join in chorus: "Honk, honk, honk!"

Any one who has heard those curiously sounding notes, never could mistak And the folks on the earth bclow who heard the b'rds' wild call, in old times, realized the happine s of the winged creatures in being so high and safe. And so it became quite ratur. l. when two persons met each other under peculiarly favorable circumstances for this or that enterprise, for them to say: "Everything is levely, and the goose honks high!"-St. Nicho'as.

A recent careful calculation shows that England owns nearly three times as large an extent of colonies as all the rest of Euope together. Her colonies are eightyave times as big as the mother country. -Philadelphia News,

Cost of Running Churches.

New York's total church expenses foot up about six million five hundred thousand dollars each year. The figures include the pay of pastors, the building fund, the cost of running the various churches and the outlay for missions and Catholics lead the list. They have some seventy-five churches, and their total anoual outlay is estimated at two millions wo hundred and fifty thousand dollars,

half of which goes in charity. The Episcopilians come next. They have seventy-nine churches and chapels, with twenty-five thousand five hundred ommunicants. Their outlay is one miltion one hundred and fifty thousand dolars-six hundred thousand dollars for shurch expenses, and five hurdred and all out. Renew the paste as often as lifty thousand dollars for benevolent for the explanation to the impurities

> ovterians, with sixty churches, having s nembership of twenty-one thousand five hundred, and an expense of seven hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, something over half of which is for "church purposes."

The Methodists have sixty-five churches, but their membership is only thirteen thousand three hundred, and For a felon put a fly blister on the their total expenses are set down at two swelling and let it draw fiercely. Ease aundred and forty-three thousand dolthe pain by soaking the finger in hot lye. | tars-two hundred thousand dollars being for church purposes. The Baptists, with thirty-six churches

and a membership of twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-eight thousand The Dutch Reformed and the Lutheran

combined have forty-one churches, with membership of sixteen thousand, and their expenses foot up three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. The Congregationalists have only six churches, with two thousand four hun-

fred members, and a total expense list of ninety-six thousand dollars. Next come the Jews, and they make a very good showing. They have nineteen tabernacles, with a declared membership of three thousand (the regular attendance, though, is at least four times that number) and an expense of over three hundre I thousand dollars .- Church

Selection by the Sea.

An observant rambler along the shores

will, here and there, note places where the sea has deposited things more or less similar, and separated them from dissimilar things-will see shingle parted from sand; larger stones sorted frem smaller stones; and will occasionally discover deposits of shells more or less wern by being rolled about. Sometimes the peb bles or boulders composing the shingle at one end of a bay, he will find much arger than those at the other, intermediate sizes, having small average differ ences, occupying the space between the extremes. An example occurs, if I remember rightly, some mile or two to the west of Tenby; but the most remarkable and well-known example is that afforded by the Chesil bank. Here, along a shore some sixteen miles long, there is a grad ial increase in the sizes of the stones. which, being at one end but mere peboles, are at the other end great boulders. In this case, then, the breakers and the andertowshave affected a selection-have at each place left behind those stones which were too large to be readily moved, while taking away others small enough to be moved easily. But now, if we contemplate exclusively this selective action of the sea, we overlook certain important effects which the sca simultaneously works. While the stones have been differently acted upon in so far that some have been left here and some carried there, they have been similarly acted apon in two allied, but distinguishable, ways. By perpetually rolling them about and knocking them one against another, he waves have so broken off their most prominent parts as to produce in all of them more or less rounded forms; and then, further, the mutual friction of the have known a farmer who began farming sun. The reason for this care is that a stones simultaneously caused, has vironing agencies, so far as they have sperated indiscriminately, have produced in the stones a certain unity of characterr at the same time that they have, by thei; differential effects, separated them, the larger ones having withstood certain vio-

The Taxidermist's Art.

'ent actions which the smaller ones could

sot withstand .- Popular Science Monthly.

When a taxidermist wants to stuff and

mount a deal bird or animal he has to ge

to work carefully and methodically. he has a bird in hand, the skin is cut with a sharp scalpel along the breast, from the throat to the tail. While this is being done, the feathers are blown bers' Journal. aside, in order to escape blood. Then with the same scalpel, the skin is pulled back on each side of the breastbone, and. as the work progresses, liquid orecic is applied. This is to preserve the skin When it is removed from the body of the bird the tail and throat are cut through and the carcass is lifted out. The skir is pushed back over the skull, the brains are removed, and, after the legs are cut at the second joint and the desh removed. the skin is ready for studing. Wire, are placed in the legs, tail and rings, enough raw cotton is put in the skin to distend it as in life, glass eyes are inserted and the skin is then sewed up and the wires

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The Borneo tree toad has a slend body and broad, webbed feet that or be spread out to act like a parachute, en abling the animal to leap from a tree to and float through the air for a consider able distance like a flying squirrel.

The principle of tele copes was described by Roger Bacon about 1250, and Leonard Digger, who died about 1573, is said to have arranged glasses so that he cold see very distant objects. Galilee constructed telescopes in 1600, and discovered Jupiter's satellites in 1610.

Dr. Andries, writing in Petermann's Mittheilungen, says that the danger of a house being struck by lightning has incresed from three to five fold in Germany. within the last half century. He looks carried into the atmosphere from the in-After the Episcopalians come the Pres- creasing number of factory and other

The engineer officers, Messrs. Renard and Krebs, who were commissioned by the Frenc's military authorities to experiment upon the possibility of steering balloons, have reported the entire success of their trials. They state that an independent velocity through the air of thir teen miles per hour has been attained and that their balloon has not only been managed, steered and guided with the utmost ease, but has been made to return to its starting point against the

The purpose of ventilating cellars is to make them cool and dry. They are often ventilated so as to be warm and damp. This is done when the air admitted to them from without is consid erably warmer than the air within them leming into the cooler cellar, this air, while it raises the temperature of the cel lar air, itself is cooled, and deposits its moisture, which soon becomes evident as visible or palpable dampness. There fore all the ventilation of cellars in warm weather should be done at night, and the cellar should be kept closed between sunrise and sunset.

An ingenious arrangement to guard he records of the Dock Department, in New York, from being burned in case of fire, has lately been constructed. It consists of an iron door weighing 750 pounds, which travels on an incline. This is held open by a latch under all usual circum tauces. If a fire should occur the hert would cause the expansion of certain sensitive bars of metal these in turn would then close an electrical curcuit, and on the establishmen of the current the latch is released and down comes the door. A device is also provided whereby the latch can be tripped at will from any part of the building.

Talk about the migrations of the Eng lish sparrow; that is nothing to the extra ordinary spread of a common American butterfly (Danai's & call ppus). Its origi nal home covered territory enough, one might suppose, to satisfy the wandering inclinations of the most enterprising of insects, for it ranged on both the American continer's from Hudson's Bay to the Rio de la Plata. It has made its way 2,350 miles to the Sandwich Islands and into New Zealand and Australia to the westward, and to the West Indies and then to England no France eastward Naturalists are now watching for news of its appearance in Asia and Easterr

Tea as Prepared in the East.

The Hunnias (Himalayan natives) drink en which comes from China in small packets, made up of the large leaves, small branches, seeds, etc., forming a mass reduced to the smallest possible size by pressure, and rendered sometimes still nore compact by a slight addition of sheep's blood. The Hunnias travel great listances, living only on tea and what the Hindus call suttoo, that is, flour made from roasted beans or peas. To prepare he tea they boil the leaves for some sons. nours, all night, in fact, if they are in camp, in a small carthen pot; then they pour out the infusion into a large basis full of hot water, adding some salt and clarified butter (ghee), if they happen to have it. All these naturally make a kind of soup, and the natives can live on it several months and undergo severe fatigue without taking any other nourish ment. "The wethod adopted by the Mongols and other Tartar tribes for the preparation of tea in bricks is," says Johnston in his "Chemistry of Common Life," "it is believe I, that which extracts from the leaves the greatest possible amount of nourishment. They scrape the tea into fine powde, and beal it in the alkaline water of the ste, 5, adding some fat and sait, after whith way pour off the liquid, leaving the deposit. They drink twenty, ever forty, glasses of this liquor in the day, noxing in it seed. Loney and butter, with a little roset mest, but with only a litt e milk instead of the meat they can aubsist oany works with this drink for sole sustenance."- Cham-

Costly Pilgrimages to Mecca.

Over a million pounds is still spent yearly in pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina. Many of these Mohammedan pilgrims travel immense distances. Thus nearly 6,000 of them are from the Soudan and the neighboring parts of Africa, 7,000 are Moors, 1,400 Persians, 16,000 Malays and Indians, and some 25,000 Turks or Egyptians. These are the figures for the year 1885, when there were no fewer than 53,010 pilgrims to these two famous shrines .- St. James' Gazette.

Onitting advertising because times ore bent to give the bird a natural position. dill is like pulling down a mill-dam when tie water is low .- Journalist

FUN.

NO. 34.

Another washout-On the clothes line. An animal to make light of-The

"Are the planets inhabited!" Oh, yes, we have subscribers in nearly all of them. - Kentucky State Journal.

Latest burglar alarm-fear that the bank cashier will "get there" before he can .- Boston Post

"That was a sad blow," exclaimed the man whose house had been overturned by a cyclone. - National Weekly. The barber is the greatest of modern

poll to poll .- Sioux Falls Leader. A news item says: "Ohio has eighteen cows with one wooden leg." The question now comes up: How can they all stand on it?-New Haven News.

trave'ers. He roams continually from

"I wender what makes these buttons burst off so." Dera petulantly exclaimed. David looked at her tight dress. 'Force of labit, I think," he said softly. A Denver paper says "the songs and

dances by Indians in Buffalo Bill's play are novel." They are more than that: They are dime novel. - Picayune. The whale is a warm-blooded animal, we are told, and he resembles the small

boy in another particular, he is very much given to blubber. - Furton Budget, "Clear out here" yelled an exasperated Texas saloon keeper to a dead beat. You know you nin't tolerated in any lecent saloon; that's why you are always

prowling about here." -Siftings. You hardly ever hear a woman expressing her idea of distance by saying that a thing is "within a stone's throw." The phrase is too indefinite and circuitouslike for accuracy-Springfield Union. When you see a business man look melau-

With haggard face and dull, complaining

t's not because of biliousness or colic;

The trouble is he doesn't advertise. Father-in-law- 'Perhaps sir, you think I'm going to support you for the rest of your natural life." Son-in-law-"Well. I don't know why you shouldn't. I took your daughter off your hands."-Tid-

A Florida land agent has hit upon a most successful scheme for settling the swamps of that section. In his circulars he advertises that the climate is so salubrious that it actually forces the hair to grow upon the baldest head, and it is singular what a great rush of hairless men has started for the section of Florida he represents. -Philadelphia Herald.

Guarding the Rich.

The residences of the Vanderbilts, the Astors and Jay Goold in New York are constantly guarded against cranks by private detectives. The private service for the protection of the Vanderbilts, Astors and Gould was organized three years ago, and is ostensibly separate for each family, though the men who defend the Vanderbilts and Astors are provided by the same establishment, and practically work togethen. Regular patrol duty is done, night and day, and twenty detectives are exclusively employed for the purpose. There are four Astor residences and five belonging to the Vanderbilts, all in or close to Fifth avenue, between Thirty-third and Fifty-second streets. The spies are on watch eight hours each per day, and the beats are so arranged that the nine houses cannot be ap proached unseen by one or more of the guardsmen. Wilham H. Vanderbilt was the originator of this system, and herwas incited to it by the large number of cranky letters which he received. He professed to have no fear of rational evil doers, but was apprehensive that maniacs might attack him or some member of his family. Sir se his death the mails have been lade with all sorts of appeals,

demands, and threats directed to his Jay Gould's self-protection is more secret and charact ristic. He does not entrust it to a detective agency, but hires his own body-guard. For years he has always been accompanied by a stalwart young fellow. But that is a safeguard against Wall str et cnemies, Cranks who might cut up copers in er around. his home are under the view of spice whose quarters are in a room of the Windsor hotel, across the way. That is additional to patrol duty done by a separate set of men. These employes of the millionaire families, whose names are poor people's synonyms for wealth, are kept informed as to every new demonstration by a crank, and they are alert to descry and drive off the monomaniacs who attempt any exploits .- Cincinnati

An Ocean Oil Weil.

Captain Eden of the British schooner Storm King, bound from Utilla to New Orleans, reports passing over a submarine nineral oil spring, bubbling and rippling all around the vessel, and extending out over 150 to 200 yards. This was about 250 miles southeast of the Passes. At 11 A. M. they were over the spring proper, and at 11:00 A. M. outside the circumference of the oil circle. It is supposed that this spring is the oil cargo of a foundered vessel, which, breaking through the casks, cause I this peculiar marine freak, or that it may be a natural phenomenon. - Scientific American.

A new gold country is said to have been discovered by a shipwrecked French sailor in Patagonia, between the Straits of Magellan and the River Gallegos. The man had collected from the sands a little fortune when taken off the coast by a