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# The Elkin Times.

ELKIN, N. C., THURSDAY JANUARY 7, 1897.

VOL. V. WALTER B. BELL, Editor.

## ECKLES ON THE BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency Sees  
 No Indications of a Panic.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK PROMISING.

Deposits are Increasing and Loans and  
 Discounts Expanding—He Predicts  
 That Money is Coming Out of Hoarding,  
 and Will Be Willingly Invested—  
 The Percentage of Failures is Small.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The causes of the numerous bank failures in various parts of the country have puzzled even the financial experts, and no satisfactory explanation of the present situation has been given. In order to give the aspect of the situation as viewed by the Treasury Department, Comptroller Eckles submitted to a formal interview. His views are, in part, as follows:

"There is nothing in the character of the bank failures which have occurred in the West and Northwest within the past week or month to cause any public apprehension of a general return of bank troubles. If any deduction is to be drawn from them, quite the reverse would be true. The general situation for strength in the banking world of Chicago, for instance, could not be better illustrated than by the fact that without previous expectation upon the part of the public there or elsewhere, the second largest National bank in the city could be closed, and no other result followed than the failure of institutions for which it had long been the feeder. The Atlas went out of its own motion, paying all of its creditors on demand, and was in a perfectly liquid condition."

"At Minneapolis a bank belonging to the National system has been closed because of a want of immediate convertible assets, the accumulation of a period when fortunes were being made by the mechanical act of marking up the price of town lots. The indebtedness due is not beyond a quarter of a million, and will probably be paid without the intervention of a receiver, as will that of the bank which failed in Duluth two weeks since. When you add to these two the one which failed at Sioux City, Iowa, three weeks ago; the one at Sioux Falls, South Dakota; the one at Garret, Kansas; and the number of failures of National banks in the West since November 1 of eight out of a total of 1533 located in that section. The percentage, it will be seen, is exceedingly small."

"Out of the total of 1533 National banks in the East, only two have failed, and of the 537 in the South, only three. The grand total failures has been only thirteen out of 2330."

"It would be remarkable if after the long strain of a political campaign turning largely upon the discussion of the money question, with an aggressive earnestness on the part of both contending parties, some bank and business undertakings did not fail, and that they had not. An analysis of each case, however, demonstrates that in the falling bank itself is to be found the direct cause of the failure, and while general conditions may have hastened the end, they could not alone have accomplished it. Bad methods of banking, negligence of officers and directors, whether in a large city or small town, each result in only one thing, and that failure. These same institutions would fail in good times under similar management, and therefore the cause of the present business condition failure will come to any banking institution which has been conservatively and honestly managed."

"As an offset to these sporadic failures, we find on an examination of the bank returns under the call of December 17 that deposits are increasing and, though in a smaller degree, loans and discounts expanding. It is certain that money is coming out of hoarding, and will be willingly invested whenever it appears that the American people are ready to devote themselves strictly to their own business affairs."

"In the meantime, therefore, one entertains the belief that because thirteen out of a total of 3880 banks have closed since November things in the West are not so gloomy as they are made out to be. The fact is, however, that the 'seaman's bow-wow' let him consider each case specifically, and know how absolutely individual is the cause of each failure. It is not that they have been so far off, but that the testimony to the fact that, despite our frequent disregard of wholesale business principles, we yet remain an exceedingly rich and prosperous people—a people as rich as that of the great English nation, recently said of us that 'in the year 1895 the people of the United States must be considered as the richest people on either ancient or modern times, with their wealth increasing at the rate of seven million dollars per day.' James F. Beckley, Comptroller of the Currency."

## THREE THOUSAND CHINESE DROWNED.

Chaunting City Carried Under a Flood by a Landslide.

The steamer Peru brings news to San Francisco that in addition to the smallpox epidemic at Hong Kong, cholera has revived at Hong Kong, and though there are not yet many deaths, the plague is increasing and serious results are expected. The disease had made much headway in many Chinese cities and was spreading to vast areas of China. The Japanese ports have declared a quarantine against all cholera infected districts. A severe famine is reported from Western China. It is peculiarly severe in the city of Chu Yang, in Szechuan Province, where there has been a prolonged rain, causing floods, which have spread over vast areas of country, destroying almost the entire rice and vegetable crops.

The inhabitants are dying by scores from starvation and to add to the horror of it a large portion of the city, situated on a bluff at the base of the Kinsha River, was carried under the flood by a landslide and about 3000 of the starving Chinese were drowned.

The flood had undermined the base of the bluff and a portion of the hill about five acres in extent plunged into the water.

## Famous Hounddogs Sold.

Sheriff "Ben" Hays, of Crown Point, Ind., has sold "Buck" and "Jim," his two man-hunting hounddogs to the State of Minnesota for a handsome price. That State will use the dogs to watch the State Prison and track criminals who escape. A great many have recently been released in getting away and the State will now adopt this method in catching them. "Buck" and "Jim" received their training on a Texas criminal farm.

## A Gas Exposition.

At an exposition at Madison Square Garden, New York City, opening on January 27, 1897, and holding for two weeks, will be shown every practical apparatus and appliance which enters into the manufacture or heating distribution of gas as an illuminating or heating agent. There will be daily cooking demonstrations, and every one of large dimensions will be one of the greatest cooking utensils illuminated.

## First Church Chasers.

On a recent afternoon the problem of Alling the front seats of a carriage (Ms.) church.

## THE POULTRY SHOW.

Over Five Thousand Exhibits in Almost Seven Hundred Classes.



THE IDEAL BUFF COCHIN.

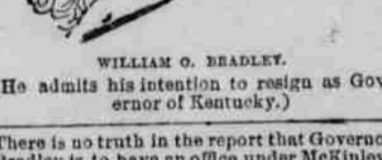
Among the prominent exhibitors at the show are the Haymer brothers, with numerous entries from Mountain Side Farm, Malwah, N. J.; Joseph Forsyth, Oswego, N. Y.; H. T. Peters, Islip, L. I.; the Whiting Farm, Holbrook, Mass.; W. T. Levermore, Baltimore, Md.; Oakland Farm, Taunton, Mass.; George W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn.; Richard Oke, London, Ontario; E. L. Mattison, South Shelburne, Vt.; E. P. Shappard, Cotton Falls, N. Y.; Orr's Poultry Yards, Orr's Mills, N. Y.; Ira C. Keller, Prospect, Ohio; Ezra Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.; M. B. Blanch, Lebanon, Penn.; C. F. Earle, Gouverneur, N. Y.; and Dr. F. M. Robinson, Pawling, N. Y.

Additional interest is given to the show by reason of the meeting of the American Poultry Show, other meetings called during the week include the American Black Minorca Club, the Lethorn Club, the American Jacobin Club, the National Bantam Association, the American Tumbler Club, the American Owl Club and the Waterfowl Club. Special prizes have been offered by all these organizations.

## BRADLEY TO RESIGN.

Has Grown Tired of His Office as Governor of Kentucky.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, is tired of office already, and has at last confessed a rumor prevalent for some days that he is to resign. He says the work is killing him.



WILLIAM O. BRADLEY. (He admits his intention to resign as Governor of Kentucky.)

There is no truth in the report that Governor Bradley is to have an office under McKinley. Governor Bradley himself says that he has written McKinley a letter saying that he would not accept any office without the gift of the President.

The Senate middle has doubtless helped to drive Governor Bradley from office. He is a candidate who can be elected by the Legislature. Dr. Hunter, is unacceptable to Governor Bradley, and he declines to call an extra session. Should he appoint his friend, John W. Yerkes, Governor Bradley would come in for still more censure. It is thought that Governor Bradley, after resigning, will let Lieutenant Governor Worthington appoint whoever he deems fit.

## A PLAGUE OF HYACINTHS.

Navigation on the St. John's River, Florida, Almost Stopped.

The cold weather this winter has had no effect on the water hyacinths in St. John's River, Florida, and unless Congress soon takes some steps to rid this river and the tributary streams of the plant before next summer, navigation of the upper St. John will be entirely blocked.

On the last trip of the steamer City of Jacksonville from Jacksonville to Sanford, great difficulty was experienced in getting through the solid bed of hyacinths which extended for one mile and a half south of Volusia bar at the head of Lake George. Windblown from the north, small waves have caused plants to blow out of lakes and streams and into the form of a solid mass across the river.

Captain Blawie, of the steamer Hays, states that he placed the hyacinths roll over and over until a solid bank several feet thick is formed and when the steamer gets into the floating mass it is with the greatest difficulty that she can be extricated. Only a few days ago, a small steamer on the upper river was completely stalled and it took half a day for the men in row boats to open up a passage for her. At every landing along the river mill men and loggers complain that business is being ruined and all hope that Congress will soon take some action to afford relief. The monetary interests at stake are very large.

## LANE COUNTY INSOLVENT.

A Kansas County Declares That It Can Pay No More Interest on Its Bonds.

Lane County, Kansas, in the western part of the State, has been formally declared insolvent by its Board of Commissioners, who decided to pay no more interest on \$125,000 in bonds held in New York and New England. In the past the interest has been paid promptly and the bonds have been quoted at par. The Lane County folk declare they are not repudiators, but cannot collect taxes assessed against Eastern loan companies which own large properties in the county.

## Seminole Indian in Disgrace.

A recent Northern Miami, Fla., has brought one Seminole Indian into deep disgrace before his tribe. Some one cut his hair, and he has been forbidden to return to the tribe until it shall have grown again. His fellows think a mean white man tricked him.

## Killing Horses to Save Feed.

Rather than stand the cost of feeding horses through the winter, farmers in sections of Northern Indiana have killed them and disposed of the carcasses to fertilizing factories.

## BILL ARP'S LETTER.

DISCUSSES CHURCHES AND THEIR MANNER OF GOVERNMENT.

The Philosopher Gives a Quotation from Dean Swift on a Pastor Without a Following.

There is an old English rhyme which says:

"A pastor without any people  
 Is like a church without a steeple,  
 Dean Swift added two lines, which said:  
 "A people without a pastor  
 Are like a dog without a master."

This fits us better, for we have lost ours and are now groping around in search of another one. Calling a preacher is always a perplexing and embarrassing thing to do. What is the best mode of procedure has long been a vexed question among the churches. There are some objections to every method that has been tried. It is like the election of judges of our courts; nine times in my recollection the mode of their election has been changed in Georgia and now the press and the people are howling for another change. But the churches don't change. They think it better to endure the objections rather than abandon the faith and formula of their fathers. The Methodists get their preachers from the bishops and the people have no choice in the selection. If they are disappointed they make no complaint, for they know that the year will soon pass and a change will come. The rotation must go on. There is no interregnum. They are never without a preacher. This plan saves the people some embarrassment. It is hard upon the preachers and especially upon their wives and children. No permanent abode; no home attachments; no vine and fig tree; no neighbors of long standing who have been true and tried in sickness and health. We see they begin to know them by their first names. The year is gone and they must separate. Dr. Johnson, the great philosopher, said: "I have always looked upon it as the worst condition of man's destiny that persons are so often transient just as they become happy in each other's society." Methodist preachers' wives and children are the gypsies of the church. I have always sympathized with them.

Another objection to the Wesleyan method is the bishop's lack of information as to the needs of the different churches and the qualifications of the preachers to be assigned. Of course he has to consult the elders and these have their favorites, their college mates, their likes and dislikes, and the appointments sometimes are disappointments and cause heart burnings that are smothered, but felt. We see by the papers that Rev. Robert Toombs Dubose, a grandson of Bob Toombs, was given six little scattered country churches for the coming year, and he says he cannot take the burden, for his health is very poor and the winter's travel from church to church would endanger his life. It looks like somebody ought to have known this before. Some forty years ago a Mr. Graves wrote a sarcastic, unkind book about this power of the bishops over the people, and pictured a great iron wheel revolving horizontally and the bishops sitting on it in dignified ease, while the wheel rested on the bowed shoulders of the humble preachers.

The Episcopalians get their preachers from the bishops, too, but they don't rotate, neither do they get far away from railroads or civilization. They are the most devoted sectarians of all Christian denominations—devoted to their church, its venerable renown, its rituals and traditions—devoted to their bishop almost to idolatry. An indifferent preacher is all the same to them as the most eloquent divine, for they perform as much of the service as he does and only need him for a lender. If he can read the ritual passing well and administer the communion he is all right with them. It is an admirable feature in the ritual of this church that the people both young and old take so prominent a part in the service. I asked a critical cynical friend one Sunday morning where he was going in such a hurry. "I'm going up to my church to worship God, not man," said he. I read the other day about an old fisherman who had taken a great liking to an Episcopal preacher who was fishing in his neighborhood and he accepted his invitation to come and hear him preach in a neighboring church next Sabbath. He put on his best clothes and rode the old mare to the little chapel and took a front seat in his life. After the service was over he took the preacher by the hand and said: "Well, person, I promised to come and I come. I didn't understand much of what you was saying and doing, but I ris and not with you the best I could." I have always thought that there was most too much risin and sartin in that church and not enough in the others. We took a little city boy with us to church last Sunday. It was his first adventure of that kind, but he had been going to matinees. "Aunt, what are they all doing now," he whispered. "They are saying their prayers," she said. So he bowed his head and repeated, "Twinkle, twinkle little star." After the service he said he didn't think it was much of a show.

The Baptists have the most democratic method of calling a preacher. It is the very essence of simplicity. They call whom they please and every member has a vote. They keep him as long as it is mutually agreeable and either party can dissolve the relation at pleasure. Of course there is always some embarrassment about getting rid of an unwelcome preacher, but there is one way that is generally successful. They can

starve him out. This method will move him as effectively as smoking a rabbit out of a hollow tree.

The Presbyterian mode of calling a preacher has much to commend it after it is happily done, but it is beset with embarrassment in the doing of it. The call is strictly democratic for every member has a vote, but after the call is made and the preacher ordained as pastor the presbytery looks the door and puts the key in its pocket and says: now that you have got him you must keep him 'till I say no. It is like the law of marriage and divorce. It is easy enough to get married, but it used to be quite a difficult thing to get unmarried. I say "it used to be." It is not much trouble now, neither is it as much trouble as it used to be for a preacher to get divorced from his church. If he gets tired he goes. If he has a more inviting call he goes. If the climate does not agree with his health he goes. If his salary is not promptly paid, he goes, and I see in a late paper that a preacher says the reason why he resigned his pastorate and is seeking another is that he has finished his work in that community. That is what the paper said. I would like to see that church. Everybody sainted, I reckon, and no outsiders to be sainted. Surely he didn't say that. When a Presbyterian pastor has made up his mind to change his base the people had just as well submit as gracefully as they can, for the presbytery will ratify it. No congregation should try to keep an unwilling, dissatisfied pastor, and they don't. Preachers are just human, and will seek to better their condition. The best preachers get the best places, and this is right. It is the unwritten law of the church and of the state—the law of business and commerce and art and society. For ministerial talent there is always room at the top.

I was ruminating about these things because we have lost our preacher and are looking around for another. He had a call to a bigger and maybe a better place with a larger salary; and he accepted before we hardly knew he was called. He hadn't finished up this church and he knew it but I reckon he was afraid that it would finish him up if he staid, for the times were so hard we couldn't pay him promptly, though we did the best we could. Preachers want their salary in the bank, and it ought to be. I was present once when a preacher was ordained. After the ceremony, when the people went up to give him their hands and their benedictions, one old man said, "May the Lord keep you humble; we will keep you poor." And they did. For forty years I have been looking for a country church that paid the preacher a sufficient salary and paid it promptly. Paying the preacher is the unsolved problem and has been ever since there were preachers. Deacons and stewards ought to get to heaven, for they have a hard time here. Goldsmith tells us of the village preacher—

"A man he was to all the country dear,  
 And passing rich in forty pounds a year."

So great and good a man as Jonathan Edwards after twenty-four years of faithful service at Northampton was voted out of his pulpit, and like an old horse turned out to graze and die. We find a good deal of fault with the preachers and sometimes with their wives and children, but after all they are as good as the best people we have got and set us the best examples. How soon we would lose our morality without them. They have their likes and dislikes, and perhaps their favorites in the church, and so do we. In the old times they preached for smaller salaries. The salary was a secondary consideration, but now it is the first. Over fifty years ago I went to school to an Irishman who suddenly took a notion that he would quit teaching and go to preaching. He studied a year and then applied to the presbytery at Columbus for examination and license. The committee reported favorably and he was about to pass successfully, when Dr. Goulding, the moderator, leaned forward and said: "I will ask the candidate a single question. Brother Gray, do you feel in your heart that the Lord has called you to preach the gospel to the people?" "Yes," said he, "if they pay me for it." He was not licensed. He attached too much importance to the pay.

The other day I met my friend Milton Candler in Atlanta and asked him about a young preacher, and he said: "Yes, he is a very promising man. I expect you can get him. What salary can you pay?" When I told him he looked surprised. He said: "No more than that? I don't think you can get him. Good preachers have gone up." There are but few long-continued pastorates in these later years. As soon as a preacher gets a reputation he is called to a wealthier church, and he goes. It is easy for him to see that the way is clear and it is the Lord's will when the salary is increased. The pastorates in England and Germany are a life-long and there is no chance for the college graduates save to wait for their death or superannuation or for new churches to be established.

The Presbyterian mode of calling a pastor has no fixed rules or usages. For awhile the vacated church is all at sea, but by and by the applications begin to come in and references are given. A correspondence is had and inquiries are made as to the applicant's character as a man and a preacher and a worker, and as to his wife and children. If it be practicable he is invited to come and preach a trial sermon and mingle for a day or two with the people. This is a hard experience on any sensitive Christian man, for he realizes that he is on a trial and the jury is composed of perhaps a hundred men and women to whom he is a stranger and who know nothing of his inner life, his emotions, his struggles and misfortunes. The situation is against him, for people will naturally wonder why he does not stay where he is

if he is the right sort of a man. Maybe he does not wear well and his people are tired of him. And so he is a suspect. The test of a preacher from a single sermon and a day's acquaintance is a very unfair trial both to preacher and people. But what else can be done? The result not infrequently is that one or both are disappointed and another change is wanted. The church is split up. There are majorities and minorities until finally the subscriptions fall off and the preacher has to go or starve. Money is the sinews of church prosperity as well as of war. The love of money is the root of all evil and the lack of it is nearly as bad. It will chill and paralyze the spiritual life of any church.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Fragment.

"There are men, I suppose," he remarked, pensively, "who are engaged to more than one girl at the same time." "Yes," he answered, "but I am not one of them."

"I am glad to hear you say that. It is so frivolous and insincere."

"Of course. And there's no reason why a man shouldn't make one engagement ring go all the way around if he only takes his time."—Washington Star.

## CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

T. A. Slocum, M. C., the Great Chemist and Scientist, will Send Free, to the Afflicted, Three Bottles of his Newly Discovered Remedies to Cure Consumption and All Lung Troubles.

Nothing could be fairer, more philanthropic or carry more joy to the afflicted, than the offer of T. A. Slocum, M. C., of New York City. Confident that he has discovered a reliable cure for consumption and all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, general decline and weakness, loss of flesh and all conditions of wasting, and to make his great merits known, he will send free, three bottles to any reader of the Elkin Times who may be suffering.

Already this "new scientific course of medicine" has permanently cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases. The Doctor considers it his religious duty—a duty which he owes to humanity—to donate his infallible cure.

He has proved the dreaded consumption to be a curable disease beyond any doubt, and has on file in his American and European laboratories testimonials of experience from those benefited and cured in all parts of the world.

Don't delay until it is too late. Consumption, uninterrupted, means speedy and certain death. Address T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine Street, New York, and when writing the Doctor, give express and postoffice address, and please mention reading this article in the Elkin Times.

## CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.  
 In Effect November 15th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	
Leave Wilmington	No. 2 Daily, 7:50 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11:27 "
Leave Sanford	1:00 p. m.
Leave Climax	3:18 "
Arrive Greensboro	3:25 "
Leave Stokesdale	4:10 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5:10 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6:35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	
Leave Mt. Airy	No. 1 Daily, 8:40 a. m.
Leave Walnut Cove	9:04 "
Leave Stokesdale	9:32 "
Leave Greensboro	11:25 "
Leave Climax	12:41 p. m.
Leave Sanford	2:05 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	4:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4:18 "
Leave Fayetteville	4:35 "
Arrive Wilmington	7:45 "

NORTH BOUND.	
Leave Bennettsville	No. 3 Daily, 8:30 a. m.
Leave Maxton	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs	10:18 "
Leave Lumber Bridge	10:33 "
Leave Hope Mills	11:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville	11:19 "

SOUTH BOUND.	
Leave Fayetteville	No. 3 Daily, 8:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale	9:40 "
Leave Greensboro	10:18 "
Leave Climax	11:55 "
Arrive Maxton	12:05 "

NORTH SOUTH CONNECTIONS  
 at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH SOUTH CONNECTIONS  
 at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and west.

W. E. EYLE,  
 Gen'l Pass Agent.

OFF WITH THE OLD AND ON WITH THE NEW



## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup, and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." DR. J. F. KITCHEN, Conway, Ark.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their practice with Castoria although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Li Hung Chang will write a book on America.

The Prince of Wales is a determined upholder of English mad goods.

A memorial to the late Robert Louis Stevenson is to be erected in Edinburgh.

Charles A. Collier, who has just been elected Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., will be the first native of Atlanta to sit in the Mayor's chair.

Next to George Vanderbilt, the largest land owner in North Carolina is Minister Ransom, who is now at home from Mexico on his Bonaville plantation.

Prince Bogdar Karageorgievich, who interested Paris by his lavish display of wealth and by his profligacy as a musician and connoisseur of painting, has left Paris for a year's exploration in India.

The Earl of Dunraven, descendant of two Celtic kings, is entertaining the Viceroy of Ireland in Adre Minor, his ancestral home. The mansion is celebrated for its picture gallery, which is 132 feet long.

Carl Lindner, the Swedish artist, now in Paris, began life as a sign painter, but was enabled to become an artist through the liberality of a citizen of Chicago, who met him when he was about to go West and become a cowboy.

Grover Cleveland, will, if he lives until the fourth of March, have one distinction that no other President has enjoyed. He will be the only occupant of the White House that has ever ridden to the Capitol with two different successors.

The salary of the Archbishop of Canterbury is \$75,000 a year. He has two places provided for him free of cost by the British Nation, and his attendance and maintenance are also settled for in great part by the British taxpayers.

Perhaps the greatest benefit ever performed for the world by the late Coventry Patmore, whose life was long and useful, was to save from destruction the manuscript of "In Memoriam," which Tennyson had left among some discarded rubbish in his lodgings.

The oldest actor in the world in Henry Ducl. He will be ninety-three on his next birthday, and was an actor for sixty-five years. As a child he was rowed out to Plymouth Sound, and saw Napoleon walking the quarterdeck of the "Bully Boy." The veteran actor now keeps a tavern in Plymouth, England.

Charles Crisp, son of the former Speaker Crisp, who died recently, was sworn in at Washington as Representative from the Third District of Georgia, to fill the vacancy caused by his father's death. The House departed in his case from the rule requiring formal credentials, accepting an satisfactory evidence of his election as a statement by Governor Atkinson. Mr. Crisp was applauded as he took his seat.

## ELKIN Mfg. CO.

HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS, WARPS,  
 TWINES, KNITTING COTTONS,  
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## PATENTS

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patent taken through Mann & Co. receive special notice in the "Patent" column.

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## Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple, cheap, and profitable thing to patent? I will give \$1000 to the inventor of a new and useful article. Address: JOHN W. WELLS & CO., Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C., for terms and list of two hundred inventions wanted.