

The Charlotte Democrat.

THIS PAPER IS 35 YEARS OLD

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1887.

VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 1825

THE CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
YATES & STRONG.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents for 1 year.
One Dollar for 6 months.
Subscription price due in advance.

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H. C. ECCLLES. GEO. W. BRYAN.
CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The largest and most centrally located Hotel in the city.

Newly painted and refurbished. Electric Bells and Electric Lights. The Central and Belmont united.

ECCLLES & BRYAN,
Proprietors.

Aug. 5, 1887.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to. Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1885.

Dr. Annie L. Alexander,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to diseases of WOMEN and CHILDREN, and attention to Female patients. Office, at Mrs. Latham's, 214 South Tryon street, nearly opposite the Post Office.
Charlotte, May 27, 1887. If

A. BURWELL. P. D. WALKER.
BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office, First door west of Court House.
Oct. 17, 1885.

HERIOT CLARKSON,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in all the Courts of this State.
Prompt attention given to collections.
Nov. 7, 1885. If

H. OSBORNE. W. C. MAXWELL.
OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Offices 1 and 3 Law Building.
July 3, 1886. y

HAMILTON C. JONES. CHARLES W. TILLETT.
JONES & TILLETT,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of this District and in the Federal Courts of the Western District.
Aug. 12, 1887.

G. F. BASON,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts. Office No. 16, Law Building.
Jan. 14, 1887. y

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 13, 1884.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1884.

HOFFMAN & ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentists,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office over A. R. Nisbet & Bro's store. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Jan. 1, 1886.

H. B. SPRINGS. E. S. BURWELL.
SPRINGS & BURWELL,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
COR. COLLEGE AND 4TH STS.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1887.

FINE SHOES.
Complete Stock and Lowest Prices
Shoes, Trunks and Valises.
PEGRAM & CO.,
June 24, 1887. 16 South Tryon street.

H. B. BURWELL, E. B. SPRINGS, R. A. LEE.
Burwell, Springs & Lee,
COTTON BUYERS,
Charlotte, N. C.
Offices at Chambers' old Livestock Stable, and at Springs & Burwell's Store, on College street, near the Cotton Platform.

Don't fail to see us before you sell. We want 10,000 Bales Cotton this season for direct shipment to Liverpool, and we fully realize that to get it we must pay full market prices. At any rate, it may pay you to see us.

BURWELL, SPRINGS & LEE.
Sept. 24, 1886.

GROCERIES, ETC
THE BEST STOCK
OF
Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
CONFECTIONERIES,
Fruits, Canned Goods, etc., can be found at
A. R. & W. B. NISBET

The Georgia measure making it penal to educate white and black children in the same school is known as the Glenn bill. It was passed by the House Tuesday by a vote of 174 to 2, the two nays being the colored members. The people of Georgia do not propose to have any more foolishness about this matter. Of colored schools than their brethren of North Carolina do. The only school arrangement possible in the South is whiteschools for white children and black schools for black. The Georgia bill is certain to become a law.

SALE FOR TAXES.
By virtue of authority conferred upon me by law, I will sell at the Court House in the city of Charlotte, N. C., for cash, on Monday, August 29th, 1887, at 12 o'clock M., the following described property for State and County Taxes for the year 1886, due and unpaid:
One Lot in the city of Charlotte, adjoining the property of T. H. Gathier and others, known as property of Nellie Alexander—taxes due 98 cents.
One-half Acre of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of Frank Smith and others, a lot of property of Nancy Davis—taxes due—\$1.33.
One-fourth Acre of Land in Charlotte township, adjoining property of Aaron Dixon and others, sold as property of Dorcas Murphy—taxes due 69 cents.
Two Lots in the city of Charlotte, adjoining property of Jas. Reid and others, sold as property of J. G. Thomas—taxes due \$1.39.
Eighty-four Acres of Land in Paw Creek township, adjoining property of A. Caruthers and others, sold as property of Thomas Kinney, and returned for taxation by Ned Davidson—taxes due \$3.88.
Thirty-six Acres of Land in Steel Creek township, adjoining property of T. N. Alexander and others, sold as property of T. N. Alexander—taxes due \$3.86.

Aug. 5, 1887. 4w W. F. GRIFFITH.

Sheriff's Sale.
I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., on the 21st day of August, 1887, at 12 M., one tract of LAND, 140 acres, more or less, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of W. P. Alexander, homestead of G. W. Little, Frank Little and others. The Land is sold as the property of W. P. Alexander, to satisfy executions in my hands. August 5, 1887. 4w T. S. COOPER, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE.
By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage made to me by W. F. Cuthbertson and wife J. M. Cuthbertson, on the 21st day of March, 1885, and duly recorded in Book 42, page 168, in the Register's office in Charlotte, N. C., I will sell public auction, before the Probate Court in Charlotte, on Monday, the 25th day of September, 1887, a valuable HOUSE and LOT in the city of Charlotte, situated on Fifth street in Square 9th Ward 1, adjoining the property of Mrs. C. A. Klueppelberg, Mrs. M. E. Farrow and others. Terms Cash. WM. MAXWELL, Mortgagee.
Aug. 5, 1887. 5w

Administrator's Notice.
Having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of David W. McDonald, deceased, I hereby notify all persons holding claims against said deceased to present the same to me on or before July 20th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make prompt payment.
JNO. R. ERWIN, Administrator.
July 15, 1887. 6w

Executor's Notice.
The undersigned having been duly qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Susan Spratt Finch, before the Probate Court of Mecklenburg county, on the 24th day of June, 1887, hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the Estate of her Testatrix, to present the same to him for payment on or before 20th July, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said Estate will make payment to him.
R. S. FINCH, Executor of Mrs. Susan S. Finch.
July 15, 1887. 6w

100,000 Pounds
RAGS WANTED.
Paid in Cash or Trade, at ROSS & ADAMS' Book and Stationery Store, No. 17 S. Tryon St. July 9, 1886.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!
New Stock, Low Prices.
We are rapidly filling our large and handsome New Store with New Goods to replace Stock destroyed by the fall of our building 14th May last.
The Merchants of the surrounding country have only to give us a trial to be convinced that we are selling Hardware as low as any house in the State.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE.
Oct. 9, 1886.

A. R. & W. B. NISBET,
Wholesale and Retail
Grocers and Confectioners,
DEALERS IN
Tobacco, Cigars, Musical Instruments, &c
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
The best stock of Groceries, Confectioneries, Prizes, Candles, Toys, Musical Instruments, Strings, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Wooden-Ware, Paper Bags, Canned Goods, Glass Jellies, Crackers, Powder, Shot, Salt, &c., in the city, will be found at our
Wholesale and Retail Store.
Call and see us before buying.
A. R. & W. B. NISBET

Bread, Cakes and Pies
Of every description. Hot Rolls every evening at
S. M. HOWELL'S BAKERY, Trade Street
Sept. 17, 1886.

Lanterns, &c.
We have the Improved Tubular Lantern; also the Buckeye, with Double Globes.
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Curler
Immediately crimps, bangs or curls the Hair to any desired shape. For sale by
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

Dodge's
CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE.
A certain Cure for Cholera, for sale by
W. M. WILSON & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Budwell's
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil at
W. M. WILSON & CO'S.

Butter Color,
For making Yellow Butter.
W. M. WILSON & CO.,
March 18, 1887. Druggists

Bringing up Children Rationally.

It is as natural to a child to be happy as it is to a fish to swim. But for the love they need a certain amount of "letting alone." It is a great mistake for parents to hamper their children with foolish restrictions. We pity the little B's, our next-door neighbor's children, from the bottom of our hearts. There is a picket fence in front of the house, and they are scarcely allowed to go near it, lest they should climb and hurt themselves. They cannot climb a tree for the same reason. They may not skate or swim, or have a gun. The consequence of this training is that their parents have made cowards of them, all with the exception of little Bessie, who is the most daring little mischief that ever wore a sunbonnet, and she has learned to be deceitful and plays all her mad pranks well out of sight of her parents' eyes. We caught her the other day walking the railing of a bridge that crossed the track of a railroad a hundred feet below. The railing was not a foot wide, and she triumphantly told us that she had walked it while the train was passing under. It was enough to make one shudder.

Don't fancy your boy is made of glass. Great as a reasonable request, and let him feel that when you refuse, it is his own fault. Between the Julebys and the Gradgrinds of life, children have a hard time of it. The youngest child needs some sort of agreeable occupation, and a certain amount of physical freedom. There is nothing more painful to young people than to feel that life is one dull routine, and that "nothing ever happens," as we once heard a disconsolate lad remark.—Exchange.

To QUENCH THIRST.—A North Side physician states that ice-water does not quench thirst but increases it. "I remember a little story," said he, "which, I think, might do much good, if published during this hot weather, that I heard from an old sailor. He said that he and six shipwrecked companions lived four days on three pints of water and were not a bit thirsty. When I asked him to explain, he said, that instead of gulping the water down, they each took a teaspoonful and gargled it well in their mouths. If any one will try the experiment, no matter how thirsty he is, by thoroughly rinsing his mouth with not over a teaspoonful of water, he will find it will quench his thirst as effectively as a quart of water hastily swallowed, and will not hurt him any. I believe that fully one-third of the deaths during the heated season are, if the truth were known, directly or indirectly due to heavy drinking of ice-water."—Pittsburg Telegraph.

Close economy is a better lesson to learn than how to make a large expenditure wisely. But this is a lesson that must begin at home. If a father teaches his son to be a spendthrift at home, he must not be surprised if he is a spendthrift at college.—Independent.

Mecklenburg County Teachers' Institute.
OFFICE OF COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION, Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 11, 1887.
The Mecklenburg County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Charlotte Graded School Building, commencing Monday, Aug. 29, 1887, and continuing two weeks.
According to Section 2567 of the School Law, all Teachers of Common Schools are required to attend. The transfer Books will be closed at 12 o'clock M., August 10th, until September 1st, 1887.
Aug. 12, 1887. 4w P. B. RUFFIN, Secretary.

PHARR & LONG,
(Successors to E. D. Latta & Bro.)
Clothiers.
Having succeeded the well known firm of E. D. LATTA & BRO., it is our desire to receive, and will be our utmost effort to deserve, that loyal support at the hands of the community, which so steadfastly attended the retiring concern, and has made them prominent throughout the two Carolinas.
New Clothing for 1887.
We shall give very close attention to our business and shall have a special care to the interests of our patrons, and to ward against our life, having no accounts to settle against anyone, bearing "good will toward all men," and a very special liking for ladies, who have the responsible charge of providing well for the comfort of the "rising generation." We shall hope by courteous dealing, the selling of reliable Goods only, and the One Price system, to succeed.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Our expense will be light, relatively reduced, as we shall serve the community ourselves, and as we have purchased our Stock very advantageously, and much under value.
We will offer inducements heretofore unknown to the trade.
The first call from our friends will be much appreciated, and will give us an encouragement which we will endeavor to substantially meet.
PHARR & LONG.
Jan. 7, 1887.

KING'S
Blood and Liver Pills.
King's Pills are peculiarly adapted to the following Diseases: Bilious, intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Sick Headache, Piles, Indigestion, Costiveness, Colic, Jaundice, Dropsy, Dysentery, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Eruptions of the Skin, Nervousness, and all Disorders that arise from a Diseased Liver or Impure Blood.
BURWELL & DUNN, Druggists, Charlotte, N. C.
April 15, 1887.

BAKERY.
Having secured the services of one of the very best of Bakers, I am prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and everything in the Bakery line.
S. M. HOWELL,
East Trade Street.
Feb. 11, 1887.

The Cow and her Keeper.

The above was the subject of an address by Dr. R. H. Lewis of Raleigh, at the Farmer's Institute in Concord last week. The Times reports Dr. Lewis as saying:
"What a farmer wants is a cow that will be of benefit to him. The crying need of the country is manure. He had nothing to say of commercial fertilizers, but said that the farmer ought to make their own manure, and save the expense of buying, which expense would finally result in destruction. He said that the farmer ought to make a great deal of their manure from the droppings of the cows. They ought to be kept so that all their droppings may be saved.
What kind of cows shall the farmers keep? There were many kinds—Short Horns, Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, &c. He said the Guernsey was preferable for making butter, and the Holstein for producing milk. He advised all those who kept bulls to buy only thoroughbreds. Every farmer who keeps them, he said ought to have a Guernsey bull.

A very important part of his subject was how to keep the cows. They ought to be fed on a certain ration, and an animal who is not prepared to protect it and care for it. It is a mistake to keep cattle if you can't feed them well. They ought to have as much as they can eat all the time. They ought to be treated kindly and in no case should they be whipped or chased by dogs. Cows will give a great deal more milk if treated kindly than they otherwise would. The main things are feeding and sheltering. The old method was to give the cattle the refuse. They should have only the very best. He went into a full and lucid explanation of the system of ensilage. Dr. Lewis in conclusion said he was what was known as a book farmer, and knew that practical farmers generally had contempt for this class.

He recommended ensilage very highly. The cheapest silo being a ditch, six feet deep, seven feet wide at the top and six feet at the bottom and as long as desired; said this would keep well as any kind. Put the crops in, corn preferable, peas, weeds, &c. Place carefully, put the weight on and then shelter. He said sow rye now for early forage next Spring, then have clover by the time the rye failed, then oats.

A Wonderful Trumpet.
A Cincinnati dispatch describes a wonderful trumpet, the invention of Harry B. Cox, a young electrician, residing near that city. The trumpet is intended to be used for telephoning at sea, and is the outgrowth of his discovery of the great distance an echoed or reverberated sound will carry, and the discovery that speaking trumpets, if made to give the same fundamental note, would vibrate and produce the same sound, and thus be in sympathy. With this trumpet conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was carried on between parties four and a quarter miles apart. People sitting at their windows or on their porches a mile away conversing in an ordinary tone could be distinctly heard, and in two instances they were told of their conversation and asked that stood in place. By listening to the whistle and tracing it beyond Fernbank to Lawrenceburg, Ind., it was found that the instrument has a well-defined range of twenty-six miles; that is, a loud sound like a locomotive whistle or the rumbling of a train can be distinctly heard at a distance of thirteen miles in every direction. Conversation was readily carried on between two men on high hills on opposite sides of the Ohio river, about four and a half miles apart. Test made on the water showed that the trumpet was even more available than on land. The instrument will be patented as soon as perfected. A name has not been chosen for it.

Queens and Kings.
Aunt's fiftieth anniversary of her accession it may be observed that "style Royal" of Queen Victoria differs greatly from that of any of her predecessors; and this, too, without regarding Lord Beaconsfield's magnificent addition, "Empress of India." William the Conqueror called himself simply "Hex Anglorum," and William Rufus only translated this into "Englelandes King." Stephen took the conqueror's title and added "Dux Normannorum" and Henry II made it "Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie et Aquitanie." John first added "Dominus Hibernie" and Henry III proclaimed himself "Rex Francie." Bluff King Hal, of course, was the first "Defender of the Faith," and took himself almost as many titles as wives; viz: "Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, Fidei Defensor, et in terra Eccliesie Anglicane et Hibernie Supreme Caput." His illustrious daughter, Elizabeth, set the example of a plain English as "Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith," and her successor, James I, merely inserted the name of Scotland and changed the gender. Queen Anne first used the title "Great Britain" instead of England and Scotland. In the Georgian Era there was a partial relapse into Latin as "Britanniarum Rex." And finally the exact style of the present sovereign is "Of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India."

The fact is noted that in climates having a difference of seventy degrees in temperature between the hot and cold seasons, a railroad track of the length of 400 miles is some 335 yards longer in Summer than in Winter; that is, though of course the length of the road remains the same, expansion forces the metal closer together, making an aggregate closing up space between the rails of nearly a yard in each mile.

AND AMMUNITION.
We are headquarters for these Goods. Have just opened up the finest and most complete line of Sporting Goods ever brought to this market.
Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, all grades. London Field Twist Muzzle Loading Guns, Breech Loading Rifles, all grades. Paper and Brass Shells. Breech Loading Implements, Shot Pouches and Belts, Powder Flasks, &c., &c.
We guarantee our retail prices on these Goods against New York or Baltimore. Call and be convinced.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE.

Rubber and Leather Belting.
Just received, a large lot of Rubber Belting of various widths and thicknesses, and guaranteed our prices against any house south of Baltimore.
HAMMOND & JUSTICE.
Oct. 29, 1886.

A Remarkable Occurrence.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Nashville Advocate relates the following remarkable occurrence:
Rev. David Shoaff was an honored member of the Baltimore Conference. He was not a man of "brilliant talents." He had a clear conscience, he was "firm in spirit" and abounded in zeal. He had not the benefit of thorough training in the schools; but his life, his love for souls, his abundant labors qualified him for the work to which he was devoted, and easily explains the success of his fruitful ministry. Through him many were led from darkness into light.

Mr. Shoaff was separated from his most loved brethren through the years of war. But he continued to preach among those with whom for the time he was constrained to remain. As soon as the "war ended" he turned to the Conference in which his ministry began, and in it labored till the going down of the sun.
Some facts pertaining to his death and the hours thereafter may interest your readers. The night before his death he became suddenly alarmingly worse. Those about him thought he was dying. He assured them he was not, but that it would not be many hours before he would depart. As far as any one could determine he was perfectly "himself." He said: "I am not dying, but you are waiting for me. You cannot see them, but I can. I believe either the spirit is still in the body or is lingering near." That afternoon I entered the room again and again. The impressions were the same. The next morning his appearance was changed. I felt that my father was indeed dead.

Mr. Shoaff was thought to have died about 10 a. m. The night of the same day watchers remained with the body. The names of all cannot now be recalled, but among them were brothers Ephraim Graybill, Atwell, Dana, and David Walton. About midnight they went into the diningroom, where lunch was served. As they were about to re-enter the parlor they were startled by a sudden burst of music that filled the room. It was not the sound of human voices, nor that of instruments of music. Several of the company left the house and went to the door to see what was going on. As they moved from the house and became more distinct as they approached it. Finally, the aerial strains floated out through the open windows near the body of the holy man. The sounds became less and less audible, and at last were lost in mid-air. The facts seem worthy of record. Lessons and inferences must be left to your readers.

Artic Gold.
A person who has never been in the polar regions probably has no idea of what cold really is; but by reading the terrible experiences of arctic travelers in that icy region some notion can be formed of the extreme cold that prevails there. When we have the temperature down to zero out of doors we think it bitterly cold, and if our houses are not so warm as such a degree above zero, we almost begin to talk of freezing to death. Think, then, of living where the thermometer goes down to 35 degrees below zero in the house in spite of the stove. Of course, in such a case the fur garments are piled on until a man looks like a great bundle of skins. Dr. Moss, of the English polar expedition of 1875 and 1876, among other cold things, tells of the effect of cold on a wax candle which he burned there. The temperature was 35 degrees below zero, and the doctor must have been considerably discouraged when, upon looking at his candle, he discovered that the flame had all it could do to keep warm. It was so cold that the flame could not melt all the wax of the candle, but was forced to eat its way down the candle, leaving a sort of skeleton of the candle standing. There was heat enough, however, to melt oddly shaped holes in the thin walls of wax, and the result was a beautiful lace-like cylinder of white, with a tongue of yellow flame burning inside it and sending out into the darkness many streaks of light. This is not only a curious effect of extreme cold, but it shows how difficult it must be to find anything like warmth in a place where the temperature is almost get cold. The wonder is that any man can have the courage to willingly return to such a region after having once got safely away from it, and yet the truth is that the spirit of adventure is so strong in some men that it is the very hardship and danger which attract them.

Treatment of Insect Stings.
The stings of insects, such as gnats, mosquitoes, &c., are often painful. In such a case apply spirit of turpentine or volatile alkali to the part. Spider bites are not only painful, but often venomous, and it is necessary to wash them with salt water or diluted vinegar. The sting of the bee is harmful only when the sting remains sticking in the wound. So the first thing to be done is to press the wound in order to make it bleed, since the blood that flows will carry along a portion of the poison. Then suck the wound and wash it well with water and then with a solution of knos powder. This latter, which is much used in England, consists of three parts of chloride of lime to eight of common salt. An ounce of this powder is to be dissolved in a tumbler of water. For the sting of the scorpion, volatile alkali should be used, and after the pain subsides, an emollient cataplasm may be applied.

Pleasant Home Life.—Ex-Gov. Gilpin of Colorado, who is seeking a divorce from his wife, charges the latter with making his life uncomfortable through the medium of butcher knives and tank hammers. Once when he had knocked him unconscious for several hours by a judicious blow, she held family prayer and asked that some disease might come and make him go up and flutter with the angels.

The Habits of Elk.

The habits of elk are rather those of deer, but they are much larger animals. Cows that are in good condition dress about 350 pounds, and fat bulls dress about 450 pounds. I have heard of bulls that dressed 600 pounds, but I never saw so large an elk, and I have seen hundreds of them. In September, the calves dress from 80 to 100 pounds. Their meat is tender but tasteless and veal-like. A fat two-year-old elk better is probably the best meat on earth, at least I think so. The cows are good eating but inferior to black-tailed deer. The bulls are rather tough at all times, and their meat is unworthy of being cooked during the rutting season. Shortly after the rutting season, the necks of the full antlered bulls begin to swell and to grow hard. Then it requires an exceedingly hard-shooting rifle to drive a ball through their necks. I saw, while on this hunt, four bulls shot low down on the neck, but in no instance did the ball pass through, and in no case did it strike the neck-bone; in all instances it lodged under the skin on the opposite side from the hunter. We used 44-00 Winchester, the latter figures expressing the number of grains of powder burned behind the ball. This rifle will throw a ball through an elk or through a bear from side to side, but will not carry through an elk's neck. Ball elk drop their antlers in January, but this, I suppose, depends on the latitude in which they live. A bull is full antlered when he is three years old; then there are six prongs on each antler. Some times the antlers "sport" as corn does, and the horns take queer shapes. This is a very serious disaster to the elk, as he cannot fight effectively with "sported" antlers, and he is driven out of the hand. I have a set of antlers—"sports"—which have thirteen prongs on each horn. The bull that wore these heavy, useless antlers spent the season in seclusion; he could not fight. One of the most remarkable spectacles in the pine-wood highlands is to see a full antlered bull elk trot at speed through a forest where a horse has to slowly pick his way. I have frequently seen an elk bull, whose spread of antlers was at least four feet, dash at full speed through a belt of timber where I could not follow on horseback because the trees were too close together, and he did not strike a tree with his antlers. When a cow-elk is killed her horns are usually to hide in the woods; but it will frequently return to the place where its mother fell, and it often pays for his hungry search with its life. I shot a fat cow one morning, and saw two calves not far from her. When the rifle cracked the calves disappeared. That night I mentioned the fact of the calves running off to my comrade. He said he had seen them to-morrow morning you will probably find both of the calves snooping around in the woods near the dead cow. They will be hungry by that time, and they will return to their dead mother to get a drink of milk. The two calves will just make out our wagon load of meat. You had better go and kill them." I went back the next morning.

The two beautiful, graceful calves stood beside their dead mother, trying to make her rise. Evidently they were hungry and impatient for their breakfast. They would push her with their black noses or strike her sharply with their fore feet. It was a pitiful sight, and I felt like a murderer, and did not have the heart to kill the calves. I drove them away, and when my comrade came up with the pack animals I told him my rifle did not go off, and he was true. For four weeks I stalked, daily in the forest—to-day hunting deer, to-morrow shooting grouse, and the next day shooting elk. I studied the habits of the game animals under the intelligent supervision of my comrade, who had lived among them for years, and whom I valued in a great measure, depended on his being able to kill the game at the proper season. He was a hunter, and he was a hunter was almost a slaughter; but we lost no meat; none was used to bait bears, none thrown away. Every pound that we did not eat was carefully saved and sold. The meat was packed on horse's backs for from five to ten miles through dense green timber, over burned lands and across fallen timber. From there it was hauled to Laramie, Fort Collins, and Rawlins for sale, and the money obtained for it was expended for provisions. The trails on which we entered or left the elk range were purposely blind trails, and unknown to other persons.—Cor. New York Sun.

Thimble.
According to the Journal of the American Medical Association, attention has recently been drawn to a new nervous disorder, said to be especially prevalent in England and America. It is called "thimble" or "thimble disease." It is characterized by the stages—the acute, subacute, and chronic. At first, the symptoms are congestions of the aphalic vessels, cerebral excitement, and animation of the face. These physiological effects, being constantly provoked, give rise after a while to reaction marked by mental and bodily depression. The tea-drinker becomes impressionable and nervous, pale, subject to cardiac troubles, and seeks relief from these symptoms in a farther indulgence in the favorite beverage, which for a time restores him to a sense of well being. These symptoms characterize the two first stages. In chronic cases (them is characterized by a grave alteration of the function of the heart, and of the vaso-motors, and by a disturbance of nutrition. The patient becomes subject to hallucinations, nightmares, and nervous trembling. With these he will make plenty of exercise, a habitual consumption may often be indulged in with impunity, but with women and young people who follow sedentary occupations this is not the case. The best treatment for thimble is said to be, indulgence in free exercise, such as walking and open-air life.—Scientific American.

Never plus fresh eggs.

Never plus fresh eggs, new laid, fruit, cheese, fish or other delicacies from which any odor arises. The eggs are extremely white in absorbing power, and in a very short time they are contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new-laid egg is destroyed.