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The Charlotte Democrat.

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THE
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J. P. STRONG.

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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, 1893

DR. M. A. BLAND.
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1893

P. D. WALKER. E. T. CANSLER.
WALKER & CANSLER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CHARLOTTE, N. C
Offices, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, Law Building
Jan. 6, 1893

F. I. 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, 1892. y

SERIOT CLARKSON. CHAS. H. DULS.
CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business intrusted. Will practice in all Courts of the State.
☞ Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1892.

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HARRIS & LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 29, 1892.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office No. 14, Law Building.
Prompt attention to all business intrusted. Special attention given to claims. Practice in State and Federal Courts.
Jan. 6, 1893.

BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1892

JAS. ARDREY BELL,
Attorney-at-Law.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Careful attention given to all legal business Office Law Building, No. 6.
Jan. 10, 1893.

JOHN FARRIOR,
NO. 3 NORTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.
☞ Special attention given to Fine Watch Repairing.
March 28, 1892.

E. Nye Hutchison. | R. M. Miller. | C. P. Wheeler
E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.,
FIRE INSURANCE.
Offices—16 East Trade Street; 4 North Tyon Street, up stairs.
Feb. 19, 1892.

THE WHITE FRONT DRUG STORE,
NO. 15, SOUTH COLLEGE STREET,
Keeps a well assorted stock of all articles usualy kept in a Drug House
J. B. ALEXANDER.
The Poor prescribed for free.
April, 8, 1892.

PICTURE FRAMES.
A large assortment of NEW PATTERNS of picture frame MOULDINGS, just received: Oak, Cherry, and Gilt room Moulding. Call and see the new MEZZOTINT PHOTOGRAPHS
J. H. VAN NESS.
March 11, 1892. 21 North Tryon Street.

R. F. DAVIDSON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Has on hand, for sale, improved city property, from $800 to $10,000. Also, vacant lots in all parts of the city, and 5,000 acres of farm land, some near the city, others on Catawba River and Rail Roads. Property, bought, sold and rented. Collections made and oans negotiated
For terms and location, call at office, No. 1 over A. B. Reese Drug Store, Charlotte, N. C.
June 17, 1892

WHAT IT COSTS TO SMOKE.—Some one has made the following calculation, which may or may not be, but certainly ought to be of interest to poor men who smoke and then cry "hard times": "The expense of smoking three five cents cigars a day, principal and interest for ten years is $845.74; for twenty five years, $3,110,-74. The expense of three ten cent cigars at the end of ten years is $1,471.56; for twenty-five years, $6,389.47. At the end of fifty years it is $54,162.14."

Notice of Execution Sale.

North Carolina, Mecklenburg County. In the Superior Court.

E. H Williams, plaintiff, against D. C. Wilson, defendant.

By virtue of an execution directed to the undersigned, from the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County in the above entitled action, I will on Monday, the sixth day of March, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the City of Charlotte, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said execution, all the right, title and interest of the above named defendant in and to the following described real estate, to wit: all of that tract of land lying and being in Morning Star Township, County and State aforesaid, adjoining the lands of Philip Fisher, deceased, Lem. Fowles, Hugh Helms, G Medlin and others, containing seventy-five (75) acres, more or less, and being the same tract which was levied upon by virtue of a warrant of attachment, issued in the above entitled cause, by S. B. Smith, Justice of the Peace. This, the 31st day of January, 1893.
Feb. 3, '93-5t Z. T. SMITH, Sheriff.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, I shall, on Monday, the 6th day of March, 1893, at 12 M., at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C., sell to the highest bidder at Public Auction, the following valuable tracts of land: 1. The Home Tract of the late I. N. Alexander, situated in Sharon Township and containing one hundred and twenty-four and one half acres; 2. The tract known as the Mill Tract, adjoining the Home Tract and the lands of W. W. Rankin, T. H. Gaither and others, containing 14 acres; 3. The tract known as the Gaston Tract, adjoining the Home Tract and the lands of A. G. Kirkpatrick, H. K. DeArmon and others, containing 77 acres; and 4, an undivided one-half interest in the Tract, known as the Houston Mine tract, situated in Crab Orchard Township, containing 22½ acres. Said lands will be sold to make assets to pay debts of, and charges upon, the estate of I. N. Alexander, deceased.

Terms of Sale—One-fourth cash, balance in secured notes of one and two years time, with interest at 8 per cent. Purchasers may anticipate payments.
H. N. PHARR,
Jan. 27, 1893. 6w Commissioner.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg County, had in a special proceeding in which Mary Hunter was plaintiff and Philip Claeborne is defendant, I will on the 27th day of February, 1893, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door, in the City of Charlotte, all of that lot of land located in Ward One, square 125, of said City, and adjoining the lots of R. M. White, Henry Taylor, and others, and being part of lot, No. 1041, according to Beer's Map of the City of Charlotte.

Said sale is made for partition, and the terms are cash. This the 25th day of January, 1893.
E. T. CANSLER,
Jan 27, 1893 5w Commissioner.

Mortgagees' Sale of Land.

By virtue of a deed of mortgage, executed by S. B. Cunningham, to Samuel Younts and J. A. Younts, on the 4th, day of January, 1886, and duly assigned to me by said mortgagees, on the 17th, day of March, 1891, I will, on the 25th, day of February, 1893, sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the Court House door, in the City of Charlotte, all of that tract of land, located in Pineville Township, Mecklenburg County, adjoining the lands of Springs, Younts and others, containing 91 acres, and particularly described in said mortgage, which is duly recorded in the Register's office for said County, in book 48, page, 137, to which reference is hereby made. This the 17th, day of January, 1893
E. T. CANSLER,
Assignee of Mortgagees.
Jan. 20, 1893. 6w

SALE OF LAND

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, February Term, 1892, in the case of R. Barringer and J. H. McAden, Trustee, against T. K. Sammonds and wife, I will sell at the Court House door, in the city of Charlotte, on Monday, February 27, 1893, (Court week,) at public auction, all that tract of land lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the Caldwell, Norwood, C. Brown and McGinn lands, containing sixty-seven and one-eighth acres, and known as the Thos. K. Sammond's Sharon church tract.
Terms cash.
JAS. A. BELL,
Jan. 20, 1893. 6t Commissioner.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By virtue of a mortgage made by J. H. Gray and W. W. Gray and wife, F. M. Gray to me and registered in book 48, page 245, in the Register of Deeds Office, for Mecklenburg county, I will sell a public auction at the Court House door in the city of Charlotte, N. C., on the 13th day of February, 1893, for cash, the land described in said mortgage containing fifty acres more or less, adjoining the lands of J. S. P. Gray, Jas. DeArmond's estate and others, in Mallard Creek township.
JOHN OEHLER,
Jan. 13, 1893. 5w Mortgagee.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of Mrs. Julia Starke, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present them to me on or before the 4th day of February, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me. This the 1st day of February, 1893.
H. N. PHARR,
Administrator of Mrs. Julia Starke, dec'd.
Feb. 3, 1893 6w

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE.

ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS SEASON'S TRADE.

Beautiful 16th Century Plush Rockers.
16th Century Rattan Rockers.
16th Century Tables
All are of exceedingly handsome patterns,
The very latest things out, and
There are no more tasty presents to be found anywhere. Call and see.

BURGESS NICHOLS,
Furniture Dealer.
Oct. 28, 1892.

Something for Children to Do.

There's enough for you children to do, to do in the house,
To keep you as busy as any old mouse.
There are errands to run,
Little tasks to be done
That will do much to lighten your mother's hard work.
So, children, don't shirk
But do what you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

There's enough for you children to do all about;
If you try, you will very soon find some work out.
There are chickens to tend,
Little tasks without end
You will find you can do it if you just take a start.
So, children, be smart,
And do what you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

There's enough for you children to do anywhere,
So hurry around and each do your full share.
And just see how bright
You will feel when at night
You can think you have done what is honest and fair.
So, children, take care
To do what you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

And, children, whatever you do, do it well
People always, in looking it over, can tell
If you hurry right through
Whatever you do,
Not caring at all if it's done ill or well;
So whatever you do,
Do the best that you can;
You'll be glad when you're grown
To a woman or man.

—*The Young Herald.*

☞ The newly elected Governor of Kansas is evidently a gentleman. He lives in a very shabby looking house on the outskirts of Wichita. When asked why he did not live in a better place he said: "I would live in a better place if my means were such that I felt able to, and I have no ill-will toward people who do live in fine houses. The fellows wanted to take a picture of this place to use in the late campaign and make a great showing of my poverty, but I refused to use my private affairs to get votes."

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN
LOW PRICES
AND
GOOD VALUES?

We offer a magnificent New Stock for Fall and Winter clothing at prices the lowest yet named for strictly first-class goods. High grades in all departments True merit in every article. Honest quality everywhere.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.
NOTHING MISSING.
EVERYTHING THE BEST

The quality will tell it.
The price will sell it.
The style and make-up will compel it
TO MOVE RAPIDLY.

And that's the reason you should come early to get your bargains from our splendid line of
MEN'S, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS.

We show all the latest novelties in great profusion. We keep the very best selections in all standard styles. We make it a point to have every article in stock the best of its kind.

The dollar you invest with us goes further, lasts longer, gets more style, gets more quality, does you more good in service, worth and wear than any money you spend.

Come or send in your orders early. Goods sent on approval to any part of the country by express we paying return charges.

☞ Full line of Ministerial apparel.

LONG, TATE & JOHNSON,
ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS,
42 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.
Nov. 18, 1892.

E. M. ANDREWS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Furniture, Pianos and Organs.
THE LARGEST STOCK
IN THE
Two Carolinas.

Styles are all new and artistic. Nothing like my Styles and Prices ever heard of in this country. I guarantee
TO SELL YOU
Furniure, Pianos and Organs
For less money by far than you can buy in ANY OTHER MARKET.
DO YOU WANT PROOF.
Then get other dealers prices and then come and see me, or write for prices and catalogues.
Come to see me when you want to buy
Furniture, a Piano, or an Organ.
And whatever you do do not buy elsewhere before seeing my prices. I will save you money and guarantee what you buy.
☞ Write me for prices and terms.
E. M. ANDREWS,
Furniture, Piano and Organ Dealer,
16 and 18 West Trade St,
Jan. 16, 1893 Charlotte, N. C.

DISPENSARY
AND
DRUG STORE.
Patients treated and Medicines Dispensed.
Prescriptions Carfully Filled.
PURE DRUGS,
And every article usually kept in a Drug Store.
J. B. ALEXANDER,
No. 15 S. College St., Charlotte, N. C.
Dec. 23, 1892,

The "Crucifixion Plant."

Those versed in plant and flower lore say that the celebrated "Plant of Calvary" was unknown in the flora of the world prior to the date of the crucifixon of Jesus. According to the tradition, the original plant sprung up in the track made by Pilate when he went to the cross for the purpose of placing that famous "title" over the head of Him of whom the Jews said: "Say that he called himself 'King of the Jews.'" The plant as it is now known is a common trefoil, resembling the common clover in many particulars, especially in its peculiarities of growth. There is but little doubt that in truth it was originally a native of Turkey or India, but Christians who discredit the story of its miraculous origin still claim that its native home is Palestine. Under the name of Calvary clover it is known all over Europe. At present the three round green leaves of the plant each have a carmine spot in the center, which looks for all the world like a drop of blood. During the day the three leaves stand erect, the two side ones laterally taking on almost the exact form of a cross. During the season a small yellow flower appears, its form and make-up reminding most startlingly of the Crown of Thorns.

Early Christian writers and not a few of the "vulgar" historians mention this botanical oddity. Julian says that in his time each of the leaves had a white center in the form of a cross, and that close inspections would reveal miniature pictures of figures hanging to each. The figure on the center leaf was always clad in white, those on the sides either in black or red. He also says that the crosses, figures and bloody spots disappeared from the side leaves before the flower burst into bloom, but that the central one (which in all countries was thought to represent the Savior) "lasted for a good fortnight after the others had faded from view."—*Globe-Democrat.*

Why our Country was Called America.

And now as to the manner in which the name of America Vespucius became so indissolubly linked with that of the New World whose existence he certainly first heralded to Europeans. The idea that Vespucius himself had anything to do with the bestowal of that name is just as erroneous as is the popularly received notion that he in any way sought to detract from the credit due to Columbus.

Three European scholars named Lud, Ringmann, and Waldseemuller in 1508 made preparations to produce a revised edition of Ptolemy, in which all the then latest geographical discoveries were to be embodied. They obtained an authentic account of Vespucius' third voyage and incorporated it into the work. Several copies of this volume are still in existence, and it enjoys the distinction of being the first publication wherein the name of America is linked with that of the Novus Mundus.

After having treated of the division of the earth's inhabited surface into three parts—Europe, Asia, and Africa—the author (Waldseemuller) speaks of the discovery of a fourth part. Translated from the original, this is what he says:

"But now these parts have been more extensively explored, and another fourth part has been discovered by Americus Vespucius (as will appear in what follows), wherefore I do not see what is rightly to hinder us from calling it Amerige or America, i. e., the land of Americus, after its discoverer, Americus, a man of sagacious mind, since both Europe and Asia have got their names from women."

Although the name America was thus connected with the discoveries in the Western Ocean, it will be seen from many of the maps, made subsequently to this, that there was anything but a definite idea of the actual extent of the continent, while the existence of North America was entirely ignored.

In fact, subsequently to the use of the name America in connection with Vespucius' discoveries south of the equator, many maps were produced that ignored that name entirely, and it was not until 1841 that Gerard Kaufman, better known as Mercator, having digested the vast and confused mass of geographical discovery made up to that time, produced a map which rudely, but with considerable accuracy, outlined the entire Western hemisphere, and gave to the whole of it the general name of America.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

☞ In a pair of fine shoes there are 44 pieces, 30 tacks, 12 nails and 20 buttons, besides silk and linen thread. These pieces, are put together with marvelous rapidity, and as a test a single pair of men's shoes have been finished in 20 minutes.

☞ The largest sheep ranch in the world is in the counties of Dimmet and Webb, Texas. It contains upwards of 400,000 acres and yearly pastures from 1,000,000 to 1,600,000 sheep.

LAST NOTICE!

HEED IT!

We have over SIX HUNDRED UNPAID Accounts and Notes on our Retail Ledgers.

We do not intend to carry these over another year. If you wish to save yourself COSTS come and pay us at once. To those whom the Law cannot make pay, we will say, if you wish to save your credit come and pay us. We must have the money.

DO NOT FORCE US TO ADD COSTS.

Yours truly,
BROWN WEDDINGTON & CO.
Dec 2, 1892.

Date of Washington's Birthday.

The question may be asked some of our young readers, why some persons claim that Washington was born on the 11th of February, and yet the 22nd is celebrated as his birthday.

Washington was born on the 11th of February, Old Style, 1732.

In September, 1752, or twenty years after Washington's birth, the Parliament of Great Britain passed an act, adopting the Gregorian Calendar, in place of the Julian, which had been formerly used, thus following the example of the Catholic continental nations. This action changed the 3rd of September, 1752, to the 14th.

This was in colonial times, and the American possessions of Great Britain followed the rule. Hence the birthday of Washington was carried eleven days ahead in the Gregorian calendar, or from February 11th to February 22nd, the former being the Julian, the latter the corresponding Gregorian date.

The Catholic countries of Europe adopted the Gregorian calendar, in accordance with a brief from Pope Gregory XIII, issued in 1582.

To Make Potatoes Mealy.

Mealy potatoes are more nutritious than waxy ones, because they contain more of starch. A microscope shows a potatoe to be almost entirely composed of cells, which are sometimes filled and sometimes contain clusters of beautiful little oval grains. Now, these little grains remain unchanged when cold, but when heated in warm water to about the degree that melts wax they dissolve in it, the whole becoming a jelly. If there is not a great quantity of starch in the cells it will not burst, but if the number of grains or their size be very great the potatoe is broken on all sides by the explosion of the jelly in the cells, and mealiness is produced. To insure mealy potatoes peel them and put them on the fire in boiling water; as soon as they are done drain them, cover them closely and set them near the fire for five minutes.—*New York World.*

☞ The art of making needles was kept a secret until about 1650, when it was taught to the English by Christopher Greening. Now English needles are sold all over the world. At Redditch alone 20,000 people make more than 100,000,000 needles a year, and they are made and exported so cheaply that England has no rival in this country and practically monopolizes the trade. Formerly needle-making annually killed tens of thousands by the particles of steel being inhaled, but now a blast of air away from the grindstone has done away with all of this and the occupation has become quite safe. The most interesting part of needle-making is the drilling of the eyes. It is said that experts can perforate a hair and thread it with itself. Although Great Britain makes the ordinary needles for Americans, the latter, in their turn, make nearly all the sewing-machine needles.

☞ No smoker realizes how much nicotine he has taken into his mouth in the consumption of a cigar until he has tried this experiment: Fill the mouth with smoke, when the cigar is burning freely, and breathe it out slowly through a handkerchief, compressing the lips until only a small aperture remains, as in whistling. After the smoke has been exhaled a distinct brown stain will be seen on the linen, and it emits a strong odor, like that of an old pipe. This is nicotine, the poisonous principle of tobacco, and more or less of it is absorbed through the mucous membrane every time that a cigar, cigarette, or pipe is smoked or tobacco is chewed. How far it is injurous and how far it is beneficial depends entirely on the individual, for that tobacco can be beneficial as well as harmful nearly all doctors are now agreed.—*Exchange.*

☞ A Kentuckian recently won a prize offered for the best definition of a gentleman, and his definition was: "A man of refinement and culture, whose aims are noble, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in its kind, but elevated in its degree; whose want of meanness makes him simple, and who can look the whole world in the face with a true, manly sympathy for the great and small."

What a fine world would this be if all men were of this kind.

☞ Satan slew the ten children of Job, but purposely spared his wife; and for a good reason. He thoroughly knew her disposition, and wanted her for an ally in his malignant work. After she turned against her husband, advising him to "curse God and die," Satan left the field. At any rate, nothing more is said of his presence. He did not think it necessary to bother himself further with that particular case. A good wife is the best blessing that any man ever got from God; but a bad or foolish one is the worst curse.—*Nashville Advocate.*

WE IMPORTED "CRANK."—"Crank" is not an American word. It has been in common use in Derbyshire for a generation, and it is still often heard. It is used to describe a man who has fads, fancies, and notions outside the common run of those of his neighbors. A man with a bee in his bonnet is cranky, so are those who ride hobbies of any kind.—*Chicago Herald.*

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and stimulatives—containing nothing which admits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys—it will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Burwell & Dunn, wholesale & Retail, and at Jordan & Scott's wholesale Drug store.

Weaving by Machinery.

How Some of the great English Inventions Came to be Made.

The history of cotton and its introduction and manufacture in Europe is a most curious one, abounding as it does, in so many sad experiences of inventors of machinery to utilize this novel staple. In Great Britain the early prejudice against the introduction of cotton can now be hardly conceived. Its importation was prohibited over and over again, it was treated with every sort of contumely and oppression, and it had long to struggle desperately for the barest tolerance: yet it ended by overcoming all obstacles and distancing its favored rival, wool. First imported into Great Britain toward the middle of the seventeenth century, cotton was but little used for purposes of manufacture till the middle of the eighteenth. The settlement of some Flemish emigrants in Lancashire led to that district becoming the principal seat of the cotton manufacture.

"A nobler monument of human skill, enterprise, and perseverance than the invention of cotton spinning machinery is hardly to be met with," says Fyle; "but it must also be owned that its history, encouraging as it is in one aspect, is in another sad and humiliating to the last degree. It is difficult at first to credit the uniform ingratitude and treachery which the various inventors met with from the very men whom their contrivances enriched.

"'There is nothing,' said James Watt in the crisis of his fortunes, worn with care and sick with hope deferred, 'there is nothing so foolish as inventing,' and with far more reason the inventors of cotton spinning machines could echo the mournful cry. It is sad to think so proud a chapter of our [British] history should bear so dark a stain."

In 1733 the primitive method of spinning between finger and thumb, and weaving up the yarn in a loom, the shuttle of which had to be thrown from right to left and left to right by each hand alternately, still prevailed. In that year, however, the fly shuttle was invented, which, by means of a handle and spring, could be jerked from side to side with one hand. This contrivance was due to the ingenuity of John Kay, a loom maker at Colchester, and proved his ruin.

The weavers did their best to prevent the use of the shuttle, the masters to get it used and to cheat the inventor out of his reward. Poor Kay was beset with lawsuits, but was not yet tired of inventing, and devised a power loom. In revenge a mob of weavers broke into his house, smashed all his machines, and would no doubt have killed him, but he escaped to Paris, where he died in misery.

The use of the fly shuttle greatly accelerated the process of weaving and the spinning of cotton soon fell behind. The weavers were often brought to a standstill for want of weft to go on with. The first inventor to meet the new want was James Hargreaves. The idea of the spinning jenny was worked out by him in 1767, when he constructed a spinning frame with eight spindles and a horizontal wheel, which he called after the name of his wife Jenny.

When the spinners of the locality heard that there was a machine that would do eight times as much as one of them, they broke into the inventor's cottage, destroyed the jenny, and compelled him to fly for life to Nottingham. He took out a patent, but the manufacturers leagued themselves against him. Being friendless and penniless, he could make no head against them. He relinquished his invention, and died in obscurity ten years after he had the misfortune to invent the spinning jenny.

Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the water frame throstle for drawing out the cotton from a coarse to a finer and harder twisted thread, and so rendering it fit to be used for the warp as well as the weft of the cloth, began his career as a seeker after perpetual motion. Arkwright was a barber in Preston, but he became so engrossed in that will o'-the-wisp of inventors that he neglected his business, spent all the money he had for models, etc., and fell into very distressed circumstances. His wife remonstrated with him, but in vain. One day, in a rage at what she considered the cause of all their privations, she smashed all his models on the floor. This was more than Arkwright could bear, and they separated.

Living in the midst of a manufacturing population, Arkwright daily heard complaints of scarcity of weft and idle looms. The idea of making a machine to spin the thread automatically now occurred to him, and, after a good deal of experiment, in 1768 he completed the model of a machine for spinning cotton thread. He was wretchedly poor at this time: but though he obtained leave to set up his machine in the dwelling house attached to the free grammar school of Preston, he remembered the fate of Hargreaves, and left Lancashire for Nottingham.

Here by dint of perseverance, he won the favor of some manufacturers, who aided him in developing his invention and formed a partnership with him. In 1769 he took out a patent for the machine as its inventor, and a mill, worked by horse power, was erected for spinning cotton by the new machine. T[illegible] after he and his partner se[illegible] another mill in Derbyshire worke[illegible] by a water wheel, and in 1775 he [illegible] took out another patent for some [illegible] improvements on his original ma[illegible]chine. In a year or two the success [illegible] of Arkwright's inventions was fairly established.

Samuel Crompton was the inventor of the "mule jenny," an improvement on the Arkwright spinning machine. He was a native of Bolton, and in 1779 he made a machine that would spin more quickly and produce a better thread than the latter. When the existence of this [illegible]chine was known the weavers of [illegible] broke out in riot against it, [illegible] it to pieces and hide [illegible]

[illegible]ssed, Crompton [illegible] put it together, [illegible] is daily work. [illegible]ut made quite a [illegible] of his invention [illegible]ople com[illegible] when denied admittance brought ladd[illegible] and climbed up to the window of the ro[illegible] where it stood. He was advised not [illegible] take out a patent, but make a present [illegible] his invention to the community at la[illegible] He acted on this and lost an opportun[illegible] to make a grand fortune. He spent [illegible] last days in poverty and privation, wh[illegible] thousands grew rich from his invent[illegible]

Dr. Cartwright, the inventor of [illegible] power loom, lived in Matlock, in Derbyshire, where, in 1784, some extensive cotton mills had been established. He became interested in the industry by learning that the hand loom used was slow and inefficient. Knowing that cotton was spun by machinery, he did not see why it could not be woven by a machine also, and set about solving the problem. In doing this he became an inventor, and produced his power loom in 1787. He had invented a machine that was to put England in the front rank of manufacturing nations, but in return he met nothing but the meanest kind of opposition from masters and men. Calumny and hatred dogged his steps. His goods were maliciously damaged, his men enticed away from him, his patent rights infringed, and the mill he had established burned down. He spent a fortune of £30,000 to enrich the nation and this was his reward. It is true that after a time the nation gave him substantial recognition but it came late.—*Boston Herald.*

Tiny's Apology.

There is a little girl of P. street five years old, who is very naughty once in a while. The other day she got angry at the cook and slapped her. Her mother told her she must apologize, but she refused point blank, says the Washington Star.

"I won't do it," she declared, stamping her foot.

"Very well, Tiny," replied mamma, mildly, "but if you do not I will not buy for you the new doll you want." This was too much for the child who had set her heart on the doll, so she went down stairs to the kitchen and said to the cook:

"Rosa, I hit you this morning didn't I?"

"Yes, you did, Miss Tiny," answered Rosa, assuming an aggrieved expression.

The little girl looked at her a moment and then added:

"Do you think you will die?"

"I don't know," replied Rosa.

"Well," said Tiny, "if you die, don't tell God I did it."

To Guage a River's Breadth.

Anybody can measure, approximately, the breadth of a river without a surveyor's compass or any mechanical means whatever. The man who desires to make the experiment should place himself at the edge of the stream, then stand perfectly still, face the opposite bank and lower the brim of his hat until it just cuts the opposite bank.

Then let him put both hands under his chin to steady his head and turn slowly round until the hat-brim cuts some point on the level ground behind him. Mark the spot where the hat-brim cuts the ground, then pace off the distance, and it will be found about the breadth of the river.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

☞ Mr. J. H. Freeman, of Americus, Ga., has purchased a 50 acre tract of land near that city, and is stocking it with poultry and planting fruit trees. It is his intention to raise fine fruits and poultry and to give some attention to the dairy business. Already he has several hundred chickens and eight well-bred Jersey cows. Nearly 5,000 fruit trees, peach, plum, apple and pear, 400 grape vines and 12,000 strawberry plants, besides numerous vegetables, have been planted this month.

☞ "Snakes do not bite," says a New Orleans physician who has studied snakes considerably. They can't, he says, because their jaws are connected only by a cartilage, are not hinged, and cannot be brought together with any force. The snake simply hooks the fangs in its upper jaw into the object aimed at, the lower jaw not figuring in the act at all. The act is very similar to that of a man striking a cotton hook into a bale of cotton, or a boat hook into a pier.

THE WEAR ON RAILS.—Taking the length of the permanent ways on the surface of the globe nearly 60,000 geographical miles, with a daily average of 10 trains, it is estimated that the total loss by wear and tear suffered each day by the metallic rails of the earth is about 600 tons. The 600 tons are lost in the form of a fine powder, and are carried back to the earth in the shape of soluble iron salts.—*Denver News.*

☞ Kid gloves are not all made of kid; in fact few of them are. The cheap ones are not kid and neither are the dearest ones. Ladies' gloves that cost under $1.50 or $2 a pair are all made of lambskin. It is likely that gloves paid for at a higher price than that will be of kid, but the very best and most expensive kid gloves are made of the skins of young colts.

☞ Brazil proposes to remove its capital from Rio de Janeiro to a more salubrious spot in the interior. A commission has been appointed to report upon a site.

☞ The manurial value of foods corresponds with their nutritive value.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorized our advertised druggists to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold or any lung, throat or chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery can be relied on. [illegible]