

The Democratic Sentinel.

A FIRM AD ENCE TO CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

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CRONOLOGY OF PLANTS.

INDIAN CORN is American. First noted in 1492.
THE mandevia is a South American. noted in 1493.
TOBACCO is American. Described by Spaniards, 1495.
Madder is Italian; brought to England and A. D. 120.
BUCKWHEAT is of Siberian origin. First mentioned in 1496.
The beet is mentioned by Romans as a table dainty A. D. 126.
SILSIS is indigenous to South Europe. Described in 1476.
THE horse-radish came from Armenia to Europe about A. D. 800.
Rye is of Russian origin. First described by Galen A. D. 1-1.
THE cotton tree is a native of Africa. Mentioned by Pliny A. D. 70.
BARRADORE cotton was cultivated all over tropical America in 1492.
THE papaw grows in all tropical countries. First noted in 1492.
THE currant grows wild in Europe and America. Noted A. D. 200.
CASSAMON is Indian. Described by Roman writers about A. D. 400.
RED PEPPER is from India and tropical America. Described A. D. 70.
THE sugar cane is native to India. Sugar used as medicine A. D. 600.
ORANGES grow wild in China. Described in China history A. D. 200.
OATS grow wild in Siberia and North China. First mentioned A. D. 618.
THE nutmeg is a native of the Moluccas. First known in Europe in 1497.
PLINY, A. D. 60, mentions seventy varieties of plums as known in Italy.
SWEET sorghum is a native of Africa. Brought into Europe before A. D. 70.
THE lily grows wild in South Italy, and was taken to North Europe in 1490.
THE chestnut grows wild in all temperate countries. Known to Pliny A. D. 70.

THE hop vine grows wild all over Europe. German beer noted by Tacitus A. D. 100.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

DRESSES of spun glass were shown in Paris in 1683.

CHINA grass was used for making very fine goods in 1827.

In 1839 two-ply ingrain carpets were made in Lowell, Mass.

A COMING machine was patented by Joshua Heilmann in 1845.

IN 1870 the value of the world's silk products was \$24,788,000.

IN 1875 silk-raising was firmly established in South Carolina.

THE self-acting mule was patented by Roberta, in 1823.

THE electric loom was invented by Bonelli, of Turin, in 1854.

ANILINE violet was discovered and used in cotton making in 1863.

THE wool crop of the whole world was in 1884 1,984,140,000 pounds.

IN 1839 about five tons of raw silk was produced in Mansfield, Conn.

THE cotton crop of 1829 was 870,415 bushels; of 1891 was 8,655,518 bushels.

IN 1830 the extensive cultivation of jute for gunny cloth began in India

prevented from licen by Stenhouse.

IN 1854 the silk-worm disease reached the silk crop of France by one-third.

IN 1864 Pasteur discovered the parasite which caused silk-worm disease.

ALIZARINE dye was discovered and applied to cotton printing about 1870.

IN 1876 thirty-two different varieties of sheep were known to wool grower.

IN 1841 the "Manchester interest" began to be prominent in English politics.

IN 1885 there were 81,210,000 people in operation in Europe, America, and Asia.

THE Royal Flax Improvement Sociey, English, was founded in 1844, lived eighteen years.

IN 1858 a commission appointed by French Government began to investigate the disease.

FIGHTING WITHOUT FIREARMS.

GREEK swords were short cut and thrust, leaf-shaped blades.

SWORDS equal to the best ever made are still produced in Toledo.

GREEK helmets covered the head, back of neck, ears and nose.

THE partisan was the last form of the lance preceding the bayonet.

ARMEN in the French army still wear heavy helmets and corselets.

IN the fourteenth century axes were fixed on the shafts of lances.

Sabers were not used in England after the reign of Henry VII.

LEATHER cuirasses were used by the Romans in their early history.

THE Crusaders stormed Je usalem with the aid of wooden towers.

THE cross-bows of the fourteenth century weighed fifteen pounds.

THE bow appears among the earliest sculptures of Egypt, B. C. 4000.

DURING the Middle Ages the Spaniards were the best javelinmen.

MILITARY hammers were first commonly used in the tenth century.

PICTURES of helmets appear on the Egyptian monuments B. C. 30. 0.

IN the seventeenth century charmers were most highly esteemed.

THE battles of Crete, Ionia and Asia Minor were won by the archers.

IN naval warfare the ancients used grappling hooks and boarding bridges.

ANCIENT battering rams were made by 100 or 150 men, generally captives.

THE morning star, or spiked C. N. was the best javelin.

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ELECTRICAL PROGRESS.

D'ARCO's electric lamp was shown at Paris Exposition in 1855.

A new company to lay another Atlantic cable was formed in 1860.

IN 1859 Bonelli devised a method of using electricity in weaving.

IN 1858 efforts to lay the cable failed on account of a severe storm.

AN electric time-ball set up in Cornhill, London, by French, in 1856.

THE laying of the Atlantic cable was begun at Valentia, Ireland, in 1857.

AN Atlantic cable was first projected in 1858 by Cooper, Field, and others.

A GREAT electric clock, illuminated, set up in the Strand, London, in 1852.

DUPLEX telegraphy accomplished by G. N. in 1853, perfected in 1873 by Stearns.

SIEMENS' armature was invented in 1854.

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