W ROTATION OF CROPS.

Read Before the Richmond County (Ga.) Agri-

cultural Society. (From the Augusta Chrepicle.)

Much has been said and written upon this important subject, and, although the merits of the system have been often and ably discussed, it does not seem to have been presented with such force as to recommend it to the great mass of our

agricultural population.

The great majority of Southern agriculturalists imagine they find the methods of their fathers adequate, at least to a poor support, and are indifferent to any improvements suggrested by ent to any improvements suggested by agricultural papers, magazines, etc.

In preparing this paper I am indebted for many valuable suggestions to our Commissioner of Agriculture, Col. J. T. Henderson, to Major Luther M. Ransom, of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of South Carolina, to the for a practical letter upon his own ex-

Practically a good rotation should distribute the farm work equally, and it should give an opportunity for clearing the land, and it is generally advised that the details of the rotation be regulated very much more by the farmer's demand for food for his cattle than by any arbitrary rule, the two objects being constantly kept in view of furnishing, so far as possible, regular employment for men and teams throughout the busy seasons, and of pursuing such a course as shall supply the land with the requisite manure at the proper time.

As a matter of general advice, it is recommended that the bulk of the farm manures be applied to such crops as corn, etc., as cannot be injured by the most stimulating application, and that grain crops should follow those to which stable manures were originally applied that crops which have feeble powers of sending their roots deep in the soil in search of food, such as wheat or oats, should follow such crops as clover or pea vines, which have this power in an extraordinary degree.

The crops which require clean culture, and the expense of whose cultivation is very much increased by the foulness of the land, should follow crops which leave the land free from weeds or roots, after grain, and that crops which re quire a large amount of decomposing organic matter, should fellow the de-

composition of roots and stubble grass. Two plants may be cultivated side by the soil a new provision of alkaline bases and of phosphates, which may suffice for plants. If the soil contains silicates sus ceptible of disintegration, then will also be present in it soluble silicate of potash or soda, which is necessary for rendering mature the stem of the silicious plant, peas, beans, etc. But if none of the inreturned to the soil, a time must come when it can no longer furnish their con-

A field artificially prepared for culture contains a certain amount of assimilated ingredients, also of ammoniated salts and decaying vegetable matter. The system of rotation adopted on such a field is that potash plants (turnips or potatoes) is succeeded by a silica plant lime plants (peas or clover.) All these plants require phosphates and alkalines -the potash plant requiring the largest left by the potash plants, a considerable quantity of phosphate, and the succeedthere is only sufficient left to enable a crop of oats to form their seed.

made manures are used so far as they go blessed and the ceremony ends.—Pall with excellent results; compost of muck | Mall Gazette. and stable manure are coming more into use, and the field pea, either turned un der or left to wither on the surface, adds largely to the fertility of the soil.

Rotation of crops is no where reduced to a system. With a moderate use of manures and careful culture the same lands are planted for years in cotton-it is thought not only without deterioration, but with actual improvement. The ratio which the price of cotton bears to that of meat and corn affects the succession of crops more than anything else. Nevertheless, there is but one opinion as to the beneficial effects of rotation in crops as a cheap means of preserving the turiftiness of the soil, the succession of craps, cotton, corn and small grain.

In the produce of his fields, the farmor sells, in reality, his land. He selis in his crops certain elements of the aurospher that are consigntly being replace from that it haustible store, and certain Breslau and Nuremburg. At Hamburg constituents of the soil that are his prop- the day on which the bill or note falls out of the atmospheric elements, the it is not so elsewhere. body of the plant. In altogether alienating the crops of his fields, he deprives the land of the conditions of their reproduction. A system of farming, based upon such principles, justly deserves to be branded as a system of spoliation. be branded as a system of spoliation.
Had all the constituents of the soil, carwhich the note or bill falls due, and in-

after rotation, been completely restored to the land, it would have preserved its fertility to the fullest extent. While one erop may prepare the soil for the growth of another, and while during the growth of one crop certain elements which another would require are developed by natural agencies acting within the soil, the effect of all cropping, that is, the removal of vegetation from the land on which it grows, is to lessen the supply of mineral ingredients in the soil, and the onger we may be enabled to carry on

such a process the more completely will

be the exhaustion of the land. LITTLE ROCK, S. C., May 13, 1886. Mr. Wilberforce Daniel, Augusta, Ga. Dear Sir—Your favor of 10th to hand, ferwarded from Marion. I fear Colone Ransom overestimated my ability to serve you. On a farm of sixty acres, divided into three fields, I have, for eleven years, pursued a three-field rotation-small grain (oats and wheat), cotbook of Husbandry by Col. George E. ton and corn, with an effort to improve Waring, and to Col. E. T. Stockhouse the soil and obtain paying results by apton and corn, with an effort to improve plication of commercial manures, added o what could be utilized on the farm. I find I can in this way realize a modest support for my family from the little

> I try to grow all the peas possible with the corn, to have the land in the best possible condition for small grain. Then when the small grain is harvested plant in peas. If I succeed in getting a heavy growth of pea vines they will furnish sufficient nitrogen for the succeeding cotton crop. I have used liberally such commercial manure as I supposed best adapted to the crops and the soil. I have about seven acres of land on which I grow annually two crops—cotton and rye for winter and spring grazing—which has paid me well thus far. Plant the cotton about the first of May. Sow rye between the rows early in October. Harrow or plow in, the best I can, so as not seriously to injure the cotton.

> I am learning what I can of the grasses looking to a greater diversification in arming and a larger rotation of crops. I look upon the above as better than all cotton, both for soil improvement and profits in farming, but a very imperfect system. I have been following it because I did not know how to do better. Truly your obedient servant, E. T. STACKHOUSE.

I should be glad if I could add to the completeness of this essay by specifying to my associates in this club certain rotations as being the best to adopt under certain circumstances, and I have tried hard in examination of the rotations side or successively, when they require unequal quantities of the same constitution by practical planters to this. But the by practical planters to this. But the ents; at different times they will grow luxuriantly without mutual injury, if they require for their development different ingredients of the soil. As all plants remove from the soil certain constituents it is quite obvious that none of them can render it either richer or prove fortile. can render it either richer or more fertile for planes of another kind. If we convert into arable lands a soil which has grown for centuries wood or vegetation cases, and in view of which each cultiwhich has not changed, and if we spread vator should select for himself after due over it the ashes of the wood and brash, consideration, the system of cultivation we have added to that contained within that it will be best for him to adhere to. W. DANIEL.

The Pope's Golden Rose The receipt by the Queen Regent of Spain of the golden rose has led curious writer to put together the following particulars concerning the flower: such as oat, wheat, rye and barley; and The first of these roses were simple flowwith the phosphates already present we ers of red enamel, representing the have such a soil, all the conditions necessary, to sustain, uninterrupted, crops of color of the rose was left white, and a for removal. The aged mother and other and If this soil large ruby was put into the centre, the be either deficient or wanting in the reflection from which gave the petals a silicates, but yet contain a quantity of tint. Innocent XI. had a golden rose salts of lime and of phosphates, we will be made which weighed over eight pounds, suabled to obtain from it for a number was ornamented with several sapphires, of years successive crops of tobacco, and represented a value of over 10,000f. Alexander VII. ordered one rose at asked about the statement of his sister's they never make any memoranda, nor gredients furnished to these plants be 6,000f. and another at 4,000f. Lately the golden rose has been worth over nothing to say about the matter." When or day. In a lone country inn where 10,000f., and has taken the form of a stituents to a new vegetation, when it must become completely exhausted and rose, which has been blessed by the Pope, forming the centre. Of this kind is the rose which the Queen Regent of Spain has just received. It is planted in magnificent silver gilded vase, which is a splendid example of Roman workmanship. The rose itself is said to be a symbol of the Creator; the splendor and richness of the metal represents the (oats, wheat or barley, and the latter by eternal light which surrounds the Divine, and the perfumes and spices, which are placed in the vase by the Pope, symbolize the glory and resurrection of Christ. quantity of the latter and the smallest quantity of the former; the silica plants ceremony. The Holy Father, in his sacred robes, reads the fomula of the benediction from a book which is held by a Bishop. Two other Bishops holding lime plants—peas and clover—are and lighted candles stand by his side. The high dignitaries of the Papal Court portant ingredient to such an extent that surround the Pontiff, holding the incense, the holy water, the spices, and other perfumes. Another A rotation of crops is attempted so far kneeling presents the rose to the Pope, as the exigencies of the cotton crop who reads the prayers, blesses the inallow, by following cotton with corn, cense, the spices and the perfumes, which and that the same year with oats, sow- are in turn presented to him by a Cardiing peas on the stubble and following nal. After putting them into the vase with cotton the next spring. Home- which holds the rose the golden rose is

Days of Grace in Different Lands.

Great Britain, Ireland, Bergamo and Vienna, 3 days.

Frankfort, out of fair time, 4 days. Leipsic, Naumberg and Augsburg, 5 days; Venice, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg, Antwerp, Cologne, Breslau, Nuremburg and Portugal, 6 days. Dantzie, Koningsburg and France, 10

Hamburg and Stockholm, 12 days. Naples, 8 days; Spain, 14 days; Rome, 15 days; Genoa, 30 days.

Leghorn, Milan, and some other place n Italy, no fixed number of days. Sundays and holidays are included in the respite days at London, Naples, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Middleburg, Dantzie, Koningsburg and France, but not at Venice, Cologne, due makes one of the days of grace, but

Three days' grace are allowed in North America, at Berlin, and in Scotland.

At Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and other parts of Brazil, 15 days.

ried off from the field in the produce clusive of the last day of grace.—Dry thee, nor coercion use, as all is vain to

MARRIAGE OF A PRIEST. Young Father Sherman, of Brooklyn, Break His Vows of Celibacy.

(From the New York Star.) The announcement made a few days ago that the Rev. William J. Sherman, the assistant priest of the Church of the Visitation, in South Brooklyn, had broken his priestly vows by marrying Miss

Father Sherman is the son of Michael Sherman, a wealthy contractor living at No. 165 Warren street, South Brooklyn. He courted Tillie McCoy a few years ago, but when she refused to marry him he consented to the wishes of his parents and became a priest. After ordination he resumed his visits to the McCoy family, and finally induced Miss Tillie to marry him. The ceremony was per-formed by Rev. Francis J. Schneider, of No. 91 Second avenue, New York, who was roused out of bed to do the office. The groom said he was 27 years old and the bride 25. It is asserted that even after the marriage Father Sherman performed his priestly duties, and vehem-ently denied to his mother and father that he was married.

Rev. Father Lane of the Church of the Visitation said that he heard it intimated that Father Sherman had been married. "But as it was only a rumor," he said, "I paid no attention to it Father Sherman has been away on a vacation for more than three weeks, and, of course, before taking any action in the matter I want to wait a reasonable ength of time to see if he intends to reurn. He should have been back several days ago. If he does come back I will not permit him to officiate until he clears his skirts of these charges. I understand that he denies that he is married. It looks very strange, if he is innocent, that he does not return or explain the cause

of his absence." At the Episcopal residence the Bishop' secretary said that prompt steps would be taken to ascertain whether Father Sherman was married or not. As he did not make any attempt to officiate, no action had yet been taken. Besides, no charges had yet been made. Now, that the matter was the subject of public discussion, prompt action would be taken. If Father Sherman could not satisfactorily prove that he had not been married he would be excommunicated. Of course the marriage could not be sanctioned by the church, so, if he and Miss McCoy had been married they could never again be dentified with the church.

Father Sherman's parents and his sis ter are heart broken. They refused to see any one except near relatives. Michael Sherman, the priest's father is about 50 years of age, and a wealthy contractor. A reporter who called at the residence found the whole family in tears. When asked if the story was true, he said he feared it was. "If it is," he said, between sobs, "the boy is dead to me. I never want to see or hear of

"Do you know where he is?" er away the better, if this story is true. It has broken our hearts."

Upon the front of the comfortable ooking house at No. 12 Douglass street which has been for years the home of Miss Tillie McCoy, was a bill announc-ing the house to let. Things inside the Carpets were er members of the family were in the same heart-broken condition as the family of Father Sherman. Edward McCoy, brother of the alleged bride, is the head of the house. He is a fine looking, intelligent young man of 25 years. When have such phenominal memories that marriage, he said firmly: "We have can they be tripped in court upon a date informed in what frame of mind the Sherman family were, he said:

"I should think they would be to have such a son. They spent no end of money upon him." "Will you not either deny or affirm

the statement?" "It would not have been made public only for the betrayal of a friend. He was hard up for money and sold the information. I know who he is, and it hands on him." "Do you know where your sister or

Father Sherman is?" "The latter I don't want to know anynear of them.

some where on Atlantic avenue?" "To be candid, I do know. They are not at the place you name. Under no police has now a huge stack of warrants circumstances will I say where Father ready for service, and upon a given Sherman is. However, it will be impos- night officers will sally forth and execute sible for you or any one else to find them simultaneously. It will be another

him. It was said by the neighbors that owing to this affair the McCoy family intended to leave Brooklyn. It is also believed that Father Sherman has gone

or going West. How Edith Shocked Them.

"Yes," said the parson at the tea table of his horse.'

"He must have been driving with one ter's son, a wild rake of a boy. "Or, perhaps, he had the reins around

his neck," said Edith, a shy young beauty of sixteen, with a charmingly modest mein. And then everybody exclaimed in chorus: "Why, Edith!"-Cambridge Chronicle.

How to Manage a Woman.

A Persian poet gives the following instructions upon this important subject: "When thou art married seek to please thy wife, but listen not to all she says From man's right side a rib was taken to form the woman, and never was there seen a rib quite straight, and would'st thou straighten it? It breaks, but bends In the United States the three of grace not. Since then 'tis plain that crooked is woman's temper. Forgive her faults straighten what is curved."

THE MISSION OF BOY DETECTIVES.

They Are Called to "Spot" the Breakers of the Prohibition Law.

(From the New York World.) Waldo and Theodore Barnes, two effeminate looking striplings, believe that they have experienced a divine call to bag rule, or misrule. None of the redeem Rhode Island from the ruin that changes that have since taken place com-Tillie McCoy, is believed to be true by the friends of both parties. Although said to be married on June 14, no one said to be married on June 14, no one threatens in consequence of the defecmade to read that no intoxicants shall be ern men and capital have been invited. matter became a rumor about two weeks made or sold "as a beverage," thus limiting the illegal purposes and leaving the manufacture or sale open for all other parposes. The result of this has been

to convert the State into a vast entomological museum. Nearly every third person has taken an interest in the alcoholic preservation of bugs, catapillars and insects of every description, and, therefore, the consumption of spirits has abated little since the reign of temperance began. Defiance of the law was observed in all quarters, especially in the country, but no warrants were issued, the authorities knowing that it would be useless to act with the old gang of spotters, whose rascally connivance with venal magistrates was recently exfrauds of these spotters were so glaring that no jury would convict on their tes-timony, and to the dismay of the Prohibition party their amendment to the constitution seemed a dead failure, while these beardless boys presented them-selves and made known their alleged

The Joan-of-Arc call came to them simultaneously while they were boiling a dead horse, and they there and then resolved to devote themselves to the service of the State as detectives. The father of the Barnes boys has carried on the profession of horse knacker for many years, and his sons have grown up to be experts in the art of extracting the fats from the carcasses secured by the old The authorities were at first inclined to treat the young men as maniaes, but the carnestness, honesty and candor of the lads pleaded for them and they were allowed to try their amateur detective hands on the violators of the liquor law. Elaced over their appointment, Waldo and Theodore returned home and began to lay in an outfit for their first crusade. In the light of their knowledge of detective work, derived almost wholly from books of the Jonathan Wild type, the lads believed they could only accomplish their purpose with the aid of disguises. From the relies of a long ago stranded dramatic company they procured wigs, moustaches, pirates beards, corsair shirts and other suitable costumes. Packing up these with a map of the State and a copy of the prohibition law, the boys started out on their expedition. A pair of horse pistols completed their outfit. From the outset they met with signal success, obtaining sales at scores of places and collecting evidence of the a wink of the eye, but the striplings were impressed with the idea that they must be disguised and that their throats ould be cut if their disguises should be penetrated. Thus, instead of walking

trembling in gait and with hanging In this way the inspired youths succeeded in bagging fifty law breakers, and with one exception all have been convicted or adjudged guilty and re-manded for trial in the higher courts. The boy detectives make good witnesses, and cannot be beaten down by the cross examination. They are honest and conscientious in their alleged mission, and went disguised in costumes that had been used in Ingomar, the landlord was so scared at the sight of the fierce looking visitors that he fled, leaving all his illicit stock to them. Disguised as clam diggers they visited another place, and after making a sale they came into town and were photographed. They show the portrait and relate the adventures with great relish. A few evenings ago they imagined that a committee of won't be good for him when I lay my deperate saloonists were charged with the duty of dirking them, and they sent out an alarm to the the police, was nothing but their highly dramatic imagination. Once within the walls of thing about. I hope I will never see or their isolated dwelling, where the dead horse cauldron is run, and they are safe "Don't you know that they are living from the most daring assassin. aroma of the sweltering carcasses makes the place impregnable. The chief of ready for service, and upon a given

up and getting their drinks in a natural

way, they appeared as aged travelers,

castaway sailors, etc., bent with years,

Dueling Law in France.

slaughter of the innocents.

The case of Meyer, editor of the Gaulois, who wounded in a duel M. Drumont, the author of a book called 'La France Juive," in which M. Meyer was violently attacked, has just come beyoung Jordan was out driving with fore the Correctional Tribunal. It will Miss Popinjay the other evening, and be remembered that M. Meyer twice the horse ran away. They were both caught hold of his adversary's sword, thrown out and the buggy smashed to thus placing the latter at a considerable pieces. It was a Providential escape for disadvantage, in fact, virtually disarmboth of them; but I cannot understand ing him, and the second time he did so how the young man came to lose control ran his sword through M. Drumont's thigh, cutting a vein. The point at issue is whether the accused party acted hand," flippantly suggested the minis- thus willfully or involuntarily from an instinct of self-preservation. One of M. Drumont's seconds was M. Alphonse Daudet, who appeared as a witness. He exonerated M. Meyer from the charge of having with premeditation seized his dversary's sword, but declared what he did technically constituted foul play, and, even though unintentional, was a highly reprehensible action, because he court deferred judgment.—Paris Dispatch to London News.

Sounds Better.

"Well, John," said the Judge to a pig tailed Celestial, "what can I do for you?" "Want to getce name changed. "What's your name now?"

"To Warble Twice?" "Yes. Allce samee Sing Sing." THE RURAL SOUTH.

Improved Condition Consequent Upon the Late War. (Correspondence of the Sacramento R cord-Union I watched the change through the terrible time of Reconstruction and carpettime business has improved in all its branches; immigrants have been welcomed, and in a number of cities North-The old burned districts in the Southern cities and towns have been rebuilt, railroads improved, water power sites

changes (returning there since the war) seem little short of miraculous. This change is not confined to the city done. The country and its people have also felt the result of that great struggle, even to a greater extent than the city people. Frame houses now occupy the place of the old pole houses. A new far above her in the scale of wealth, pole house in the South in most sections | perhaps, who need a wider outlook and would seem like a relapse to an age long past. Lamps have taken the place of pine splinters, used for light so long. City-made chairs, tables, bedsteads, etc., fill the place of the old home-made "before-the-war truck." Rural magazines and agricultural papers can be seen in their homes, and children now read and ways they are more restricted than the intelligently discuss the news of the day for and to parents who never enjoyed the privilege of reading for themselves. take up any remunerative employment, There is also a more general desire to and her friends neither question nor re diversify the crops and to plant gardens pudiate her. The wife of a millionaire,

or easy-backed wooden benehes now take the place once occupied by a couple of short blocks with a pole on top to sit upon. It seems that to get religion in one of those old backwoods churches should entitle one to rank as a saint in the calendar of the churches. To sit for hours on such scats, to kneel on the unand fashionable bazaars. To do aught even floor, and, when the religion was a certainty, to be taken out in the woods and baptized in a pond almost alive with young alligators and water moccasins was pressing endurance to the very further edge. Some of these new churches are painted, and I say this, with all caution, that I have heard of one on Big Hell Hole Swamp that has an organ. True, no one there can play it, but it got there all the same.

Less than three years ago, while in conversation with a man of this class, an old overseer and a very hard-working man, I said to him: "Mr. S., what did He hesitated you fight for, any way?" a moment, then looked round at his garden and his house, and his girls on the porch, reading and sewing, and, doubt-less, comparing their lot with his and their mother's when young, he replied: "I did not know at the time, but I have often thought," and touching his new house with his hand and nodding, he and the new house of five rooms, a nice Cabinet family are to be changed.

could never return again. Land that could be purchased ten years ago for fifty cents an acre, to be paid for at almost any time, is now hard o get for \$5 or \$6 per acre cash, for the lumber alone upon it is worth that much. Upon a recent visit I was shocked to

find a saw-mill in full blast, run by an ex-Confederate Major and a Yank, upon the site of many a happy day's deer and turkey hunt that I have enjoyed. A large number of the people know of and onsly expressed by persons who have appreciate these changes in their condi- made arguments against the prosecution obligation they consider themselves under to the war for haven; brought this

change about. more, only to cherish the memory of those they fought by the side of, and to realize that it left them in a position where they had to "get up and dust." How well they have done so the im-State in the Union testifies to-day. To a large number of the Southern people and a large number know and speak of it as such. And if it was now left to a popular vote an overwhelming majority would declare against a resumption of the old order of things

old battle flag-he represents all they once held der r; he recalls old names, old faces, hopes and aspirations; so when he reappears among them they yell themall memories they consider sacredmemories they would not part with for the world, and, also, memories that most of them would not live over again for worlds. Matters cannot help being this way. Let them have their past glories. Let them cheer their old leaders. They realize, even better than we do, that this poused.

Fish Dying on the North Carolina Coast.

Great multitudes of fish have recently een found dead in the waters of the River, Brunswick county, North Carolina. The river empties into ty miles southwest of Wilmington. The sor and are still waiting. "Sing Sing. No goodee. Two muchee American.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN.

Do Nothing !

(Ella C. Lapham in the Forum.) To the thoughtful woman the question recurs again and again, What can be women willing to work for wages but menced until about 1878-80. Since that unable to spend time and money in a doubtful attempt to fit themselves for a particular occupation? A woman's exchange is chiefly a storehouse for undesirable articles, a few of which are bought in pity. It is a device of those who are carnestly seeking to help their fellow-women and not a natural oututilized, and many changes made that to growth of the law of supply and dethose who have only just witnessed these mand. The training school begins at the foundation; it fits a girl to hold her own, asking no favors.

A woman's duty begins with the wo man nearest to her by ties of blood and affection, and stretches out to those accounted less fortunate than herself; but it does not end there. There are women broader sympathies; who need to be drawn out of themselves and their exthem rests, in part, the responsibility of have not been to see him for several woman who sews for them. The wife of a teamster, if she have the time, can and fruit trees. The churches (Baptist possessed of unlimited leisure, must be or Methodist) are of frame, and chairs lidle. For the also is idle who might be better employed." If she can endure the epithet of "peculiar" she may give her life to the investigation and improve ment of tenement houses or devote herself to a particular line of study; otherself to a particular line of study; otherwise her work for her fellow-men and women will be confined to charity balls and fashionable bygans. To do that the day of execution. which would bring her a return in money

is not to be thought of for an instant. And from the wife and daughter of the millionaire to the girl who starves be aind a counter rather than go into comfortable kitchen, the same power is at work. Alas! how weak we are. Wo men may say that all honest work is ennobling, and all voluntary idleness belittling, and that, in comparison with serve another, nor has a thought above her own adornment and her social con quests, the woman who does the work of her kitchen, if she do it well, is worthy of all the honor; but the conviction has not yet become a part of them.

FALSE CABINET RUMORS.

No Changes Contemplated by President Cleveland.

Washington, July 28.—Rumors about Cabinet changes that begin with the disconcluded, "it must have been for this, after all." Within ten yards from where the withdrawal of Mr. Manning, follow with the withdrawal of Mr. Bayard and end taining one room, in size about 15 by 12 ly once a week, and have to be about as five girls had lived until after the war. order to relieve the public of the im-The comparison between the old shanty pression that the relations of the present garden, and everything lovely and stories about Mr. Manning are based The smiling, struck even him, and spoke upon the assumption that his health will volumes of the old past, that happily for not be sufficiently restored to enable him the white, as well as the black man, to resume his duties in the Treasury Department.

Those about Mr. Bayard are in nearly every case inspired by motives of hostili ty, and have not been allowed to rest for moment since they started, soon after he failed to make Mr. William Henry liurlbert, the friend of Mr. C. A. Dana, Minister to Italy, and General Charles Gibson, the friend of Mr. Pulitzer, Minister to Austria. The desire to get Mr. Garland out of the Cabinet is most zealion, and very often acknowledge the of the Bell telephone suit brought by the government, and who are at the same time clamoring for the appointment as his successor of ex-Senator Joseph E. The life and sinew of the South do not McDonald, one of the counsel for the think of the war or its consequences any more, only to cherish the memory of alone would appear to be an obstacle to Mr. McDonald's preferment for a Cabinet position, even if it were not true that which calls him frequently to the deproved condition of the most illiterate partments and to the floor of the House

and the Senate, From a source that entitles the assermany it was a great blessing in disguise, that there is absolutely no foundation for any of the rumors about Cabinet has not the slightest intention of withdrawing. His relations with the Presi-To most of them Jeff. Davis is like an are peculiarly pleasant, and the domestic dent and all the members of the Cabinet afflictions from which he has suffered have seemed to bind to them with an affection which has been most marked. tirely worthless and incorrect.

Secretary Thompson's Ready Wit.

Law Clerk Austett, of the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department, is authority for the following whereas from a very accurate series of is all that is left of the cause they es- story: Governor Thompson, the new Assistant Secretary, who succeeded the Hon. William E. Smith in that position, has been tormented by a large number of the city of Paris, it results that, as a rule, 16 per cent. of has been tormented by a large number of office-seekers since he assumed charge of the appointing power. He has already learned to distinguish the professional place-hunter. A great proportion of times as great as that of all other treatthose who come to him are, of course, ments. I may add that, with the ex-Tubb's inlet from the ocean, about thir- those who have applied to his predeces-Their unwater is covered by an oily seum, which quenchable desire to serve their country extends far out into the ocean, and has and themselves in the Treasury Departbeen noticed five miles from the beach. ment leads them to attempt a little im- ures on 10 successive days are sufficient. This oily seum, which is supposed to position upon Governor Thompson. have caused the mortality among the Every day some one of them prefaces his fish, cannot be accounted for, though or her application with the statement: some suppose that a vessel with a cargo "Your predecessor, Mr. Smith, promised of oil had foundered in the neighbor- that I should have a position on such should have retained self-mastery. The hood. The wind seems to have no effect and such a day," naming almost the upon the oily water, and the surface is hour when they were to receive their as smooth as glass. The dead fish are appointment. This little trick of theirs drifting up on the shore by thousands of was related to Mr. Smith when he visited barrels, and are of kinds ever seen in the the department last week, and, calling vicinity, except the whale. It is supposed that there are no live fish left in later, he remarked, good-naturedly: "If Shallotte River, or within ten miles of you believe all the stories office-seekers its mouth. There is great excitement tell you about me, you must believe me over the affair, though no one has ever to be the greatest economizer of truth on thought of the probability that there is earth." "Oh, no," replied the Governor, late him. It's a wonder that the dog hasn't Aldelman. Getee changed to Walble oil territory in the vicinity, and that an quickly, "I don't believe that, but I am suffered a sudden death long ago. unknown oil spring has found its way to beginning to think you the most promisthe surface of the ground,—Baltimore ing man in America,"—Washington is certainly too good to be living in this world of sin,

TOMMIE CLUVERIUS

What Shall Be Done With Those Who Can He Calmly Contemplates the Future and Loves Flowers.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

Thomas J. Cluverius, who is confined done with the purposeless, untrained cousin, Fannie Lillian Madison, is still kept in solitary confinement in one of the upper rooms. His room is a small one and overlooks the lower portion of the town in the direction of the Chesapeake and Ohio depot. The furniture consists of a single bed, a pine table, with a bowl and pitcher, and a small pine bench, upon which are several potted plants—geraniums, etc. Cluverius is said to be very fond of flowers, and whenever he writes to his aunt and brother, with whom he corresponds regularly, speaks of his flowers. Cluverius enjoys good health; keeps in good spirits, and is polite and courteous to his keepers, who speak in commendatory terms of him. His meals are furnished

him twice a day from a restaurant. Cluverius wears a gray suit, and is neat and careful of his appearance. Ho has his hair cut close, and shaves regularly twice a work. larly twice a week. He reads muchthe great, busy, struggling world outside of their circle, and to feel that upon them rests, in part, the reads much—the Bible and newspapers especially. His aunt and brother, who live at Little Plymouth, in King and One at Little weeks. Occasionally visitors call upon him, but are not admitted without his consent. A reporter of the Dispatch called at the prison a few days ago, and Cluverius expressed his willingness to see him, provided that nothing about the visit was to be written. The terms being so unfavorable to the reportorial business, they were declined with thanks. At Staunton, September 10, or soon thereafter, the Virginia Supreme Court Appeals will decide whether it will give Cluverius a rehearing. If their decision

A GHOST AT THE THROTTLE.

Strange Apparition Seen in a Worcester Workshop.

For some time queer stories have been told of unusual proceedings at the Worcester Steel Works at night. Complaints were made of assaults committed and of the general conduct of the men who inthe woman who never lifts a finger to sisted on going in and out at will, until at length, to check those alleged outbreaks, the managers requested polico protection. Patrolman Dealey was de-tailed to go on duty there after 9 o'clock at night and remain until early in the

morning. Michael Gleason, one of the employees, told a Times' correspondent a queer yarn about an experience that he had recently. He said that one night he was walking through the mill, which was well lighted by electricity. When he passed the boiler house he saw a strange man standing inside with his hand on the throttle of an engine which had not we were standing was his old home, a with the expulsion of Mr. Garland, wing Gleason for a moment. Gleason spoke been fired up. The man looked at their way into sight here pretty regular- to him jokingly and asked him if he was faining one room, in size about 15 by 12 ly once a week, and have to be about as feet, and in which he and his wife and often as that circumstantially denied, in tenance did not change and his eyes seemed to jump from their sockets. The man was unknown to Gleason, who had worked in the mill a long time and knew everybody. Turning quickly Gleason ran to the other end of the mill, very much frightened. Large drops of perspiration stood out upon his face, and suddenly he swooned away. said that he was cared for by his companion, and when he recovered he told him what he had seen. He described the man's appearance minutely, even to to the striped jacket which he wore, but no one knew him. Finally some one recalled the fact that it was a perfect description of an engineer who was killed two years ago at the very spot where the strange apparition was seen by Gleason. Many of the workmen are firm in the belief that it was the ghost of the dead

----The Value of Pasteur's Process.

engineer.

Having felt some uncertainty as to the efficacy of M. Pasteur's process for combating that fatal disease hydrophobia, I came here some days ago to study the he has a large practice in Washington question and the evidence on the spot. I hasten to say that all my doubts as to the validity of this greatest of modern discoveries have been dispelled, and for the following reasons: M. Grancher, who the war was an unmixed evil, to a great tions to the fullest belief, it is ascertained has made a very careful analysis of the cases treated up to June 16 at the Rue Vauquelin, informed me that of 96 changes. It is certain that Mr. Bayard patients bitten by dogs (the disease of which was certified either by the inoculation of other animals after their death with the brain or spinal cord proving fatal, or by the fact that some animal bitten by the dog had succumbed to hydrophobia,) of these 96 cases only one died subsequently to the curative inocu-Rumors affecting Mr. Bayard's departure lations. This gives a death rate of only selves hoarse, for he brings back to them from the Cabinet may be set aside as en- 1.04 per cent. Again, 644 patients had

been bitten by dogs the madness of hich was certified to by the veterinary mactinioner of the commune, and out of these there were three deaths, which gives a death rate of only 0.46 per cent. Taking these two categories together, the death rate was only 0.75 per cent., of M. Pasteur may be represented as 23 ception of the prick with the fine-pointed injection syringe, patients have no other annoyance to complain of, as there are absolutely no symptoms, and 10 punct-To me the question is therefore judged, and all who are in danger should submit to this little operation .- Dr. C. R. Drysdale in London Times.

Brother Sam Jones must get up some new points. The New Orleans Picayune objects to the well known dog story, and

He said, it will be remembered, that if this animal went to see a base ball game he would kill him. He also threatened to kill him if he did various other things, His latest threat is that if this dog votes for any