

John D. Rockefeller has given nearly \$5,000,000 to the Chicago University and has what the Detroit Free Press terms, "the good taste" not to demand that it be named for him.

Sir Charles Dilke, recently said in the debate in the British Parliament: "The most dangerous illusion any inhabitant of the united kingdom can have is that we are a popular power. We are probably the most unpopular of the great powers."

Manuscripts by noted authors have great value as autographs that with-in the past few years some autographs have stipulated with publishers that their manuscript should be kept clean—perhaps copied on a typewriter for giving out to the printers—and returned to them, that their families may traffic in them after they are dead, presumably. T. B. Aldrich is said to be one of the authors who always wants his copy back.

Oklahoma is going to knock very hard for admission as a State, declares the St. Louis Star-Sayings. The Territory was organized only three years ago, but in population and wealth it is to-day far in advance of the other Territories seeking admission as States.

The report accompanying the application for admission as a State shows that she has 2,372,482 acres of land in farm use valued at \$13,022,345. In the last year the farmers harvested 284,254 acres of corn, 222,319 acres of wheat, 109,374 acres of oats, 21,311 acres of cotton, 18,755 acres of sorghum, 14,121 acres of Hungarian millet, and 4425 acres of broom corn.

It is almost as large as the State of Illinois, and has a population of about 250,000, which is greater than that of any other State when admitted to the Union. Its assessed valuation of property in 1891 amounted to \$6,878,928, which in 1893 had increased to \$13,951,058. It has six National banks with deposits of \$685,574. The Territorial Legislature has been attentive to educational matters, and there are already in nearly all the districts school-houses, normal schools, colleges, and an agricultural and mechanical college at the town of Still-water.

In religious matters it has also kept pace with many of the older States. In the Territory there are 165 Methodist churches, twenty-five Baptist, twenty-four Congregational, twenty-five Catholic, twenty-four Presbyterian, six Episcopal, and fifty Christian Endeavor Societies. This is a remarkable showing for Oklahoma, and we can scarcely believe, adds the Star-Sayings, that Congress can refuse her admission.

Says the New Orleans Picayune: "Now that the record of business failures during 1893 is available, some very remarkable facts are brought to light. In the first place, according to Bradstreet's, the total business failures during the past year amounted to an increase of fifty-one per cent. over the previous year, the largest increase as well as the greatest total for a single year on record. The liabilities were correspondingly large, but, as usual in panic years, the assets bear a larger proportion to the liabilities than is usually the case. The failures are greatest in the central Western States, and were heavy in the Eastern and Middle States, large on the Pacific coast, and comparatively light in the South. In four Southern States the total failures for the year were actually smaller than during the previous year, these four States being Louisiana, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Louisiana showed only ninety-six failures, against 116 during 1892, which is a remarkable showing considering the financial panic and the monetary pressure which prevailed here during the summer. Not only was the total number of failures light, but the showing of assets and liabilities was small considering the business contraction. The total liability of failing traders were a trifle more than a million of dollars, the bulk of which a few institutions were responsible for, so that, eliminating a couple of large failures, the individual liabilities of the bulk of the failing traders were insignificant. The reason of such small business casualties in the Southern States named is not hard to seek. There has been, for instance, no disposition to inflate values of recent years in this section, and poor crops, coupled with unsatisfactory prices, for several years in succession, forced upon the people a policy of rigid economy and conservatism which left little room for excessive and sudden financial pressure. The immunity of the South from financial disaster has turned the attention of investors in this direction, and, consequently, placed our people in a position to profit by the first evidence of returning confidence."

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Six cottages along the canal at Columbia, S. C., burned Thursday.

Maj. W. A. C. Doggett was crushed to death by two cars at Gaffney, S. C., last week.

200 bales of cotton burned at Anderson, S. C.

Capt. R. R. Crawford, a prominent man of Winston, N. C., has failed.

Jones' lively stable in Atlanta was burned Friday night at 11 o'clock. Loss \$100,000. A number of firemen were seriously burned.

Henry Snorderly, an old man, and his wife, were killed by burglars 18 miles from Knoxville Thursday night. The burglars got \$200.

The Bear Spring Iron Furnace in Stewart county, Tenn., will resume in a few days giving employment to 300 men.

The postoffice of Newport News, Va., was robbed Friday morning of \$4,000. No clue.

A flour mill has been contracted to be built near Fingerville, S. C.

Stanhope Pullen will erect a new business block in Raleigh, N. C.

Many of the cotton mills of South Carolina are adding more machinery. The textile interests of the State are humming.

C. H. Almond, dry-goods merchant at Lynchburg, Va., has assigned, with liabilities of \$31,000.

The Wilmington (N. C.) branch of the National Loan Association has been organized with Samuel Northrop, president.

The Consolidated Lumber Co., at Pulaski, Va., has made an assignment. Assets are estimated at \$10,000.

Charles A. Glauco, dry-goods merchant at Staunton, Va., has assigned. Liabilities are estimated at \$35,000 and assets at \$18,000.

The improving credit of the State of Virginia is shown by the passage in the Virginia senate of a bill authorizing the monthly purchase, out of the surplus of \$100,000, of "Century bonds."

Petersburg, Va., is to have electric street cars.

It is expected that the Manchester & Augusta road now being built will be completed by April. The grading is nearly finished and track-laying has begun. This is the Atlantic Coast Line's extension between Remini and Denmark, S. C.

It is reported that the Baltimore & Ohio is considering the idea of extending the Valley division of its system to Roanoke, Va.

Bids have been opened at Charleston, S. C., for the reconstruction of the bridge across the Ashley River.

A reduction of 50 cents per gallon in whiskey have been announced by the South Carolina State dispensary.

The bill to repeal the Federal election law has passed the U. S. Senate, and received the President's signature. Stewart, of Nevada, and the three Populist Senators, Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted with the Democratic, otherwise it was a strict party vote.

Kope Elias is slated for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the 9th North Carolina district.

Roses are blooming out of doors at Newbern, N. C.

Hanged For Killing His Sweetheart.

At Winston, N. C., in the presence of over 6,000 people, Peter DeGraff, paid the penalty of the murder of his sweetheart, Ellen Smith. Sheriff McArthur sprung the trigger at 12:55 and in an instant the life of the condemned man was out. His neck was broken and death was instantaneous, but the heart's action continued for seven minutes.

In his speech DeGraff made a confession of the crime, which he has always bitterly denied. He talked rapidly but was not excited. He said: "That thing you call corn, figger, cards, dice, and other games of chance, pistols and bad women, are the things which have brought me to this place. I stand on this scaffold. I have kept back for months what I am going to tell you. God told me to keep it back. Yes, I shot that woman. I was drunk at the time. I put the pistol to her breast and fired it. The only words she said after I shot, were: 'Lord, have mercy on me.' I stand here to-day to receive my just reward."

He concluded his remarks by telling his hearers not to do as he had done. When Peter shook hands and told his two brothers and the officers good-bye, the scene was a sad one. He gave his Bible to his youngest brother.

Persimmons and Crab Apples on One Tree

"There is a curiosity in the tree line near Colubna, Ga., that I never saw mentioned in print," said Lee Jordan of Cleveland. "It is a tree which bears persimmons on one side and wild crab apples on the other. Of course, as a matter of fact, there are two trees, but it takes a very close examination to convince a person that there are. They have grown so closely together that each has lost its identity, so far as appearance is concerned, and the people in its neighborhood insist that it is but one tree. The persimmon side is the most fruitful, and produces a fairly good yield of fruit, which is not in the least affected by the presence of the crab apples. The other side does not bear very well, and it is only during an occasional year that there is a yield of crab apples, but both sides have been known to bear good crops in the same year. The roots have never been examined, so far as I know."

Must Bestir Themselves.

Bremen, the famous German seaport, has addressed an official communication to Clarksville, Tenn. These two ends of the earth have thus come together, because, as Bremen charges and Clarksville admits, the tobacco packed at the latter place and shipped to the former falls far short of the samples furnished to the Bremen tobacco importers. The importers announced that they would give no more orders for Clarksville tobacco until a satisfactory reply should have been received to the circular of complaint. The Clarksville Tobacco Board of Trade, which has already been investigating the question of fraudulent tobacco packing, not only sent a full and satisfactory reply to Bremen, but thanked the importers for their circular of complaint, and henceforth Clarksville is likely to maintain her good reputation in the tobacco importing world. Clarksville is a town of 8,000 inhabitants, the county seat of Montgomery county, up on the Kentucky border and the depot for a large tobacco-growing area. As Bremen is a tobacco port of extensive trade, neither Clarksville nor any other American depot can be comfortable when the Bremen tobacco importers look askance at its products.

How to Feed Meal to a Cow.

The best way to feed meal to a cow is to cut hay and mix it only as much as to make the meal adhere to it, and mix this with it, adding a small handful of salt with each feed. The meal is then more completely digested than if it were given by itself, in which case it is apt to pass on to the third stomach and miss the rumination, which is necessary to the perfect digestion of a cow's food. Five pounds of cut hay and three quarts of meal will make a full ration for a cow giving ten or twelve quarts of milk a day. It is not desirable to try to feed a cow for milk and fat both, as the food is then apt to be diverted to fat only, and the milk may decrease in any but a specially-gifted butter or milk animal. Some cows will shrink in milk as soon as they are fed dry meal or shorts, and turn the food to flesh and fat. Such a cow is not profitable in a dairy. The best milk and butter cow is one that is not easily fattened, but turns the food to these products as long as she is milking.—New York Times.

Kolb Nominated for Governor.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The State convention of the Jeffersonian Democrats or Kolbites and the Peoples Party was held here, and a full State ticket nominated Kolb. At noon the Kolbites delegates came into the hall of the Peoples Party convention and the two conventions combined into one. The nominee for Governor is Reuben F. Kolb, of Montgomery.

The platform adopted declared for an income tax, a free ballot and fair count, and opposed the repeal of the 19 per cent. tax on State banks.

The Republican convention met and decided not to support Kolb.

Water Falls in North Carolina.

On the Yalquin River on the line of the Richmond and Danville R. R., there can be found 27 miles from Elkin, N. C., a magnificent water power running to waste. Then again at the Carters Falls on Elkin Creek, 3 miles above Elkin, N. C., can be obtained—if every advantage of the position is taken—a 90 feet fall of water, the volume of which throughout the year is sufficient motive power to drive the machinery of any one of the largest textile establishments in the country.

The Governor and the Typesetting Machine.

[From the Galveston Daily News.] Governor Hogg was shown the mechanism of the machines, and invited to take a seat and set up his name. It is necessary in operating the keys to touch lightly and quickly. In the first effort the Governor's touch was not delicate enough, and as the type poured down the Governor thought the machine was coming to pieces. "What's the matter with that blamed thing?" inquired the Governor. He was told not to press the keys so long, and he proceeded to finish his name, and here is what he set, printed from the identical line he made with the machine: JJJJJ... SSSSS. HHHHHO GGGG.

Sam Jones and Ingalls Meet.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—When Evangelist Sam Jones called for penitents at the Gospel Tabernacle in this city, where he is holding a revival, the first person in the line of those who went forward to take his extended palm was no less a personage than Hon. John James Ingalls, of Kansas. Mr. Ingalls was in Nashville to lecture. "I endorse every word you say," he remarked earnestly as he grasped the evangelist's hand. "God bless you," responded Mr. Jones, fervently.

Populists are Organizing.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Populists are thus early beginning to hold county meetings for the purpose of organizing clubs. At each meeting a letter from Chairman Tanbueck, of the national executive committee, is read urging the immediate organization of clubs in each township. It is said these clubs are to meet publicly and have no sign or passwords, such as the Populists used in their organization two years ago, and that their motto will be "an honest government and a fair count."

Troops to Protect Negroes.

RICHMOND, VA.—Pursuant to a call from the Sheriff of Prince William county, Gov. O'Ferrall ordered the Alexandria Light Infantry to proceed to Manassas to aid the civil authorities in protecting two negroes to be tried there for assaulting two women. The negroes were taken to Alexandria to prevent lynching. The Sheriff in his requisition says he cannot get a posse sufficiently strong to protect the prisoners upon their arrival at Manassas unless aided by the military.

Stolen Whiskey Hid Under a Church.

A dispensary robbery which occurred at Kershaw, S. C., two men named Hilton and one named Davis, all white, were arrested for stealing 60 quarts of Tillman's XXX from the dispensary. A small colored boy heard a hen cackle under the Methodist Church. He went under the building in search of the egg and discovered the whiskey hid under there. The men were suspected, arrested and carried to jail.

Beak of Ohio Drops Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative George W. Hook, of the Third Ohio district, dropped dead from heart disease at 4:30 o'clock, p. m., while visiting friends.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TO ESTIMATE HEIGHT.

To estimate the height a colt will grow to: Take a colt at any time between six weeks and one year, put him on a level surface so that he will stand naturally, then measure the distance from the hair of the hoof to his knee joint, and for every inch or fraction thereof he measures he will be hands high when matured. If he measures fifteen inches, he will be fifteen hands high; if 15½ inches, he will be 15½ hands high, and so on.—New York World.

HOW TO FEED MEAL TO A COW.

The best way to feed meal to a cow is to cut hay and mix it only as much as to make the meal adhere to it, and mix this with it, adding a small handful of salt with each feed. The meal is then more completely digested than if it were given by itself, in which case it is apt to pass on to the third stomach and miss the rumination, which is necessary to the perfect digestion of a cow's food. Five pounds of cut hay and three quarts of meal will make a full ration for a cow giving ten or twelve quarts of milk a day. It is not desirable to try to feed a cow for milk and fat both, as the food is then apt to be diverted to fat only, and the milk may decrease in any but a specially-gifted butter or milk animal. Some cows will shrink in milk as soon as they are fed dry meal or shorts, and turn the food to flesh and fat. Such a cow is not profitable in a dairy. The best milk and butter cow is one that is not easily fattened, but turns the food to these products as long as she is milking.—New York Times.

ROTTED MAKING.

The work of selecting the place for the hotbed and cold-frames for starting early seeds should not be postponed any longer. It takes some time to make the beds and fill them with the right soil. The farmer who does not make use of frames for starting his garden vegetables ought not to be classed among progressive farmers. The seasons are too short for us to wait until spring before sowing our seeds. By the time the ground is ready for sowing our garden plants are several weeks high, and by transplanting them from the frames to the open ground we save a month or more. In this way raising two good crops in one season on one piece of ground is made easy. The early plants are also the ones that bring the most money, and those raised in the frames always bring in more returns to the farmer than the ones sown in the open ground during April and May. Many prefer the plants grown in frames first to those planted later in the field, as they have stronger roots and stalks, making it possible for them to resist dry weather. The hotbeds should be constructed right away, for there are some slow germinating seeds that ought to be put in the ground very early. It takes time to gather and mix the right soil for the beds, and there will be many days when the ground will be frozen too hard to dig any soil for the beds.—New York Independent.

WATER-CRESS CULTIVATION.

In answer to inquiries, the Farmers' Voice gives the following directions for growing water-cress: Water-cress requires a clear running stream and a gravelly soil. The roots should be planted in the spring of the year in slow running streams, where the water is from three to eight inches deep. When the roots are well established the plants will rapidly increase, and, by their natural process of seed-sowing and spreading of the roots, they will soon cover the surface of the stream. When planted the rows should be planted with the course of the stream and about eighteen inches apart. The plants should always be cut, not broken off, as breaking them off is injurious to the plants. After they have been cut off two or three times they will begin to stock out or thicken out, and then the oftener they are cut the better. When raised from seeds they should be sown on the margin of the stream, and when of suitable size transplanted into it, where it is not so deep. The most profitable time for sowing is in the months of April, May and June. There are said to be three varieties of water-cress—namely, the green-leaved, which is considered to be the easiest to cultivate; the small brown-leaved, which is thought to be the hardiest, and the large brown-leaved, which is said to be the best for deep water.

SMALL FRUITS.

Now it is time to apply manure to blackberries, currants, raspberries and other small fruits. It should be scattered broadcast at the roots of these plants, which should run over considerable territory. Autumn and winter are the most favorable seasons for spreading the manure, since the rains and snows of winter can distribute the fertility through every portion of the soil much more cheaply and effectively than man can with the best of tools for the purpose. With the so-called hardy varieties of fruits winter protection is quite unnecessary in our latitude, does not appear very general, and yet, without doubt, this is the true plan. If cultivators could but see how their crops are oftentimes diminished by severe winters, even when plants are not killed outright by the changes of temperature, protecting would more regularly be given. It is quite a simple thing to cover the roots of plants several inches deep with leaves or hay just after the ground has begun to freeze, and thus prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which prove so injurious. In addition, raspberry vines should be bent down and cov-

ered partially at least. Winter winds harm the canes to a considerable extent.

Opportunity is offered to establish new plantations until the ground freezes and puts an end to such operations. In transplanting remove fully one-half the canes and set out well in mellowed soil; cover with deep mulch and protect the entire plants as well as possible. If spring work will not be too pressing the plant may be secured now and "heeled in" to be in readiness for setting early next spring. Really spring is a better season for transplanting than fall.—Prairie Farmer.

GREEN FEED AND PURE AIR FOR POULTRY.

It should never be forgotten that poultry need some kind of green food at all seasons of the year. In winter there can be given them cabbages, chopped onions, or turnips, occasionally varying this diet with short late-dried hay. Poultry also relish corn-stalk leaves, if chopped fine. In the early spring time, when the ground is first softened from the frost, grain and other seeds should be thrown into the pens, and unless they are kept in the open, they should have a plentiful supply of it daily. For young chickens, nothing is so beneficial and so grateful as a run upon newly-grown grass. Grass torn up by the roots is eaten by hens, it is true, but not with that advantage or relish as when they can pluck it standing. Some poultry keepers sprout oats in boxes of earth and allow their birds to eat off the soft shoots. Rutabagas and carrots are excellent winter feeds, and about the cheapest to be obtained. It may be that the fowls will not take to them in the winter, but when they are cooked, mashed, and mixed with bran and meal. Next to a plentiful supply of green food, ventilation is the most important item to be considered in keeping fowls healthy. More fowls have perished for the want of perfect ventilation than from any other cause.

One of the best and simplest plans to let pure air into the poultry house is to have a hole in the floor about six inches wide and several feet long, and covered over with wire netting, which is left open in summer and kept covered up in winter. With a corresponding opening at the top, this will admit the fresh air from the bottom, and also allow all heavy gases to escape. It is the most perfect system that can be devised for admitting pure air to poultry houses, and it is, at the same time, the cheapest and most easily arranged. Sunlight, pure air, and green food make poultry profitable, but a lack of them brings disease and consequent loss.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Trotters have too much energy for farm work.

Horses differ in intelligence almost as much as men do.

Drive the colt the first time with a fast-walking horse.

After choosing a place for the bee stands do not change it.

A little drive every day aids the development of young horses.

Don't neglect to replace the roll of salt in each stall as soon as it is gone.

Italians produce a larger number of bees than blacks, and so, indirectly, more honey.

The French stuff their fowls with fresh butter before roasting them, and baste them continually.

Fertilizers should be applied broadcast around the trees and not in immediate contact with them.

To leave the bees a reasonable supply of honey for the winter is better than attempting to feed them.

Mating for the best results in vigor and fertility requires careful study and practical observation.

The goose-raising English and Irish counties are those with very thick pastures with short grass.

Ducks should never be yarded with other poultry, as they will pollute the water and cause sickness.

If young pigs are allowed to run with fattening hogs they will lay on too much fat to grow well.

Feed and shelter the cows well this winter and you will be surprised at the increased amount of butter.

The color of the shell is no indication of the quality of the egg, but simply shows the breed of fowl.

Experience counts for a good deal in managing poultry. It is on the little details that success depends.

Sell from the young stock, and do not sacrifice fowls and turkeys which have proved satisfactory, unless very old.

Give the fowls all the skim milk and buttermilk you can spare. They will return it to you in the form of eggs.

Rolling or hilly land is the best situation for the poultry-house. Sandy and gravelly soils are also to be preferred.

The more familiar a man becomes with his orchard and other trees the more quickly will he observe their wants.

Cocks should not be kept in the pen with the layers, as an egg-producing diet will fatten them and ruin them as breeders.

The Dorking is the most popular fowl in England. There are three varieties, the colored, the silver-gray and the white.

The moth miller is a much to be dreaded enemy of the bees, but if the stock is kept strong they will not allow it to deposit its eggs on the comb.

It pays to keep the best stock of bees, as well as other good stock on the farm, and by careful selection great improvement is possible.

"OLD HICKORY'S" COURAGE.

STORY OF AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF JACKSON.

They Could Shoot at Him, But Couldn't Make Him Play the Part of a Coward—A Narrow Escape.

Ever a man bore a charmed life that man was "Old Hickory." That he should live to ripe old age; that he should die a natural death, despite his many dramatic, but almost tragic, experiences, was remarkable. But of all of General Jackson's narrow escapes there was one which borders on the supernatural. Two bullet-proof pistols of perfect construction, which at no other time were ever known to miss fire, snapped in turn at President Jackson's breast, the percussion caps exploding, but the weapons refusing to shoot! That the old hero met not the fate of two of his illustrious successors was little short of a miracle. As it was, the incident caused an intense excitement all over the country.

"I am not afraid! Let me go! They can't kill me. I can take care of myself!"

So exclaimed President Jackson one memorable day in January, fifty-nine years ago, as breaking away from his friends he rushed upon his would-be assassin. This attempt to murder General Jackson was made on the 30th of January, 1835, the same month in which, twenty years previously, he won his highest renown by his defeat of the British army at New Orleans.

On the afternoon of the day named, while President Jackson was at the Capitol, in attendance upon the session of the House of Representatives, one Richard Lawrence, a painter, residing in Washington, attempted to shoot him. This individual was seen to enter the hall of the House of Representatives during the delivery of the funeral sermon; before its close, however, he had taken his stand on the eastern gallery near one of the columns. The President, with the Secretary of the Treasury on his left arm, on retiring from the rotunda to reach his carriage at the steps of the portico, advanced toward the spot where Lawrence stood—who had his pistol concealed under his coat—and when he approached within two yards and a half of him, the would-be assassin leveled the pistol at the President's breast. The percussion cap exploded with a noise so great that several witnesses supposed the pistol had been fired. On the instant Lawrence dropped the pistol from his right hand, and taking another ready cocked from his left, presented and snapped it at the President, who at the moment raised his cane and made for the assailant with iron-like courage. He would have executed vengeance, but Secretary Woodbury and Lieutenant Godney at the same time laid hold of the man, who was knocked down. The President pressing after him until he was secured.

The President's friends then urged him to go to the Capitol, which the old hero did, with great firmness and self-possession, though during the eventful moment his commanding voice was heard above all others, as, tearing himself from his friends and rushing for the assassin, he uttered the words quoted.

As soon as the act was known to the crowd they wished to kill the assassin on the spot. But this was promptly prevented. Lawrence was forthwith carried to jail, after a brief preliminary examination before Judge Cranch. At this examination Mr. Randolph, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, who attended the Marshal to conduct the prisoner to the City Hall, testified that the prisoner when asked by the Marshal what motive he had to make the attempt, stated that the President had killed his father. The assertion was, however, untrue, as, upon investigation, it was found that his father, an Englishman, had died a natural death in Washington some years before. The son was appointed afterward to a Mr. Clark, with whom he lived three years. Mr. Clark, when called upon, said he was a man of excellent habits, sober and industrious; that he had seen him very frequently, and was well acquainted with him since he had left his family, and had heard nothing to his disadvantage until of late he was informed of his being quarrelsome among his friends, and that he had treated his sister badly.

The entire absence of any personal motive on the part of the prisoner to commit the deed he attempted suggested the idea that he must be insane. But his demeanor at the time he was being examined bore not the slightest appearance of frenzy or derangement of any kind. Indeed, when asked by the Court if he wished to cross-examine the witnesses or to make explanation, he answered in the negative, and said that those who had seen the act could state the facts. At the conclusion of the trial, when asked if he had anything to offer, he said that he could not contradict what had been given in evidence. In the midst of the excitement and anxiety which prevailed around him Lawrence appeared perfectly calm and collected.

The President, in speaking of the event, remarked that Lawrence's manner was firm and resolved until after the failure of his last pistol, when he seemed to shrink rather than resist. Lawrence was a handsome young man of about thirty-five years, small in stature, with pale complexion, black hair, dark eyes, and genteel deportment, and was well dressed.

The keeper of the rotunda stated that he had frequently observed the man about the Capitol so often that he had tried to draw him into conversation, but had found him taciturn

and unwilling to talk. On the day in question he kept prowling about, but did not come within thirty paces near the member's seats. His hands were held inside his vest, as if grasping something, and his lips were pale and quivering.

On his pistols being taken from him after the affair they were found to be a very elegant pair, in excellent order and loaded with powder and ball almost to the muzzle, the barrels being about six inches long. It was a most astonishing circumstance, almost reaching to the miraculous, that loaded as they were and of such perfect mechanism, both pistols missed fire. It was a dual trophy of life and death, and the hero of New Orleans, with his usual good luck, drew a prize each time!

There was probably in our native history no more interesting test of firearms than that made immediately after the affair by District Attorney Key and General Hunter, the Marshal of the district, on Lawrence's pistols. This was done with some of the remaining powder, balls and caps of the prisoner, and the result showed that, loaded in the ordinary manner, the discharge of the weapons took place every time, and their power was such that the bullet would pass through an inch board at a distance of nine yards and nearly bury itself in a second board at a further distance of about as many yards.

So great was the excitement produced by the affair that some of the most eminent opponents of the President, including such men as Clay, Calhoun, Poindexter and White, were, in the frenzy of the moment, suspected of having conspired in a plot to get

van in the case" it appears. It was ascertained that some time previous Lawrence had formed an attachment for a young lady, and frequently told his sister that he would, by his industry, soon be enabled to buy a corner lot and build on it a good house, when he would marry the object of his attachment.

With this view he labored day and night until he had about \$899. But he was disappointed and became extremely pensive, quit all employment and would stand for hours gazing upon the spot which he had selected for his future residence. He became hopelessly insane. This was shown at his trial, when it was developed that he had claimed his right to the crown of England and had called on the President and demanded money, threatening death to him if it was not soon forthcoming.

The jury, after being out five minutes, rendered a verdict of "not guilty, he having been under the influence of insanity at the time of committing the act."

But before the trial and its termination the intense excitement produced by the act throughout the country had about wholly subsided. As for Lawrence, he was sent to a lunatic asylum, where he remained an inmate the rest of his life, nearly forty years.—Washington Star.

Four were Killed.

WARM SPRINGS, VA.—News has just been received here of a fight on Black Allegheny Mountain, near the West Virginia line, between several deputy United States marshals and a party of illicit distillers. Two of the marshals were killed, as were also two of the distillers, and one man, Ham Collins, who is known here, was badly wounded.

The Bicyclist Beat the Horses.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—In a ten-mile relay race against five trotters here, Jack Prince, champion short-distance bicyclist, easily beat the horses. Time 31:07. The race was for \$250 a side and gate receipts.

His Eyeball Carried Off by an Owl.