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NUMBER 15.

There is no such thing as "next Senate," and so long as the Constitution lasts there never will be. The Senate of the United States is an eternal body. It never dies. It is today exactly the same assembly which met for the first time in 1789. Every second year it undergoes a change of membership, the terms of one class of members expiring. But that change neither ends the old body nor makes a new one.

It is said that \$2,000,000 has been made out of a single brand of chewing gum. It is not all used, by the way, by children and foolish women, remarks the Chicago Herald. Dentists often recommend chewing gum for the teeth, and physicians prescribe it sometimes as an aid to digestion, because it excites the activity of the salivary glands. Large drug houses keep gum in answer to this demand.

Munro, the publisher, was a victim to his morbid curiosity, asserts the Atlanta Constitution. His son had appendicitis, was operated on and recovered. The father had not appendicitis, but he got so much interested in the operation on his son that he fancied he had the disease, and cheerfully submitted to the surgeon's knife, so impressed was he with the desirability of having one's vermiform appendix removed.

It is only by comparison with other countries, observes the New York News, that we can appreciate the financial solidity of the United States. Our national debt amounts to \$14 per capita. That of France is \$116, and of England \$87. Our Canadian neighbors have a national debt burden five times greater per head than ours. The most wretched plight of all governments worth mentioning is that of Peru, with a debt relatively more than ten times that of the United States.

The death of Publisher Munro in New York shows to the San Francisco Chronicle that the vermiform appendix is playing an important part in the surgery of the period. The danger that results from the lodgment of seeds of fruits and berries in this accessible part of the anatomy cannot be too strongly impressed upon all, and especially upon those who have the care of children. Grape seed, in particular, should not be swallowed by those who have any regard for their health.

The mining craze seems to have struck some portions of Georgia and Alabama pretty hard. A score or more of new gold mines have been opened in these States within the last three or four months, notes the St. Louis Republic, and a good many old ones are being worked as they were never before. George Huntington Clark predicts in the Manufacturers' Record that in the immediate future the gold fields of Georgia are going to surprise the old doubters as much as the development of Southern iron did. The richest gold mines of that State are as yet untouched, he says. Georgia's gold belt covers a strip of country from twenty to forty miles wide, and extending across the State from northeast to southwest, embracing about 7000 square miles. It runs into Alabama and spreads out over some 3500 square miles more in that State. Georgia's mines have so far produced over \$16,000,000 worth of gold and silver, or more than those of any other Southern State except North Carolina.

Harold Frederic, who is a close observer in English politics, is of opinion that the resignation of Mr. Gladstone is due not to the fact that his eyesight is failing or to the fact that he is growing feeble, but to the fact that he has been losing influence with his own administration. The theory is that his cabinet was out of sympathy with him in many things and went its own way regardless of his wishes. Rosebery was becoming more of a power than the Grand Old man, and so the latter dropped a hint of retirement after the manner of Bismarck, and, like Bismarck, was surprised to find that there was no clamor against his going. In other words, Gladstone is represented as being edged off the stage by his young men. The danger in his retirement does not lie so much in the loss of his personality, powerful as that is, as in the loss of that peculiar thing called leadership. Rosebery or any one else can be made the official head of the ministry and the leader of the liberal party; but no one can inherit the general confidence of the party and its sympathizers throughout the world in Gladstone. This is a great source of power which he cannot transmit. The new leader will have party discipline to support him, but he will have to create party sentiment and popular sentiment.

COLONEL LAMB'S NEW PARTY.

Issues Upon Which He Proposes to Fight—High Tariff, Blair Bill, Monroe Doctrine.

NORFOLK Dispatch.—Colonel William Lamb has discussed with a Times' representative his plans for conducting the "Whig" campaign of education. He said: "This spring I will issue the call and think that I will suggest a platform upon which all Virginians not free-traders and mono-metalists can stand. I want our Virginia manufacturers, miners, and farmers protected by the tariff from various foreign competitions. I prefer, with Mr. Jefferson, that our revenue for the support of the Federal Government should be raised through the custom house instead of by a tax gatherer coming to annoy us at our homes. The Federal Government should support the Union soldiers and sailors of the civil war in their old age, and thus necessarily contribute largely to the Northern States, should equalize matters as far as practicable by assisting the Southern States in educating their illiterate, as proposed in the Blair educational bill. In Virginia we are almost unanimously in favor of a bi-metallic standard and a liberal supply of currency as opposed to Mr. Cleveland's mono-metalism and opposition to such legislation as is demanded by the necessities of our people. We want a Whig construction of the constitution to enable us to foster our agricultural and commercial interests. We should carry out the recommendations of Samuel J. Tilden in his last famous letter to Congress, about fortifying our sea-coast and foreign borders, and we should make our navy worthy of the flag it floats. Looking to the great work of the age, the Nicaragua canal, we should enervate the Monroe doctrine in our foreign relations, so as to avoid future complications. I give this brief outline of the principles of the Whig party, but you must wait for the address before you judge of our claims for support by the Virginia people."

HUNGARY AT KOSSUTH'S GRAVE.

The Patriot Buries Amid the Tears of His Own.

BUDAPEST Dispatch.—White thousands wept and grief-stricken peasants knelt and kissed the hands of his sons, Louis Kossuth was buried. It was Hungary's gloomy day, and with all her heart she mourned for her dead leader. Enormous crowds had gathered from all parts of the kingdom to attend the funeral, and the streets were filled almost from wall to wall. The police and military had prepared for disorder, but nothing happened to disturb the oppressive silence.

After a short religious ceremony at the National Museum, where the dead patriot's body had lain in State, Maurice Joki, the author, eloquently reviewed the events of Kossuth's life. As the coffin was removed to the funeral car the throng outside sang the revolutionary air, "Szozat," which was echoed and re-echoed down the streets through the 200,000 spectators. The funeral procession, which was nearly five miles long, passed between 15,000 voluntary guards, who kept the throng back. The Honored of 1848 led the line, carrying their old standards and flags. Behind them walked a thousand women, clothed in black, and then a countless number of mourners in carriages and on foot. Several orations were delivered at the grave, which was between those of Deak and Bathanyai, two patriots of his own time. After the coffin had been lowered into the vault, peasants crowded up, knelt and kissed the hands and clothes of Kossuth's sons. Thousands wept as the last words were spoken over the coffin.

A NORTH CAROLINA LYCHING.

They Had no Regard For Him All In Sane.

A special from Marion, N. C., says Holland English was taken from jail at Bakersville and hanged by a mob of two hundred men on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock for the murder of his wife whom he killed to marry another woman. He first offered his half sister \$10 to poison his wife. A flask of poison was used to hang English, no rope being at hand.

State \$20,000 of Peter's Pence.

Rome Dispatch.—A trusted cashier at the Vatican, charged with the administration of Peter's Pence, has confessed to stealing \$20,000 of the fund. He hopes to be able to replace the money. It is probable that the Vatican, in order to avoid a scandal, will not denounce him to the police. The Pope is much annoyed that the affair has been divulged.

Wilson Still Convalescing.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Congressman W. L. Wilson is still at the ranch of ex-Congressman Ben Cagle, eight miles south of here. He is rapidly gaining in weight and strength, and if no relapse occurs, he will be able to resume his work in Congress in a few weeks.

Senator Patrick Walsh.

Governor Northen of Georgia has appointed Hon. Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta Chronicle, to succeed the late Senator Colquhoun, after the refusal of Speaker Crisp to accept the appointment.

A Southern College President Killed Himself. DOUGLASSVILLE, GA.—President J. M. Galloway of the Doughlassville College, one of the best-known educators of Georgia, committed suicide, shooting himself through the heart. No cause for suicide is known.

BENEDICT, PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. Henry Gets a Foreign Appointment—Other Nominations.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, to be Public Printer; James D. Yeomans, of Iowa, to be Interstate commerce commissioner. To be United States consul: Walter R. Henry, of North Carolina, at Curacao. Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia. Taylor is a colored man. Collectors of customs: Charles R. Bishop, district of St. John's, Florida; John D. Davis, district of Beaufort, North Carolina.

Postmasters: Tennessee—James R. Neely, Franklin; North Carolina—Enoch E. Lamb, Elizabeth City; South Carolina—Lewis M. Moore, Greenwood; Mississippi—Thomas Kennan, Brookhaven. The Comptroller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks as follows: Second division, 20 per cent.; State National Bank, of Knoxville, Tenn., making in all 15 per cent.; on claims amounting to \$103,922; second dividend, 15 per cent.; Gul National Bank, of Tampa, Fla., making in all 60 per cent., on claims proved amounting to \$83,716.

"Lovers" and "Hans."

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Capt. Tom Tate, conductor on the Florida vestibule between Charlotte and Jacksonville, looks a good deal better than his handwriting does. On his Charlotte trip he had orders for two berths here on the train going north, and at Chester, S. C., he telegraphed the Charlotte agent to "reserve two lovers." The conductor at Chester sent the message to Charlotte in this shape: "Secure two hams." Gresham supplies the dining cars at this place, so the message, instead of going to Capt. Fyansson, the ticket agent, for whom it was intended, went to Gresham. Time was limited, but Gresham hustled up town, and when the Florida vestibule came in he was there with two hams, one weighing 17 pounds and the other 20 pounds. The cook on the dining car said he had not ordered them and didn't want them. Gresham showed the telegraphic order, and the cook shook his head. Gresham took the hams into the baggage room and hung them up, declaring at the same time that "somebody had to pay for 'em." Then he hunted up Capt. Tate, and all came out. "Hans! Hans!" roared the Captain. "Man alive! Why I telegraphed for 'lovers.'" Gresham still has the hams.

Aristocratic Champions.

[Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.] ATLANTA, GA.—About twenty of the leading women of this city, interested in church and benevolent work, met and organized a Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. McLeary is a member of an aristocratic family, was elected President. Their idea is to push the question of woman suffrage so as to have a good report to make to the national association, which meets here next year. Within a month there will be woman suffrage associations organized in every city in the State. The preachers of this city have taken a decided stand against the movement, which only challenges the opposition of the women.

Fatal Foe for Missionaries.

SANTA LEONE, on the west coast of Africa, has sometimes been styled the "White Man's Grave," and no fewer than three Bishops in succession died within three years of their consecration. In the first twenty years of the mission's existence fifty-three missionaries or missionaries' wives died at their posts. In 1823, out of five missionaries who went out, four died within six months; in the next year five volunteers were accepted, and of those two died within four months of their landing. These losses seemed to draw out more zeal, for next year three more went forth, of whom two died within six months.—Boston Post.

Less Cotton and More Food products.

The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, publishes this week letters from 30 large fertilizer dealers in Florida, Tennessee, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina, which show that less cotton is being planted this year and more attention is being given to food products. Sixteen of the firms estimate that the area of cotton planted this year will be from 5 to 30 per cent. less than last year; 18 note an improvement in the general condition of business.

The report to the Record of the Charlotte Oil and Fertilizer Company is as follows: "The decrease in fertilizer used will be 25 per cent., and the farmers will raise less cotton and more corn and hogs."

A Bad Deal.

Raleigh, N. C., correspondence of the Charlotte Observer: A very reprehensible act was committed here by a Georgia detective, who brought a negro named Bill Lee to the penitentiary, under the belief that Lee was an escaped convict. When he found that Lee was not the man and was not wanted, he took the first train for Georgia, leaving the poor negro here, penniless and in a strange place. The detective told Lee, with great coolness, that the attorney must look out for himself. Lee went to the executive office and got assistance which enabled him to return to his home and family in Georgia. He was in his working clothes, as he was ploughing when arrested.

Take Expelled from Masonry.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Word comes from an authoritative source at Frankfort that steps are to be taken at once to expel Colonel Breckinridge from Masonry, with which he has long been connected. Miss Pollard's father was an active Mason.

Senator Faulkner's Mother Dead.

WINCHESTER, VA.—Mrs. Mary W. Faulkner, widow of the late Hon. C. J. Faulkner, and mother of Senator Ches. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, died very suddenly of congestion of the lungs.

The Governor Has Invited the Congress.

Gov. Cary of North Carolina at the request of Dr. Graham, President of the local South Irish Society, has extended an invitation to the National Society to hold its next Congress in Charlotte.

A Proclamation.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Tillman has issued a proclamation taking charge of the police in the cities and towns of the State until the trouble blows over.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS

In and around Port Mill, S. C., all the cotton mills are running full blast.

Burkeville, Va., is to have a canning factory.

A \$20,000 penny cleaning association has been established at Norfolk, Va.

New ice making plants have been finished at Norfolk, Va., and Charlotte, N. C.

A draw bridge is to be built connecting West Norfolk and Port Norfolk, Va.

The new jail has been completed at Salisbury, N. C.

Funds are being raised to build a Presbyterian academy at Blackstone, Va.

The Raleigh, N. C., local cotton receipts this season are 25,420 bales, against 20,713 to the same date last year.

A two-year-old child in Lineolnton, N. C., knows the entire alphabet.

Marcus Gentry committed suicide in Ashe county, N. C., by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

The steamer Wilmington, which has long plied between Wilmington and Southampton, is to run hereafter between Savannah and Brunswick, Capt Harper comes along.

Two of the three men who drank oil of mace at Reves tobacco factory, Wilkes county, N. C., have died. They thought it was peach brandy.

Col. Jubus S. Carr, of Ducham, N. C., has sold \$200,000 worth of tobacco to be delivered by May 1st. That is a big order.

The Virginia Silk Mills Co., at Fredricksburg, Va., will build an addition, which will be a two-story brick building, 60x120 feet, and will put in 10,000 spindles. Water is the power.

The Union (S. C.) Cotton Mills, a new company which will operate a plant of 300 looms and 12,500 spindles, has increased its capital stock to \$125,000.

The Velasco Oil Mill will add carding gins to its plant for handling Sea Island cotton grown by the Barry settlement of Georgians and Carolinians on Bastrop creek. Some of those farmers have forty or fifty acres in Sea Island, last year's experimental crop having, it is said, proved the Texas staple to equal any in America.

The Newton (N. C.) Cotton Mills were sold by the receiver last Monday, and was purchased by B. D. Heath of Charlotte for \$31,000.

Col. B. H. Moore, solicitor of the New Hanover Criminal Court, died Monday afternoon in the 60th year of his age. Judge Meares has appointed Col. A. M. Waddell to fill out the unexpired term of Col. Moore, and he has accepted.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina has affirmed the decision that Cashier Faust, the Salisbury bank embezzler, must serve his sentence.

The West Union office in Charlotte, N. C., on the nights of April 1st and 2nd, sent out 16,699 words. They, of course, were the Tillman specials.

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DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Miss Annie Laurie Canaday, a Beautiful Virginia Girl, Dies an Awful Death.

ROANOK, VA.—Some time ago a large black dog belonging to Mr. G. L. Canaday, who lives on Craig road, near Salem, hit two of three children, slightly, and his daughter, Miss Annie Laurie, a beautiful girl, aged 20, was also bitten in several places by the same dog, which was then killed, without any one enquiring as to whether or not it was rabid. The wounds were centered, and in time healed, so that nothing was thought of the matter until Thursday morning, when Dr. O. Wiley was sent for by Mr. Canaday.

Since Monday Miss Annie Laurie had been unable to sleep; that she was despondent and nervous, something unusual with her, and on that very morning, when her father had brought a bowl of water to her to wash her face, she had been seized with a terrible paroxysm. After rallying she rested somewhat and then asked for a toothbrush and mug to rinse her mouth, which were hardly brought in sight ere she was seized with violent convulsions, this time requiring to be held, and so on throughout the day these paroxysms, fearful to behold, kept recurring, during which her strength began to waver, though her throat was excessive.

In her earlier moments she was resigned to her fearful fate, and bemoaning the wounds on her arm exclaimed: "Perhaps it is for the best; these will be the means by which I will soon be in heaven."

Dr. Wiley and Dr. Shanks did all that their skill could suggest to relieve her sufferings, but she herself knew that her case was hopeless, and on Friday morning in answer to her question, Dr. Wiley told her there was no hope and she seemed resigned. A little later she prayed with her pastor, and then remarked to some friends that she had only a few hours to live.

Just before her death, which occurred at 1:20 Friday afternoon, the family assembled around her bedside, while her brother, Prof. C. B. Canaday, of Roanoke College, led in prayer. Her death occurred in one of the terrible spasms of pain, and when Doctors Wiley, Shanks and Killen returned from the house they said that she seemed as one who had been asphyxiated.

A subscription is being taken up at Salem to send the children who were bitten by the same dog to the Pastoral Institute, New York, for treatment.

A Valuable Textile Plant.

Interest in the cultivation of the ramie plant in this country has been increased by the statement that an English concern known as the Textile Syndicate has secured 25,000 acres of land in Mexico and intends devoting it to the raising of these plants. Mr. Felix Fremery, who has given much time and labor to their growth, writes to the Manufacturers' Record from Arcadia, Texas, as follows regarding the English people:

"They are negotiating for a big hacienda in the State of Vera Cruz, where ramie is already grown to a certain extent. Those gentlemen wrote me several weeks ago that they shall be glad to know if any ramie ribbons can be obtained from the United States, as we are buyers of all that can be shipped in good condition. We would arrange bankers' credit for the shipments to be drawn against, accompanied by shipping documents and policy of insurance.

"This company has its textile works at Carpenter's Road, Stratford E. London, where the ribbons are degummed and bleached ready for comb and card.

"There are two A No. 1 houses in Newark, N. J., which together would take not less than thirty or forty tons of bleached ramie fibres per month at several remunerative prices. A first-class house in Patterson also is in need of ramie material. The latter named furnished the United States Department of Agriculture with that fine collection of self-manufactured ramie fabrics which were exhibited at the World's Fair. Ramie ribbons or fibres can be sold in New York city and the New England States in any quantity at the highest figures known, but seemingly there are no means to induce our planters to undertake this culture, of which one acre after the first year of planting yields better profits than fifty acres of cotton at actual prices.

Experts in textiles consider the ramie product to be as fine as cotton, almost as glossy as silk, while it is cheaper than linen and stronger than hemp. From two to three crops of stalks can be raised from one plant in a season, and it is said to be hardy enough to withstand extreme moisture and drought, though liable to suffer from heavy frosts. The roots will live from fifteen to twenty years, and as high as \$4.00 per pound has been paid for the seed in America. China exports over 500,000,000 pounds of it yearly.

Among the widely diversified products made of ramie are ropes and cables that exceed the strength of manilla hemp, tablecloths that excel the glass of Irish linen, lace that equal the delicacy of cotton and surpasses its durability; also plushes, velvets, damasks and brocades. Ramie is combined with cotton, linen, wool and silk, and it always adds to the mixed texture an element of greater usefulness or beauty. In handkerchiefs, cravats and hosiery, in cambrics, camlets and shawls, in alpaccas, carpets and draperies, it is considered, with the possible exception of silk, superior to the fibres with which it is interwoven.

A physician of South Haven, Mich., will make a voyage around the world in a schooner 125 feet long, with a beam of about twenty-five feet.

An Old Mason in Distress.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mr. Allen, the superintendent of the Wake county home, found by the wayside a poor old white-haired man and brought him into the city. This afternoon the man, whose name is Vinton, was placed in the county home.

Vinton has a history. He is an educated man, and talks interestingly. He is 75 years old, dirty, badly clothed with one hand injured and his feet so sore he can barely walk. He tells me he was born in New York, but has lived in Wisconsin. He was colonel of the staff of a Governor there; was colonel of a regiment in an Indian war; was a friend of Lincoln; a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin; was grand worthy chief Templar of that State and has papers which show him to have been a prominent temperance lecturer. During the war he was colonel of the eleventh Wisconsin Regiment. He was in 1864 consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He says he came into this State from Tennessee, and has been here five or six weeks. He has a son in a bank at Raleigh.

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New Enterprises.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Secretary of State has issued a commission to John H. Hurd of Batesburg, and Willie Jones of Columbia, as incorporators of the Exchange Bank of Batesburg. The capital stock of the new bank will be \$50,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. Col. Jones is the cashier of the Carolina National Bank of this city.

A charter was granted to the Sumner Track and Park Association of Sumner. All the capital stock has been subscribed. The directors and officers are: Abe Rytenburg, president; C. S. Martin, vice president; I. H. Moore, Jr., secretary and treasurer; H. B. Bloom and R. H. Baker.

A commission was issued to George Dressell, John E. White and H. D. Butt as incorporators of the Charleston Provision and Commission Company, of Charleston. The capital stock is \$2,500, divided into shares of \$50 each.

The work of constructing the new Electric Railway extension to Shandon, the new suburban town, is progressing rapidly. Operations have been commenced at the town with a view to developing it.

Executive Clemency.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Tillman commuted the sentence of Cesar Sweetwine, who was convicted at the February term last of Court for Berkeley County of burglary and larceny and sentenced by Judge Townsend to a life term in the State prison. The commutation reduces his sentence to five years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Governor Tillman has also granted a full pardon to John Martin and Sweet Edwards, alias Sweet Martin, who were convicted at the fall term of Court for Horry County of adultery and sentenced by Judge Witherspoon to a term of six months in the penitentiary each and a fine of \$100 each.

In a Receiver's Hands.

Gen. John Gill, of Baltimore, has been appointed receiver of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road until the exact financial condition of the company operating can be ascertained. The action was taken at the instance of bondholders representing \$2,000,000 in securities. It is understood that for the present no changes will be made in the management. The railroad has only a small debt, and under ordinary circumstances it is believed can easily earn enough to pay its fixed charges and running expenses.

Two Children Burned to Death.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—The following notice was received here: Two little children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, who reside near Glade Springs, Va., were burned to death. The father and mother were at the barn when they heard the screaming, and when they reached the house they discovered the youngest child lying on the floor, its clothing burned off and its body cooked into a crisp. Standing over the corpse was the older child with the cruel flames playing over the body. In a very few seconds it, too, lay dead. It is thought that the older child met its death in an effort to save the younger.

How Sugar is Refined.

The method used by the best sugar refineries is substantially as follows: The raw sugar is dissolved in large cisterns on the ground floor, enough hot water being added to produce a specific gravity of 1.25. The solution is then drawn through a connecting pipe having a coarse wire strainer into large pumps, by which it is pumped into the highest story of the building, usually the seventh or eighth. It there passes into vessels heated by steam coils to a temperature of about 210 degrees. Milk of lime is added to the solution in these pans for the purpose of neutralizing any acid which it may contain. From these pans the liquid passes down to the next floor, where it is filtered through a series of bags, each made of two thicknesses of cloth, an outer one of coarse and an inner one of fine cotton. The bags are enclosed in boxes to prevent cooling. After leaving these the syrup is run through filters of bone black, which absorb all the coloring matter left in it. After leaving these, it is pumped into vacuum pans, large vessels heated by steam and exhausted by air pumps. The pressure being thus reduced the liquid is boiled at a lower temperature, until, at 140 degrees, evaporation is completed and the syrup rapidly crystallizes into sugar. This is the solution in these pans for the purpose of neutralizing any acid which it may contain. From these pans the liquid passes down to the next floor, where it is filtered through a series of bags, each made of two thicknesses of cloth, an outer one of coarse and an inner one of fine cotton. The bags are enclosed in boxes to prevent cooling. After leaving these the syrup is run through filters of bone black, which absorb all the coloring matter left in it. After leaving these, it is pumped into vacuum pans, large vessels heated by steam and exhausted by air pumps. The pressure being thus reduced the liquid is boiled at a lower temperature, until, at 140 degrees, evaporation is completed and the syrup rapidly crystallizes into sugar. This is the solution in these pans for the purpose of neutralizing any acid which it may contain. From these pans the liquid passes down to the next floor, where it is filtered through a series of bags, each made of two thicknesses of cloth, an outer one of coarse and an inner one of fine cotton. The bags are enclosed in boxes to prevent cooling. After leaving these the syrup is run through filters of bone black, which absorb all the coloring matter left in it. After leaving these, it is pumped into vacuum pans, large vessels heated by steam and exhausted by air pumps. The pressure being thus reduced the liquid is boiled at a lower temperature, until, at 140 degrees, evaporation is completed and the syrup rapidly crystallizes into sugar. This is the solution in these pans for the purpose of neutralizing any acid which it may contain.

War in Africa.

Whenever we were on the march in Africa we always had vedettes and scouts out to right, left, front, and rear guard; thus if we saw a party of horsemen rushing toward us at break-neck speed it was a signal to laager up, which we had to do so often that it could be done in twenty minutes—which is a long distance in Africa, a wagon being a long distance across, each wagon being almost locked up with the one ahead of it, with the dross-boom (or shaft) outside, so that all wagons could inspan together. The wagons, as described in the London Telegraph, were the following:

We made two laagers—the Victoria one, the Salisbury another—and between the two laagers the cattle (300 head truck oxen) and loiter were driven. Then bush was cut and put outside, thus everything was as compact as possible, and we mounted on top of the wagons and defended the laager. This continued day after day, the monotony being only broken by burrs and shooting game, till we were laagered up for the night. Of course, every night we had a main guard and a picket out all night, the main guard being 100, the picket 300 yards from the camp, and a lot of Makalaks (a tribe which stood in deadly fear of the camp) in the camp.

On the morning of the 25th, at 3:30 o'clock, we were awakened by hearing shots fired. Immediately we stood to arms, and looking through the darkness saw thousands rushing toward us. When the Maxim guns started firing there was a sudden check. They could not believe it, made another rush, and were checked again, and so on until morning, till daylight broke, and some of the most ghastly objects I have ever seen my lot to see—and I was in Egypt—were bodies literally torn in pieces and laying as near as ten or twelve yards from camp.

Killing Porpoises by Electricity.

Electricity has recently been utilized for purposes of fishing. A net of certified wire had been cast into nearly 1300 feet long, and was used for catching porpoises, was taken, and an electric cable with dynamite cartridges at intervals of fifty feet, was placed upon the edge of it. The cable was connected with an electric battery upon the torpedo boat in such a way that all the cartridges might be fired simultaneously. The net was let down at five in the morning in very deep water, and before this was done the neighboring fishermen had been asked not to go out, in order that there might be nothing to disturb the porpoises. About an hour after the net had been let down, the porpoises came up in large numbers, and when a good many fish had been got in the net, there were about sixty just around it. The cartridges were then fired, and the explosion was so effective that one only of the eighty porpoises escaped, while the boats in the vicinity felt no shock, and the water was very little disturbed.—Invention.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

63rd DAY. The Berlin Sea bill was reported.—Mr. Voorhees opened the tariff debate in a set speech of three hours. 63rd DAY. Mr. Allison replied to Mr. Voorhees. The tariff debate was taken out of the bill and given notice that he will press the bill. The Senate passed the Berlin Sea bill.—A number