

THE WEEKLY UNION TIMES

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There are 289 iron and steel manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania, with an invested capital of over \$200,000,000.

There are eleven American cities that spread over more territory than Paris, while Berlin is exceeded in area by seventeen of our cities.

General Wolsley seems to have a poor opinion of his most famous predecessor as commander of the British army. In his recently published article on the "Decline and Fall of Napoleon," he says that neither Wellington nor Blucher deserves the credit of winning the battle of Waterloo, but General Gneissau.

This remarkable prediction was made by the Chicago Record: "It isn't tax on street electric railways that is going to ruin the electric street railway business. A speedier death than that by taxation awaits the whole system of electrical appliances as operated at present. We have information which leads us to believe that within twelve months a new machine capable of use for providing transportation, light and heat will be put before the public; that this machine will convert the 'principles of electricity' which now obtain; will revolutionize all railway and other transportation systems; will do away with fuel, gas and smoke; will, in short, give humanity undreamed-of advantages at a very moderate price. Yes, within the next twelve months we are going to see some very wonderful happenings."

A report on the uncultivated bast fibers of the United States by Charles Richard Dodge, special agent in charge of fiber investigations, has just been issued from the Department of Agriculture. Among the plants described are species found in every section of the United States, from Maine to Florida and from Minnesota to Arizona. Some of them are quite substitutes, while others, if cultivated, would produce a fiber rivaling hemp. Over forty fiber plants are treated in the report, the history of twenty forms being given in full with statements regarding past efforts and experiments toward their utilization. Special chapters are devoted to the asclepias or milkweed fibers, okra, cotton stalk fiber, the common abutilon—known commercially as "China jute," but growing in the fence corners of every Western farm—Colorado River hemp and many others.

So marvelous have been the triumphs of the human intellect in the past, that the Rochester Post-Express believes that he would be a rash man who should undertake to prescribe boundaries to its discoveries in the future. For it may be scarcely a decade before the very achievements declared to be impossible, will be accomplished fact. Fifty years ago Auguste Comte, the famous founder in France of the Positivist school of philosophy, of which Frederic Harrison, in England, is one of the foremost exponents, declared that there was one field of knowledge that would forever remain beyond the reach of the human mind. This was the constitution of the fixed stars and the elements of which they are composed. The nearest of these stars being many thousands of miles from us, Comte affirmed that the substances constituting them must ever remain locked in the secrecy of fathomless space. So probably they would have been able to arm himself with no more potent apparatus of discovery than was known in Comte's day, or than would then have been believed possible. For to the most powerful telescopes these far away orbs revealed themselves as little more than shining dots, betraying none of the secrets of their structure. But Comte had scarcely launched his prediction, before astronomers began to hit upon and perfect the discovery of the now far-famed spectrum analysis, which wrenches even from stars deep in the recesses of illimitable space the nature and number of the elements of which they are composed. Many of these elements are the same as those known to us on our earth and in our sun; but some are strangers to our chemistry. Comte as a positivist was not given to modesty—indeed was noted for dogmatism—but even he under-rated the possible achievements of the human intellect. In view of his nullified prophecy, it need not be counted rash to say that before another half century has flown, the oft-asked questions, "can we communicate with Mars?" and "can we know whether it has inhabitants?" may receive an affirmative answer. For who can tell with what new apparatus of discovery, eclipsing any now possessed or dreamed of, man may by that time have armed himself?

A STRANGE STORY

THE WOES AND MISAPES OF A VIRGINIAN

How he is Trying to Regain His Stolen Money.

The Park City, Ky., Times says that a man has been in that city for a few days who tells a rather sorrowful tale of misfortune. His name is Pierce Smith and he is a Virginian. The story goes that several years ago he was in that section and on passing through stopped to do some work at a farmhouse. He is a landscape and house painter, and while at work for the farmer lost or had taken from him a one-hundred-dollar bill that he had laid up for a rainy day. He went to the city and reported the matter and succeeded in recovering his money. Then he returned to his home at Gladstone, Va., where he had some property, which he converted into money. He went to work in the mines at that place and loaned the mining company about \$1,200. While at work in the mines he was struck on the head by a large shaft and so badly hurt that his mind became unbalanced and he was sent to a lunatic asylum for treatment. After a time his reason was restored and he was released from the institution and sent back to Gladstone. To his surprise the mining company denied ever having borrowed any money from him and all his papers had been destroyed and all evidence of the debt obliterated. Among the money loaned the company was the \$100 bill which he had lost and recovered in Kentucky. It seems that if he can prove that he was the possessor of the bill he will be able to establish the fact of the loan to the company of the \$1,200. The bill in question was an old one and had been torn in two and mended. This, with the number and all, makes it easily identified, and his business in Park City was to see if the bank with which he did business and through which the lost bill was returned, could not make affidavit that he owned the bill when in Kentucky. He secured the desired affidavit and other desired evidence and has started back for Gladstone. He walked all the way from Virginia and started on the return trip on foot. When asked why he walked, he replied that he had plenty of time and could save money by walking. His story is a somewhat extraordinary one, but those who know him and remember the circumstances of his losing and recovering the \$100 bill are inclined to credit it.

TO McPHERSON AND WALKER.

The Atlanta Veterans of Both Sides Will Erect a Joint Monument.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Confederate Veterans' Association took the initiative in the erection of a joint monument to the memory of Gen. McPherson of the Federal army and Gen. W. H. T. Walker of the Confederate army who were killed in a few days of the battle in the battle of the 22d of July, 1864. The Grand Army post of Atlanta will join in the movement. The scheme is to raise \$200,000, one-half by each side with which a heroic double-quester statue will be erected upon the spot where McPherson fell. Gen. Walker is to face the North, and is to be clasping hands with Gen. McPherson, whose face will be to the South.

The project has been under consideration for several months, and correspondence already held with Federal and Confederate throughout the country gives promise of success. The joint monument was suggested by the tower to the memory of Wolf and Montclair in the Governor's garden in Quebec.

Twenty-Six Tons of Silver Around the Altar.

MEXICO CITY.—The erection of the magnificent canopy over the high altar of Our Lady in the shrine of Guadalupe has been completed. The pillars to support it are each of a solid block of polished Scotch granite weighing seven tons. The diameter of each pillar is 3 feet, and the height 20 feet. The altar will be ready for dedication on Dec. 12 (Guadalupe day), and will be the most elaborate and costly one in America. The additions to the church edifice will not be completed for nearly two years at the present rate of progress. When finished, the shrine of the Lady of Guadalupe will be one of the notable Catholic church edifices of the world. The solid silver altar railing weighs twenty-six tons, and many millions of dollars are in other ways represented in the palatial place of worship.

A Hypochondriac Commits Suicide.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Henry Daingerfield, a prominent and wealthy citizen, fatally shot himself in the right temple at his residence in this city Tuesday morning. Mr. Daingerfield had been a hypochondriac for some time and his family were preparing to take him to Cold Spring Springs this afternoon. He had been afflicted with insomnia. He has a wife and five children. Mr. Daingerfield, who was about 50 years of age, and was a man of considerable wealth, owned "Springfield," a fine estate in Fairfax county.

Lost His Own Life in Trying to Save a Tramp's.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—I. N. Cochrane, a Southern Express messenger on the Queen & Crescent road, met death peculiarly. After leaving Livingston, going south, he found that a tramp was on top of his car. He knew that an overhead bridge was near by, and, leaning out of his car, he shouted to the tramp, warning him of the danger, not knowing how close he was to the trestle at the time. Timbers of the bridge hit Cochrane's head, crushing his skull. He lived three hours.

BAST FIBERS.

THE UNCULTIVATED ONES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Issues Something Very Interesting on Fiber Culture.

THE FOREIGN SPECIES OF HIBISCUS. The most valuable foreign species of this genus is the "hemp-like Hibiscus" (*H. cannabinus*). The plant is a native of the East Indies, and at present is largely cultivated for fiber throughout India, the product being almost wholly utilized by the agricultural classes where grown as a substitute for hemp. Its common names are Decan hemp and Ambari hemp, the latter particularly in western India. In Madras it is called *Pattango*. It is the *Meeta* plant of Bengal and *Dechani* hemp of Bombay. The Sanskrit name is *Natika*. The plant has a prickly stem, the leaves deeply parted, and the stem attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. The fiber is described as soft, white, and silky, and by some writers is said to be more durable than jute. Though thriving at all seasons of the year, it is generally cultivated in the cold season. The seeds are sown as thickly as hemp, in rich, loose soil, and it requires about three months' growth before it is ready to be pulled for "watering" and dressing, the mode of treatment being the same as that given the sunn hemp, *Crotalaria juncea*. Full-grown plants that have ripened their seed furnished stronger fiber than the plants cut while in flower, though the fibers of this species are more remarkable for their fineness than for strength.

In harvesting, the plants are either cut close to the ground or pulled up by the roots, as the lower portion of the stem contains the best fiber. The stalks are submerged in water and allowed the remain from six to ten days, according to the weather, when the bark can be readily peeled by the hand. Too long steeping, while it makes white fiber, results in a loss of strength.

In a report of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of India another account is given, as follows:

The fiber is prepared by bundling the stalks, which after a few days are steeped for nearly a week in water under stones; when sufficiently retted they are cleaned by beating them on the ground, the fiber stripped off, washed, and dried. Five hundred stems, about 8 feet high, as grown en masse in gardens, were recently taken at random and the fiber removed and cleaned in the usual way; the result was 54 pounds clean and good fiber. The stems when carefully dried weighed nearly 20 pounds. Assuming the acre to be 40,000 square feet after allowing the waste patches, the number of stems at 3 inches apart would be 640,000, hence the yield in clean fiber at 1 pound per 100 would be 6,400 pounds, equal to 2.67 tons; the stems would yield also 11 tons of poor fuel. The yield of three fine stems grown along the ridges in turmeric plantations, and measuring 16 to 17 feet high, was 34 ounces of clean fiber, or somewhat over 1 ounce each, instead of one-sixth of an ounce. The dried stems each weighed 5 ounces instead of less than three-fourths of an ounce.

As to uses, a coarse sackcloth is made from its fiber in India (sometimes called gunny fiber), though its chief employment is for ropes and cordage, it being the common cordage of the country in a few districts. Coarse canvas is also made from it. In Bengal it is employed at the present time for all the purposes of jute, and also for making fish nets and paper. Vettilatt says:

The fiber of *H. cannabinus* is still and brittle, and has no superiority over jute, and it is very inferior to that of the India hemp or sunn. The leaves of the plant are eaten as a pot herb in many parts of India, the taste being pleasantly acid, not unlike sorrel.

The fibers of carefully prepared Ambari are from 5 to 6 feet long. Compared with ordinary hemp they are paler brown, harsher, adhere closer together, though divisible into fine fibrils, possessed of considerable strength. Its tenacity tested with sunn is as 115 to 130.

In the New Bulletin for August, 1891, the announcement is made of the discovery, on the shores of the Caspian, of a new commercial fiber plant, known as *Kannaf*, the fiber of which, "from its abundance and consequent cheapness, and its extraordinary durability, will successfully compete with any other textile for sacking, ropes, and pack thread," with "a greater resistance than hemp." The plant is thought to be *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the Decan hemp plant of India.

Hibiscus splendens (Hollyhook tree).—Fiber from this species, a native of Queensland and New South Wales, is exhibited in the museum of the department, prepared by Dr. W. G. Guilfoyle, director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, who states that the specimen is a splendid tree, growing to the height of 20 feet or more. "It is very pubescent, bearing large pink flowers resembling hollyhocks in size and appearance." The fiber is suitable for cordage, fish lines, paper, etc.

Fiber of *Hibiscus sorbifolia* and *Hibiscus* was also received from Dr. Guilfoyle, through the exhibition of 1876. Both of these species are indigenous in Queensland. *H. mutabilis* is a native of China, but grows in India and other eastern localities. Fiber of *H. tetraneus* was also received with the above, but does not differ materially.

The *Mahor* or *Mahori*, *H. alabarens*, of the West Indies, grows to a height of 16 to 22 feet, and its bark furnishes a superior fiber, which, according to Squier, "is not at all inferior to hemp for most purposes." The fiber is naturally soft and white, and is admirable for the manufacture of paper. *H. clatus*, of the Indies, is employed in making cigarette wrappers. It is a tree that grows to the height of 60 to 80 feet. *Hibiscus tiliaceus* is worthy of passing mention. It is called *majagua* in Central America and the West Indies, where it is much used for cordage. It is little affected by moisture, and is therefore selected by surveyors for measuring-lines. It is the *Boa* of Benjal, and is found throughout tropical and subtropical regions of both continents. The native method of preparing the fiber when a rope or piece of cordage is wanted is to strip the bark from a branch, then, holding one end firmly between toes, first tearing it in strips, it is twisted by the hands. "It was generally cultivated in America prior to 1492."

Beautiful examples of this fiber were shown in the Costa Rican exhibit in Chicago, 1893. There are other species growing in different portions of the world, the fiber of many of which is employed in native manufacture. (To be continued.)

Dr. POPE'S PLACE SUPPLIED. Frank Moon, of Newberry, Becomes a Candidate for Governor of South Carolina. A special from Newberry, S. C., says: Because Dr. Sampson Pope has withdrawn from the race for Governor is no reason why Newberry is not to furnish a man for that position. Mr. Frank Moon, a sturdy farmer of this county, and a man who has never sought nor held office, made public that he had made up his mind to enter the race for Governor. He had not decided until he saw that Dr. Pope had withdrawn. Though he does not propose to enter the primary he is going to make his fight at the general election in November. He, too, was at one time a Reformer, but proposes to make this fight as a protest against ring rule and to save his manifesto to early next week and will stay until the finish if he only gets one vote. He says he is built of "sticking stuff," and is a graduate of the South Carolina College before the war.

DEATH TO DIPHTHERIA GERMS.

Inoculation a Sure Cure That Will Save Multitudes.

NEW YORK CITY.—At a preliminary session of the State board of health Dr. Cyrus A. Edson gave an account of the theory and practical application of Dr. Koch's last discovery, which he considers an absolute and infallible cure for diphtheria within thirty-six hours after infection. To study and report upon this remedy, Dr. Herman M. Briggs, the bacteriologist of the New York board of health, had been sent to Berlin and had just returned, confirming all the enthusiastic reports concerning the discovery. It is the purpose of the health department to ask for an appropriation to establish a plant for the production of this infallible specific, which otherwise would be too costly to be within the means of poor people. Dr. Edson asserted that if this remedy were placed in the hands of the health department, it would save the lives of 1,500 persons in this city.

Has Prayed Over It and Found That He Is the Man.

F. M. Jordan, in a card in the *Brevar* (N. C.) Hustler, says he has made a matter of special prayer to God as to who should represent Transylvania county in the Legislature, and it is perfectly clear to his mind that God has indicated to him (him) that it is his will that I should give the people of Transylvania county an opportunity to vote for a sober, moral and I trust, Christian man. Believing that he has been "called" to represent the county, Mr. Jordan says his platform is "God's eternal Truth." He wants to go to the Legislature, he says, not for the money or honor that is in it, but for the happiness of the people of his land and county. Having thus announced himself, Mr. Jordan leaves the matter to the prayerful consideration of the voters of Transylvania.

Sam Spence's Strange Adventure.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

A queer story comes from North Carolina. Sam Spence, a colored man of Union county, was in the woods gathering wild grapes. He climbed a tree and slipped off. His foot became entangled in the vines and he was suspended in the air by one foot. Spence had to wait for assistance, which did not arrive for more than an hour. The blood all flowed toward his head, and after he was taken down he became very sick. Since that time all the wool of his head has pulled out and he is getting almost as white as a white man. His skin first began fading in spots, which have now spread all over his body.

He Lovest Not Wisely.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Pearce Webb, the adopted son of Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Whitsett, of Reidsville, attempted suicide at that place. He shot himself through the neck with a pistol. It is understood that he left a note saying a love affair caused him to attempt to end his life. He is not dead, but is dangerously wounded.

Texas May Lose Its Cotton Crop.

DALLAS, TEX.—In the face of a general belief in the magnificent condition of the cotton crop, the *Garland News*, published in the heart of the cotton region of Dallas county, states that in that section half of the cotton crop has been destroyed by boll worms and that if the showers continue the crop is likely to be entirely destroyed.

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Staunton, Va., has issued \$145,000 of 5 per cent bonds.

The trustees of the Charleston, S. C., High School will expend \$12,000 in erecting an annex to the school building.

At Franklin, N. C., a new \$10,000 hotel is going up.

Plans are being prepared for a two-story brick building to be erected on the State Hospital grounds Morganton, N. C., at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Jas. A. Lockhart, of Anson county, was nominated at Lumberton, N. C., last week for Congress, on the 340th ballot.

The 8th N. C. district Republicans met at Wilkesboro, and nominated R. Z. Linney for Congress. He has also been endorsed by the Populists.

Hon. H. Clay Evans, formerly Congressman from East Tennessee, was nominated for Governor of Tennessee by the Republicans last week.

Four miners were killed in a most horrible manner in Crede, Col., Friday. The shaft house caught fire and melted the wire elevator rope, letting the elevator car fall to the bottom of the shaft.

Jefferson Davis Milton, the newly appointed chief of police of El Paso, Texas, is a son of John Milton, the Confederate war Governor of Florida, who committed suicide when he heard of Gen. Lee's surrender.

A large body of colored people in Mississippi, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, has sent two representatives to Africa to view the country. In case the conditions are favorable they propose to leave en masse for the Dark Continent.

The Western North Carolina railway was sold at Statesville, N. C., to the Southern Railway Co., for \$500,000. The latter company has also purchased the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville R. R., running from Knoxville to Middleboro, Ky., at Winston, N. C., the Northwestern North Carolina Railway for \$250,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Senator Ransom has filed at the State Department a strongly endorsed application of E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, N. C., to be consul to Manchester, England. The present incumbent is Wm. F. Grinnell, a Republican, who entered the consular service in 1877.

Rev. W. E. Edmonston was confirmed as chaplain in the Navy. He is a Methodist. His salary begins with \$2,000, with gradual increase to \$3,000.

Why He Could Not Sell the Dog.

A gentleman was walking with his little boy at the close of the day and in passing the cottage of a German workman the boy's attention was attracted to a dog. It was not a King Charles nor a black and tan, but a common cur. Still, the boy took a fancy to him, and wanted "pa" to buy him. Just then the owner of the dog came home from his labors, and was met by the dog with every demonstration of dog joy. The gentleman said to the owner:

"My little boy has taken a fancy to your dog and I will buy him. What do you ask for him?"

"I can't sell dat dog," said the German.

"Look here," said the gentleman, "that is a poor dog, anyway, but as my boy wants him I will give you \$5 for him."

"Yas," said the German, "I know he is a very poor dog, and he ain't worth no more nuffin, but dere ish von little ding milt dat dog vot I can't sell—I can't sell de vag of his tail ven I comes home at night."—New York Recorder.

Thou Shalt Not Chew War Smoke.

Among the interesting proceedings of the annual meeting of the Society of Friends recently held in High Point, N. C., was the adoption of the report of the Temperance committee, which says among other things: "We recommend that in the future no member of the Society of Friends of North Carolina shall be recorded as a minister, or appointed an elder, who engages in the use of tobacco." This is the "tobacco platform" says the *Charleston News and Courier* which the Quakers have long been endeavoring to adopt and which they now stand upon.

Receipts of New Cotton.

New cotton received at New Orleans includes 4,734 bales from Texas and 22 bales from the Mississippi Valley proper.

The first bale of cotton for Columbia, S. C., was purchased by D. Crawford & Son. It was classed as strict middling, weighed 518 pounds and brought 7 cents per pound. The crop prospects around Columbia are very good.

The first bale of new North Carolina cotton was brought to Wadesboro by W. H. Olson, who is the Populist candidate for clerk of the court there.

Masonic Triennial Convention.

TOPEKA, KANS.—The twenty-ninth stated Triennial Convention of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States convened here at high noon. The fight between rival cities for the meeting place of the next convention is well on. Southern delegates want it to be held in Atlanta, while the Eastern men are divided between Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Virginia delegates are pressing the claims of Washington.

IN A SUGAR REFINERY.

PROCESSES BY WHICH THE RAW SUGAR IS REFINED.

Terrific Heat Endured by Some of the Workmen—Life in the Drying Rooms—Frightful Toil.

It is doubtful if there is any other group of buildings in or near New York where the fearful difficulties under which men labor for the bare privilege of living, are so plainly shown as they are in the towering, forbidding, fortress-like structures on the East River front of Brooklyn, owned by the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust.

The big buildings cover a space of four blocks on both sides of Kent avenue, from South First to South Fifth streets, and on the west side of the avenue extend to the river front, their grimy, dull-red walls extending seventeen stories above the street level. A close inspection of the Havemeyer refineries is necessary to a thorough realization of the immensity of the establishment, and this group is one of the refining places owned by the trust. It has no equal in size or in the amount of its business in the limits of the Greater New York. The employees of the great concern are disciplined with rules as strict as those which govern an army. If one attempts to get into the refineries he meets the discipline in the shape of a gruff watchman and a club, and a call at the offices reveals it in the shape of a more or less polite negative from the clerks, who will say that they cannot answer questions.

There are about 3000 men employed in the big refineries, and these are divided into day and night shifts. About 5 o'clock in the morning half of the force can be seen filing down into the basement of one of the great buildings. Work is begun immediately, and continued until 5 in the evening, when the men are supplied with checks, showing that they were on hand when work began.

The majority of the workmen are Poles and Hungarians, and the severity of their labors is shown by the fact that they are nearly all thin and stooped, and rarely above middle age, it being a well-known fact that men employed in the refineries rarely live to old age. They are nearly new immigrants when first employed, and before long they are old and obedient. The rules of the refineries are laid down to the applicant for employment, and he is told that he will receive \$1.12, \$1.25 or \$1.50 as the case may be, for the first year, and then, if his work is satisfactory, he may receive an additional five or ten cents a day. The man is assigned to work in one of the many departments, and if he has received the "tip" from friends of his own nationality before going to work, he trembles lest the edict may condemn him to the "dry room." It is that, however, he receives it with characteristic stolidity, and is thankful for an opportunity to earn his miserable pittance, even under such terrible circumstances.

When the raw sugar is dumped from the ship in which it is brought to the refineries it is placed in a great cistern near the river's edge, and is dissolved in hot water. From this vat a sweet, sticky steam constantly arises, and every little while a workman, dressed in overalls and an undershirt, pops in over the vat, and in a minute or so pops back again, and is lost to sight in the moist cloud. The liquid is pumped up to the top story of the pile, passing through a wire strainer, which removes any particles of size which may be in it, and is emptied into great copper receptacles heated to 208 or 210 degrees Fahrenheit, known as boilers. The process of boiling requires considerable skill, and the men who have charge of it are paid \$100 or \$150 a month, the number receiving the latter figure being extremely limited, only one man in a hundred who receives employment in the refineries becoming a boiler, which is the highest ambition of the workmen.

The boiling and bubbling sugar is passed down through funnels to the next floor, where it is emptied into a box, the bottom of which consists of two thicknesses of canvas, one being coarse, the other fine. The thoroughness of the straining is maintained by the fact that the liquid sugar may flow freely, and not become cool and thick. On the floor below is another great copper tank, some twenty-five feet deep and nearly filled with bone lard. This purifies the sugar, and, after being used for a few hours, becomes surcharged with foulness, and is sent to the lower floor, where it is burned again. The sugar, which is still kept at a temperature of about 155 degrees, is passed into another receptacle, which is made airtight, and the air and steam are exhausted by means of a pump. As soon as the sugar is granulated, if it is to be soft, it is let off by means of centrifugal mills. If not, it is passed on to the great plates to be dried.

The rooms in which the drying is carried on are veritable infernos. No man can stay in them over ten minutes without falling down utterly prostrated by the terrific heat. No one but an employee is ever allowed within these walls, and no one but an employee would dare to go in them when the heat is on and the sugar is drying. Clothing is discarded, with the exception of a "greek cloth" and shoes, and there is absolutely no ventilation, as the windows are kept tightly closed, and at the windows in other rooms which are open the men may be seen gasping for breath, and with their hair and bodies wet as they have been plunged in the East River, in their short respite from their frightful toil.—New York Tribune.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

SIoux CITY WANTS THEM TO FIGHT THERE.

The Offers Accepted, but Mayor Fletcher Says He Will Not Allow It.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.—Corbett's manager, William A. Brady, has telegraphed his acceptance of the Sioux City Athletic Club's \$25,000 offer for the Corbett-Jackson fight. Jackson telegraphed that he would accept if training expenses were guaranteed him provided the fight did not take place.

The guarantee was made. "I will not permit this prize fight to occur within the corporate limits of Sioux City," said Mayor Fletcher, speaking of the effort to make the match. "What is more, I doubt if it will be allowed to be fought on Iowa soil. So far as my jurisdiction is concerned I shall unalterably oppose the movement to have the battle fought here."

SOUTHERN INVENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Patents have been granted to the following meritorious Southern inventions: Lantern slide mat, Percy S. Benedict, New Orleans, La.

Sheet fender, Geo. R. Clarke, Montic, Tex.

Adjustable ratchet-wrench, Chas. H. Bernheim, Lexington, N. C.

Wire stretching spool carrier, Thos. P. Williams, Abilene, Tex.

Fertilizer distributor, Daniel M. Averitt, Bedford, Ky.

Type holder, Jno. C. Corbett, Corbett, N. C.

Railway switch, Jno. F. Ober, New Orleans, La.

Drying kiln, La Fayette Moore, Cordele, Ga.

Hay press, Samuel Etchison, Weiner, Ark.

The Height of Mountains.

There are three ways of measuring the height of mountains, namely, by the barometer, by observations of the atmospheric pressure, by observation of the boiling point of water and by calculation from data supplied by trigonometry. This last plan, known as triangulation, is by far the most accurate method. The first method is based on the fact that the atmosphere is densest at the surface of the earth, having there to support the weight of the whole column of air above it, and the decrease in pressure being known by the barometer enables the observer, after due allowances, according to temperature, to work out the height of the mountain. The second method of observing the boiling point of water by the thermometer is based on the well-known fact that water boils at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, at the level of the sea, or at a pressure of thirty inches of mercury; and as the relation between the pressure and the boiling point is accurately known, the height can be measured in this way more or less accurately. Triangulation is the name applied to the process of calculation by measuring the angles of triangles. The angles having been measured by the theodolite, as knowing them and one side, trigonometry enables the surveyor to calculate the other two. Measuring by this method is done with wonderful correctness. Two instances of this accuracy are given in Thornton's "Physiography," one of a plain, and the other of a mountain. The length of Salisbury Plain was ascertained with a result that was less than five inches from the measured value. The height of Ben-Macduhl was calculated to be 4295.6 feet, and this height, when checked, proved to be within one and one-half inches.—New York Dispatch.

A Colt Punishes a Ram for Cruelty.

The following is a little incident which came under the observation of the writer: Two young horses have been kept in a pasture, with a number of cows and a year-old calf, and they were accustomed to come up to the gate every night with the cows, the older leading the line and the younger bringing up the rear. Owing to a want of water in their pasture, some sheep were brought to the one in which the horses and cows were kept, and these sometimes followed the cows when they came at night to be milked. One night they did so, and when all the animals were standing together the ram butted the calf, which could not defend itself, and the other colt, going over to it, seized the ram by the wool on its back and, lifting it, entirely off the ground, shook it vigorously. He then placed it on the ground and it quickly ran away, while the horse continued to stand guard over his friend.—Our Dumb Animals.

North Carolina Farmers' Alliance.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State Farmers' Alliance has authorized the organization of the "Alliance Mfg. Co.," for the purpose of manufacturing shoes, clothing and hats, tanning leather, etc. The Alliance has cut down salaries: president from \$3 to \$2 a day when traveling; State business agent from \$1,000 to \$1,200; secretary-treasurer from \$1,200 to \$1,000; trustee of business fund from \$800 to \$700.

Divorce Case in High Life.

Mrs. Lyman, of Asheville, N. C., who was a Miss Cunningham, of Richmond, Va., is suing for divorce, in Pamlico county, with Maj. Charles Springfield of Richmond, as attorney.

The Moravians claim to have had an independent church in Bohemia as early as the ninth century.

One of the largest sassafras trees in this country is in Central Park, New York City.