### JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE GREAT NORTH ERY PRISON.

The Pirate of Lake Erie-The Science of Lake Steamer by a Band of Confederate Tyms pathizers-The Failure of Their Plans-The Chief of the Crew, Etc.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

Johnson's Island, now an historie spot, lies four miles from the city of Sandusky, lakes. Seen ac ass the blue waves, its In the days long since departed, it was the lake shore. The waters which wash of revolvers compelled his surrender. its shores were alive with black bass, pickerel and perch, and continue so to this day.

The soil is full of Indian relies, and in The first custom-house for this port was ty, and still owns it. In 1861 a depot tle of it was under cultivation, and the improvements were of the most primitive character. W. T. West, of this known party. The passengers, including been constantly going on from the surrender at Appointment. city, was awarded the contract for building fifty one hundred day men, on their surrender at Appomattox. way to Toledo to be mustered out, were and from that time, until the close of the war, it was the scene of constant January 1, 1862, Company A, dusky, the numbers of strangers in the of Hoflman's Battalion, took possession city, and the excitement existing, but he for the government; later Companies B, absolutely refused to talk. The number C and D, same battalion, were added, of people on board was too great, and and in 1863 six miscellaneous companies. it was decided to put the women and The whole was erected into one hundred children ashore, together with the one and twenty-eighth O. V. I., in the latter hundred day men, who were paroled. W. Hill, General Tarry and Major Lee evident to Captain Orr that some part of from General Breckinninge that he dewere successively his successors. The the plan had miscarried. The man in sired to see me immediately. I went to troops on the island were enlisted spe- command was Beall. His appearance his quarters, and he informed me that cially for this particular service, and was such as to excite remark, more espethe the treasure which had been brought some of them moved their families to cially as his followers were a particularly from Richmond was at the railroad sta-

ber of Confederates on the island. Some- either overpower the officers of the gold. I must, he said, personally supertimes as high as 3,000 were under guard, Michigan, or to throw them off their intend its transfer from the cars to the the total number confined aggregating guard. At a given signal Beall was to wagons. This was not a very agreeable 15,000. Many died, and soon a little ceme- steam rapidly in and capture the ship. | duty. I represented that if no one knew tery of some 400 graves was established A cannon ball sent screaming across just what sum of money was there, it in a beautiful grove on the eastern end the island was to be the signal for the would be rather an unpleasant of the island. Comrades of the deceased 3,000 prisoners to rise and overpower responsibility to impose on the party whiled away days in carving elaborate wooden head boards for their dead comrades, and some of them, executed with ordinary pocket cutlery, still remain ex- to go to Cleveland and from that point, the entire amount was turned over to quisite examples of amateur talent. For stealing horses wherever they could, some reason, the defenders of a lost dash across the State to Wheeling, W. Va. But Cole failed, and so did the plot to obey the order. I detailed fifty picked ceptions, given the place any attention, to capture Johnson's Island. Beali at men as guard, and put them under comand but for the kindness of the G. A. R. last saw the game was up and started for mand of Colonel Theophilus Steele and Post, the lonely burying spot would be the islands. The boat was urged for four of my best subalterns. I obtained lost in a mass of undergrowth.

As Canada filled up with Southern sympathizers, it was deemed best to and then proceeded to the Canadian the treasure. bring additional troops to the island, and to erect strong fortifications, the Many of the islanders, fearful that the Treasury clerks, and was packed in ruins of which still remain in almost perfect condition. Even the magazines destroyed much of their property. The of the forts are in such a state of pre- excitement which next day followed the them of the frailest description. In this month and 97 last year. servation as to admit of minute explora- osure of the plot was wonderful, and shape I found it loaded in open box cars. tion. From time to time rumors of an for the time overtopped the Presidential I stationed sentries at the doors, and, attack from the Canadian shore were campaign which was then at white heat. rummaging through the cars by the heard. It was said that a strong force Three months later Beall was captured faint light of a few tallow candles, gathwould come from Canada, release the near the Suspension Bridge, at Niagara ered up all that was shown me, or all prisoners, and seizing the ammunition Falls, and locked up. It was discovered that I could find. Rather more than an and cannon of the forts, form an invad- that an attempt was being made to bribe hour was consumed in making the transing army to burn Toledo, Sandusky, the turnkey, \$3,000 having been offered fer from the cars to the wagons, and Cleveland and the lake ports.

THE PIRATE OF LAKE ERIE.

That there was a good foundation for the various rumors, was subsequently proven by the capture and execution of John Beall, sometimes spelled Beale. He was born in Virginia, being a native of Jefferson county, which was in the famous Shenandoah Valley, Charlestown, where John Brown was executed. is the county seat. He was a large land owner, and possessed of a classical education obtained at the University of Virginia. At the breaking out of the war he organized C Company, Second O. V.

, which later became a part of Stonewall Jackson's famous brigade. During the latter part of 1864 all the cities on Lake Erie were greatly agitated. The streets were patrolled, and every possible precaution taken against an invasion from the North. The whole border was convulsed. Ohio had sent thousands of soldiers more than her quota to the front, and none were left to guard her unprotected lake front. It seemed a practicable scheme to send an expedition from Canada to batter down the lake ports, and spread destruction throughout north Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Thompson was in Canada, and to his ter, as he was furnished with plenty of night in counting out the money, and a fertile brain all sorts of plots were money by Thompson, and the officers throng of soldiers surrounded the little Carolina sixty-seven, Georgia eighty. charged. The only wer vessel on the lakes was the Michigan, carrying eighteen guns. Her regular station and winter quarters have always been at the port of Erie. It was agreed that if she were captured a very small body of men could with but little difficulty ravage the frontier. In the early part of September, 1864, she was lying between Johnson's Island and Sandusky. The air was usually full of rumors at this time. The Knights of the Golden Cir-

2 few hours. In winter the ice formed supper and everything was prepared for ple have seen a snake that is an adder.

all thought.

ally the prison island was the center of

cle, in Indiana, were reported to be in

sufficiently strong to allow an army to them. The wine had been drugged and march from Sandusky to the island. when by this means they had been ren-The early September days dragged slow- dered helpless, a signal had been arrang iv along, full of fear and trembling. The ed to notify Beall that the time for the 9th proved to be the day of fate. The attack had come and everything was Philo Parsons, a passenger steamer ply-ing between Sandusky and Detroit, stopping at Put-in-Bay, left Detroit car-and movements had been so closely he morning. The first stop on watched that suspicion had grown into a

the Detroit river was at Sandwick, a certainty, and in the very moment of small Canadian town. Here a quartet success he was arrested by order of the of men came on. At Malden, a short commander of the Michigan, Captain listance further down, a score more Carter. boarded the steamer. Several of the Among Cole's accomplices in Sandus-Ohio, in the midst of as beautiful a men carried large valises, but the most sheet of water as can be found on the conspicuous piece of baggage was a great who was a "most captivating creature fashioned trunk, secured with ropes In order that he might make good his and seemingly very heavy. Still there escape at his examination, Cole impligreen slopes relieved by the piles of was nothing at all suspicious about eith- cated some of the most prominent citiwhite limestone, it presents a lovely pic- er the men or their traps. At other zens of Sandusky. ture. The highest is perhaps fifty feet above the water level, and is near the above the water level, and is near the to the dock at Kelly's Island, some fourcenter of the island, which is one mile teen miles from Sandusky and ten miles after petitioning a number of times for long, a half wide, and contains 300 acres. from the island, she had an unusually pardon, he was transferred to Fort large passenger list. The clerk happen- Lafayette. In September, 1865, he was ed to be in charge of the boat, the cap- granted a release, and is now supposed covered with a magnificent growth of tain being off for the day. When the oak and maple, and was a favorite resort boat had got clear of the island, and was of the Indians, who then thronged all fully on her way to Sandusky, four men

When the to be resident in Texas. stepped up to the clerk, and at the point of whom were exchanged, while others The trunk was burst open and relieved bin and McGraw, were shot in retalia-of its load of revolvers and bowie knives. tion for executions in the South. Nich-The boat carried no armament, and had ols was hung as a desperado and a spy. but a few hands to work her, and the One was shot in an attempt with others one corner is an old Indian burying task of securing possession was trifling. to scale the stockade, with ladders made ground. Many weird legends of Indians' Under the direction of the leader of the of boards taken from their quarters. ghosts are still extant, and would bear telling. For years the island was owned by one Bull, and it was called after him.

Under the direction of the leader of the or boards taken from their quarters.

Conspirators, they cruised about idly for some time, then put into Middle Bass by one Bull, and it was called after him.

Island. As she lay here the Island twenty died of disease. One, a Union Queen, passenger packet, plying between deserter, was shot, and six, including located on the island at one time, and the islands and Sandusky, ran alongside, Major Styles and Captain Gusman, for the foundations are still to be seen. In and threw out a plank to discharge her refusing to take the oath. Lieutenants 1852, F. B. Johnson bought the proper- passengers. Instantly she was seized by McBride, Robins and Cole, together the plotters, who fired volley after vol- with H. B. Esteps, a Union deserter, for Confederate prisoners was wanted, ley, but did no damage. Captain Orr, were also shot. The prisoners remainand the government leased the island, of the Queen, attempted to cast off the which at once sprang into notoriety as Johnson's Island. At that time but litrefused to obey the orders of the capture order of the war department to Fort Lafayette, and the island was directly tors, and received a severe wound in the abandoned as a military post, the dis-

shore where she was sent to the bottom.

showing the slightest sign of fear.

more loyally entertained.

zens of Sandusky were suspected. Naturaroused and his movements were closely

The plot pertaining to the shore was

put in the hold. Captain Orr was close-THE CONFEDERATE TREASURE. ly questioned as to the situation in San-An Interesting Event That Followed the Fall of Richmond.

ky was a woman named "Annie Davis,

Onto the island there came during its

took the oath of allegiance. Two, Car-

It was determined that we should resume our march that night for Washington, Ga., one or two days' march disthe prison, and soon a school-house and church were erected.

April 9, 1862, the first installment of who was second in command. The following sets as the person of John Burley, who was second in command. The following sets as the person of John Burley, who was second in command. The following sets as the person of John Burley, who was second in command. The following sets as the rainroad statement of the person of John Burley, who was second in command. The following sets as the rainroad statement of the person of John Burley. charge of the land end. Cole was to know the exact amount—the greater part

ward at a terrific rate. She stopped long six wagons, and, proceeding to the sta-

It was in charge of some of the former plot would succeed, had, during the day, money belts, shot bags, a few small iron chests, and all sorts of boxes, some of him to release Beall. The prisoner was after the latter had been started off and The warship Michigan was put on then placed in confinement at Fort had gotten half a mile away, Lieut. John guard and every precaution taken to Lafayette. One J. S. Brady appeared B. Cole, one of the officers of the guard, prevent surprise.

Lafayette. One J. S. Brady appeared B. Cole, one of the officers of the guard, rode up to me with a pine box, which was charged with being a spy; with at- may have held \$2,000 or \$3,000 in gold, tempting to wreck a Lake Shore train, on the pommel of his saddle. He had for the purpose of robbery, and with the remained after the others had left, and felonious seizure of vessels. Beall's deferreting about in a car which we thought fense was weak, he admitting very much that was charged against him. One of that was charged against the features of the case was a manifesto closely covered up with a piece of sack from Jefferson Davis, declaring that the ing. On the next day, General Breckin acts on the border were committed by ridge directed me to increase the guard his orders, and should be recognized as to 200 men and take charge of it in perlawful acts of war. Beall was declared son. I suggested that instead of composguilty, and General Dix approving the ing it entirely of men from my brigade, sentence, the prisoner was ordered to be it should be constituted of details from executed on Governor's Island, the resi- all five. I thought this the best plan to dence of the late General Hancock, February 18, 1865. The night before might arise, and insure a more perfect the day set for his death, Beall wrote a vigilance, as I felt persuaded that these touching letter to his brother, in which details would all carefully watch each he claimed that he was unaware of hav-ing committed any crime against society. Nearly the entire guard was kept con-President Lincoln at the last moment stantly on duty, day and night, and a granted a respite until February 24, majority of the whole escort was generwhen the prisoner was executed, without ally about the wagons at every halt,

closely inspecting the guard. At the Savannah River, Mr. Davis or entrusted to Major C. H. Cole, who, the dered that the silver coin, amounting to better to conceal his purpose, was figur-ing as a Titusville, Pa., oil merchant. dollars, be paid to the troops in partial His first step was to obtain an introduction to the officers of the Michigan.

This done, the rest was an easy matades were engaged during the entire were always willing to spend a pleasant cabin where they were dividing "the evening after tedious daily life on the pile" into their respective quotas until steamer. Night after night they gather- early dawn. The sight of so much money ed in the parlors of the West House, seemed to banish sleep. My brigade rewhere they enjoyed, at Cole's expense, ceived 832 per capita, officers and men the most elegant suppers, the choicest sharing alike. General Breckingide was wines and eigars, and no guests were ever paid that sum, and, for the purpose, was linas. borne on the roll of the brigade. On For a time everything went smoothly the next day, at Washington, I turned until Cole, thinking his plans were so over the residue of the treasure to Mr. perfectly made and so near success, M. H. Clarke, acting Treasurer of the crew careless and in a short time the Confederate States, and experienced a the plot to seize the island. Many citi-suspicion of Sandusky people was feeling of great relief.

St. Nicholas tells of a dog that can count. When the 19th of September arrived, But it can't equal a cat in running up a steamer could cross from Canada in the officers were once more invited to column.—Texas Siftings. And many peo- not much exceeding tweenty-two bushels

ALL ABOUT THE CROPS.

The Crops in the State, the Cotton Crop, and the Crops in the United States.

The State Department of Agriculture has received 257 special reports, covering every county in the State, on the condition of the crops, and furnishes the following summary of these reports: COTTON.

July retarded the growth of cotton. The toes eighty-eight. excessive rains caused vigorous growth of grass, and the crop was greatly injured in removing it. The reports of jured in removing it. August 1st show that the plant is small and poorly fruited. A slight improvement is noticed on some of the red clay lands over condition on July 1st, but on light, gray sandy soils the condition is reported lower than for the previous month. In some localities the crop has suffered for rain. The reports, with few

exceptions, are unfavorable. The correspondents generally concur in the opinion that a larger yield than is now anticipated will be realized if the

The condition on the 1st of August is: occupancy about 15,000 prisoners, most In upper Carolina, 62; middle Carolina, 66; lower Carolina, 73. Average for the

CORN.

Upland corn, where it has been well vorked and fertilized, is reported in fine condition, but in some sections the crop on sandy lands has been injured by excessive rains.

floods, and only a part of these lands

was replanted. The condition is reported in upper Carolina at 65; middle Carolina, 74; lower Carolina, 83. Average for the State, 74.

RICE.

The reports on the condition of rice are generally favorable, except where it has been injured by the freshets. In Georgetown county, one of the corre-spondents estimates that one-half of the crop has been destroyed. The condition is reported at 84.

OTHER CROPS.

The condition of the other crops is reported as follows: Sorghum, 85; sugar cane, 89; peas, 80; Irish potatoes, 91, and sweet potatoes, 91. Cotton in the South

The following is the New Orleans National Cotton Exchange crop report for the month of July:

Returns have been complete from all parts in the belt and our revision of the acreage, based on county reports, is com-Much field work has been accomplished during the month of July, resulting, however, in the abandonment of shall determine the point. some lands, which were beyond redemption, and the thinning out in various localities of stands from cleaning up, but from present indications this abanprisoners arrived. These men were lowing programme is outlined from a number of wagons to remove it, and to donment is not calculated to after our prisoners arrived. These filed were lowing programme is outlined from a number of wagons to remove it, and to nearly all privates, but as the great security of the prison became known, only officers were sent to the island. From the first arrival until the close of the first arrival until the close of the was a constantly varying number of wagons to remove it, and to detail a guard of fifty men under a field officer for its protection. He further informed me that there was between \$500, the advantages of the rough cultivation, the advantages of the one of the case the proposed to detail a guard of fifty men under a field officer for its protection. He further informed me that there was between \$500, the advantages of the rough cultivation, the advantages of the one of the case the pleasure of the land end. Cole was to define the outlook of the crop is proposed to account in the continuous details guard of fifty men under a field of the presents; £5 penalty for the second, and for the advantages of thorough cultivation, the advantages of thorough cultivation, the advantages of the case the proposed to account in the continuous details guard of fifty men under a field of the present that the election it was proposed to account in the continuous accounts the case that the election it was proposed to account in the continuous accounts the continuous accounts the account in the Confederate archives, detail a guard of fifty men under a field of the present than this short calculated to after our accounts the continuous acc difference in the outlook of the crop is

very marked. Glancing over the belt, we find that the two Carolinas have continued on the downward scale. Alabama has made considerable improvement. Georgia, esting. Much that would never have Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee been suspected by a stranger in the show some advance, while Arkansas has streets goes on upon the aerial platforms held her own and fears are expressed in topmost stratum of the city fairly alive this latter State of a threatened drought. with people on a fine autumn evening. In some localities worms are mentioned. On one roof were to be seen some shop

sissippi is, however, backward, and tina in the hands of a young man seated therefore dependent upon favorable con- on the raised wall top between that ditions from now on for the maintenance house and the next. On another was a of present prospects. The condition of the crop by States is

nessee, 91; Arkansas, 97; Mississippi,

## Crop Reports from Washington

an improvement in the condition in Iowa. A small decline in Wisconsin and Nebraska, and a heavy reduction in The Cubans understand the drought and chinch bugs. Heat has been If they do not do so on their native isle excessive in many districts that have they would all cook, like so many loaves produced a fair yield notwithstanding in a baker's oven. I found the roof The harvest is two weeks earlier than where this family had gathered a place usual, and the quality usually good ex-unique among the housetops of New cept in sections where a heavy loss from York. An iron frame work enclosed the blight has occurred.

The general average of condition is reduced from 83.2 to 80.1. At the time of harvest last year the average was 86. Part of the loss last season occurred after August 1. As the present harvest is already nearly over, with improving meteorological conditions the final estimate cannot be much further reduced. The present average is ninety-seven for Iowa, instead of ninety last month. No less than twenty-five counties, each producing from two hundred thousand to one million bushels, report the condi-tion at one hundred or over. In Minnesota there is an increase from seventyeight to eighty. The reduction in Wisconsin is from seventy-five to seventytwo; in Nebraska from eighty-three to eighty-two, and in Dakota from eightyfive to sixty-two. Winter wheat previously harvested not reported this month. COTTON.

The cotton crop has suffered from wet weather in all the States east of the Mississippi and in Louisiana. The average condition has been reduced from eighty-

six to eighty-one.

The average for Virginia is seventy-five, North Carolina seventy-four, South Florida eighty-six, Alabama seventy seven, Mississippi seventy-nine, Louisiana seventy-five, Texas eighty-eight, Arkansas ninety-six, Tennessee ninety-five. There has been slight advance in Arkansas. The decline is heavy in the Caro-

There has been a heavy decrease in the condition of corn since July 1. The average, which was then ninety-five, is reduced to eighty-one. The heaviest decline is in Illinois, Wisconsin and States west of the Mississippi. In the Eastern and Middle States the condition

increase or decrease on the ultimate

MINOR CROPS. The average of spring rye is eighty-

There has been no material decline in oats, the average being eighty-seven. Barley has maintained its condition

and nearly an average crop is assured. The condition of buckwheat averages The unfavorable seasons in June and ninety-four; tobacco eighty-two; pota-

THE FAMOUS "BLUE LAWS."

omething About Some Ancient Enactments Old Connecticut.

(From the Boston Rocord )

These laws were enacted by the people of the "Dominion of New Haven," and became known as the Blue Laws because they were printed on blue paper. They were as follows:

The Governor and Magistrates convened in General Assembly are the su-preme power under God of this inde-pendent dominion. From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall be taken.

No one shall be a freeman or have of one of the churches allowed in the dominion. Each freeman shall swear by

blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king.

No dissenter from the essential wor-

was totally destroyed by the spring to give a vote for electing of magistrates or any other officer. No food or lodging shall be offered to

a heretic. No one shall cross a river on the Sab

bath but authorized clergymen. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or fasting days. The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset

Saturday. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above I shilling and was discounted by one of the per yard shall be presented by the Grand Jurors, and the Selectmen shall tax the estate £300.

Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall eat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or jews-

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrate may join them in marriage, as he may do it with

less scandal to Christ's Church. When people refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrate

A man who strikes his wife shall be fined £10. A woman who strikes her husband

shall be punished as the law directs. No man shall court a maid in person

The roofs of New York are very interadded greatly to her former good condi- above the heads of the masses. From Texas, however, has just about the Brooklyn bridge I have seen that The bulk of the crop east of the Mis- girls waltzing to the music of a concermerry party of children filling the upper air with the melody of their singing. as follows: Virginia, 80 per cent.; North Over yonder were two lovers, hand in Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 71; Geor-gia, 80; Florida, 84; Alabama, 82; Ten-place after another were to be seen persons wiser than their fellows, seeking 84; Louisiana, 82; Texas, 98. The aver- the quiet and comparatively pure air age for the belt is 85.4, against 83.5 last above the uproar and stagnant asmosphere of the lower stories and the streets. A year or two ago being invited to dine Spring wheat returns at the Department of Agriculture for August 1 show neighborhood of the Central Park, and neighborhood of the Central Park, and with some Cubans I had met in their was shown up by the servant-where do

The Cubans understand the science of Dakota. The causes of deterioration are taking every advantage of the open air. great sheet of tin, and from its posts was hung a pretty awning of blue and white striped canvas. In hanging bas-kets and in great pots were broad-leaved tropic plants, and two or three birds in pretty cages swung among the flowers. A complete set of furniture all of cane or wicker work, except the table, completed the appointments. There were rockers and easy chairs and settees of split cane in which to loll and lounge and read and sew. There, in a delightful breeze that kept the ribbons of the ladies all a fluttering, was eaten a dinner that I would not have exchanged for any that was served in any hot and stiffy dinning room in the city on that night.

# What Was Hanging on His Leg.

"Say, mister!" exclaimed a newsboy, as he stood on the shady side of Third street and addressed a well-dressed young man who passed along the street; "dere's something hanging to yure leg! The young man stopped. With his cane he brushed down his trousers. Not finding the expected article, a thread, or something of a similar character, he nervously drew his hand over the garment and eyed the trousers' leg very suspiciously. 'Is it still there, my boy?" asked the young man. "Bet yure man; "what is it?" "Why, it's yure foot; ain" that hanging to yure leg?"— People. St. Paul Crobe.

It is unlawful for any person in this State between the first day of April and th first day of November to catch, kill or in jure or pursue with such intent, or to sell or expose for sale any wild turkey, part ridge, dove, woodcock or pheasant. or imprisonment for violation.

The deer season opens on the first of per acre, though future conditions may | September.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. TILDEN. Why He Was Not Popular in South Carolina-Some Facts About the Campaign of 'Seventy

(F. W. D. in The Sunday News.)

The "Sage of Grammercy Park" was not a favorite in South Carolina. Indeed, so far as there was any feeling on the subject, it was one of distrust and This was due to the manner in which South Carolina was treated by Mr. Tilden in the campaign of 1876. Mr. Tilden had no expectation whatever that this State could be carried by the Democrats, and was averse to the straightout movement. There were electoral votes enough in sight, he thought, to make him President, without any help from South Carolina, and there is good authority for saying that Mr. Tilden had no doubt of the result, if South Carolina would only keep quiet." But South Carolina determined to make an heroic effort to throw off the political yoke, and what in the beginning seemed impossible was, in a short time, well within the bounds of probability. It should have been evident to every dispassionate observer that nothing was beyond the reach of the white vote unless he is converted and member people of South Carolina, united as they were, and animated with one purpose and one hope. Nevertheless, Mr. Til-den gave the South Carolina Democracy the cold shoulder. This caused considerable irritation in the State, and engendered the idea of voting for Hayes and Hampton. By this plan a considerable In many places the crop on bottoms ship of this dominion shall be allowed number of colored votes was obtained wish to show particular favor to her for General Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in exchange for morsel. The young ladies who devour white votes for the Republican candidate for President. The Democracy of the State felt that they were deserted by

> and made the best bargain they could on their own account. Towards the end of the canvass Mr. Tilden seemed to realize that he had made a mistake, and promised to contribute the enormous sum of \$5,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. A draft for this amount was accordingly made, Charleston banks. Mr. Tilden, however, failed to provide for the draft, and it was ultimately paid out of money raised in South Carolina. This story concerning the draft and its fate comes to me from an unimpeachable source.

the leaders of the National Democracy,

It will be remembered that General didate for Lieutenant-Governor, had a majority of only 139. The majority for the Republican electors in this State was 964. It is very evident from these fig-ures that the electoral vote of South and not only condemn black chewing Carolina could have been secured by Mr. Tilden, if he had sustained the Democracy of the State in their efforts, and had given them, in the canvass, the assistance they desired, and to which they were entitled. But he did not realize this fact until too late.

After the election it was proposed to seems to be reasonably certain that one of the lot offered to cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks for the sum of Color. 000. One of Mr. Tilden's agents came to South Carolina to look over the field and ascertained that this could be accomplished, but the money was not forthcoming. Mr. Tilden relied upon Oregon, and let South Carolina go. The Republicans heard, in some way, of the negotiations which were in progress and were considerably alarmed. It is said that, when the Electoral College met, one of the Republican electors took a pistel from his pocket and announced, with an oath, that he would blow out and Wheeler. C. C. Bowen was credited with this exploit. At all events, the electoral votes of South Carolina were given to the Republican candidates. Mr. Tilden, as I have shown, literally

threw away the election. South Carolina's electoral votes would have given robbed by the Returning Boards. Besides this, he earned the ill-will and dislike of the people of South Carolina by

than to win with Tilden. There was never any doubt of Mr. Tilsons I have given. There was always an as much naphtha, not a little him in the office to which he had been elected. It was the conviction that Mr. Tilden lacked courage that made Southern members of Congress willing to acquiesce in the Eight-to-Seven Electoral Commission Bill.

There was hope for South Carolina and Louisiana upon the installation of the gum.—Cleveland Plaindealer. Mr. Haves, and the two States made the most of the situation. Much, too, as Mr. Hayes has been abused, it should be remembered that it was during his term Grant era.

## Bemarkable Mortality.

can lidates for the Presidency since the war, with the exception of Cleveland, have died. Gen. McClellan died Oct. 29, 1885. Gen. Hancock died Feb. 10, 1886. Horatio Seymour died Feb. 12, 1886.

dency-Pendleton and English.

WHAT CHEWING GUM DOES Doctors Declare that It Causes Serious Bronchial and Other Troubles.

(From the New York Star ) In the thousand and one shops sprinkled through the narrow streets of this city, where youngsters buy lollipops, where boys invest their savings in base balls ard cigarettes at a penny apiece, and where the young ladies of the tenements purchase the latest yellow-bound literature, there is always for sale a substance known as black chewing gum. Whether it is done up in spangled tinfoil, or resplendent in gaudy tissue paper, or decorated with parti-colored ribbon, it is still black chewing gum. It is made generally out of refuse gum arabic-stuff that cannot be used in the apothecary shops, and is flavored variously with the cheapest of cheap extracts, licorice, wintergreen, peppermint, or, more usually, one of those poisonous flavorings that are compounded from acids. The manufacturers cut a huge slab of the gum into quadrangular pieces about the size of a lomino. In cool weather the bits are friable and break easily; when it is warm, they have the consistence of a

piece of idea rubber. It is surprising how much of this black chewing gum is used. A little girl gets hold of a penny somehow, and she cannot get to a shop quick enough to buy some of it. She chews and chews and chews on it, her jaws working as regularly and vigorously as those of a Fourth of July orator. If she has a five-year-old sweetheart, she gives him a

the yellow bound novels devour gum, too. They place a fragment of it between the hindermost of their pearly teeth, and while their souls go out to Elvira in her prison, or their hearts flutter in sympathy with Edgar de Montmorenci in his attempt to carry off the heiress, they don't forget to chew that gum. Young beaus, the leaders in tenement house society, chew it, too; for the men who make it advertise that it perfumes the breath and lends the mouth the odor of a new-mown field, also that it aids digestion and clears the voice and is a harmless and beautiful substitute for tobacco; that it is, in fact, a penny bit of ambrosial food for the gods.

It isn't. The physicians of Amsterdam, N. Y., have just declared in solemn conclave that the practice of chewing Hampton was elected by a majority of this black gum is most harmful and 1,134, while Colonel Simpson, the can-pernicious. They have traced directly to it innumerable cases of sore mouth and sore throat that they have treated of late. Their brethren of the medical profession in New York agree with them, gum, but all chewing gum of whatever

color. The physician who has charge of the throat dispensary in one of the largest hospitals in New York said a few days ago: "Day after day patients, nearly all girls between 8 and 18 years of age, come in here and complain that it hurts them when they swallow, or else that

it is caused by chewing gum."
"Why is the gum hurtful?" "The flavoring is usually poisonous," replied the doctor, "and by its constant presence, in however small a quantity, it sets up an inflammation. habit is otherwise pernicious. tiring motion of a gum chewer's jaws provokes a superfluous flow of salivajust as if there was always a pinch of salt on the tongue-and wears out the saliva glands. Gum chewing retards digestion. If a woman fills her stomach with water the brains of any elector who ventured or saliva she drowns the gastric juices; to vote for any other persons than Hayes also the interminable attrition wears out the teeth, and foreign flavor by degrees renders the breath more and more disagreeable. The practice is bad in every way."

## In a Chewing-Gum Factory.

A day or two ago my wayward feet him a majority, without the vote of Louisiana and Florida of which he was a chewing-gum factory. There I got some idea of an industry that thrives on penny sales and the remorseless energy of American jaws. In the place I saw his attitude towards them at the time of half a dozen huge blocks of marbly gum, their successful struggle for deliverance from Radical misrule. The feeling of one hundred pounds, and was almost one hundred pounds, and was almost the people was well expressed, four like pure pentelican stone, dear to the years later, by Gen. James Connor, who old sculptor's eye and hand. And it was was in the thick of the political battle of absolutely clean and odorless. A few 1876. When the effort was made to weeks ago the stuff lay in one of the foist Tilden upon the Democracy in huge tanks near the oil wells of Penn-1880, General Connor said openly that sylvania, a dirty, greenish brown fluid it was better to be beaten with Bayard with the consistency of bad mud and the smell of a glue-factory. Then it was crude cil, but since that it had been in a den's ability, especially in money-mak-turmoil and through "stirring times" ing, but in South Carolina he had but and chemical processes. From it had been extracted a lot of kerosene, almost benzine. idea that Tilden lacked nerve in a politi-cal crisis. Is it to be supposed for a technically named, affairs that are out of moment that Hancock would have allowed himself to be defrauded of the Presidency as Mr. Tilden was? Not a farmer's bed-chamber, and as ordorless farmer's bed-chamber farme bit of it. General Hancock would have as a civil service reformer's record. Beopposed any compromise of any sort, fore it became the chewing-gum of our and would have appealed, if necessary, friends it had to be melted, flavored, to the people of the country to place sweetened and "put up" in fanciful array. Then the one hundred pound block would appear in five thousand penny cakes, and I am told that five hundred of these one hundred pound blocks are used in each week of the history of Columbia, "the gem of the ocean," etc. It's tough—the fact, not

## No "Classes" in Cremations.

Another thing they manage better in of office that the Southern States began France. Any one so fortunate, or unin earnest their recovery from the ills fortunate—as the case may be—to die and losses of the civil war. There was at the end of August, can direct his little room for improvement during the cast-off coil to be disposed of by the When King Stork gave simple and natural method in one of place to King Log there was assurance four crematoriums costing 350,000f. life it is, don't you see it hanging to yure leg?" "No," replied the young man; "what is it?" "Why, it's yure cremation, at any rate. Already artists and goldsmiths and bronze casters are preparing to surround the new method with the old picturesque and beautiful associations, and the Parisians are thankful, as they well may be, for the boon that is offered them.—Pall Mall Gazette.

> The most serious drawback we know of is a fly blister between the shoulders.

Samuel Jones Tilden died Aug. 4, 1886. Never spread an ill report about your And T. A. Hendricks died Nov. 25, 1885. neighbor until you know positively it is true; and don't do it then if he is a great deal bigger than you are. There are two Democrats living who have been candidates for the Vice-Presi-