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A SUMMER SONG Ah! whither, sweet one, art thou fled-

The brook is dry; its silver throat Rills song no more, And not a linnet lifts a note Along the shore

Will thou return?-I ask the night, I ask the morn.
The doubt that wounds the old delight Is like a thorn.

For laughter's ring; each the love-light cool and cle Bring back my Spring!

-Clinton Scollard, in the Century.

How She Wore His Ring.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS. "What is the matter with you, Frank?" said I; "I never saw you look so sulky

"Sulky!" Frank repeated, "I'm in trouble, and you have no sympathy for me. So much for friendship.'

"Good heavens, Frank!" I cried, diving into my pocket and producing a well-filled pocket-book. "I had no idea-tell me how much you'll have. If there's not enough here I'll draw a check. The idea of keeping it from me, when you know that if I had only a dollar in the world I'd share it with the friend who saved my life-and an ungrateful wretch I'd be, too, not to do it."

"Oh, put up your pocket-book, Jack," said Frank. "Can't you think of any other trouble in life but want of money Your ancestors have rolled in gold so long that I suppose you think the rest of us beggars. There, I know you're a kind-hearted fellow and my friend, but

I'm not out of cash," he laughed. But in a minute more his face was as gloomy as ever.

"Tell me what it is?" I said.

We were sitting on the bank of the river fishing. Frank had come out to our place to visit me. We had been at school together, and just as we were about to graduate. Frank saved my life.

I sha'n't tell you how, that would be another story, and I want to talk about this affair just now, but he saved my life at the risk of his own; was laid up for six months, and always limped a little afterward, and I vowed eternal gratitude. so did my parents. We all adored his and we had been very intimate ever

an artist. I was twenty-four, and as Frank often said, "disgustingly rich." He was usually the merriest fellow

alive. I don't want to convey the idea that Frank was a sickly cripple.

He was a very unusually handsom young man, and his little limp only made him what the ladies call interesting.

It was quite in his favor with them. and I noticed that when he was intent on making a conquest, he limped more than usual. But as gracefully as possible,

you may be sure.

He made a great many conquests. For my part, my weakness was not the ten-"Why, Jack, old fellow, all the women like you," said I. "You're sure to get her if you try hard enough. They're often like that, I'm told-coquette with a fellow till the last moment."

"Oh, she didn't," said Frank. "She accepted me at once—yes, at once. It was love at first sight with us. I met her at a dinner. I took her and her mother, or maiden aunt, or somebody in a cap and eye-glasses, to the opera. I met her by accident, and walked with her I asked her if she could love me. and she said, 'Oh, yes.' We were engaged. I almost ruined myself to buy a cluster diamond ring, and we had der passion, and I rather laughed at his

affairs of the heart. "I suppose it is a girl," I said, after a pause. He looked up at me with his long-lashed, gray eyes, for I sat on a rock

some distance above him. . "Jack. I don't believe you have eve been in love, or ever will be," he said.

"Oh, I like the girls well enough," said, "and no doubt when I am older I shall marry; but I don't think there's any of the 'Amanda Rosamanda, the world would be a desert void without thee' sort of thing about me."

"I don't believe there is," said he, in a tone that did not make the remark sound live a compliment, "But, Jack, that sort of thing, laugh at it as you may is solid fact after all, and hearts can break, and lives be shattered, and fellows go to the dogs because a woman---He broke down.

My arm was around his shoulder in a

the happiest winter that ever mortals lived through. Our wedding-day was fixed for October. Her father promise all sorts of amiable things, and I was fool enough to kiss another girl. She rather dared me to do it-you know the way some girls have-and by the most dreadful ill luck Jennie saw me; and, look here."

He took something from his pocket and held it out to me. It was a ringa chister diamond.

"She sent that back last week," he said, "and I've wanted to die ever since." And he rolled over on the grass and hid his face.

"Oh, go and make up with her, Frank," said I. "I've tried," said Frank; "she won't speak to me-she won't look at me.

entered their private parlor.

She sends my letters back unopened. No; it's over, and I shall never be good for anything again."

He seemed to mean it.
"She's gone to Washington," said he; "and they say an old Senator is making love to her. She'll marry him; I know it is out of spite, but she'll do it."

"Go after her, and cut him out," said I. "I start to-morrow for Mexico-a business engagement, signed and contracted for. I'm to do the sketches for a work on a certain part of the country, and I hope I'll never come back," said Frank.

I never saw any one look so desperate "Frank." I said, "if you really are as mad about the girl as you say you are, I'll promise you to go after her myself, force her to be reasonable, and coax her to make up with you."

"It's impossible to do anything of the sort," he replied; "but if you couldmy God! if you could, I would lie down at you feet and worship you!"

"As I'm not a Japanese idol, or anything of the sort, I sha'n't ask you to do that," said I. "I owe you a little debt of gratitude, remember. I'll go tomorrow, and you can depend on hearing good news."

He shook his head.

"You're a dear, good fellow," he said. I don't believe any other fellow living would do so much for a friend; I don't indeed. And, Jack, look here, I shall be down in Mexico soon, you know. Write to me, but don't mention her uness you should perform a miracle. Then then-oh, good heavens! telegraph to ne; send me those words, 'She wears t,' and I'll fly through fire and water, or, blood, to her side!"

"Wears what, Jack?" I asked. "Oh," said he, "I felt as though you ould read my thoughts. This ring; take it with you. If she ever says, 'I'll

forgive him,' say, 'then put this ring on gain.' And when she does-"All right," said I.

And he kissed the diamond, and put in a little box and transferred it to

"And now her name and aldress?" "You don't even know what?" he

I did not tell him that he was desperately in love with another girl when we did not think it right to joke with him. and he wrote the lady's name: "Jeannette Donald," and the hotel where her people were stopping on a card, and said again:

"No use, Jack, no use; she said she would never trust me again. She meant

A week from that time I was in Washington, and Frank on his way to Mexico, and I had called on Mr. Donald on a business matter, concocted by my father to help me out.

Dear old dad was as deeply interested as I, and I had thus been regularly introduced to Miss Jeannecte.

She was a beautiful blonde, with golden hair and violet eyes, and the weetest smile, and a little, pensive way that made me fancy that she regretted

But I was very artful. I laughed and danced with her, and walked with her. and-talked with her, and made her acquaintance very thoroughly before I ever nentioned Frank. At last one day I

"You know Frank Ludwig, do you not, Miss Donald? I've heard him speak

"I was once slightly acquainted with Mr. Ludwig," she replied. Her tone prevented me from saying

any more just then; but as time went on, was more and more determined to de what I had promised.

The old senator had been in the field when I arrived, and I had been obliged to-well, to appear to be very much in love myself, in order to drive him away,

and he had said some very btter things about "young puppies" before he vanished. But now he was paying his addresses to a young widow, who appeared on public occasions dressed principally in bugles, and leaning on his arm in the In fact I worked hard for Frank's sake

keep other fellows away from Mis Donald, and to make her like me, and feel that I was a friend, and I had just got myself firmly into her good graces, when with a horror which I have no words to express, I suddenly discovered that I had fallen in love with her myself. Yes-in love, and in what I had once

laughed at as the "Amanda Rosamanda style." It was not a joke, but a serious truth that I felt that "the world would be a desert void" without Jeannett Donald. You see it was the first time had been so much alone with a beautifu girl, and she had been so sweet to me and she was the realization of my ideal of womanly beauty, with her golder hair and heavenly eyes, and -a thousand other things. However, I was not a false rascal. All that made no difference. I had come to Washington to work for Frank, and I would do my best for him. Conscious as I was of my own feelings, I dared delay no longer, and that very evening I took my way to Mr. Donald's house, determined to plead for Frank as though he were myself. She was alone at the piano, playing softly when I

She held out her hand to me. I took open work,

it, and could not help holding it a little

longer than I ought. "Miss Jeannette," I said, "I have a confession to make. My acquaintance with you seemed to come about almost accidentally; but the truth is, that I came from New York on purpose to

know you." "Is it possible?" said she, blushing like

"Yes, indeed, Miss Donald," I said. "I asked you once if you knew my friend, Frank Ludwig. He who used to talk so much about you. Oh, Miss Donald, you are so sweet, so fair, you look so gentle. How can you be so cruel?"

mean, Mr. Leslie," Jeannette cried. "When a woman has won a man's heart, is it right to cast him away-to doom him to despair," I said. "My purpose in seeking you out was, from the first, to ask you to put this ring on your

I was about to say "once more," when a hearty slap upon my shoulder startled

"Come, come," said Mr. Donald-he was a man with a loud voice and a Scotch accent-"come, come! You've been very sly, young folk, but I was the same myself in my time, and I'm not sure I'll object."

"We've not been sly, papa, Jeannette. "Jack has never said a word to me before."
" Put it on, lad," said the old gentleman; "put it on her finger, and my

blessing on ye both," What could I do? I put the ring on Jeanette's finger.

Nothing else was possible. The old gentleman left us together, her head sunk on my shoulder. I have often wondered since what she thought of me, for I never uttered another word the whole evening.

As soon as I decently could I got way. I adored her; I knew that I should be miserable without her, but I could not play the part of a rascal.

Having stolen Frank's diamond ring and given it away might have been rather bad, from a detective's point of view, but I did not think of that. It would seem to him that I had been false, cowardly, treacherous, and had won his Jennie after promising to make all right

between them. I could never tell Jennie the truth after all she said to me that night. things that would have made me the happiest of men, if I had dared to be and as walked homeward I decided to shoot myself and end it all. I could write a letter of adieu, explaining all to Frank, telling Jennie how I loved her, telling my parents that without honor life was valueless. I had a pistol in my valise at the hotel. Well, the sooner

was over the better. I was in an undescribable state mind, for I loved life, and I saw it bright and glowing before me-but for

my lost honor. As I entered the hotel. I turned and gave a last look at the long, beautiful street. Before morning my eyes would

close on the world forever. "There's a message for you," said the clerk as I passed his office. I turned and took it. It was from the city of Mexico. from Frank, of course. I tore it open, these were the contents. "Don't go further with that matter; I'm married." So I was when he next heard from me.

-Family Story Paper. How the Forty-niners Lent a Hand. Men pocketed their pride in Califor nia in those days. I met in the mines lawyers and physicians, of good standing at home, who were acting as barkeepers, waiters, hostlers and teamsters. An ex-judge of over and terminer was driving an ox-team from Coloma to Sacramento. One man who had been doing a profitable business at manufacthe fiddle in a gambling saloon. things were hardly remarked. Every one went to the Slope with the deterwas what pursuit or business would the sooner accomplish the desired end. Thousands who hal not the necessary stamina for the vicissitudes of a miner's lite, nor yet the means of going into any of the various channels of trade, were for a time compelled to serve in capaciand means should justify time in choosing for themselves .- Century.

Some Odd Comparisons. A railway train, at a continuous speed forty miles an hour, would pass from the earth to the moon in a little more than eight months; to the planet Venus. in seventy-one and a half years; and would reach the sun in two hundred and sixty odd years. A ray of light will pass from the moon to the earth in a trifle over a single second; from Venus to the earth in a little more than two minutes, and from the sun to this little sphere of ours in about eight minutes If this same comparison were applied to the fixed stars it would be still more startling .- St. Louis Republic.

A very handsome spoon seen recently was of gold with a handle designed in

THE TELEGRAPH.

HOW A GREAT INVENTION HAS

Morse's Systen Has Been Developed to a Marvelous Degree-The United States Leads the World in the Extent of Lines.

Noah Webster defines the telegraph as 'an apparatus or a process for commi nicating intelligence rapidly between distant points especially by means of preconcerted visible signals representing words or signs transmitted by electro-"I cruel! I do not know what you magnetism." The apparatus for performing the requirements of this definition was invented in 1833 by Professor Samuel Finely Bresee Morse, an his-

torical painters. The first telegraph line constructed in the United States was from Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md., a distance of forty miles. This line was completed and opened for business May 27, 1840, Professor Morse himself transmitting the first telegram. There was little or nothing done toward promoting the advancement of this new art until in 1854, when it was taken up by several capitalists, and lines were pushed rapidly forward. the line of wire reaching out to San Francisco. "The overland route" was subsidized by the Government by the act approved by Congress June 16, 1860, to he extent of \$400,000, or, \$40,000 per year for ten years. The line was built by Hiram Sibley, on his own account, though he was at that time President of he Western Union Telegraph Company. The line was completed during the winter of 1861-2, just at a time when its ise was indispensable to the Govern-

In 1848 it was discovered that the dots and dashes of the alphabet could be readily distinguished one from another by the peculiar tap of the embossing pen of the register upon the paper band, thus enabling the receiving operator to perform his duties with greater celerity and exactitude than by the old method, which was promptly discontinued. Several telegraphers, among whom is ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, of New York. now a director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, claim the honor of having been the first to receive a dispatch appear that four or five operators made the discovery at about the same time. Up to 1872 but one telegram at a time could be sent on a single wire. In that year, however, the duplex system for sending simultaneously two messages, one in each direction, on a single wire was improved and reduced to practice by Joseph B. Stearns of Boston, Stearns's mprovement on the duplex made possible the quadruple for sending four telegrams, two each way, at the same time on a single wire. In 1887 Thomas A. Edison introduced his phonoplex system for using an independently induced current as a circuit. To-day, by combining the quadruplex and phonoplex systems, five telegrams, two one way and three the other, can be sent on a single wire at the same instant.

The modern electro-magnetic telegraph is based upon the very same principles as the original. It is applied, however, in a more convenient manner. Instead of the clumsy register and unwieldy circuit breaker of 1844, which weighed in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, we have at present the neat little office outfit which might be carried without inconvenience in one's coat pocket. The growth and developement of the telegraph during he last three decades has been marvelous. The following figures -will serve to give one a general idea of this development and of the tremendous volume of business handled by the largest companies: In 1866 the whole length of telegraph line State Senator and Secretary of State in in the United States was less than 40,000 one of our Western commonwealths was miles, with a mileage of wire not exceeding-80,000, and there were less than turing "cradles," while an ex-Governor 2400 offices. In 1890 there were 800, of one of our Southwestern States played | 000 miles of wire and over \$4,000 offices, the Western Union Company operating 650,000 miles of wire, working 19,000 offices and handling over 60,000,000 mination to make money; and if the telegrams a year. The Postal Telegraph mines did not afford it, the next inquiry Company owns 55,000 miles of wire, has 1600 offices and transmits annully 6,000, 000 telegrams. About fifty smaller companies have a total of 8000 miles of wire and carry annually about two hundred thousand messages. One-third of all the telegraph lines, one-half of all the telegraph wire and one-quarter of all the teleties far beneath their deserts, until time | graph stations in the world are within the United States. No better example of the developement of the telegraph than the Chicago office of Western Union can be mentioned. In 1866 seven operators found it rather difficult to keep themselves busy. A toy switchboard with fifteen strips accommodated all the wires running into the office and 200 cells of gravity battery were sufficient to supply every circuit. To-day 550 telegraphers are required to work like Trojans; ten fifty wire switchboards are necessary for the main line wires alone, and nineteen

power, furnish the electric currents. The length of the submarine cable systems of the world is 120,070 nautical miles, and the oldest cables now in operation between Europe and America are those of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, founded in 1854 by Cyrus Field, The story of the several attempts

electric dynamos, driven by three motors,

two of fifteen and one of ten horse

to lay a cable in 1857 and 1865 is too well known to bear repetition. Yet it may be stated that the first cable between Valencia and Newfoundland was com. pleted August 5, 1858, but ceased to work September 1 following. This calamity, coupled with the losses caused by laying the cable of 1865, wrecked the Atlantic Company and resulted in its amalgamation with the Anglo-American, then organizing. The first cable for the new company was successfully dropped from the Great Eastern in 1866.

The Atlantic Telegraph and Cable Company (Western Union) has two cables from New York to Land's End via Canso, Nova Scotia. The total length of those cables is 6789 miles. The Commercial Keeping a Razor Sharp.

Men who shave themseves often com plain of the difficulty that they experiof ce in keeping their razors sharp, says barber. If they would adopt the methods of the professional barber in one or two respects they would find the task of keeping the razor in a proper condition by no means a difficult one. If you watch an amateur stropping his razor you will notice that when he turns it the edge is frequently next the leather -in other words, he turns it on the edge. This should not be done, as the fine edge is likely to touch the strop and be turned. A barber always turns his hand so that the back of the blade is next the leather and the edge in the air. Again, a man should never use a strop made of leather glued to wood. A great many are sold, but all are destructive to razors. There is always more or less of shock when the thin blade is brought against any unyielding substance, and the entire edge is frequently turned upward along its whole length. The worst cuts are inflicted by such a razor. The strop should be of leather, with no backing whatever. Another point that is little understood is the efficiency of hot water in keeping a razor blade sharp. Why this is I do not know, but the effect is unquestionable. Let a man who shaves himself frequently dip his razpr

> the operation is much easier, and that the blade requires far less stropping than when this is omitted. - Globe-Democrat. Cable Company (Postal) owns two cables, one from New York via Wateville, Ireland, to Havre, the other from Boston Waterville to a point in Englan near Bristol, a total length of 6734 nautical miles. The total length of the ten European-North American cables is about 23,000 miles, and over 10,000 messages daily pass between the two continents .- Chicago Herald. The Sparrow.

into very hot water and he will find that

For the common house-sparrow. distinguished from the so-called hedge sparrow and the tree-sparrow, nothing can be urged in its favor. Destroy them utterly, is my advice. Experience has shown that their ill-advised importation into Australia and North America has wrought incalculable harm to cultivated vegetation. The bird is a grain and vegetable feeder for at least three-fourths of the year, seeking insects only when leaf buds and cereals are not available for food. Sparrow clubs should be encouraged in every village, in order to check the undue increase of the species, which, by the way, breeds at least three times in the year. In connection with these sparrow clubs, it is somewhat curious to note that the authorities in some English country parishes have from time immemorial paid the lads at the rate of four a penny for killing these birds, and have, moreover, purchased eggs. And some kind of sparrow seems to have been considered destructive in Syria in ancient days for we are expressly told that "two sparrows were sold for a

farthing."-Macmillan's Magazine. Boston's Famous Ginkgo Tree. No tree scarcely except the Washing ton elm at Cambridge is more famous than the ginkgo tree near the Joy street gate on Boston Common. Dr. Holmes celebrates it and others have often mentioned it, but its name is often misspelled "jingo." It has never shown signs of fruiting, but Garden and Forest says that the Japanese ginkgo tree does sometimes bear fruit; that a tree planted in the grounds of the Military Academy of Kentucky produced fruit several years ago, and that one of the trees in Central Park, in New York, is now fruitful. A tree in the garden of Charles J. Wistar, at Germantown, Penn., now about forty years old, bore a few fruits last year for the first time. The fruit of the ginkgo is somewhat similar to an olive, with a large, hard nut surrounded by thick oily flesh which soon becomes rancid and is very disagreeable. The kernel of the nut, however, has a delicate almond-like flavor much liked by the Japanese, who use great quantities of these seeds as des.

An experiment was made the other day on a railroad train running from Rome to Frascati with a new combustible prepared from lignite, rich deposits of which have been found in Italy. The combustible was invented by Signor S1 pori of Siena. Of the new fuel 367 ki'ograms were used, doing the work of 300 killograms of coal. The discovery is expected to prove a valuable one, as it will do away with the necessity of the mportation of coal. The new fuel makes a light smoke. In addition to the fuel, lignite also yields a brilliant gas.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Oroville, Ala., has a "boneless boy," who is unable to stand.

other race. The highest railroad bridge in the

the Erie Road-305 feet high. The oldest known journal of

England, during A. D. 1337-44.

Joshua Atkins of Deadwood Hill. Penn., has a curiosity in the shape of a pig. It has eight legs, four ears, and two tails, lacking only another head to constitute two pigs grown together. It is the intention of the owner to place the little wonder on exhibition.

Russian journals report that since their marriage the Grand Duc Michel Mekallovitch and his wife, the Countess de Merenburg, have taken the names of Count and Countess of Love. This romantic appellation is the literal translation of the name of the Romanoffs.

ourchaser bears the cost, five per cent. being added to his purchase. In Holland it is still worse, the buyer being required o pay ten per cent. additional for the xpenses of the sale.

One of the most frequent complaints mong canaries is asthma. This disease s easily cured if taken hold of at once. The bird-dealers sell a powder that is mixed in the water the birds are given to drink, and there is also a bird tonic which is good for all the ills that bird flesh is heir to. When a bird has the asthma the sympoms are a heaviness of breathing at night. Canaries with this complaint have been known to breathe like human

Recently a workman, while excavating or a levee near Skelton, Ind., unearthed mammoth foot, supposed to be of the ostrich species. The leg was disconnected at the knee joint. The leg from the knee down was intact. This relic was found about eight feet below the surface of the ground. The entire length of the limb from the joint to the end of the middle toe is six feet nine inches; the ength of the toes is respectively nine, even and 61 inches each. It is thor

The first firearms used in Europe were cannon. Gunpowder artillery was used n China in 85, B. C., but the arquebus be carried by a soldier was not inrented until 1480, A. D. Inventor not known. Charles V used the musket in 1540. These used matches or matchocks. The wheel-lock was invented in 1517, the flint-lock about 1692, the perussion principle by the Rev. M. Forsythe in 1807. Speaking generally, the early hand guns were breech loaders. First patent in the United States for preech-loading fire-arm was to Thornton and Hall of North Yarmouth, Mass. May, 21, 1811.

Great Men vs. Change of Nam e.

Henry Wilson, Vice-President under Grant, was christened as Henry Colbath, and was known by that name

By a curious coincidence U. S. Grant, who was President at the time Wilson was Vice, as above mentioned, was also hero with a changed name. Prior t oung Grant's eighteenth birthday "U. Grant" was a term unknown even in the embryo General's family. "H. U. Grant" would sound odd if written on the pages of history, but, in fact, would be perfectly proper. The great General was christened Hiram Ulysses Grant, and by the name of Hiram or "Hi" was known to all his school-fellows. Hon. T. L. Harmer, an ex-member of Con gress, is responsible for "U. S." Grant being thrust upon the world. It came about in this way. When the name of the aspiring young man was sent in as candidate to West Point, by some oversight on the part of Mr. Harmer it was sent as "U. S." in place of "H. U. Grant. "U. S." Grant was appointed. When he graduated in 1848, his com mission and diploma were both made out to "U. S." Grant, therefore he was forced to accept the inevit-

Jules Grevy, so well-known as the late President of the French Republic, i neither "Jules" nor "Grevy," but Ju dith Francoir. Paul Greviot.

Frank Leslie was plain Henry Carter until after he was twenty-seven years old, adopting the new name on his arrival in America .- St. Louis Republic.

Electric light illuminates Jerusalem. A Ukiah (Penn.) man incubates 24,000 eggs at a time.

Hebrew women, on an average, are aid to live longer than those of any

United States is the Kinzua viaduct on weather was kept by one Walter Merle, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford,

The Michigan penitentiary has a class of fifteen in telegraphy, originated by one of the prisoners. Each convict purchased his own instrument by working

The ways of the auctioneer in differnt parts of the world vary greatly. In England and America the seller bears the expense of the sale, but in France the

oughly petrified and heavy as rock. called it, the "hammering"-was even

until after the end of his nineteenth

During 1890 there were built in the United States 8500 churches; ministers to the number of 4900 were ordained, and a membership, in all denominations, of 1,090,000 added.

Gettysburg and Waterloo Compared. At Gettysburg, writes Theodore Roosevelt in the Century, there were present in action 80,000 to 85,000 Union troops, and of the Confederates some 65,000. At Waterloo there were 120,000 soldiers of the Allies under Wellington and Blucher, and 72,000 French under Napoleon; or, there were about 150,000 combatants at Gettysburg and about 190,000 at Waterloo. In each case the weaker army made the attack and was defeated. Lee did not have to face such heavy odds as Napoleon; but, whereas Napoleon's defeat was a rout in which he lost all his guns and saw his soldiers become a disorganized rabble, Lee drew off his army in good order, his cannon uncaptured, and the morale of his formidable soldiers unshaken. The defeated Confederates lost in killed and wounded 15,530, and in captured 7467. some of whom were likewise wounded, or 23,000 in all; the defeated French lost from 25,000 to 30,000-probably nearer the latter number. The Con-

portional loss and were turned into a flee-At Gettysburg the Northerners lost 17,555 killed and wounded and 5435 missing; in other words, they suffered an actually greater loss than the much larger army of Wellington and Blucher; relatively, it was half as great again, being something like twenty-two per cent, in killed and wounded alone. This gives some idea of the comparative ob-

federates thus lost in killed and wounded

at least twenty-five per cent. of their

force, and yet they preserved their artil-

lery and their organization; while the

French suffered an even heavier pro-

stinacy of the fighting. In making any comparison between the two battles, it must of course be remenbered that one occupied but a single day and the other very nearly three; and it is hard to compare the severity of the strain of a long and very bloody, with that caused by a short, and only less bloody, battle.

Gettysburg consisted of a series of more or less completely isolated conflicts; but, owing to the loose way in which the armies marched into action, many of the troops that did the heaviest fighting were engaged for but a portion of the time. The Second and Thirl Corps were probably not heavily engaged for a very much longer period

than the British regiments at Waterloo. Both were soldiers' rather than generals' battles. Both were waged with extraordinary courage and obstinacy and at a fearful cost of hie. Waterloo was settled by a single desperate and exhausting struggle; Gettysburg took longer, was less decisive, and was relatively much more bloody. According to Wellington the chief feature of Water. loo was the "hard pounding"; and at Gettysburg the pounding-or, as Grant

Washington and "the Old Army." The following is from General Shernan's last speech, printed in the Cen-

The toast assigned me is "The Old Army." Yes, that army is "old," older than the present Government. It began to take form the moment the colonists made a lodgment on the cost of Massachusetts and Virginia; grew in proportion up to the French war of 1756, and still larger during the Revolutionary

War, 1776-1783. In 1783 the armies of the Revolvtion were all disbanded, except "eighty privates and a due proportion of officers, none to exceed the rank of captain," to

garrison West Point and Fort Pitt. In June, 1784, the Congress of the thirteen States provided for two companies of artillery and eight of infantry, not to exceed thirty-seven officers and 700 enlisted men. In 1786 it increased the number to forty-six officers and 840 men. At that date these troops garrisoned the frontier posts, viz. : Fort Harmer, now Marietta, Ohlo, Vincennes, Indiana, and Venango, New York, in addition to West Point, Fort Pitt and Springfield, Massachusetts. Then came 1789, with its new Constitution, and Washington became its first chief executive. He was the father of this nation. His efforts resulted in the formation of the present army of the United States.

Cultivating the Rubber Tree. The threatened dearth in the world's

supply of rubber has led to the formation of a syndicate which proposes to cultivate the rubber tree on a large scale. In Cerlon steps have already been taken to carry out the same idea by sowing the seed of the Ceara in patches of jungle. and the supply of rubber from that island promises to be in a few years, double what it is at present. Encouraged by the apparent success of this experiment, the syndicate proposes to carry on the rubber cultivation on several large estates in the southern part of Mexico, not far from the gulf, where the climate will be most favorable for their operations. The rubber tree grows with great rapidity, and a tree of average size will vield about twenty gallons of milk, which is equal to forty pounds of dried rubber. From the testimony of experts, it is found that this yield will give a handsome return on the capital to be invested. -New York Commercial Advertiser.