

WEDNESDAY, March 1, : : 1882.

R. M. DAVIS, EDITOR  
JNO. S. REYNOLDS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

The Senate has passed a bill putting Grant on the retired list at a salary of about ten thousand dollars a year.

BLAINE is receiving a severe rasping for his attempt to entangle United States in South American squabbles.

In 1864, thirteen men organized the order of the Knights of Pythias. The organization now numbers over a hundred thousand members.

JOHN KELLY has gone to Florida for his health. Should he locate permanently in orange groves the Democratic party would be greatly benefited.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,151,799 bales, of which 2,539,682 is American, against 2,839,414 and 2,419,000 respectively last year.

With a great flourish of trumpets De Lesseps took charge of the Isthmus of Panama a year ago, and promised a canal in no time. As yet only a small trench has been dug at one end, a few yards wide, and the scheme exists simply on paper.

AMONG the letters which Mr. J. Hendrix McLane publishes in the *Reform Signal*, as showing that the people are with him, is one from Robert Smalls, who was duly convicted of the crime of bribery, but was afterwards pardoned. Smalls is to join, or lead, the new party?

Mr. GEORGE RIVERS WALKER, of Charleston, died on Monday of typhoid fever. Mr. Walker was a son of the ex-British Consul, and served a session in the Legislature. He was a gentleman of great energy and industry. Cut off in the prime of life, his loss will be generally felt.

TEN thousand dollars put in the mail at New York by the Park Bank for the First National Bank of Charleston has gone astray, and the postoffice authorities are in search of it. The New York people swear they sent it, and lay the blame elsewhere, but the route agents are profoundly ignorant. The Park Bank will hardly try another such experiment.

—and this may be an act of retaliation. Conkling is undoubtedly an able man and a fine lawyer. Whether he will abandon politics for the bench, or whether he will make a good judge, remains to be seen. He once refused the Chief Justiceship offered by Grant. That was when he thought the President was when he thought the Presi-

needed article quite expensive. The demand for it is very large and exceeds the supply. Heretofore the profits of manufacturing it have been very great at the rate paid for corn during the past few years. During the trial of a recent lawsuit in New York it came out in the evidence that the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company sold to one agency \$100,000 worth of grape sugar, or glucose, per month. That company is now using nearly 6,000 bushels of corn every day in the week.

A bushel of corn weighing fifty pounds will yield thirty pounds of sugar or glucose; the average net profit on a bushel of corn is between forty and fifty cents, since when the price has materially advanced. This would make the average profit of the Buffalo Grape Sugar Company over \$1,000,000 a year, on a capital now invested of \$4,000,000. The manufactured glucose is used chiefly for making table syrups, candies, for brewing purposes, as food for bees, and for making artificial honey. It is estimated that 11,000,000 bushels of corn will be used this year by the various manufacturers in the United States. As will be seen it has become in the past few years a mammoth industry.

But since glucose is an adulterant, the rise in the price of corn which brings it approximately even to the price of the real article, is a serious grievance to the Buffalo firm and others; and already some cheaper substitutes must be sought for. It is thought that this has been found in cassava, a semi-tropical plant, which has tubers like a potato, attaining sometimes the enormous weight of seventy pounds each. The cassava grows freely in Florida, the yield, it is said, sometimes reaching twenty tons an acre, or seven hundred bushels—twenty times the average yield of corn in Illinois; or, ten tons of glucose per acre from cassava, to a ton a ton from corn. The cassava glucose is of fine quality. If this be true, the day is not distant when Florida will become one grand cassava bed, and glucose syrup will be so cheap and abundant as to drive the genuine article out of the market. This is something for syrup-and-buckwheat eaters to ponder over.

The Question of Closure.

The Rev. Josiah Oscar.

The Rev. Josiah Oscar died at his home in Winnsboro on last Saturday afternoon. He had been gradually failing for some time, though his last illness was quite sudden. On Friday afternoon he was taken with a severe pain in the head, accompanied with some symptoms of paralysis, and it was soon apparent that he was affected with apoplexy. He became unconscious in a short time, and so continued until four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when he breathed his last. The funeral took place in the Episcopal church on Sunday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The obsequies were conducted by the Rev. H. O. Judd, of Columbia, who also delivered a brief address, alluding in touching terms to the life, services and character of the Christian priest whose earthly labors had just been closed by death. The services were concluded at the cemetery, and the remains interred in the family plot.

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—Four hundred Iowa veterans of the late war are going on a steamboat excursion to the battlefields of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh and Vicksburg.

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—Parham Adams, aged fourteen, a student in the University of Tennessee, is dying from the effects of smoking in one day forty cigarettes on a wager. The young man, who was arrested some weeks ago for conspiracy, has been made a close prisoner and denied all communication with his friends.

—In the New Jersey House of Representatives last week resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the Irish-Americans in Ireland and the persecuted Jews in Russia.

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—About Gincose.

When a purchaser goes to his grocer for syrup nowadays, he is confronted by the question whether he prefers "cane syrup" or "glucose"; or if the grocer be not a pattern of honesty, the alternative is not presented, and the innocent purchaser goes off in the belief that he has invested in the concentrated juice of the sugar cane, when in fact he has secured only a chemical preparation of Indian corn.

What is gincose? A few years ago that question had been answered only by one acquainted with science. Now glucose is as freely talked about as starch or soap or grindstones or threshing machines, though its composition may still be unknown to nine out of every ten who deal in it. As over 200,000 tons of it are consumed in this country alone, a few words as to its composition and uses are not amiss.

The ordinary sugar is cane sugar or sucrose. Besides this there is a substance ordinarily known as grape sugar, which forms on old raisins and such substances, and which differs from cane sugar as to granulation and as to its comparative want of sweetishness. This is glucose. Science discovered long ago that starch can be turned into grape sugar or glucose. In our college days we saw glucose successfully made from a piece of old shirt, and indeed it can be made from any number of articles. The process is, briefly, to boil any substance containing starch and treat it to a solution of sulphuric acid, which changes the starch into glucose. As starch is cheap and sulphuric acid is cheaper, glucose can be made at the cost of two to four cents a pound. It is largely used in the adulteration of sugar and candy, and especially in the manufacture of syrup, of which it may form a part or even the sole ingredient. Glucose, or "corn syrup" as it is called sometimes, is not as sweet as cane sugar, and while wholesome, if pure, is sometimes deleterious from the neglect to wash out or neutralize the sulphuric acid.

Glucose has been made heretofore from corn, which has advanced so much this year as to make this much

needed article quite expensive.

The demand for it is very large and exceeds the supply. Heretofore the profits of manufacturing it have been very great at the rate paid for corn during the past few years. During the trial of a recent lawsuit in New

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