YORKVILLE ENQUIRER.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK-WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

L. M. GRIST & SONS, Publishers.

A Jamily Newspayer: For the Promotion of the Political, Social, Agricultural, and Commencial Interests of the South.

TERMS---\$2.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPY, THREE CENTS.

VOL. 42.

YORKVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896.

NO. 47.

BY J. H. CONNELLY.

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CHAPTER XIV. It was Chester Sewall's first entrance into a gambling saloon. As yet he did not even know which of the games was faro and which roulette.

The colored servant who had admitted and guided him to the parlor went to a large, red faced man, sitting in a high chair behind one end of the faro table, and whispered a few words which caused him to look over the heads of the players at Mr. Sewall with a nod and smile of welcome.

The darky, returning to his place at the door, reported in a low tone to the

"He'll be wif you in a few moments,

To kill time the young man timidly approached the table and looked on at the game. It seemed very simple. When the "deal" was through, the

red faced man put a temporary substitute in the high chair, and merely glancing at Chester's note of introduction welcomed him with effusive cordiality. "Come this way, where we can chat

without interruption," said Mr. Cofferty, who was the red faced man, leading the way into a small poker room at one side of the parlor suit.

The polished gambler's exceeding affability quite won the young fellow, who was at heart little more than a sensitive boy and really suffering for lack of a few kind words from some one who would take even a pretended interest in him. In a very little while, with hardly an effort at inquisition and certainly none that his subject was conscious of, Mr. Cofferty had possessed himself of all the salient points in the young man's short but vicissitudinous career in the metropolis, excepting that Chester's pride would not admit of his humbling himself to the extent of telling how really desperate was his ex-

In return Mr. Cofferty talked a good deal about local politics in a general way and was profuse in his promises to do all in his power for his young friend, not so much on account of the boss' introduction as for his own sake. In a few days, "when the commissioner got back to town," he would "go to the front" and, he flattered himself, not without accomplishing something for Mr. Sew-

A party of poker players coming in to take possession of the room, social converse necessarily gave way to business. Mr. Cofferty and his visitor returned to the parlor and stood near the roulette table. The game seemed to Chester even simpler than the other at which he had been looking,

nervous laugh: "It almost tempts me to try my luck or would if I did not feel that it would be an ungracious thing for me to come in as I have and win your money.'

"Oh," responded the old gambler, with a genial smile, "that is what they all come here for. Have you ever played?"

"Never." "Well, I would as a friend advise you not to begin, only you might think was afraid of your having 'beginner's luck,' which is said to always insure winning. I cannot say, though, that I have found the saying hold good in every instance."

'I believe I will try the experiment.' "As you please. If you do, I wish you luck. But I must ask you to excuse me now, as I see my partner is making signs for me to return and take my place. He wants to go out."

Mr. Cofferty went back to his high seat, and Chester, placing himself in front of the roulette wheel, threw upon the table a \$2 bill, all he had except a little small change. It fell in the center of one of the numbered squares, and he let it lie where chance had placed it. The dealer twirled the wheel and spun upon it the little ball, which went rolling, jumping and clattering until finally it found lodgment in one of the small marginal compartments, and the dealer, lifting up his voice, announced in a singsong tone, "Seventeen; red," simultaneously pushing over a great heap of ivory "chips" to Chester, who could

hardly believe in his good fortune. A love of the excitement of gaming was innate in Chester Sewall and now, awakened into full activity, fairly took possession of him. Hour after hour went by, and still he continued playing, dead to all else than the fascination of the game. For a time he won almost constantly, until he had a series of stacks of chips of various colors ranked up before him, enough, had he converted them into cash, to have kept him many weeks and made him independent of the boss. But by this time he was playing for a

fortune. Mr. Cofferty came over once, looked at him without attracting his notice and walked away, smiling.

After awhile his luck seemed to have "run itself out," as gamblers say, and a season of intermitted ill fortune set in. All his winnings were speedily swept away, until at length all, even the original \$2 note, had gone "into the box," and he had left barely enough small coins to get him a breakfast. When he



he noticed how the shadows fell and where he might get some food and a cup et of his victim's vest. Acting upon realized that the sun now shining was of hot coffee, he would not care where a momentary, desperate impulse,

that of another day. He had stuck to the roulette table all night.

Hungry and tired, he went to a chear restaurant for his breakfast, and while it was being prepared glanced over a morning paper. Like every one who has ever dabbled, even a little, in Wall street speculation, he turned to the "financial" column. The "bulls," he read, were rallying from their long period of depression and the market was again active. The very stock in which he had lost everything was leading the van in the upward movement. Could he have held on to the amount of it he controlled at one time, he would be already a comparatively rich man, and in a good way for soon becoming one really. A savage longing to be revenged upon fate by retrieval of his losses in the very stock that had caused them seized him. If he could only have a few dollars with which to operate now-half even of the pile of winnings he possessed at one time last night—he could clutch fortune by the throat and master her. But they were gone, and where else could he now get a few dollars? Even the last little sonvenirs of his mother that the pawnbroker would take were gone. And the more he thought of it the more he felt a conviction that fortune was sure to smile upon him if he had only a little

capital with which to woo her. At last, from the heart of his intense desire, the lurid light of an evil suggestion flashed out upon him, one that, when he at first repelled it, returned to assail him with redoubled intensity.

His friend, John Latham, treasured in a leathern case in his room a huge silver flagon, a racing trophy won by his father half a century ago, the one heirloom of his family and cherished by him almost as the apple of his eye. It was a thing of no practical utility, but nevertheless of considerable value, and its associations made him very proud of it. If, Chester thought, he could only borrow that flagon and pawn it for a few hours, just to get a stake for the roulette table, he would be able to redeem it, restore it to its place without John being any the wiser and with the surplus of his winnings could make another dash into Wall street and conquer fortune. Nothing could be simpler, few things more certain.

He did not at once give way to the temptation. Not until afternoon had he fully made up his mind to yield to it. But having done so he was impatient

That was the purpose he had in view within reach of John's silver flagon that he seated himself at the window.

CHAPTER XV.

The pawnbroker looked askance at the big chunk of silver, scanned suspiciously the inscription it bore, and after a good deal of deliberation said he would advance \$25 on it. He admitted that it was intrinsically worth ten times that sum and perhaps more, but that was all he proposed to risk on the difficulty through jaws that were trying chances of its being reclaimed by the to clench themselves together, "I have

Chester burned with indignation, but did not dare to resent the fellow's insults, for it was quite true that he had no right to dispose of the property and —he wanted the money. With the small sum thus obtained at such a sacrifice of honor and self respect, he almost ran to Mr. Cofferty's gaming table. Within an hour he saw he dealer's long, snaky fingers close upon the ivory disk representing the last dollar of the twenty-five and with easy, graceful indifference slide it upon a pile of its fellows at his side.

The young man walked slowly out, down the stairs and away, feeling stunned and moving in a dazed, uncertain way, like one walking in a dream. The blow seemed to have induced a sort of mental torpidity, in which somehow he recognized that he was an ungrateful, destitute, hopelessly dishonored thief, and yet even that thought could not sting him into wakefulness and madness. It slipped away from him.

An electric light a long way before him fascinated his sight, and he walked him as if he had been struck by lightout purpose, thinking of nothing. Out of a saloon door, suddenly opened as he with what there was of regret blended passed, came a burst of coarse music, and the strain he caught of it clung in his dull brain, repeating itself monotonously, making him unconsciously time gave him fair warning." his steps to it. It was finally dispelled driver in front of whose horse he deor looking back like an automaton.

middle of the road, regarding him sushe looked about him, recognized that he white, ghostly obscurity of the night was in the Seventh avenue entrance of Central park, and, rising, went out to ter's dread took definite shape. Quickly the street again. Slowly he walked stooping over the prostrate form, he put westwardly.

A fine, penetrating, cold rain was ical discomfort forced itself upon his keen mental agony. Since his necesbone and very weary, he was horribly hungry. Worse than all—he was an outcast thief.

Where he was he had no idea further than that he must be somewhere far up went out to the street, he thought he town on the west side, in a residence had been gaming but a little time-for section of the city, very lonely and quiet the sun was still up—and wondered that at this hour, particularly on such a he felt so weary and feverish. But soon night as this. If he could find a place contact with a wallet in an inside pock-

place for refreshment without having more money than that. He sat down upon a rock near a street corner, with a growing, sullen indifference to everything.

The rise of the hill cut off from where he sat a view of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad to the eastward, but he could hear the trains moving on it to and fro. After he had rested a little he would go over to it, find a station, use his last nickel to get down town and ask somebody for means to get some food. Beg! Yes, he had come to that. Why not? He was a thief. Could he sink lower? No. He might as well be a beggar-or die. Die! Well, yes; that,

ing down the little hill toward him, from the direction of the railroad. He would have a chance to try begging without waiting to get down town. He stood up, waited until the man came close, and then said in a trembling, choking voice:

I would not ask for it."

The sidewalk was narrow, owing to the piles of broken rock heaped up on each side from a great excavation just within the pavement line, so that the two men faced each other, with only a couple of yards of space between them. But the man addressed, after hearing him through, took a step nearer and ex-

His fur cap and muffler had concealed his identity until he spoke, but his voice and the jeering affectation of courtesy in his tone made Chester recognize him at once. It was Mr. Will-

marth.



idea that the solicitation of electrosy nary pennies was so good a resource. You must have become very proficient to make it support so well the social is much to be said for mendicancy as a business. Do you think my daughter would be an apt pupil in it under your instruction?"

miration for your genius? You do not appreciate how you have awakened my interest in your profession. The next time you honor my house with a visit I shall want you to show Irma your ar-

that mocking scorn was an insolent exultation over his accomplished ruin and despair, as if the man before him was the personification of all the cruel antagonism with which the world had met him, as if Richard Willmarth was personally responsible for all the ill that had befallen him. In a sudden access of blind rage he dealt the scoffing banker a blow so violent that it felled half regretted the act, but only half, for died.

a sullen self justification. "Why didn't he keep a civil tongue

Richard Willmarth was dead.

shoulder with him.

too, might be good-but-later. The figure of a man appeared, com-

"Excuse me, sir. Will you spare me the price of a meal? I really need it or

"You have a genius for surprises, Mr.

Sewall."

The horrified young man stood silent,



Dealt the scoffing banker a blow. "So this, " the banker went on mock-

"Mr. Willmarth," replied Chester, breathing very hard and speaking with been terribly unfortunate, but you have not the right to insult me, and even if you have, you had better refrain from it."

"Insult you! My dear sir, how can von so mistake the expression of my advictual basket, would, I should imagine,

be quite irresistible." It seemed to Chester Sewall as if

in his head?" he said to himself.

The man laid where he had fallen. by the vehement profanity of a cab very still, and silence as of the grave was all about. Even the wind had liberately walked at a crossing. He heard ceased. An indefinable dread of somethe man's lurid remarks, but went on thing sent a tremor through Chester's without answering, changing his gait nerves. He stood waiting, he knew not for what, and held his breath. A por-After a time he noticed a bench and tion of the clay bank of the excavation sat down upon it, as if his muscles had behind him, softened by the rain, gave remembered that they were weary. A way beneath the weight of rock piled man in a gray uniform came out of the on it and fell with a loud splash into shadow of a clump of evergreens a few the stagnant pool below. The mist thickfeet away from him and stood in the ened into a fog so dense that the street lamp three yards away looked like a litpiciously. Partially recalled to himself, the phosphorescent patch upon the vast

Still the man laid motionless. Ches a hand beneath its shoulders and raised it to a sitting posture. It yielded limpfalling, and gradually a sense of phys- ly, and, the head falling back as he held it up, he heard the sound of something consciousness, at the same time waking falling in a slender stream from the hair to a dark puddle on the ground. sarily frugal breakfast he had eaten Simultaneously he felt that the hand nothing, and now, in addition to being with which he supported the shoulders saturated by the rain, chilled to the was covered with some fluid warm and slippery. Suddenly conscious of what it was, he uttered an exclamation of horror, let the body fall back, and, tearing open its coats and vest, placed his hand inside them over the heart. It was still

In the very act of making this hideous

he was. Careful search through his pockets brought to light but one solitary nickel. It would be useless to find a swiftly.

Snatched It out, thrust it into one of his own pockets and, rising erect, field members about 99\frac{1}{2}. The remaining light per cent., or \$78,000, ostensing light per cent. not see nor hear ran noiselessly at his had been chosen by Mr. Evans, the that the six cars should be delivered to lously from the Scriptures, giving the TO BE CONTINUED. Miscellaneous Reading.

Was Refunded.

The Baltimore Correspondent of the New York Times Compiles an

Ugly Story From the Court Records. New York Times, June 4.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Senator Tillducting bond operations, and in the not hesitated to impute improper mohistory of one of his own bond deals is instructive and interesting.

About \$5,250,000 of South Carolina 6 per cent. bonds fell due July 1, 1893. yet, so far as his part of it was con-Tillman was governor of the State cerned, paid Governor Evans's fee or neys or members of trusts, corporaclosest political and personal friend, on the record that at least two of the gress. and said to be slated as his colleague three State officials actively engaged in the senate, was the administration in the negotiation of the bouds were leader in the legislature, and Dr. Bates was State treasurer.

The legislature, at its session in 1891. to fund the outstanding 6 per cents., and Treasurer Bates and the governor age the matter in behalf of the State.

The acts of Messrs, Tillman, Bates and Evans are outlined in the evidence in a suit developed in this city for the division of the commissions involved in who was furnishing no money and ap the transaction, the brokers and the syndicate which took the bonds having quarreled. The action was brought here because the funds involved were held by a Baltimore trust company. The evidence shows that one of the

first steps taken by the commissioners was to give a monopoly of the entire transaction to a Mr. Rhind, a broker of Augusta, Ga., whose name does not even appear in the commercial reports. Mr. Rhind testified that early in 1892 when he entered John's room after Addie Hall's departure, and it was to await Lottie's leaving him there alone you contemplated matrimony! I had no South Carolina 4 per cents. He obman late in May, the contract being of his part of the bonus, and offered then locked, and the milk drawn off that he was to receive a commission of no explanation. phase of your career. Evidently there 5 per cent. on the \$6,000,000—a mat-

ter of \$300,000. Mr. Rhind failed to make the trade. however, and in October surrendered his option. Then Governor Tillman deavoring to induce the formation of a whom nurses are provided in illness ther request my dear wife that, as she and Treasurer Bates took a turn at it. They visited New York and roamed through Wall street. On returning home, they declared that a 4 per cent. South Carolina bond would not sell even at 95, attributing the State's poor credit to the course of Charleston bankers and other political opponents of

the State administration. Mr. Rhind again was called in to take the job in November, 1892. He managed to interest a New York broker in it, after having exhausted all his own efforts and influence. And tistic style of work. Your 'price of here the curious fact may be noted meal' act is charmingly realistic, and that Mr. Rhind testified that he at with proper accessories, such as a cold first did not approach this broker on the subject, although making headquarters in his office, regarding him as high in the reports, while Mr. Rhind, who controlled the option, and was trying to use it, is not rated at all.

headed by the late F. O. French, of the \$25,000, one for \$9,000 and one for into Charleston during the whole pe-Manhattan Trust company, which \$14,500. agreed to take \$5,250,000, of 4½ per To sur cent. South Carolina bonds on a nominal basis of par fiat. This arrangeon and on toward it mechanically, with- ning. The next instant the young man ment fell through when Mr. French

The New York broker then enlisted the aid of a Richmond broker, and the two again went to work, the legislature having met in the meantime and started its machinery to pass a new refunding bill, which, it now appears, by the evidence of people interested, was suggested by the brokers. through Rhind, to Tillman and Evans Mr. Evans was not only the administration representative and leader in the legislature, but he was at the same time the attorney of Rhind, having been engaged in that capacity, according to his own sworn statement, when Rhind was appointed fiscal agent.

the job of selling the bonds of his own the exclusive option. State exclusively to one man months pefore the time of sale, but permitted cate got \$39,000, or \$ of 1 per cent. brokers in Wall street and elsewhere The men who organized the syndicate and allowed a paid attorney of the pur- of 1 per cent. Mr. Rhind realized \$49, chasing parties to construct and steer 000, or nearly 1 per cent., on the opthrough the legislature the act under tion given him long in advance of the which the bonds were to be issued.

sued July 1, 1893, but they were to be- of Georgia, who employed the present gin to bear interest from January 1, 1893. In other words, a bonus of six months' interest, or 21 per cent., The \$2,0 amounting to \$118,000, was offered to whoever would take the bonds and pay dollar for dollar for them.

The syndicate organized by the New York and Richmond brokers agreed to take the bonds at par and to

bly went to Mr. Rhind, the man who cars. He replied with the declaration quoted, or pretended to quote, copadministration leader in the legisla-ture; the man who had employed Mr. would order out the troops to escort it fixion, which he described in detail. Evans and Major W. T. Gary, Mr. to Columbia. Evans's uncle, as his attorneys, and who had the option on the entire bond banker who was negotiating with him, the references?" ssue before it had been provided for "you can't scare me by threatening to by the legislature.

took any active part in the organiza- change on Charleston. tion of the syndicate. It is in evidence recklessness of his rhetorical frenzy has Trust company by litigation. The expense account of the syndicate shows tives to the president and Secretary that Governor Evans was paid \$100 Carlisle. In view of these facts a little attorney's fee and that Treasurer Bates was paid by the syndicate \$2,-

330.88 for "services." Mr. Rhind testified that he had not then. John Gary Evans, the senator's learned what it would be. It appears tions, and syndicates sitting in conemployed and paid by the purchasers.

The impression given to the persons most actively engaged in the syndiadopted a refunding bill, suggested by Governor Tillman. This provided for an issue of \$6,000,000 4 per cent. bonds syndicate expressed curiosity and interest natural, perhaps, in the circumstances. They inquired why it was that were appointed commissioners to man- of \$118,000 bonus offered by the State to purchasers of the bonds, only \$39,-300 was available for the actual purchasers who were to furnish the money while \$78,700 was to go to Mr. Rhind parently taking no active interest in the dicker. The Richmond broker told s them he understood—presumably from Mr. Rhind-that the bulk of that sum

taken. When Mr. Rhind was on the stand, entire transaction from Governor Till- he was not pressed regarding his use ments of the spotless carts, which are

It is not in evidence in this case, but bility of adulteration by any dishonit is a fact capaple of easy and direct est carrier. with the State and take the bonds for model laundry on the grounds. a commission of \$ of 1 per cent. were officially informed that no propositions years old, a very short, white haired ets; no shoes (having done walking) could be considered unless they were man. His whole success has been sent through Mr. Rhind-that not owing to the same honest and cleareven an offer to par net without any headedness which led him, a poor commission, would be considered, al- peasant, to take his cows to the great though at that very time Mr. Rhind capital of Germany and sell "pure present day. It is an extract from the was demanding a 21 per cent. commis-milk" in defiance of established cus-

When the time came for division of the bonus of \$78,000, the New York man took \$20,000 and the Richmond man \$5,000, for special services and but small arms do the killing, says The nuts, as I know she is better pleased too small an operator to undertake so expenses. Mr. Rhind got \$48,500, and big a trade. Yet this broker is rated Major Gary \$1,000. A peculiar and During the bombardment of Frederperhaps significant circumstance is icksburg only one citizen of the town that Mr. Rhind took his \$48,500 not was killed. Vicksburg was often in one draft on the Baltimore Trust under bombardment during two years, With the assistance of the New company, but in three separate drafts, and prior to the siege only two perall payable the same day-one for sons were killed. Shells were thrown

To sum up, according to the sworn

evidence on record: Mr. Rhind, who has no special prominence or standing in business circles, and who was not a citizen or resident of South Carolina, was approached by the present Governor Evans, then the recognized administration leader in the

legislature. He was given by Governor Tillman and Treasurer Bates an exclusive option to place \$6,000,000 4 per cents. at a commission of 5 per cent. 14 months before the time for the bonds to be issued.

He failed to effect this, and Governor Tillman declared that, after a personal was kept up. At times 300 great guns greases the track." visit to New York, he became convinced that a 4 per cent. bond could not be placed. The governor again gave an exclusive option to Rhind to It is, therefore, established by un-doubted and unchallenged testimony cate formed to take this fell to pieces. ed for 12 days only one man was that Governor Tillman not only let out For the third time Mr. Rhind was given

The men who composed the synditime for placing the loan. So far as The act provided for \$5,250,000 41 that part of it is concerned, it appears per cent. bonds, to run 20 and 40 years. to have been a free gift from the State These bonds were to be dated and is of South Carolina to a chosen citizen Governor Evans and his uncle as his

The \$2,000 and odd paid Treasurer Charleston to Columbia.

accept three-fourths of 1 per cent. of rency in Columbia. That was in June, the bonus, amounting to \$39,000, ma- 1893, just about the time of the panic, honest witnesses were or intended to from shore.

"By — !" he exclaimed to the pay in silver." But he was finally said the lawyer.

It does not appear that Mr. Rhind pacified and induced to accept ex"Yes, yes," said the lawyer.

It is possible that the continued em-How South Carolina's Debt that he borrowed \$500 from the New ployment of Mr. Rhind and the re-York broker, with which to meet his newals of the exclusive option to him lawyer turned upon the judge and traveling expenses. There is nothing were the results of the confidence he myself what was intended to be a look in the testimony to show what services inspired in his ability, and that his of withering pity and contempt and WHO RECEIVED THE COMMISSIONS? Major Gary, who is a citizen of \$49,000 commission is his exclusively, said: Georgia, performed, but the sworn not to be shared with anybody. It is statements show that he was paid \$1,- also possible that the duties of Mr. 000. Governor Evans, who was supposed by people in South Carolina to Mr. Rhind did not interfere with or it necessary to give reference for what be acting in the interest of the State, affect his actions and course in the leg- I quote; but I am addressing religious testifies that he came North in Mr. islature, and that he could and did sep- and God-fearing men, who read their Rhind's behalf, and after the squabble arate his private interests and his pubover the division of the commission lic duties entirely. It is further possiman, of South Carolina, has been very arose, urged on the members of the ble that State Treasurer Bates earned quotations I give without having to free with his criticisms of the national administration for its manner of con- allowing Mr. Khind to receive his fairly and fully. In the language of verse as if they were unenlightened share, then tied up in the Baltimore Marc Antony, they are "all honorable infidels."

> It is not possible, however, for Tillman and his followers, in view of this the jury were so tickled with this flattransaction, with any consistency to tery of their Scriptural lore that the continue to accuse the president and lawyer won the case.-Ex. Secretary Carlisle of mismanagement, waste, favoritism, or worse, or to de-

> > A GREAT MILKMAN.

an interesting account is given in the age of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 Chautauquan. Fourteen years ago ought to know what it means. Under Herr Bolle, a poor German peasant, the coinage law of 1792, 8711 grains came to Berlin with two cows and of pure silver were put in a dollar began selling pure milk. He met with and 23 1-5 grains of pure gold were success at once, and today his establishment is the largest in Berlin and were to weigh as much as one silver one of the largest in the world. His dollar. Divide 3711 by 23 1-5 and carts are greeted familiarly by the you will find that the quotient is alpeople, "Here comes Bolle." One most exactly 16. That is what 16 to thousand men and sixty women are 1 means—simply that there are 16 employed by him. In the place of times as many grains of silver used in two wagons there are now two hun-coining a silver dollar as are used

used, from sixty to seventy thousand do not know what it means. This is was to "be divided among parties in liters being delivered daily. In his the explanation. And under that law South Carolina who had political in- buildings and grounds the most im- any man who had 371; grains of fluence." The New York broker, maculate cleanliness prevails. In one pure silver or 28 1-5 grains of pure gold who was in close association with Mr. department the milk is sterilzed, in could take it to the mint and have it Rhind, and whose opportunities for another the pure sugar is extracted, coined into a dollar. The law stood knowledge were best of all, replied to be used for babies' food. So great for about 80 years and under it the that they "would better not investi- is the care, that a baby who begins country prospered and grew great and gate that; that it was to go to people with either morning, noon, or evening rich, and increased from 13 little who would better not be known." It reads that way in the testimony as one of the innumerable customers re- prosperous, ones.—Anderson Advoceiving individual care.

The milk is poured into compart through faucets, to prevent the possi-

proof, that Mr. Rhind, while holding the option on the bond issue and ento the homes of the employes, for a certainty of my being dead. I fursyndicate to take it, stated that he while schools, halls, fresh-air funds would not get more than enough from and so on, are organized and sustained it to pay for his time and expenses. It by the wise fore-thought and benevois also true that members of the syndi- lence of Herr Bolle. The very clothes cate who were willing to deal directly worn by the employes are washed in a

Herr Bolle is now more than eighty

SHELLING A PORT.

Bombardments are very terrifying;

riod of the war, but only a few persons were fatally hurt.

Porter's fleet of 50 men-of-war bomtiles and killing three Confederates. Marshal Bazaine's statement that

siege of Metz is incredible. Rio Janeiro, what would she have felt the harm possible. When a man were incessantly firing, except when they ceased action to rest the men and cool the pieces.

Yet the loss of life was small, and at

killed. years that Confederate fortress was taturing." Utterly unable to make to dictate legislation to his legislature got from Rhind \$25,000, or less than 1 under almost incessant bombardment out the puzzle, he appealed to the church in Charleston, was major of en- home to go taturing"—that is, to dig gineers in the fort. He tells us that potatoes. during the last two years of the war over 46,000 cannon shot and shells were thrown into the work.

> THE LAWYER AND THE BIBLE. before Judge Wilson," said Lawyer molten lava, which finally forced its Bates by the syndicate is said here to Pat McHugh, to the Chicago Inter way through a subterranean passage. have been for services in removing the Ocean. "The lawyer on the other It was 40 miles from there to the sea,

At length the judge said:

"Will you be kind enough to give "I am quoting from the Holy Bible,"

"Yes, yes," said the judge "that's all right; but we want your references; page, chapter and verse if you please. And I repeated the demand. The

"May it please the court, I am addressing the jury. If I were address-Bibles with care and devotion, and who know exactly where to find the

The judge and myself hung our heads under this scathing rebuke, and

SIXTEEN TO ONE.—What does 16 to one mean? We heard of a very intelligent gentleman recently who said he was in favor of it but did not know what it meant. He said it was enough to know that it was Democratic. But it is not enough. Every Berlin has a great milkman of whom man who is in favor of the free coindred; and one hundred and fifty hor-ses. goldbugs claim that many of those who The milk of fifteen hundred cows is were in favor of free silver at 16 to 1

SINGULAR BEQUESTS .- From the will of General Blackett, governor of Plymouth, proved in 1781: "I desire my body to be kept so long as it may not be offensive, and that one of my has been troubled with one old fool, she

will not think of marrying a second."

From the will of the Rev. Dr. Appleby, of St. Bride's, proved in 1798 : I leave my body to be dressed in a flannel waistcoat, an old surtout coat, and breeches without lining and pockand a worsted wig, if one can be got, in order that I may rest comfortably." Here is also evidence that wives in 1795 were no better than those of the will of a mariner of Bristol: "My executors to pay, out of the first moneys collected, to my beloved wife, if living, one shilling, which I gave as a token of my love, that she may buy hazel with cracking them than she is with mending the holes in her stockings."

AN INSULT TO THE HOG .- Some witty paragraphist seeks to insult the Porcine family by this comparison: "Men are just like hogs, however

distasteful this may sound to the hogs. When a hog gets an ear of corn, every other hog will trot along behind him, squeal and whine and toady for a bite, barded Fort Fisher all Christmas Eve but just let the front hog get fast in a and all day on Christmas Day, 1864, crack and every son of a sow will throwing into the place 10,000 projec- jump on him and tear him to pieces. Just so with men. As long as a man is prosperous and has money he can't 50,000 of his soldiers were struck by keep his friends off with a baseball the missiles of the enemy during the bat. The minute he is unfortunate and his wealth is gone he is not only If Sarah Bernhardt was so much snubbed by his former alleged friends, impressed by the recent shelling of but they at once begin to do him all could she have witnessed the bom- starts up grade the world falls behind bardment of Fort Morgan by Farra- and pushes. When he starts down gut. For 12 days and nigets the firing grade the world steps to one side and

PUZZLED THE TEACHER .- Country school masters have peculiar experiences sometimes. A rural pedagogue Fort Powell, which place he bombard- relates that one day he received from a small boy a slip of paper which was supposed to contain an excuse for the But in all the history of the war the non-attendance of the small boy's big defence of Fort Sumter will ever brother. He examined the paper, and stand the most memorable. For four saw thereon the word: "Cepatomtogoby the heaviest artillery in the world. small boy, who explained that it meant The Rev. Johnston, now rector of a that his brother had been "kept at

Some idea of the terrors of a bursting volcano may be gained from the account of the last eruption in Hawaii. The crater of the volcano was "I was trying a case at Geneva once filled from 600 to 1000 feet deep with money sent by the syndicate from side, who was a great talker, strongly yet this avalanche of molten rocks warned the jury of the danger of re- reached the water in less than two