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PARTISAN

A Romance of the American Revolution

By W. GILMORESIMMS

only hear the roaring!"

"Yes, it comes. I feel it on my

cheek. It sends a breath like fire be-

hottest sand. Lead the way, Hum-

There's a clump of forest, with noth-

now, sir, that flash will show it to you

asses over. It has a long body and it

stay long in its journey, and a few

and squat with our horses the bet-

perienced woodman alone could have

poken for its approach. A moment's

ause had intervened, when the sud-

denly aroused elements seemed as

distant wood, had its warning, and

storm was only evident at moments

ning made visible its gloomy terrors.

ior: it's just like a good captain, sir,

it's still as the grave. It's waiting for

Quiet now, Mossfoot-quiet now,

Humphries patted his favorite while

icane itself-its actual bulk-its em-

odied power, pressing along through

the forest in a gyratory progress, not

ffty yards wide, never distending in

right to left and left to right, in a zig-

ag direction, as if a playful spirit

thus strove to mix with all the terrors

of destruction the sportive mood of the

jost idle fancy. In this progress, the

whele wood in its path underwent

rostration-the tall, proud pine, the

deep-rooted and unbending oak, the

small cedar and the pliant shrub, torn,

lismembered of their fine proportions;

ome, only by a timely yielding to the

pressure, passed over with little in-

ury, as if too much scorned by the as-

sailant fer his wrath. The larger

trees in the neighborhood of the spot

where our partisans had taken shelter.

and short, or were torn and twisted up

with eyes staring in the direction of

flying in the wind, stood trembling in

every joint, too much terrified, or too

onscious of their helplessness, to at-

tempt to fly. All around the crouch-

ing party the woods seemed for several

were prostrated, and

almost forming a prison around them;

ror rolled over their heads, whether

seconds absolutely flattened.

spring out from

abroad The storm offends not. 'Tis but oppression hides, scourge of le fear, the scourg science, lifts a whip

tiful before, had undergone a change. The moon was obscured, and gigantic with deep-toned cries along the heavens, as if in angry pursuit. Occasionally, in sudden gusts, the winds moaned heavily among the pines; a cooling freshness impregnated the atmosphere, and repeated flashes of sharpest light ning imparted to the prospect a splendor which illuminated, while increasadventurers were now pursuing. driving clouds, and every thing promsudden and severe thunder storms, so

Singleton looked up anxiously at the wild confusion of sky and forest around him. The woods seemed to apprehend the danger, and the melanwhich had its moral likeness to the feeling in the bosom of the est, or prove very conspicuous con-How many of these mighty pines were to be prostrated under that approaching tempest! how many beautiful vines, which had clung to them ject to fasten upon, would share in his family and friends, and that which ed the coming of the tempest. The ex-

"We shall have it before long, Humphries, for you see the black horns yonder in the break before us. I begin to feel the warm breath of the hurricane already, and we must look out for some smaller woods. I like not these high pines in a storm like this, so use your memory, man, and lead on to can think of one near at hand. Ha!we must speed-we have lingered too long. Why did you not hurry me? it was for me to hurry myself in such a situation."

when the gusts permitted moments him to be heard, and when the irregularity of the route suffered his companion to keep beside him. The lieu-

did not wish to hurry you, major. I knew you hadn't seen your folks for a mighty long spell, and so I couldn't find it in my heart to break in upon you, though I felt dub'ous that the storm would be soon upon us."

"A bad reason for a soldier. Friends and family are scarcely desirable at such a time as this, since we can seldom see them, or only see their suf

"Yes, sir, but at some distance. are coming to the stunted oaks now, which are rather squart, and not s likely to give as the pines. aint so much of 'em, you see. Keep a look out, sir, or the branches will pull you from your horse. The road here is pretty much overgrown, and

gleton, as he drew back before an overhanging branch which had been bent by the wind, and was thrust entirely across his path. A few mo ments were spent in rounding the ob struction, and the storm grew heavier the winds no longer labored among the trees, but rushed along with a force that it either swept clean through in their effort, became necessary now, with both riders, in order to secure themselves firmly in their saddles: while their horses, with uplifted ears, and an occasional snort, in this manner, not less than by a shiver of their

The dumb beast knows where look, after all, major; he knows that orders. Now, say what you will, ma jor, there's reason in the horse-th good horse, I mean, for some horse that I've straddled in my time have shown themselves mighty foolish and

unreasonable." Humphries stroked the neck of his steed fondly, and coaxed him by an affectionate word, as he uttered to himself thus, with no very profound philos the steed that he held him of the better class, and favored him accordingly. Singleton assented to the notion of his companion, who did not, however, see the smile which accompanied his

answer. "Yes, yes, Humphries, the horse knows his master, and is the least able or willing of all animals to do without him. I would we had our nags in

"It's a tough ride; but that's s much the better, major-the less apt we are to be troubled with the To-

"I should rather plunge through crowd of them, now, in a charge against superior cavalry, than take it in such a night as this, when the wind lifts you, at every bound, half out of branches were clustering thickly, and your saddle, and, but for the lightning, which comes quite too high to be at leaving it doubtful, as the huge termake momentary acquaintance with they could ever make their escape from thorns, that give no notice and leave trooping winds went over them, keep-

the forests in the distance.

fore it, sultry and thick, as if it had

which he was covered. "The danger close to our haunches. Look, now, at

They had now reached the spot to in a sad fix a little to the left there." which Humphries had directed his course-a thick undergrowth of small their steeds out of the brush, though English guineas for desertion. Now, timber-of field pine, the stunted oak, peared to indicate an instinct con- black-jack and hickory-few of suffi- all the while with words of encourage- for I s'pose the old hag don't mind to ment. As Humphries had already re- tell us." cient size to feel the force of the tempmarked in his rude fashion, the horse, ductors of the lightning. Obeying the at such moments, feels and acknowlsuggestion and following the example edges his dependence upon man, looks of his companion, Singleton dismountto him for the bridle, and flies to him ed, and the two placed themselves and for protection. They were almost pastheir horses as much upon the shelsive in the hands of their masters, and under the unsubsided fear would have and can show you where to find stolen tered side of the clump as possible, yet sufficiently far to escape any danger followed them, like tame dogs, in any cattle; and they do say, major, though from its overthrow. Here they await-

direction. errors, still continued; but this did were soon mounted, and once more upon their way. The darkness, in plaints to her door." the sky. These, though still sufficient Such gleams in the natural, are like them that's coming. It won't be long the assurances of hope in the moral now, sir, before we get it; but just now world-they speak of tomorrow-they

so many scouts. They're a-coming up journeyed had been little used, and now, and when they all get up towas greatly overgrown. They could gether-then look out for the squall. move but slowly, therefore, in the imcreature-don't be frightened-it's not perfect light; and, but for the frea-going to hurt you, old fellow-not a quent flashes of lightning it might have been doubtful, though Humphries knew the country, whether they could speaking, and strove to soothe and have found their way. But the same nearly destroyed them. While Humpause of the storm which is its most phries, descending from his steed, who crossed his path. remarkable feature in the south-that which he led by the bridle, was look singular interregnum of the winds, ing about for a by-path that he exwhen, after giving repeated notice of their most terrific action, they seem dmost to forget their purpose, and for a few moments appear to slumber

n their inactivity. But the pause was only momentary, and was now at an end. In another instant, they heard the rush and the roar as of a thousand wild steeds of haunches, while Mossfoot, in her terthe desert ploughing the sands; then followed the mournful howling of the grasped firmly his bridle, to some little rees-the shricking of the lashed winds, as if, under the influence of ness succeeded, save in one spot, where some flerce demon who enjoyed his triumph, they plunged through the now blazing along the oozy gum at forest, wailing at their own destrucingly to hurry forward. They twisted the pine from its place, snapping it track they were pursuing than they as a reed, while its heavy fall to the ground which it had so long sheltered, called up, even amid the roar of the tempest, a thousand echoes from the forest. The branches of the wood were prostrated like so much heather, wrested and swept from the tree which man form, on foot, moving quickly vielded them without a struggle to the ulong the road above him. He called blast; and the crouching horse and quickly to Humphries, but the lieutenant was busy with his steed, and riders below were in an instant covered with a cloud of fragments. These did not seem to hear. Again was the vere the precursors merely; then came he arrowy flight and form of the hur-

No answer; and the fugitive only seemed to increase his speed, turning asitle to the denser woods, as if he width, yet capriciously winding from strove to elude observation. The chal-

lenge was repeated. "What, ho! there-who goes? Speak

r I shoot.' He detached one of his pistols from the holster as he spoke, and cocked t to be in readiness. Still no answer, the person addressed moving more quickly than ever. With the sight, with an instinct like lightning, the partisan put spurs to his steed, and drove fearlessly through the bush in pursuit. The fugitive now took fairly to his heels, leaping over a fallen tree, fully in sight of his pursuer. In moment after, the steed went after him-Humphries, by this time in sadshared the harsher fortune generally, die, closely following on the heels of or they were in the very track of the his commander. For a moment the Too sturdy and massive to object was lost to sight, but in the

yield, they withheld their homage, and next he appeared again. were either snapped off relentlessly "Stand!" was the cry, and with it the shot. The ball rushed into the bush which seemed to shelter the flying man, and where they had last seen the storm, with ears erect, and manes him-they bounded to the spot, but

> "He was here-you saw him, Humphries, did you not?" "A bit of him, major-a small chance

of him behind the bush, but too little mark for them pistols." another glimpse of the fugitive, Singleton led the pursuit, again firing as

oop wilder and weightier than the in water. They looked about vainly, ast, until at length a sullen, bellowing Humphries leading the search with

"I like not, major, that the fellow should escape. Why should he stand a shot, rather than refuse to halt, and answer to a civil question? I'm dub' Gradually the warm, oppressive breath ous, major, there's something wrong passed off; the air again grew sudden- in it; and he came from the direction leading to our camp."

"Ay, sir-the pine that was struck burdened the earth. Moaning pitifully, marks the by-path through which I which had survived the storm, though It is the shortest, though the worst shorn by its scythes, gradually, and and he could not have been far from seemingly with painful effort, once it when you started him. Ah! I have more elevated themselves to their old it now. A mile from this is the house position. Their sighings, as they did of old Mother Blonay, the dam of that so, were almost human to the ears of fellow Goggle. We will ride there

what has she to do with it?"

"I suspect the fugitive to be Goggle antly, heightened in its effect upon the chap I warned you not to take into their senses, by the distant and de- the troop. Better we had hung him up, for he's not one to depend upon eling hurricane, as ploughing the deep All his blood's bad; his father-him "Here, sir-follow close and quick. woods and laying waste all in its they call so, at least-was a horseprogress, it rush on to a meeting with thief; and some say, that he had a the kindred storms that gather about cross in his blood. As for that, it's the gloomy Cape Hatteras, and stir clear to me, that Goggle is a half-breed -there we can be snug till the storm and foam along the waters of the At- Indian, or mestizo, or something. Any body that looks on Goggle will say so "Well, I'm glad it's no worse, ma- and then the nature of the beast is so or," cried Humphries, rising and like an Indian-why, sir, he's got no

"Why, sir, if this skulking chap b

"Lead on! A mile, you say?"

"Indeed!" was the reply of Singleton; "indeed! she is a sight worth seeonly, as it wound sluggishly along the gions, leaving behind it only detached ing; and so let us ride. Humphries, masses of wind and rain-clouds slug- and get out of this swamp thicket with of the citizens of this state.

some thicket of scrubby oaks-if you when the occasional rush of the light- to defeat the light of the moon, could do it. But better we move slowly. I the purpose of stiffing competition and not altogether prevent a straggling don't want to lose our chance at this thereby permitting them to increase "It's making ready for a charge, ma- ray which peeped out timidly at pauses rascal for something; and who knows in the storm; and which, though it but we may catch him there. He's a and by hauling the goods along these You should have known how difficult that calls in his scouts and sentries, could not illumine still contrived to great skunk, now, major, that same diminish somewhat the gloom and Goggle; and though hanging's much enue without regard to the benefits or and without beat of drum gets all fixed forbidding character of the scene. too good for him, yet them pistols convenience of the shippers. ould have pleased me better had they lodged the ball more closely."

(To be Continued.)

ILL FATED AUTHORS.

In times gone by monarchs gave fended them. The Bourbons, for insuch as the gifted Paul Courier, whose works displeased them. Nor did the quiet the impatience which both horses agent which gave them light, had great Napoleon hesitate at all in shooting or hanging the unhappy author munication between the different sec-

publisher-one named Palm of Nu- of the general assembly. close the name of its author

A terrible fate befell a nineteenbeth of Russia's court, and the empress herself. This was Vera Paskin, into effect the objects of its appoint-

In youthful pride and imprudence of the court ladies.

that the box was none other than an nfernal machine.

When the news of the real nature of the box's contents leaked out, however, James grew so angry at the jeers ed to call before them by summons of fortunate John Williams hanged, drawn

Brick For Glass. The demand for hollow bricks and building blocks for house construction has induced glass manufacturers to put hollow glass bricks on the market, and they promise to be used extensively for novel and artistic ef-

The first glass brick proved a failure on account of their cost, but the and stronger than clay bricks, and are

greatly to the artistic effects. For those who might object to living in glass houses through whose walls anyone could see, it should be said that the hollow glass bricks are who shall fail or refuse on the order from throwing stones has no application to the modern glass brick house

Miscellancous Reading.

TO INVESTIGATE RAILROADS. Resolution Introduced In the

For the Purpose. Following is the text of an impor tant resolution introduced in the house last Thursday by Representative Frost of Charleston:

Whereas, it is necessary for the political and industrial advancement of this state that reliable and proper methods of transportation should be maintained for persons and goods;

And, whereas, the post roads owned and maintained by the state for the benefit of its citizens have been supplanted by the railroads, owned and maintained by private corporations for the benefit of their share holders. which said railroad corporations in consideration of certain extraordinary the world. It lies near the northeastpowers granted by the state have un- ern angle of the main chain of the dertaken the duties, responsibilities and privileges of common carriers for the citizens of this state

And, whereas, the said railroad corporations have accepted and used the privileges conferred upon them as common carriers but are generally regarded as having failed to perform them to the citizens of this stat: in that it is believed that:

1. They have failed to maintain and sufficient roadbeds and

2. They have failed to provide locomotives of sufficient power to haul the trains which the commercial development of the state demands for the transportation of the ever increasing number of goods and persons.

3. They have failed to furnish clean and safe passenger coaches. 4. They have failed to provide cars for the speedy transportation of the products of the state.

5. They have refused to provide sufficient cars for the transportation of goods and have thereby hampered the commercial and industrial development of the state.

6. The schedules which they un dertake to operate, and which even if proper transportation of passengers, -"they do say she can put the bad are seldom kept and thereby trouble not discourage the troopers. They mouth upon people; and there's not a and pecuniary loss are caused to the persons whom they have agreed to transport.

> 7. The insufficiency of their plant and incompetency of their management has caused the death of many

8. They have maintained their control of the railroads in this state for their earnings by charging high rates, lines which yield to them the best rev-

Now, be it resolved, by the hous of representatives, the senate concur

ring: 1. That a foint committee consisting of two senators and three members of the house of representatives, be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective houses to investigate the affairs and management of the

2. That the said committee shall examine carefully the laws now persuch new laws as they may deem proper for the purpose of bringing about better and safer means of comtions of this state and shall report On one occasion he executed the their suggestions at the next session

> and shall investigate the earnings of fully cultivated, it would no doubt the railroads as well as the rates yield good returns. In ordinary seawhich shall seem pertinent to the said of the island there is a singular suc-

4. That the committee is hereby authorized and empowered to elect a hotter, wetter, worse-smelling, or more the girl showed the manuscript to one marshal, who, upon being sworn. To curry favor shall be and become a peace officer of with the empress this woman showed the state and be invested with all Lart a pretty healthy place-at least the powers of sheriffs and constables for the natives, of whom nearly all ed Vera Paskin to be cruelly knowled in the service of any and all process are black or colored. In the anteissued by the committee aforesaid, and the death of its writer, and in Eng- upon the order of the said committee any and all persons who shall fail or heaps of shells; but no Indian could refuse to obey any legal order of the said committee, or who shall be guilty nent home in Anegada with its steamverses in an iron box and sent them of any disorderly conduct in the preso the king, who, always fearing as- ence of the committee, during any sassination, jumped to the conclusion session thereof, or who shall be guilty of any contempt of the said commit-

5. That the said committee be and are hereby authorized and empowerthat were leveled at him from all parts notice, in such form as the committee of the kingdom that he had the un- may adopt, and to be served by the marshal of said committee, or such the committee required, such person or persons as the committee deems proper, and to require such person or and all questions that the committee may deem relevant and may propound to him or them; and upon failure or refusal of such person or persons to obey such summons or notice, or to old. The eggs are boiled hard and answer such questions, such person or wrapped in soft clay while hot. The persons shall be deemed to be in con- clay hardens and looks like pumice tempt of the authority of said committee, and may be imprisoned upon rice husks, and kept indefinitely. the order of said committee in the common jail to be there held until he the white part almost black, and when or they comply with the order of the said committee; Provided that no tes- gravies as well as fresh boiled eggs. timony given by said witness shall be bricks are sealed hermetically when used against them in a criminal pros-

6. That the said committee be, and protection. for and to require the production of themselves. For ornamental friezes, any and all books, papers and other itate the Chinese and go them one documents or writings which may be better. If the color of the eggs can they are of special value, and add deemed relevant to any investigation be retained restaurants may in time and to require said person or persons be able to serve hard boiled eggs to in custody or possession of such pa- customers without the latter detectpers to produce the same before the ing their great age. The character committee, and any person or persons of the clay and charcoal is said to de- same period. These pillars were ocof said committee to produce said a dark, heavy clay preserving the delbooks, papers or other documents or leate white and yellow of the eggs writings, shall be deemed guilty of better than the light clay. contempt of said committee and shall

e punished as provided in section 2. That the said committee shall it is estimated that 1860 tons of or- throne of England, marquetry cases have power to administer necessary boughs and branches, vines and the enclosure. Rush after rush of the suit was equally fruitless with the after being sworn before said committee, swear falsely, shall be deemed tons of tube roses, 30 tons of cassia of colored woods was enriched with guilty of perjury, and upon convic- and 15 tons of jonquils.

tion, shall be punished as provided by

9. That the sum of \$2,000, if so much be necessary be appropriated to defray the expense of this committee the said sum to be paid out of the gen eral funds on the warrant of th

That each member of said committee shall receive four (4) dollars a day and the usual mileage of the business of the said committee. by the governor.

ISLAND OF ANEGADA.

A Strange Creation of Nature of the

steep and mountainous. It is nine lower portions of it, whence, its name, the corresponding duties owed by for anegada is the Spanish for "drowned land."

In 1881 it had 719 inhabitants, of whom only three were white people Its population is noted for idleness and very dangerous coral reef surrounds the Island, and once gave it s apon the island from the east. Acdays which would arouse them from their almost perpetual inactivity.

Anegada used to be covered with nore noteworthy for its immense numumerous species.

It is not an easy matter to reach the island. A few years ago an attempt was made to open mines upon it, but nothing came of the effort save esence of large salt ponds, which in the dry season give out an intolerable

When Schomburgk was on Anegada many years ago there was one morning a great outcry that all the north part of the island was flooded, and so to all appearance it was; but on examination it was found that the suposed waves of the sea were in reality only a low-lying fog which was rapidly sweeping along. Another curious thing is the aerial refraction, and this often brings into view other islands which lie below the horizon, and which, according to the ordinary operations of nature, ought to be invisible. A part of the surface is composed of sand dunes, but there is a considerable proportion of calcareous or coral sons the fresh water supply appears was read by no other person than its er to investigate all other matters to be ample. On the northeast side committee for the purpose of carrying cession of very deep natural wells of fresh water, some of them twenty-five and the wooden hood which covered

feet across at the top. It would be hard to find anywhere generally disagreeable place to live in than Anegada; but for the most colonial days the Indians used to come with the power to arrest and imprison hither in their canoes, and they have left immense kitchen middens, or ever bring himself to make a perma-

Artificial Eggs. The artificial egg as a commercial product having been abandoned by scientists as an impossible invention, attention is being drawn to the preservation of real eggs for indefinite periods. Canned eggs, limed eggs, coldstorage eggs, and eggs preserved in water-glass and other chemical comand quartered .- Pearson's other officer of the state as may be by pounds are now regular market products; but the most recent egg freak consists of hard boiled eggs preserved n clay and charcoal paste. The idea persons to answer, upon oath, any of thus utilizing the eggs during seasons of plenty is derived from China. The Chinese have preserved boiled

eggs in clay for a long time, and some of them are said to be centuries stone. They are packed in bags and When opened the yolks are green and chopped fine they flavor sauces and

The duck eggs are boiled and packed in a paste of charcoal, which hardens about them and forms a perfect

Experiments are now being made in the egg districts of this country to imtermine the darkening of the inside,

AF In the manufacture of perfumery ange blossoms are used every year. tons each of jasmine and violets, 75 cases. In some cases the marquetry

CLOCKS COLLECTORS SEEK.

Marks That Determine What Is Worth Having.

The very early house clocks, which ere the kind in which ordinary colcalled birdcage or lantern clocks. were some of them very can be found here. Edward East sent small, four or five inches high, that could be hung on the bedpost, which cases. Joseph Knibb and James had hers and where Pepys saw it. she sleeps, with a clock at her bed's side wherein a lamp burns and tells

her the time of night at any time." The first record of a clock in the Massachusetts colony was in 1628. Lechford mentions in his notebook for that year that Joseph Stratton had of his brother a clock and a watch. In 1640 Henry Parks of Hartford left a clock by will to the church.

These lantern clocks have a square body and a dome top, and the dial often is so large that it extends beyond the sides of the body. The weights extend below the works on two chains, the spandrels degenerated greatly, but in some of the specimens found in this country the chains have been shortened and the works altered. The date of these clocks can be told with some degree of accuracy by the style of fret or brass ornament in front of the dome. The earliest and a favorite pattern for years has two dolphins with crossed tails and is called

the dolphin fret. dentally more clocks.

Next to Tompion the two most fa- is, owner or maker. nous watchmakers of this time were all belonged to the Society of Friends.

lowing the dolphin. This was a coat mon enough. of arms with scroll work on either sign are after that date.

one very fine one being sheltered at were among the first makers. White Plains, N. Y., where it has keep excellent time.

been such a tendency to tuck away from \$25 to \$15, and then to \$10. things

The bracket clocks were followed and there are many admirable specimens of the latter to be found here. To the best English clocks it was mercurial pendulum. A good fact to bear in mind is that the length of the pendulum in most long case clocks made before 1800 was 39 inches, that to use at all. The first pendulums were called bob pendulums because they swung so far to the side that it was necessary to cut slits in the side

of the case to allow them to swing free. Many clocks which started with bob pendulums were later supplied with long pendulums, which came in to use about the year 1680. Tompion and William Clement were both making long case clocks by 1680-81, and these clocks have peculiarities which are plainly marked. In the first place, the dials were square,

dial and works had to be lifted off to permit the clock to be wound. Now, a word as to these early dials. The first things to be observed are the hour circles. Before the minute hand came into use the double circles seen on the mantel clocks were in Retween them the hours are divided into quarters, the half hour being shown by an extra ornament

like a dagger or a fleur de lis. After the minute hand was added, besides the double circles showing the numerals denoting the hours and the smaller figures showing the minutes there were marks on the outer edge of the larger circle showing the quarters. The dials of the period of William III and of Queen Anne were en- by all means. It will be an ornament, riched by beautiful engraving, and the metal was not only brass, but silver as well, and there were ornaments or ormolu in the form of figures and

Not a scrap of the face was left undecorated. On the extreme edge was placed a border of leaves or a herring bone pattern. The whole interior of the hour circle was filled with flowers, scrolls or set patterns, either engraved or etched, and about the winding holes were extra circles and wreaths.

The earliest seventeenth century clocks had the names of the makers put on in Latin, and set straight across the bottom of the dial. The next period showed the maker's name placed across the lower part of the dial face between the figures V and VII. It is safe to say that these two meth

ods of marking were prior to 1750, for at that time name plates began to be used, and makers consulted their own taste in the matter, sometimes entirely omitting their names and substituting a motto, like Tempus Fugit, or even couplets like: Slow comes the hour; its passing speed

how great; Waiting to seize it, vigilantly wait! The cases, as well as the faces, had peculiarities of their own. On the upper part of the case will be found be seen on the carved chairs of the casionally finished off with gilt pilasters, and on Tompion's clocks there were pillars at the back as well as on

When everything Dutch was the fashion and a Dutch king sat on the were in vogue, and many clocks show mother of pearl, and there are in this abroad.

country clocks set in cases of splen did lacquer, like the one which belonged to Thomas Hancock, and de scended to John Hancock, and is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. lectors are chiefly interested, were ed of Tompion, Quare and Graham

over some clocks in 1690 in splendid

Clowes made clocks about 1700, and

TERMS ... \$2,00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

James Lownes was noted for his long case clocks as early as 1705. The corners of the dials were soon to engage the attention of the makers, and by these also you can judge of the age of a clock. Till about 1700 the

ornaments were cherubs' heads. The spandrels, as these ornaments handsomely chased, sometimes gilded, were called, were generally of brass. and after the eighteenth century came in two cupids holding up a crown was the fashionable device. Then came a crown with crossed sceptres and foliage, and when the passion for rococo ornament seized the furniture makers the clock makers followed suit, and were made of cast brass, and frequently not even touched with the

graver's tool. Almost all clocks before the eighteenth century had straight tops, Tompion's last clocks, made about 1709, shortly before his death, show an arched top, in which was placed a register for the equation of time.

This arched top was regarded as a It was said to have originated with great improvement in the appearance Thomas Tompion of London, a fa- of the clock, and was used for ornamous clockmaker who lived during ment if not for the register. Somethe last half of the seventeenth cen- times name plates were put there, and tury and died in 1713. He was called these plates, bearing either the name the father of English clockmaking and of owner or maker, have proved most has left a more enduring fame than annoying to collectors, since if the any of his contemporaries, and inci- name is not that of a well known maker, it is difficult to tell which it

Not all clock makers belonged to Daniel Quare, who succeeded Tom- the guild, and in many towns like pion and died in 1725, and George Canterbury, Preston and Worcester Graham, who followed Quare and died there were makers who sent their in 1775. It is a curious fact that they clocks to all the English colonies, and many of these were marked with the Besides the dolphin fret there were purchaser's name. In this country by other patterns, the heraldic fret fol- 1774 watches and clocks were com-

They were made here in small side. This design was not used till numbers from almost the first, but it 1650, so any clocks bearing this de- was not till about 1780 that the manufacture was carried on to any great Pracket clocks that is, short clocks extent. New England started the made to stand on a shelf or bracket, business and Eli Terry of Windsor, were also early patterns, and there Conn., James Harrison of Waterbury are many of them in this country, and Benjamin Hanks of Litchfield

All these men made brass works been in the owner's family for more which made the clocks expensive, and than a century and a half, and it still then Eli Terry began to use wooden works in his clocks, some of which Indeed there are probably more of keep good time to this day. In 1867 these old clocks tucked away than Terry undertook to make 500 clocks people suppose. Many of the modern with wooden works, but this overclockmakers cannot repair them, mod- stocked the market to such an extent

If you have a clock marked Daniel Harland, Timothy Peck, Seth Thomas Herman Clark, James Harrison, Asa by long case or grandfather clocks, Hopkins or by any of the Willards, you have something good. Have i put in order and hang or set it up.

In 1814 what was called the short usual to apply either the gridiron shelf clock was invented by Terry, and pendulum of Harrison or Graham's the earliest ones were made with is, after the long pendulum came in- clocks could be made cheaper than

not, however, till about 1837. Europe for 200 years, but they were so costly that they could be used only on the most expensive clocks. American ingenuity invented a steel spring

clock making annals in America is that of Willard. There were at least four clock makers of this name. Simon, Aaron, Benjamin and Simon, Jr. It is supposed to be the last who invented that peculiar style of clock known as the Willard or banjo.

In 1802 Willard of Boston, who was no doubt, Benjamin, and had workshops at Grafton and Roxbury, as well as at Boston, took out a patent for his timepiece. Of all the old clocks these seems to be the ones most desired.

glass showing some old scene connected with our early history, secure it and a pleasure to you as well.-New

Paper Yarns For Weaving.

Paper garments have been used in Eastern Asia for many years, and paper vests, sheets and blankets are of commercial value in this country to keep out the cold winds; but the mancent achievement of an Italian, Pro-

strength of from eighteen thousand to twenty-eight thousand feet. Cotton yarn has an average breaking strength of from forty-three to fortyseven thousand feet, dry-spun flax thirty-nine to forty-one thousand, ramie thirty-seven to forty thousand, and jute about thirty-two thousand.

other yarns, the paper withstands exflax, and when tightly woven into fabrics offers better protection from cold winds. When combined with woolen yarns, the paper clothes can be repeatedly washed without injuring the surface. Owing to the difference in carved spiral pillars, such as are to cost of the raw materials, sufficient material can be manufactured out of paper yarns combined with a little wool to make a suit of clothes at a cost of less than three dollars. The spinning of the paper yarns on ordinary looms is a simple matter.

> per fabrics has been for towels, wash cloths, bed and table linen, and for mattress coverings.

hear at home takes wings and flies

their mark at every brush. A charge ing them immovable in their crowded were far less difficult."

| A charge ing them immovable in their crowded shelter and position—each succeeding themselves in a pond, almost knee deep marry in England till 1547.

"Almost as safe, sir, that's certain, CHAPTER XV. and not more unpleasant. But let us "'Tis a wild night, yet there are thos hold up, major, for a while, and push for the thicket. We shall now have the worst of the hurricane. See the edge of it yonder—how black! and now

Beyond his best capacity to fly." The evening, which had been beaushadows, dense and winged, hurrled been sweeping all day over beds of the ing but small trees, lying to the lefting the perils of that path which our shakes it mightly, but it goes too fast to Large drops, at moments, fell from the ised the coming on of one of those there, to your left, is a gully, where is now over, though it was mighty ride to his mother's?" an old tree's roots have come up.

south. choly sighing of their branches aplike affections that only desire an obtheir ruin! How could Singleton overlook analogy between the fortune of his imagination depicted as the prob-

able destiny of the forest?

tenant answered promptly-"That was the very reason why

exhibited. This was in that strange fering. Ha!-that was sharp!"

the vines crowd thick upon it." "A word in season," exclaimed Sinwhich flattened their elastic tops, so tive progress, yet compelled unswervthem, or laid them prostrate for ever. A stronger hold, a positive straining

whole frames, betrayed their own apprehensions, and, as it were, appealed to their masters for protection man is most able, you see, to take care of him, though man wants his keeper too. But the beast don't know He's like the good soldier that minds his own captain, and looks to him only, though the captain himself has a general from whom he gets his

ophy. He seemed desirous of assuring

safety now: I would these five miles from their very roots. The poor horses, were well over."

urmur, which before they had not unusual earnestness. eard, announced the greater weight of the hurricane to be overthrowing The chief danger had overblown.

y cool, and a gush of heavy drops came falling from the heavens, as if they too had been just released from phries?-think you so?" the intolerable pressure which had the prostrated trees and shrubs, those our crouching warriors, whom their major if you say so."

novement in part released. Far and near, the moaning of the forest around them was strangely, but not unpleasclining roar of the past and far trav-

lantic. minutes, sir—a few minutes is all we shaking himself from the brush with more feeling than a pine stump." want. Mind the vine there, sir; and top not five feet from Mossfoot's quar-

part, had been dissipated by the hurricane. It had swept on to other repose. A slight sighing of the wind the dense blackness of the embodied gishly hanging, or fitfully flying along all possible speed." and orders all things to keep quiet,

promise us that the clouds must pass its outriders-then long streaky white away-they cheer, when there is little clouds it sent out an hour ago, like left to charm.

pected to find in the neighborhood, a sudden stroke of the lightning, and the overwhelming blaze which seemed to kindle all around them, and renained for several seconds stationary drove back the now doubly terrified steeds, and almost blinded their riders That of Singleton sank upon his ror, dragged Humphries, who still distance in the woods. Sudden blacka tree smitten by the fluid, and was its sides. The line of fire was drawn along the tree, up and down-a bright flame, that showed them more of the had seen before. In the first momen following the cessation of the fierce blaze made by the lightning, and when the tree first began to extend a certain light, Singleton thought he saw through the copse the outline of a hu-

object visible and Singleton then cried

nothing was to be seen.

"He is there-there!" and catching he flew, and, without pausing to wait the result, leaping down to the spot where he appeared to them. The pur- an ordinary stone thrown against a aim. The place was bare. They had cracking any of the masonry.

"Ha! are you sure of that, Hum-

"With what object, Humphries

"And with what motive would you

common to the early summer of the Now, major, the sooner we dismount this pine, split all to shivers, and the Goggle, he's either been there, or is ters. The poor beast would ha' been he's after mischief. Proctor or Huck Extricating themselves, they helped among them, and he'll get his pay in with some difficulty-soothing them sir, it's easy to see if he's been there,

> "A short mile; and if he's not been there vet, he must be about someof the old woman, who passes for a witch about here, and tells fortunes, never believed it-they do say," and The storm, though diminished of its the tones of his voice fell as he spoke few that lay all their aches and com-

> > "A long leap, major, will be sure

The path over which the partisans Writers Whose Works Proved Their Own Death Warrants. short shrift to authors of books that of- railroads of this state. stance, did not scruple about paying assassins to "remove" those writers, taining to railroads, and shall suggest

> remberg-of a book attacking him because that individual refused to dis- inspect the rolling stock and tracks the soil were intelligently and faithyear-old authoress of a poem which charged by them, and shall have powwriter, a lady of the Empress Eliza-

who wrote about 200 lines of verse satirizing the empress' vices. t to Elizabeth, who thereupon order-

and banished for life to Siberia. A poem has even brought about and, teo. James I, was the offended nonarch; John Williams the poet. for safety, inclosed the

hollow glass brick can be made at much less expense. They are lighter such excellent non-conductors that walls built of them are proof against dampness, sound, heat and cold. The hot, and are placed in walls with a ecution colorless mortar made of special glass. The bonding strength of the glass the same is hereby authorized to send mortar is almost as great as the bricks ladoes, string courses, and facades

made both translucent and opaque. Furthermore, the old adage that those who live in glass houses should refrain for the bricks are made so strong that

five (5) cents a mile while engaged in was where Catherine of Braganza 11. That this resolution shall take He says in his diary (1664), ". . . effect immediately upon its approval and her holy water at her head as

West Indies. The Island of Anegada is one of the strangest of all the strange places in West Indies, and d lers from all the other islands near it in being flat and low, the neighboring islands all being miles long and two miles across, and lies so low that in heavy gales the sea makes a clean breach over the

and the main occupation for many years was wrecking-for an extensive very melancholy notoriety. But since the establishment of the lighthouse of Sombrero (forty-seven miles to the eastward), there have been few, if any, wrecks on Anegada, since the main cause of the shipwrecks was the onstant and swift current which sets ten aroused by the cry of "a vessel on the reef!"-the only call in the old

underwood-notably of the kind called seaside grape, which here is particularly rich in the valuable gum called Jamaica kino. Anegada is the home of very numerous and singular tropical plants, but it is, perhaps, rather bers of mosquitoes, gallinippers and scorpions, not to speak of venomous and others reptiles. The surrounding seas are rich in scale and shell fish of many kinds. Among its singular birds the flamingo is one of the most

disappointment and loss. Among the many disagreeable features of life in this hot and steaming climate is the stench.

3. That the said committee shall land, with belts of fertile loam, and if

ing fogs-Boston Herald.

ern clocks are cheap and there has that he was forced to reduce the price

wooden works, but after the invention by which blank wheels could be struck out of a sheet of brass and the teeth cut by machinery the brass whee those with wooden wheels. This was The next improvement was making springs which could be substituted for weights. Springs had been in use in

which could be used in low priced clocks and which revolutionized the business Perhaps the most famous name in

Twenty-five dollars is not a large price to give for one that is out of order, and when you find one keeping good time, with the picture on the

York Sun.

ufacture of fine, strong paper yarns which can be woven into fabrics the same as cotton, wool, or silk is the reessor Zanetti. These yarns do not equal cotton or wool in their tensile strength, but they have been made with a breaking

But if not so strong as some of the posure to water better than jute or So far the chief use of the spun pa-

Remember that what your children