DOUTHIT ALSO DEFEATED.

Result of the Elections Held by the Legislature last Week. How Each Member Voted.

Griffith began.

Following was the vote as first record-

Griffith Senators Alexander. Arch-

Henderson, Marshall, Mauldin, Mower,

Ragsdale, Sarratt, Scarborough, Sud-

ry, Black, W. D., Caughman. Davis,

Dean, Efird, Estridge, Evans, N. G.

Fairy, Gamble, Gause, Graham, Hop-

kins, Johnson, W. J., Lockwood, Lof-

ton. Lyles, Mann, Manning, McDill.

MeLauchin, Mehrtens, Mobley, Net

Sinkler, Smith, Jeremiah; Smith, J.

L. Stevensen, Strom, Sturkie, Suber.

Theus. Thomas, W. H., Threatt, Whis-

Neal-Senators Appelt. Bowen. Den-

uis, Livingston, Love, Manning. Stan-

Colcock, Cosgrove. Dendy. Epps. Ev-

Mauldin. L., McCraw. Means. Mitch

McCullough-Senators Brown, Dean

McCullough. Montgomery

Representatives Bailey.

Weston, Williams, Wharton-34.

Ragsdale, J. W., Richardson, G. W.

Young-25.

Mayfield.

Robinson, C. E. Sanders, C. P., Smith.

G. P., Smith E. D., Wilson, Wingo,

Crum-Senators Aldrich. Ilderton,

Black. J. B., Blythe. Browning, Cross,

Hill. Hollis, Jenkins, Jones, McCoy. McLaurin, Miley. Moss, Thomas. W.

J., Varn, West. Wimberly, Wyche-

tatives Richardson. Geo. W.. Timmer-

PENITENTIARY DIRECTORS.

the board of directors of the penitenti-

the general assembly, and Messrs. Cun-

ningham and Blackwell, whose terms

Mr. Wharton nominated Mr. J. H.

Mr. McDow nominated Mr. Jno. W

Mr. Blythe nominated Mr. T. J.

Senator Mayfield nominated Mr. W.

Mr. J. Harvey Wilson nominated

All five of the candidates were voted

for on one ballot. 156 votes were cast.

79 being a majority. Mr. Sanders re-

ceived 130: Mr. Cunningham 115: Mr.

Odell 84: Mr. Lyles 78 and Mr. Black-

well 62. The first three having receiv-

A STRANGE SCRAMBLE.

President McSweeney then announced

that it was in order to elect two mem-

bers of the State board of control. one

for a five year term and one to fill the

It was decided to ballot for these

For the five-year term, Mr. J. B.

Douthit, the present incum bent. was

nominated by Senator Sullivan of An-

derson. This seconded by Representa-

Mr. T. C. Robinson of Pickens was

The greatest interest was manifested

was lobbying going on even at this

time, and unless a member enunciated

distinctly. it was difficult to distinguish

the name of the candidate for whom he

wore satisfied that Douthit was elected

was considerable surprise when the

been elected. baving received 76 votes

Prince demanded that, as there was

Senator Sheppard said that such a

President McSweeney ruled that as

there had been a difference in the vote

as recorded by the tellers for the senate

and the tellers for the house that no

This made the vote open for changes

Sawyer changed from Robinson to

When the vote was polled, it was seen

The vote was very close and there

was considerable feeling over it. Chair-

man Haselden and others were on the

floor working for Robinson, and there

was a great deal of excitement at times.

Senator Sheppard was applauded upon

his construction of a point of order, and

Sturkie was applauded when he changed

offset Sawyer's change from Robinson

SENATORS.

Manning, Marshall, Mauldin Mower.

Robinson-Aldrich, Barnwell, Bowen,

Douthit-Alexander, Appelt, Archer

· Following is the final vote:

The friends of Douthit do not seem

to Douthit.

Montgomery from Robinson to

condition had confronted the joint as-

sembly often before, and the natural

course was to poll the vote.

election had been held.

dissatisfaction as to the correctness of

nominated by Mr. Laban Mauldin. sec-

These were the only nominations.

unexpired term of Mr. M. R. Cooper.

ed a majority, were declared elected.

There were three vacancies among

man and Woodward -4.

Blackwell of Barnwell.

Cunningham of Chester.

Mr. A. K. Sanders of Sumter.

Lyles of Fairfield.

S. Odell of Pickens.

terms separately.

tive Timmerman.

and Douthit 75.

onded by Senator Dean.

have expired.

Bell-Senator Sheppard. Represen-

Winkler. Woods. Woodward.

The Legislature met in joint assembly on Tuesday morning of last week to elect a superintendent of the State penitentiary and other officers. Just before the election was held the friends dath. Tolbird, Wallace, Waller, Wilof Senator D. J. Griffith claimed that that gentleman had 66 votes pledged to him, but there were few who expected to see him elested on the first bal-

The rest it of the election was that upon the first ballot Capt. Griffith received 71 votes, and before the vote ties. Patterson. Patton, Peurifov. Ragswas declared over a score of votes were dale. E. B. Richards, Sanders E. L. changed from the other candidates to Sawyer. Seabrook, Shary, Simpson. him and he was declared elected.

Miss Nannie Montgomery was elected State librarian and Messrs. A. K. Sanders of Sumter, T. J. Cunningham onaut. of Chester and W. T. Odell of Pick- II. H. ens were elected directors of the peni-

But the closest contest of all was the land. Sullivan. Walker. Representavote for member of the State board of tives: Ashley, Bacot, Blease, Bolts, control to succeed Mr. J. B. Dou, hit. whose term had expired. Mr. Pouthit | ans, H. H., Gantt. Jackson, Leverett. was nominated for reelection and his opponent was Mr. T. Chris Robinson of Pickens. The vote was so close that there was much dispute over the result announced, and it was only after a succession of recounts that Mr. Robinson was declared elected by a majority of

The house of representatives assembled yesterday morning, but there was a feeling of restlessness in the very atmosphere, and nothing was accomplished until the hour of 11, when the joint session of the senate and the house of representatives was called to order by Lieutenant Governor McSweeney.

Gen. Hemphill, clerk of the senate, read the concarrent resolution ordering this election, and President McSweeney announced that the first vote would be

STATE LIBRARIAN.

Under the rules previously adopted, no speeches of nomination were permitted. A member of the joint assembly merely put a name in nomination and but one second was allowed for

Mr. Jos. W. McCullough of Greenville nominated Miss Nannie Montgomery of Marlboro, the present incumbent. This was seconded by Senator Ilderton of Florence.

Senator Marshall of Richland nominated Mrs. LeConte of Columbia, formerly State librarian. Senator Barnwell of Charleston seconded the nomi nation. The ballot resulted in Miss Montgomery's election by a vote of 96 to 53.

Following was the vote: LeConte-Senators Aldrich, Barnwell, Blakeney, Dean, Glenn, Gruber, Henderson, Hough, Manning, Marhall, Mower, Standland, Sheppard,

Walker, Waller-15. Senators Alexan Miss Montgomery der, Appelt, Archer, Bowen, Brown Geo., Brown W. A., Dennis, Douglass, Graydon, Ilderton, Livingston, Love, Mauldin, Mayfield. Ragsdale. Sarratt, Scarborough, Suddath, Sullivan, Tal-

bird, Wallace, Williams-22. Mrs. LeConte-Representatives Gary Ashley, Bacot, Bell, Colcock, Cosgrove, Dean, DeBruhl, Efird, Gantt, Henderson. Hopkins, Jenkins, Lofton. Marion, W. L. Mauldin, Mehrtens, Mitch-

ell, Mobley, Nettles, Patton, Puerifoy, Pyatt, E. B. Ragsdale, H, B. Richardson, R. B. A. Robinson, C. P. Sanders, Sawyer, Seabrook, Simkins. Sinkler. G. P. Smith, J. L. Smith. Strom, Scber, W. H. Thomas, Vernor, Wharton, Woods-38. Miss Montgomery-Representatives

Bailey. J. B. Black, W. D. Black. Blease, Blythe, Bolts, Browning, Cross, Dargan, Davis. Dendy. Dowling, Epps. Estridge. H. H. Evans. N. d. Evans. Fairey, Floyd. Gause Graham. Hill, Hoffmeyer. Hollis. Jackson, W. J. Johnson, Leverett. Lyles, Magill, Manning, Laban Mauldin, McCor. Mc-Craw, McCullough, McDow, McLauchlin, Means, Miley, Montgomery, Moss. Patterson. Prince, J. W. Ragsdale. Richards, G. W. Richardson, C. E. Robinson. Rogers. E. L. Sanders. Sharpe, E. D. Smith. Jeremiah Smith, Stackhouse, Stevenson. Theus. Threatt. Timmerman, Varn, West. Weston, Whisonant, Williams, Wilson, Wimberly. Wingo. Winkler, H. H. Woodward. M. B. Woodward. Wyche. Young

Mr. Geo. R. Jones was paired with Mr. Gamble, and Mr. L. K. Sturkie with Mr. Dukes. The total vote was 149, of which Miss

Montgomery received 96. COL. NEAL DEFEATED. The galleries and the floor of the hall were crowded with visitors, who were present to watch the contest for the po-

sition of superintendent of the peniten-Col. Neal was there, looking quite

Douthit. Sturkie from Douthit to Robunwell, and surrounded by a number insou. of friends. Capt. Griffith looked confi-Douthit. DeBruhl from Douthit to dent, and his friends were buoyant with to Robinson. Peurifoy from Robinson The prominence of Col. Neal in af-

to Douthit. In this way Robinson fairs political lent peculiar interest to gained one vote. this race. Although the race was won partially by Capt. Griffith's popularity, that there had been 154 votes cast. and there is no doubt that the feeling of that Robinson had received 78, while politicians toward Col. Neal had a great Douthit received but 76. Robinson deal to do with the result of the elecwas declared elected.

Mr. Stevenson of Chesterfield nomi nated Senator Griffith. This was seconded by Senator Talbird of Beau-

Mr. Timmerman nominated Representative Bell of Aiken. This was seconded by Senator Sheppard of Edge-

Senator Mayfield nominated Mr. H. H. Crum of Bamberg, chairman of the ways and means committee. This was seconded by Mr. Moss of Orange-

Col. W. A. Neal was nominated by Mr. Prince of Anderson. This was the result was unfavorable to Douthit. seconded by Senator Manning of Sum-

Mr. John W. McCullough of Green-ville was nominated by Mr. W. L. Blakeney, Brown. Connor, Hay. Love, Mauldin of Greenville. This was seeonded by Senator G. W. Brown.

Scarborough, Sheppard, Suddath, Sulli-The nominations were then closed van, Talbird, Walker, Waller, Williams upon motion of Mr. Wyche. When the roll of the joint assembly had been called, and each member had voted for the candidate of his choice. it ber. Henderson, Hough, Ilderton, Livwas seen that Senator Griffith was far in the lead. The vote was not announced

Stanland, Wallace-18. but the first roll call resulted as fol-REPRESENTATIVES. lows: Griffith, 71; Neal, 34: McCulbugh, 23; Crum, 21; Bell, 4. Total, Browning Caughman. Cross, Davis, to 25 cents a pound, if Congress will Dean. Dendy, Dowling. Efird. Epps, furnish rations to the tenants of the Estridge, Evans H. H., Evans N. G. cotton States for twelve months. lough, 23; Crum, 21; Bell, 4. Total, 153; necessary to elect, 77.

votes, Mr. Ilderton Started iles break by Gamble, Gantt, Grahait, Jackson, changing his vote from Crum to Griffih. Jenkins. Jones, Leverett, Mann, Me Senator Standland changed from Neal Coy. McDill, McDow, Montgomery to Griffith, Mr. G. P. Smith from Me-Nettles. Patton, Penrifoy, Prince, Pyatt, Richards, Richardson George Bell to Griffith, and in a few moments W. Richardson Henry B. Robinson a score of others followed their exam-R. B. A., Sanders C. P., Sawyer ple. No one candidate was injured by Sharpe, Smith Jeremiah, Smith J. L., this slump, as each lost a number of Stevenson, Strom, Suber, Theus Thomsupporters and when the vote on the as W. H., Thomas W. J., Timmerman Verner, Weston, Williams, Wilson, Wingo Winkler, Woods-56. first ballot was declared, Senator Griffith was announced as elected Following was the final result: Griffith. Neal. 28: McCullough, 16; Crum,

Robinson-Speaker Gary, Bacot. Black J. B. Black W. D., Blease, Bly-11: Bell. 2. Mr. Crum lost more than the. Coleock, Cosgreve, Crumn, Darany other candidate when the break to De Bruhl, Faircy, Floyd, G. use. Henderson, Hill, Hoffmeyer, Hollis Hopkins, Johnson W. J., Lockwood, Lofton, Lyles, Magill, Manning, Marion, Mauldin L., Mauldin W. L., Me-Craw. McCullough. McLauchlin, Mcer, Barnwell, Blakeney. Brown, Doug-Means, Mehrtens, Miley, lass, Glenn, Graydon, Gruber, Hay, Laurin. Mitchell, Mobley, Moss, Patterson, Ragsdale E. B., Ragsdale J. W., Robinson C. E., Rogers, Sanders E. L., Sealiams. Representatives: Speaker Gabrook, Simpkins, Sinkler, Smith G. P., Smith E. D., Sturkie, Threast, Varn, West, Wharton, Whisonant, Wimberly, Woodward H. H., Woodward M B. Wyche, Young -60.

The balloting for this place was not concluded until 2:20, and the joint assembly then took recess until 8 o'clock.

NIGHT SESSION. The joint session was resumed at S o'clock for the purpose of concluding the elections. This session contained quite a surprise, for Mr. B. H. Boykin of Kershaw was elected on the first ballot. Mr. Boykin had been spoken of as a candidate to succeed Mr. Douthit, although he was a candidate to succeed Mr. Cooper, and it was feared by his frends that this confusion would injure him, but it did not after all cause

his defeat. When the joint session had been ell, Pyatt. Prince. Richardson. H. B.. called to order by President McSweeney Senator Gruber of Colleton nominated Robinson, R. B. A., Rogers. Verner. Mr. M. W. Simmons of Dorchester as candidate for member of the State board of control. This was seconded Hough. Representatives Dargan. De-Bruhl, Dowling, Floyd, Henderson, Hoffmeyer, Magill, Marion, Mauldin, by Mr. Stevenson of Chesterfield.

Mr. Winkler of Kershaw nominated Mr. Burnill H. Boykin of Kershaw, seconded by Mr. Woods of Clarendon Mr. J. O. A Moore of Darlington was nominated by Mr. Efird of Lexingtod, seconded by Mr. Floyd of Darling-

Messrs. Verner and Means protested that as there had been so much lobbying and confusion on the floor be out siders in the morning, that the firm the house be cleared of visitors al could find seats in the gallery.

Mr. Timmerman said that this was unnecessary if the sergeants at arms would obey the orders of the presiding officers.

When the roll call was finished. Mr. Boykin had a majority of 6 votes, he having received 76, Mr. Simmons 60 and Mr. Moore 10 votes. Messrs. Dowling, ary to succeed Mr. Wharton, elected to Floyd, Magill, Rogers and C. P. Sanders changed from Moore to Boykin, making his vote 81, Mr. Simmons' 1emaining unchanged, and Mr. Moore's vote being reduced to 5.

> SENATORS. Moore-Archer, Ilderton-2. Boykin--Appelt, Blakeney, Brown, Connor, Dennis, Douglass, Glenn, Hay, Hough, Livingston, Love, Manning Marshall, Mower, Sarratt, Sheppard Suddath, Sullivan, Talbird, Walker-

Following is the vote as finally re-

Simmons-Aldrich. Alexander. Barn-Gruber, Henderson, Mayfield, Rags-Scarborough, Standland, Wallace, Waller, Williams-16

REPRESENTATIVES Moore-Dargan, Efird, Lofton-3. Boykin--Ashley. Bacot, Bell, Black, W. D., Blease, Bolts, Caughman, Dendy, Dowling, Epps, Floyd, Gause, Graham, Hoffmeyer, Hollis, Hopkins, Leverett, Magill, McCul-Jackson, lough. McDill, McDow, McLauchlin, McLaurin. Means, Montgomery, Nettles, Patterson, Patton, Peurifoy, Prince, Pyatt, Richards, Richardson, George W., Richardson, Henry B., Robinson, R. B. A., Rogers, Sanders, . P., Sawyer, Sharpe, Sinkler, Smith, E. D., Smith, Jeremiah; Smith, J. L., Strom, Sturkie. Suber. Theus, Timmerman, Verner. Weston. Whisonant. Williams, Wilson, Wingo, Winkler, Woods, Woodward, H. H., Woodward, M. B., Wyche, Young-61.

while the vote .. as being polled. There Simmons-Speaker Gary, Bailey, Black, J. B., Blythe, Browning Colcock, Cosgrove, Cross, Crumm, Dean, DeBruhl, Estridge, Evans, H. H., Gamble, Gantt, Henderson, Hill, Jenvoted. Those who kept tally sheets kins, Johnson, W. J., Lyles, Mann, Manning, Marion, Mauldin, L., Maulwhen the last vote was polled. There din, William L. McCoy, McCraw. president announced that Robinson had Mehrtens, Miley. Mitchell. Mobley, Moss, Ragsdale, E. B. Robinson, C E., Sanders, E. L., Simkins, Smith, G. P., Stevenson, Thomas, W. H., Threatt, Varn, West, Wharton, Wim-

that vote, the joint assembly be polled berly-14. to see if the votes had been recorded Three trustees of South Carolina col-Graydon made a point of order that D. Evans and Jno. T. Sloan were the vote had been declared, and that the election could not be re-opened.

L. Withers of Columbia was Mr. 1. put in nomination by Mr. Means, seconded by Mr. Ashley. Mr. J. Q. Davis of Winnsboro was as now. nominated by Senator Barnwell. sec-

onded by Mr. Stevenson. Mr. F. P. McGowan of Union was nominated by Mr. Simpkins, seconded by Mr. Gantt.

Mr. Jno. T. Sloan of Columbia was nominated by Senator Marshall, seconded by Mr. Moss. The total number of votes cast was

150, of which Withers received 105; Sloan 119; Davis 127, and McGowan 99. Robinson. Whisonant from Douthit | The first three were deslared elected. There being no further business, the joint session was dissolved. The house of representatives also immediately ad-

Storm-Swept South Seas. The steamer Aorangi. from Australia, brings the details of the terrible cyclones which swept the south seas about the middle of December, devastating villages, wrecking shipping and causing many deaths. In the Solomons the hurricane did most damage, whole villages being destroyed. Hundreds of cocoa plantations were uprooted and vam patches leveled. Over 500 natives from Douthit to Robinson in order to are reported to have been killed. Capt. Pentecost, of the yacht St. Aubin, who brought the news of the disaster to Syd ney, says he saved a woman who was to be disposed to concede that he was to have been killed as a sorceress, she beaten on the first ballot, and that there | being accused of having caused the hurwas so much confusion afterwards that ricane. He bought her, the purchase price being a pig, and took her to another island, where she was released.

THE most diabolical revenge ever conceived was perpetrated upon a South Dakota soldier while he was in the Philippines. He insulted some petty Spanish officials who had him wine drugged and the blood of a leper injected in his veins. Hanging is too good for such Dean, Dennis Douglass, Glaydon, Gru- an infamous wretch, in fact any death would be. The poer Dakota soldier

ingston. Mayfield. Ragsdale. Sarratt. must have died a thousand deaths. One of these geniuses that is always planning for the good of the country Douthit-Ashley, Bailey, Bell, Bolts. | says that the cotton can be brought up COUNTY COURTS.

An Act Establishing Them Passed by

the State Senate The question of establishing county courts occupied the senate Thursday and after over two hours of debate resulted in a big victory for Senator Gruber and his bill. providing for the formation of such courts. The bill was called up as a special order immediately after the morning hour, and Senator Archer moved to strike out the enacting words. Gruber arose to the defense of his bill and made an able argument in its defence. The debate then became general and a number of speeches were made for and against the bill. Finally a vote was reached and the bill passed by the following vote:

Nays-Aldrich, Alexander, Archer, Brown G. W., Brown W. A., Connor, Graydon, Ragsdale, Suddath, Sullivan, Vallace, Waller-12.

Yeas-Appelt, Blakeney, Bowen, Dean, Dennis. Douglass. Glenn, Gruber, Hay, Henderson, Hough, Ilderton. Livingston, Love, Manning, Marshall, Mauldin, Mayfield. Mower, Sarratt. Scarborough, Sheppard, Stanland. Talbird, Walker, Williams-26.

The first section of the bill provides that whenever one-fifth of the qualified registered electors of any county in this State shall file a petition with the clerk of the circuit court of such county praying for an election to be held in such county on the question of the establishment of a county court therein, it shall be the duty of the said clerk within ten days to make an order thereon, and serve the same or the commissioners of election, requiring the said commission ers of election of such county to hold an election, after first giving at least 30 days' notice thereof in the newspapers of such county, upon the question of establishing a county court in such county, not later than 60 days nor earlier than 40 days thereafter. Said petition shall be accompanied by a certificate of the board of supervisors of registration that the names appearing upon said petition constitute one-fifth of the qualified registered electors of such county.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

The Severest Ever Known in the History of That Country.

A special from the City of Mexico says: In point of duration the earthquake Wednesday evening was the severest ever known in the history of Mexico. The movement began in the City of Mexico at exactly nine minutes past 5 o'clock. The oscillations were from northeast to southwest, and lasted one minute and fifty-six seconds. Three minutes later came a companion shock, which lasted five seconds, also oscillating northwest and southeast. The movement made a perfect cross. The earthquake was universally felt over the entire republic, and it had a very general movement from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It ereachd Colima at seven minutes past 5 o'clock, oscillating from east to west. It lasted one ninute and twenty seconds. It reached Vera Cruz eighteen minutes past 5 well, Bowen. Brown, Dean, Graydon, and the oscillations were from south to north, lasting ten seconds. Many houses were cracked in this city. Some were entirely ruined. Fully a dozen walls were crushed and broken in the national palace. A two-foot iron pipe carrying water from Chapultepec to the city was broken in seven places. Intense cold and other phenomena followed.

Andrew Jackson. This country has produced no more remarkable character than Andrew Jackson, the first of our presidents who came from the loins of the pecale. He was a Democrat in every sense of the word. He had confidence in the people and the people believed in him and trusted him, and he never betrayed their trust. Charles J. Ingersoll says of him: "He was a combination of wisdom without learning, passion with gentleness, animosity with benevolence devotion with destructiveness, homicide with homily, seldom, if ever, seen in any man. Nothing was wanting to his amazing triumphs but that Welllington instead of Packenham, as was intended should have headed the invasion of Louisiana, that Jackson might tear from the brow of Napoleon's conqueror the laurels of Waterloo. We find him in Washington one day hurling defiance at his political opponents in volleys of language and the next day carrying into the white house a little girl and her dog to warm at the fire because he had found the child erying on the street. lege to succeed Messrs. F. H. Weston, In the intervals of political strife we see him at his dinner table. singing songs with Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren, each laughing at the efforts of the other." The country has probably never needed a Jackson so badly

Ready to Fight.

A dispatch from Manila says the Republican, the official organ of the Filipinos, announces that the congress at Malolos has adopted the Philippine constitution, passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo, and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he may deem it advisable. At a mass meeting of women at Cavite yesterday, the paper adds, it was enthusiastically resolved to petition Aguinaldo for permission to take men's places in defense of independence and to bear arms if necessary. Paterno has asked for, and, it appears, has been granted the privilege of "taking a prominent place in the line of battle against the

Americans. ... 1. 1. 4c. Prices. Not only on Provisions, Clothing. Furniture and all the actual necessaries of living, but as well on things appertaining to our enjoyment and culture. This is specially true as to Pianos and Organs. Wise Manufacturers realize that in these close times prices must he exceedingly low, and they are meeting the emergency. Notice the latest advertisement of Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., in this issue, and write them for their Four Cents Prices. This is a wideawake-never-get-left and thoroughly reliable house, whose offers always mean just what they say. It costs nothing to write Ludden & Bates for Catalogues, Prices and Easy Installment Terms, which they send with

THE "Oceanic," the largest steamer afloat, was successfully launched at Belfast. She is owned by the White Star Line and is 704 feet long and weighs 17,000 tons. Her coal bunkers will hold enough coal for her to circumpavigate the world without recoaling. She is built upon different lines used for freight.

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

THE MARKET IN HAVANA.

Picturesque Cooks, Unfamiliar Fruits and Live Fish Seen There.

The Havana market is crowded at daybreak by Spanish, French, Chinese and colored cooks of both sexes. Some chefs, who affect the dignity of a coat, are accompanied by their apprentices or scullions, who carry baskets. Spanish cooks, who usually are employed in second-class restaurants, wear flat, red woollen caps, and shuffle along slipshop with their baskets slung over their shoulders, while oblique-eyed Chinese wear all sorts of queer headgear; loose trousers and blouses. Colored women don bandanas, which lend a dash of color to the scene, as they waddle along through the market, their fat sides shaking with laughter, while they boisterously greet their friends as they go from stall to stall, haggling with the market men. Marketing is always done by cooks in Havana, because employers are aware that they can drive a better bargain, even taking into account the perquisites allowed them by tradespeople.

Golden, juicy oranges are symmetrically piled on the stalls, flanked by bunches of luscious yellow and red bananas, and nutbrown zapotoes which outwardly resemble an Irish potato, but contain a luscious pulp inside.

Green cocoanuts contain a sweet liquid like water, as well as a soft white pulp. Other tropical fruits which abound in Cuba are mangoes, chirimoyas and ciruelas, which are juicy and sweet. Fish caught in Cuban waters are especially nice, and the pargo, a species of red snapper, is very toothsome, as is the cherna, which tastes like salmon. No Havana cook will buy fish unless they are alive, and the fish market with big tanks full of fresh fish, with white marble slabs and scales, is very picturesque. Sea crabs and land crabs are also good. The latter grow to a large size, and their bodies stand high from the ground on their enormous claws. Land crabs burrow in holes, and their locomotion is clumsy, sounding like that of a drunken man. Cooks feed these crabs on corn meal for several days before they cook them, as this makes them more palatable.

The First Flying Machine.

Roger Bacon, in his writings in the thirteenth century, predicted the use of the baloon and flying machine. It is said that Jean Baptiste Dante, an Italian mathematician, crossed Lake Trasimeno on artificial wings in 1400. Leonardo Da Vinci, in 1500, made some experiments in aerial screws, designed a parachute, and left some sketches of mechanical wings in his notebooks. A famous bishop, named Wilkin, in the seventeenth century wrote on the subject of artificial flight, and was so sure of the practicability of it that he declared the time would come when it would be as common a thing to hear a man, when starting on a journey, call for his wings as for his boots and spurs. In 1709 Friar de Gusman, of Portugal, asked and received assistance from the King in plans he had for constructing a flying machine. About the middle of the seventeenth century a Frenchman named Besnier constructed a pair of oscillating wings, with which he made several experiments. He tried them first in jumping from a stool, then from a table, then from a barn, when his progress was interrupted by his falling and breaking his leg. In France the Marquis de Bacqueville, in 1742, attempted to cross the Seine on wings. He launched himself from a terrace and flew for a short distance, then fell, landing in a washer-woman's barge breaking his leg, which discouraged him from further experiments in that direction.

An Explanation. A recent issue of the Hardeman (Tenn.) Free Press contained the following paragraph: "We wish to explain our lack of editorial this week. We was down to Memphis, and a smart Alec at the tavern put train oil on our greens, and said it was vinegar. Of course, we were horse dew combaw for three days, and now that we are able to talk, our language is not fit for pub-

A Big Apple Tree.

Alexander Bates, a Bowdoinham, Me., orchardist, has just sawed down a short time, after the oxygen of the air mammoth apple tree, the biggest in the had ceased to act upon it. town and perhaps in the whole state. It was 28 inches across the stump, six feet trunk, then branching out in long branches. It must have been nearly or quite 100 years old.

Water Dearer Than Champagne. Corporation, Mr. Miller said that owing to the system of the water companies Queensland, found in the public chest of charging for water upon the ratable value of premises instead of for the quantity used, water in Newgate street, where he had premises, was dearer than champagne.

The Dromedary's Hump.

The hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nour ishment beneficently provided against the day of want, to which the animal

We All Know Him. The man who has a most exasperating laugh is the man who laughs the longest and the loudest. It must be a great joke to him to think of the misery he is inflicting upon humanity.

Book of Marble. At the Strozzi palace, in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being of marvelous thinness.

A girl can't be in love and have a bad cold in the head at the same time. land to other countries. VALUE OF CROPS-The North Caro-Mr. James M. Smith of Columbia, S lina labor commisssioner has prepared a statement showing the average profit per acre of seventeen of the principal crops grown in the State. The figures are: Cotton \$5.92, wheat \$1.97, corn everything I had used previously failed \$3.53, tobacco \$20.97, sweet potatoes to give any relief. It is a great medi | Featherstone. It is an unholly alli-\$29.56, Irish potatoes \$28.37, peanuts cine, and I would not be without it in ance, and will do the cause of temper-\$23.23 sorghum \$19.85, hay \$14.98, rice \$12.25, beans \$9.80. barley \$9.64, thing, where any medicine is needed, peas \$5.67, broom corn \$3.60, flax and have gotten the best of results \$3.15, rye \$2.93, oats \$2.51.

THE Richmond Times thinks that "before Eagan gets through eating the dish of crow in front of him. he will from the "Great Eastern" and will be think that embalmed beef is angel's it has passed the United States senate food.

PURSUED BY WHEAT

Workmen Chased Out of a Warehouse

by a Flood of Grain. Six thousand bushels of unsacked wheat got loose and went on a tear. It pappened in the warehouse of the F. Ayers Mercantile Company at Den-The scenes that followed were something similar to those described by Victor Hugo when a cannon got loose 'rom its fastenings on board ship and 'olled and reared from one end of the gun deck to another until the ship was lisabled and a number of the crew tilled. Only, nobody was killed by the In the rear of the Ayres warehouse

are four great bins, built up from the ground floor and capable of holding wenty-five carloads of wheat at a time. The company's bookkeeper, sitting in als office at the front of the building, 100 feet or more from the bins, heard a terrific ripping, tearing, splintering sound, as if the whole end of the warehouse was being torn out by a monster hand. He rushed from the little box

of an office out onto the main floor of

the warehouse. He paused, gasped for breath and threw up his hands. What he saw was a giant wave of wheat flowing toward him, licking at the very heels of a dozen laborers who had been at work near the bins and who were now fleeing for their lives. calmed down as suddenly as if a barrel of oil had been spread on its troubled

The ocean of wheat moved onward for a score of feet or more and then waves. The bookkeeper yelled to the laboring men to stop running, pulled his hands down to their accustomed pockets, took a deep breath and whistled.

By and by the cloud of dust that had arisen drifted away and the bookkeeper and the laboring men could see what had happened. It didn't take long, One of the stout beams had grown weak from the burden on its back and snapped in two. A hundred other stout beams had followed suit. There was nothing left for the imprisoned wheat to do but make a rush for a less confined resting place. There were 6,000 bushels of it in the bin, and it was no wender that its moving caused consternation.

After the dozen laboring men had recovered their wits and gone to work again the little bookkeeper in the front office said the damage done would not exceed \$50. All that was necessary to do to save the wheat was to sweep it up off the floor and pack it in sacks.

The Monkey Bread Tree. Cape de Verde, that is, the Green Cape, is said to owe its name in part to the foliage of the Adamsonia digitata which adorns the whole of Senegambie and Guinea with its green elliptic arches; a full-grown tree presenting at a distance almost the appearance of a forest. According to Adamson, trees are met with having a diameter of thirty feet, although the height of the tree is moderate, varying from fifty to sixty feet.

The lower branches, however, shoot out to an incredible length, at first in a horizontal direction. These are covered with an immense foliage, which from its weight causes them to bend toward the ground and thus there is presented a huge hemispherical mass of verdure, 120, 140 or even 150 feet in diameter and perhaps 60 feet in height. The fruit is an oblong, dull green, downy body, eight or nine inches long,

containing several cells, in which there is a number of hard shining seeds, immersed in a soft pulp, which is scarcely juicy. From this pulp the native negroes prepare an acidulous drink, much used in the fevers of the coun-

The bruised leaves in a dry state form a substance called halo, which they mix with their food, and imagine it useful in checking or counteracting the effects of profuse perspiration. All the soft parts of the tree are emollient or mucilaginous.

Action of Sea-Water on Cast Iron. Some cast iron cannon balls were recently recovered from the sea near Brest. They had been under the water for over a hundred years. They could be cut with a knife, a great part of the iron having disappeared. Exposed to the air, the interior became quite hot, of course losing the heat in a

National Impoverishment. Hitherto it has been supposed that the record of national impoverishment was furnished by the Transvaal, in the treasury of which, when Great Britain took it over, was the magnificent sum Speaking at a meeting of the London of about \$3. But Sir George Bowen, when he went as the first governor to no more than 17 cents.

Life of the Mushroom. The mushroom's life is measured by hours, but it flourishes long enough for an insect to hang its eggs on the edge of the "umbrella" and for the egg to become an insect ready to colonize the next mushroom that springs up.

Plenty of Gold. The gold contained in the medals, vessels, chains and other objects preserved in the vatican would make more gold coin than the whole of the present European circulation. A Bird Habit.

Among the many mysteries of bird

migration is the fact that over-sea journeys are generally conducted in the darkness and invariably against a head wind. English Pickles.

About 1,300,000 pounds of pickles and sauces are exported yearly from Eng-

C., writes: Dear Sir-It gives me great pleasure to say that the Old North State Ointment bought of you my house. I use it for almost everyevery time. Respectfully,

James M. Smith. by an almost unanimous vote.

Disgusted With Political Life.

Robert L. Taylor, thrice governor of the State of Tennessee, a man much in public life, has evidently discovered the path of politics to be a rough and not entirely pleasant one. Read an extract from his farewell speech:

'While I believe that the good in politics outweighs the bad, yet how thorny is the path and how unhappy the pilgrimage to him who dares to do his duty? There are no flowers except a few bouquets snatched from the graves of fallen foes; there is no happiness except the transient thrill of cruel triumph, which passes like a shadow

across the heart. Every honest man who runs for office is a candidate for trouble; for the fruits of political victory turn to ashes

on the lips. "To me there is nothing in this vorld so pathetic as a candidate. He is like a mariner without a compass, drifting on the tempest-tossed waves of uncertainty, between the smiling liffs of hope and the frowing crags of fear. He is a walking petition and a living payer; he is the pack horse of public sentiment; he is the dromedary politics. And even if he reaches the goal of his ambition, he will soon feel the beak of the vulture in his heart and the fang of the serpent in his soul.

"I am no longer a candidate. Never gain will I be inaugurated into public office. The ark of my humble public career now rests on the Arrarat of private life, and I stand on its peaceful summit and look down on the receding flood of politics. The dove of my destiny has brought me an olive branch from happier fields and I go thence to labor and to love."

And he anticipates that Benton Mc-Millin, his successor, is going to find thorns among the roses in the gubernatorial career, for he says:

"I now have the distinguished honor to close the scene, so far as I am concerned. Benton McMillin has given his heart and hand to Tennessee. Inow pronounce them husband and wifeand may the Lord have mercy on their souls.

Our young men should read and remember what Bob Taylor says. Robet Edward Lee.

Last Thursday was the birthday of or any other country or age. He combined in his life and beautifully illustrated by his acts those virtues which make manhood noble and lovely. Robert E. Lee was great as a soldier; he had he served in civil instead of miliwon many lattles; he put many armies | is assured. to rout; he took many cities. But a mightier conquest than any and all of he was spotless. No mean action was formation of rust and is soon made unfit ever charged to him. Many a time he to sustain life. If possible, such comtook npon himself the responsibility partments are blown out with pure air it others. His great heart went ou- and all manbole plutes removed before no tender compassion as readily as it being entered. A lighted candle is alleaped forth to meet and dare the dirt | ways carried by the inspecting officer est dangers. Maliee was alien to his upon his crawling tour. If the candle nature. The petra jealousies and hates which have specked and married so being extinguished, there is a deficiency many strong natures were absolutely of oxygen, and he will immediately and immeasurably beneath him. His seek the nearest opening leading from whole life moved on the straight white | the compartment and leave it at once. line of duty. The ideals of chivalry never in history, legend or poetry had a finer or fuller expression than in the actual life of this man. He won the ance in case of need. No one is allowed respect of his foes even in the heat and tempest of war; he captured the admiration of the world; he went deeper into any leader has gone since William the inspection more thorough. the hearts of his own resple than ever Silent. It is weil to give up one of the many days of the year to the contemplation of such a man's life and character. There can be few better inspirations to youth and few sweeter refreshments of the faith which is often beat-

humanity.

en down in the contact with ordinary

Keep Your Mouth Shut. Don't be offended. The admonition pheric, are hurtful to them. The best deavorcal to regain the open air, but lost teeth in the world are those of the sav- consciousness just as life lay within age tribes, whose owners always keep his reach, and so died of asphyxiation. their mouths shut except when talking or eating. Throat and lung diseases are often contracted by persons who go about open-mouthed. The frosty air of winter, inhaled directly into the lungs through the mouth, is a frequent cause of bronchial disorders. Taken through the bose, it is modified and sifted of many of its dangers. Kee, your mouth shut!

THE dawning of the new century is to witness an era of independence in polities such as this country has never known, and if the country is to be saved from the trusts at all, it will be by this means. So long as the voters of the country allow themselves to be blindly led by the party bosses-who invariably represent boodle in its most obnoxious forms-just so long will the liberties of the people be a matter of barter and sale. When the voters begin to think for themselves and vote as their own orders of the bosses; when they have of mere partisanship; when reason and the complexion of the voter's ballot.

WE see it stated in some of the pas pers that Mr. Featherstone advocatethe union of all opponents of the dispensary in the Legislature against that law. This is the same fight that was made on the dispensary in the second has entirely cured me of eezema when primary, when ex-saloon keepers vied with prohibitionists in voting for Mr. ance harm.

work at all as yet. Floods of new bills most needed. have been introduced, but the members In spite of Senator Tillman's charge have accomplished little, and at the that the Nicaragua canal bill is a steal, tresent rate of progress, the taxpayers United States was held on the banks it has passed the United States senate may expect to have to fiddle to time of the Red River. Kentucky, in the la thirty or forty-day session.

A DANCERGUS DUTY.

INSPECTING DOUBLE COTTOMS IN OUR NAVAL VESSELS

It is Extremely Hazardons and Trying Work, and Many Precautions Are Necessary to Prevent Loss of Life During the Operation.

There is one phase of the ship life of the American paval officer that is scarcely known to the layman and that can hardly be understood by him as he locks upon the modern ship in all her attractive cleanliness and meets her nearly uniformed officers upon the spotless upper deck. Not only are the parts of the ship in sight bept clean and free from rust and decay, but also those far down, contracted spaces that never see the light of day. These include the cellular compartments between the inner and outer skins of the ship, known technically as the "double bottom," and other places that sejarate the magazines and various built un structures within the ship from the outer skin.

These narrow compartments are especially susceptible to dampness and rust, and in order that these who have the care of them ray do their duty well and so prevent the decay of the ship a system of inspection has been devised, and the inspectors must be, under the naval regulations, commissioned officers. A permanent board of inspection is formed upon each ship, which must consist of one engineer and two line officers. The duty of this board is periodically to make personal inspections of all the parts of the ship, examine everything critically, suggest remedies for any evils that may be found to exist and to report to the commanding officer, for transmission to the navy department, the condition of the vessel in detail.

Uniforms are discarded while making these inspections, and clad in seamen's ordinary working suits these officers crawl upon all fours throughout the length of the bottom of the ship, wriggle snakelike through narrow openings and examine with their own eyes every Inch of the surface of the thin steel plates. The paint of these compartments, softened by dampness in some places and by heat and the steam laden air of the boiler rooms in others, rubs off upon the working suits, and an one of the best and greatest men of this hour's crawling transforms the neat officer into a very sorry spectacle. In some modern navies this duty is performed by the enlisted men, the officers being excused from it, but in our navy the feeling exists that an enlisted man would have been great as a statesman | should not be asked to go where an officer is not willing to lead. The result is tary office. But, as the Atlanta Jour- that "things always work" with the nal says he was greatest as a man. He | Americans and the efficiency of the fleet

Numerous precantions must be taken to avoid the risk of lesing life while these was his mastery of his own spirit. | performing this duty, for it is attended No man who is conspicuous in history | with no little danger. The atmosphere ever held his powers under such com- of confined spaces entirely or partly plete self-control. As a soldier he was closed for a considerable length of time almost beyond criticism, but as a man | becomes robbed of its oxygen in the f or faults andfailures which were due | led through a hose from a blower duct burns dimly or scems upon the point of Men are stationed at places as hear possible to him, so that they may hear his voice and render immediate assistto enter any confined space on board ship without an uncovered light, although in addition a portable electric light is carried frequently to render the

It not infrequently happens that offi-

cers and men become so wedged between

bulkheads and beams while performing this duty as to make it extremely difficult to remove them, and more than one officer of the navy is upon the retired list teday because of permanent injury to his health contracted while performing this arduous labor. Because of the care exercised it is rare that a life is lost in this service, but in one case at least the rashness of a man proved fatal is not meant as a reflection upon your to him. One of the main boilers of the talkativeness. Talk as much as you cruiser Newark, while flagship of the please, but keep your mouth shut when south Atlantic station, having been you are not talking. People who keep | tightly closed for a month, while empty, their mouth closed, except when they in order to preserve it from deterioraare talking, cating or drinking. rarely | tion, the coppersmith of that vessel, an ever contract colds or coughs. Savages, energetic faithful man, thought its ineven those living in Northern latitudes, terior should be examined and, alseldom take cold. Scientists say it is though warned repeatedly never to enbecause they are close-mouthed. Dis- ter such a boiler without an open light, ease germs floating in the air find a di- removed an upper manhole plate and rect toute into the lungs of a person crawled in apon the braces with an who breathes through the mouth. They electric light. He told no one that be are arrested by the fine, sieve-like net- was going into the boiler, and no one work of hair in the nostrils of the indi | was stationed to assist him in case of vidual who breathes through his nose. | need His dead hody was found half out Keep your mouth shut and you may and half to the boiler manbele with the defy pestilence. The teeth suffer from electric light still burning brightly too much and too frequest exposure to swithin the boiler. He had evidently the atmosphere. Sudden changes of crawled in upon the braces, felt a fainttemperature, whether liquid or atmos- ness ercening over him and had en-

> The air in the boiler had been entirely robbed of its oxygen by the iron of the shell in the formation of rust, and the residence was dollt to breathe. A lighted candle was snuffed out immediately upon being thrust into the boiler. and this condition prevailed until a lower maphole plate was removed, when the heavy gas ran out as water migor. and the air within soon came to be quite pure. No more vivid illustration of the dangers to be encountered in the care of ships affoat and the precautions necessary to be taken in this duly could be given than this incident, which shows that shot and shell and barsting steam papes are not the only dangers that confront the officers and men of Uncle Sam's navy - New York San

John Ideson, farmer, of Livingston County, N. Y., seventy-six years old, writes to the Rochester Times: "Fifty years age there was not a fram in my town, under mortgage; today there are conscience dictates, regardless of the but thirty-two which are not mortgaged." The conditions prevailing in the courage to break loose from the ties | Farmer Ideson's county are duplicated in every other section of the country. judgment instead of prejudice decide The trouble is, the farmers cannot organize themselves into a trust: they then there is hope of our ultimate salva | are the natural victims of these commercial cormorants, and exist, unler the present form of government, only to be preyed upon by the plutocrats. Kill the trusts.

THE newest gun in the United States army is a balloon gun, made especially to bring down balloons. It is mounted so that it can be fired at any point from zenith to horizon, and has a range of a mile and a quarter. This is a new feature in warfare, as heretofore there was no way of reaching those engaged THE general assembly does not ap in spying out the lay of armies. It is appear to have gotten down to real claimed by army officers to be the thing

The first camp meeting in the United States was held on the banks

year 1799.