HONCR OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

The Daughters of the Confederacy Have Assumed the Loving

Task of Raising the

Funds.

Mrs. Augustine T. Smythe, of Charleston, has issued the following circular to the Daughters of the Confedera-(y in South Carolina, and has also re quested its publication in our columns:

Charleston, S. C., Nov 20, '99 To the Officers and Members of-Chapter, South Carolina Division. Daughters of the Confederacy-

Ladies: At the late convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy, held in Rich mond, it was determined to accede to the request of the Veterans and a same the responsibility of enecting the long- shall be completed. delayed monument to J. fferson Davis. President of the Confederate State. This decision was not reacted without careful thought and discussion; all the delegates recognized the weight thus laid upon the association, but they also realized that upon the acceptance of this burden of responsibility rested the hope of an early accomplishment of the work proposed.

The Hon. J Taylor Elyson, mayor of Richmond, Va., and president of the Jefferson Davis Morument As-ociation. came before the convention and by his explanation r moved any impression that indifference or incremess on the part of the men had occasioned the proposal to transfer this work to other D.fficulties arising from earlier and

very expensive plans were such that this change had become urgently ad

The following letter from Mr. Elyson gives a full report of the present condition of the Jefferson Davis Monument A-sociation: Richmond, Va., Nov. 13, 1899

Mrs. S. T. McCullough, Chairman Jefferson Davis Monument Committee,

U. D. C -Dear Madam: The Jefferson Davis Monument As sociation was organized in 1890 and chartered by the General Assembly of Virginia. At the meeting of the Uni ted Confederate Veterans in Charleston, S. C., in May, 1899, a resolution was adopted requesting the United Daughters of the Confederacy to assume the responsibility of the completion of this monument and authorizing the Jef ferson Davis Manument Association to turn over any funds in their possession to the United Daughters whenever they should comply with the request of the United Confederate Veterans. I had the honor on Friday of submitting the question for the consideration of the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, then in session in this city, and they adopted a resolu tion by which they consented to comply with the request of the Veterans and endeavor to raise a sum sufficient to erect a suitable monument to the President of the Confederate States It is my pleasure to be able to report sum of twenty thousand, four hundred and sixty-five dollars and 31 100, (\$20,-465 31.) which we will turn over : your treasury whenever requested by you to do so. Our association has no debts of any sort and you will take up the work without any embarrassments on account of any action previously taken by us. The idea of the United Confederate Veterans was that we should turn over to you the funds we have and that you would take up the work as though it had never been begun. You were at liberty to select such design as you might think proper, choose such a site in or near the city of Richmond as you might prefer and erect a monument at such time and at

that the members of the J. fferson completed. Yours respectively, J. Taylor Ellyson, President.

such cost as the United Daughters

might deem best.

W. D. Chesterman, Secretary.

By vote of the convention as executive committee was formed, called the Jefferson Davis monument committee of the U. D. C., consisting of a mem ber from each State. This committee organized immediately by the election of Mrs. S. T. McCullough, president of the Grand Division of Virginia, U. D. C., as its chairman, and Mr. J. S Ellett, of Richmond, the bounded treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, as treasurer.

With this committee is associated an advisory board of five gentlemen, members of the Inflerson Davis Monument Association, the Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, chairman. The South Carolina delegation selected me to represent the State on the executive committee, subject to the approval of the State Division, which was given at its convention in Greenville.

As your representative on that committee it is my cuty to beg that your chapter will, as soon as possible, take steps towards the accomplishment of the object set before us by our association-that of erecting a monument to J. fferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

All other appeals seem weak when compared to this, and I entreat that all other plans for work may be temporarily set aside until this duty be

In honoring the memory of Presideut Davis we build a monament to the principles of the government he

being acknowledged as right even by many who fought against them. The task before us is not unduly heavy. Authorities say that a suitable monument can be put up for \$50,-000. With strong, concerted action

on the part of Southern women succes will be sure, and the Daughters of the about a consummation so heartily wished for by all who revere the memory of the "Lost Cau-e."

picase call upon me.

South Carolina Must Help. The following address to the Daugh ters of the Confederacy in South Carolina has just been issued by the president of the South Carolina division. It will doubtless result in accomplishing much for the cause so carnestly advo-

To the South Carolina Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy: Dear Ladies and Friends: With the

anthose of furthering the true aim of the Daughters of the Confederacy, and sending forward a mes-age from the bear and mind of our women, I a-k your inquirerce for the first words I address to you from the office of Lonor to which you have called me if my mind were not so full of the signity, and splendor of the project which I present to you for consideratien, in this letter, I might stop to peak of the personal estimation I have for the position I occupy by your good will and encice. I will allow u y-elf to say that a statesman once remarked to me that a public henor is greater opportu by for more thoroughly serving the public.

I believe I shall be doing this in lacing before you my conception of the strongest, most enduring and farreaching work in which the Daughters of the Confessionacy can engage until it The Jefferson Davis monument has

been ac epted as our work. I would

reccommend that we make it The work of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The flowers we throw upon mounds the medals we bestow in schools, the crutches we put under the soldiers arms are our wayside flowers. These services relax the heart, engage sympathies, enlist many workers. They gratify all, and are right claims upon us Every stroke of the artist's brush tells in his picture-not one, light or heavy, but would impair perfection if missed. Our sweet charities, our lead interests, our home monuments, our dear little care of graves are the delicate shadings which enrich and comlete our wonderful p'eture-The Couderacy. Sill we must have in it the big, strong tone which is idealized by these tender touches. That is the foundation of their excellence.

Search in all directions, among the graces of feeling, or into the "despest tepth" of thought, and we find b-low he sea of general endeavor, the cable, upon which we rely to send ou. mes sage into the lives of fu ure men and

What is the message? Not to tell them that men died and women soff red, but to tell them what they died and suffered for, and that we pass States' Rights on to them for them

o live for. How shall we ensure the enduran e of our mes-age? How secure it avainst the hazards of time and defeat of oblivion? You shall not always be here to decorate graves of heroes, but we can leave behind us a witness in stone -reared to face the whole worldwhich would testify our reverence for ur statesman and our confidence in their creed

The Jefferson Davis monument is not the memorial of man, but it is the concrete rec id of the political faith of the Southern people exemplified in that one man.

You see by the minutes of the convention of the Daughters of the Conderay recently held at Greenville, that this work has been recommended by convention to the chapters. I add to this my personal recommendation, The comtemplated change will not only leaving it in your consideration. Sincerely I am yours.
Mrs. Thomas Taylor,

Pres. S. C. Div . D. C.

SILVER REPUBLICANS

Wish to Get Anti-Imperialist Republicans Into Their Camp.

The Silver Republicans in conference at Chicago Tuesday and Weinesday planned, it is announced, to ally themselves with and to make use of the "anti-imperialism" agitation especiall. in castern States where the silver issue I beg leave to renew the assurance sought. The purpose of the silver Re. managers on Sunday, and it is estimatheretefore extended that any assistance publicans is to gate, if possible with ed that credulous depositors are out of Davis Monument Association may be States so that their party can more able to render to the ladies will be truly claim to be a national organizamost cheerfully given. We believe tion and thus become a more effective that under your energetic and loving whip for holding the Democrats to direction the task of building a monu- the Bryan and 16 to 1 line. This is ment to Jefferson Davis will soon be one reason why the Silver Republicans dends to depositors, professed to be of 2 000 or more delegates next year Confirmation of this plan was received Thursday from Fred J. Dubois, former separor from Idaho and chairman of the Silver Republican executive com-

"There is no place for the R-publican anti-imperialists of New England and the coast to go except into our party," said Mr. Dubois. "The assured composition of the United States senate for several years convinces them for many years yet On anti imperialism and kindred questions they are as one with us. I am satisfied they will backers took alarm and disappeared come to us. I expect to see former with a large quantity of other people's Gov. Boutwell of Massachu-etts, Etward A kioson and men like them sitting as delegates in our convention.

if held at the same time and place as White" whose bureau the concern purthe Democratic convention will be a ported to be. The "burgau" began powerful stimulus against any concession by that party to the forces of un- It sub-let two rooms from another tenrightcousness. We have not much to fear on this score however. We are very handsomely furnished, and are pretty well satisfied that the Demoerats will reaffirm the platform of 1896 and nominate Mr. Beyan. That will be enough. If, nowever, they should seek to evade or subordinate the silv r issue, well not be their allies In such case we will do what many silver Republicans wanted to do in 1896 -establish a separate organization and nominate a separate ticket."

### Will Run Into Savannah.

It is aunounced that, commencing represented-principles, which are now December 10, 1899, the Southern Railway Company will opperate through train service overits own line via Columbia, Perry, Blackville and Allen dale, S. U., into and out of Savannah,

Commencing that date its through the busy young men, except that they car service will be opperated in connect professed to be doing a general invest-Confederacy may well feel that their tion with the Plant System south of ment business, so they were permitted organization has not been in vain if it Savannah, Ga., and the Florida Eist to remain. It is impossible to make can be made the means of bituging Coast Railway, to and from points on any estimate, based on reliable figures, the east cost of Florida, with direct as to the amount of business that connections to and from Key West, White's bureau did. It was unques-Fla., Havana, Cuba, and Nassau, N. P., tionably very large. Taking into convia Miami, Fla., in connection with sideration all the banks in the city, the hear of any effort on the part of your the F order East Coast Steamship Line; business represented by drafts alone before it was done. Hobson always chapter to raise funds for this monu- and in connection with the Plant Sys- would be somewhere between \$80 000 had my unbounded trust. He was alment and if any further information or tem south of Savannah to and from and \$100,000. The bulk of the busi- ways brave and did his duty, as he is suggestion in my power is desired other points in Fierida, including ness done by White's bureau, however, points on the west coast, with direct was done through registered letters, connections to and f. om Key West and postoffice orders and express packages. Member for South Carolina of Jeffer- Havana, via Tampa, Fia, in connection | The business by mail reached all over perform, such as closing up the harbor | Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, the 13th son Davis Monument Committee, U. with the Plant Steamship Line. the country from Maine to Florida, of Santiago, I would detail Hobson to day of Dec. 1899, commencing at 5 Washington Post, Nov. 10, 1899.

#### WILL FREEZE THEM OUT.

The Black Delegates Too Expensive

Mr. Henry Payne, of Wisconsin 2 member of the Republican National Committee, it is announced will offer to the committee at its next meeting, two weeks distant, a resolution recommending a change in the basis of representation in future Republican National Conventions, on the ground that the present basis is unjust and unequal, and that this it justice should be reme-

The resolution proposes, as stated that the new basis of re-resentation shall be four delegates at large for each Saic, and one additional delegate for each ten thousand votes, or majority raction thereof cast at the preceding Presidential election for Republican electors, and four delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia. If the plan is adopted by the Codvention, it is explained, the total number of delegates would remain 894, as at present, but the number from Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mis-issippi and South Caro lina would be reduced from 129 under he present apportionment to 49-a oss of 80 to the States named, while other Southern States would lose

What is the "injustice" and "ine in-lity" in the pre-ent arrangement. which it is proposed to correct, is not dicated or sugrested in the dispatch. and must therefore, be inferred. We are not in the confidence of Mr Payne and other Republican leaders and pro moters of the proposed change, and cannot, therefore, speak with authority for them, but it will be noted that the change mainly affects the representation of the Southern States in the Republican Convention, which it reduces by over a hundred delelates, and that he reduction is mest sweeping in the ranks of those from the Cotton States, and the Black Belt of those S ares, and of those from the State of A kansas. which has the largest black population of any State outside the South. In view of these facts, the most

natural, as it is indubitably the correct. inference, is that the change is designed o have the off co it will have, and that the condition it is meant to reform :hat of the presence of so large a numher of negroes and colored men in the National Conventions of their party Why they are unwelcome, it is not for us to say, of course, but possibly the white leaders of the party regard it as an "injustice" to admit so many to the party conventions to help to choose Re publican Presidents when so few of them are allowed to share in the spoils which the Presidents dispense, and deem that the best way to correct the inequality" in the ranks of neuro delegates and of negro officeholders in high places is to cut down the number of the former.

And then, again, it may be considered it at it is an "injustice" to the Republican candidates for national honors to be compelled to bid against each other in buying up, say, 150 Southern delegates, white and colored, in every Convention, when they might easily be rid of two-thirds of t' at num ber by the proposed plan, and so be spared a proportionate wear and tear of mind and the expenditure of much eash. There is something in that. relieve the leaders of embarras-ing come any in the conventions, but will be of an economical character besides. It will doubtless be adopted with .sin cere if secret enthusiam. News and

### RAKED IN THOUSANDS.

Another New York "Get Rich Quick' Concern Goes Up the Flue.

The New York Herald says White's bureau, sometimes known as "Charles H. White's bureau " and a "get rich does not attract. Cooperation with quick" concern, located in the cotton Edward Atkinson's following will be exchange building, vanished with its this new issue, a foothold in eastern pocket more than \$200,000. White's bureau was in many respects similar to the Franklyn syndicate, operated by William F. Miller. Like the Franklin syndicate, it offered tremendous diviwant to hold a big national convention legitimate and to be an old established Mr. Walbrook was a student at Cornell. concern, professed to have the strongest kind of recommendation from banks and bankers. Like the Franklin syndicate, it managed its business without any inquiries being made by the police. It had accounts in several down town banks, and drafts from its customers passed through the banks without any questions being asked, except in the

lustance of one bank. Like the Franklin syndicate, it paid out "dividends," to depositors presumin order to lure larger gudgeons. Fin ally, like the Franklin syndicate, its White's bureau was operated by two young men who went under the rame of Hyman. One of them gave We have planned for a big convent the name of C. H. Hyman, and he is business in the latter part of September. aut on the fir-t floor. The offices are partitioned off into smaller rooms. Many typewriters were employed, and when the business was first established an enormous quantity of letters and circulars were sent forth. The firm inserted advertisements in newspapers all over the country, promising that White's bureau would make money for anybody who would send his cash on to New York. The advertisements were as alturing as green goods circulars.

The circulars and advertisements soon began to have the usual effect. Letters began to come in from all over the country. The mail to the bureau grew to such proportions that the suspicions of the superintendent of the cotton exchange building became aroused, and he made an investigation. He could not find out anything about

A GAMBLER'S RUSE

Efforts Made in New York to Break the Market.

WORK OF BUCKET SHOPS.

Anonymous Advertisements Appear in the Newspapers Predicting Slump in Cotton On Account Big Crop.

Wednesday the New York papers published an advertisement reading as "Cotton-Immediate and sensational

break certain; exports sure of crop of 11,000,000 biles; tremendous slump inevitable. Crisis las becu reached outh, carrying enormous quantities or slim margins, having pyramided from 6 cents up; short interest entirely climi nated. To whom are bulls to sell? Marketun i ldly and unsafe. Sell coton for 100 points pure profit. Further particulars, address "Truth-eeker." This was followed Thursday by another advertisement reading:

"Cotton-My prediction of a slump was immediately followed by a 16 print break, showing precarious condition of present market. Liverpool and Mem phis were heavy sellers. Neill, the ablest cotton expert in the world, more positive than ever that yield will not exceed 11,000,000 bales. Market inoney combed with stop orders. It is but a question of hours when they wil be reached. Information soon to b made public as to cotton held by in terior will send January below 650 Full information and facts given Address 'Trachsceker.' We do not know who the author of

these adversisements is, but it is rumored that they have been inserted in the interests of a group of bucket shopwhose customers are heavy long of the narket, and whose only possible salvation is to bring about a break that wis wipe out margins. We think the pub lic ought to be brought to an under standing of the situation Private cables to us from Liverp of Thursday ad vise an advance there of 2 6 t as a resul of the good trade, demand and the healthy condition in Manchester, which it is stated, promises to continu There is, theref re, no reason why oxners of co ton should expect any low-r prices than genuine trade condicitions justify, or be terrorized int selling by anonymous advertisements Price, McCornick & Co.

#### A Railroad Massacre.

The eastbound Buffilo express on the Delaware, Licka sanna and Western Rail\*ay, while standing outside the station at the Van Winkle street crossing, at Paterson, N. J., at 7 54 Wednesday night, was run into by a swiftly moving accommodation train, bound tram Paillip-bag, N J., to Jersey City. At least six people were killed and there are now twenty injure : at the hospital in Paterson, of whom some will probably die, while some of thos not seriously i jured were able to go to their destinations. The dead are: Mrs Mary Roe, wife of David Roe, of Ithaca. N. Y, and two daughters; Walter Welbrock. Cornell College, Ichaca, N. Y Miller Craig. New York city; unknown woman. The body that was thought to be that of a boy proved to be the young daughter of Mrs. Roe. All the bodi-s have been removed to the morgue. The Buffalo express was waiting for a local train to move that had been delayed at the station, and the Phillipsburg accommodation was following the express, but a short distance behind The two rear cars of the express were broken to pieces, most of the passengers on them being either killed or injured The engine of the Phillipsburg train was completely wrecked, the engineer and fireman escaping by jumping

Those killed were: Alexander Craig of Scranton, Pa. business manager of the Scranton Tri-

Ester Craig, his wife. K-ther S. Craig, their 15 year old daughter. Jessie Craig, their 11 year old daugh-

Mrs. Mary Bert Roe, wife of David Roe of Ithaca, N. Y. Walter Jacob, Walbrook, 19 years old, of New York city.

The accident wiped out the Craig family. They were on their way to spend Thanksgiving with relatives in

### December Weather.

The following data, covering a period of twenty-eight years; have been compiled from the weather bureau records at Charleston for the month of Des. Mean or normal temperaturs, 52 dethat silver legislation cannot be passed ably from the money placed on deposit grees. The warmest mouth was that of 1889, with an average of 60 degrees.

The coldest month was that of 1876, with an a erage of 44 degrees. The higest temp rature was 78 degrees on December 11, 1889. The lowest temperature was 13 degrees on Dec. 30, 1880. Average precipitation for month, 3 26 inches. Average number of days

tion of 2 000 or more. Our convention, understood to have been the "C. H. with 01 of an inch or more, 9. The greatest monthly precei, i ation was 7.91 inches in 1887. The last monthly precipitation was 0.03 inches in 1889. The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 3.46 inches on December 9 and 10, 1885.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884 85 only) was 0.01 iach on December 6, 1886. Average number of clear days, 13;

partly cloudy days, 10; cloudy days. 8. miles from the southeast on December | make many of them grow again. Al-

## Sampson Praises Hobson.

In a speech at Brockton, Mass, recently Admiral Sampson said: "When treasure and consign it to the compost the North Atlantic squadron was ordered from Koy West, Hobsen was He worked three days and three nights | good Indians, are the dead ones. doing it today. I do not believe a word of the stories circulated about and from the Atlantic to the great west. | do it."

& CUTS LIKE CHEESE.

Berrinda Stone Which Can Be Quarried With a Hand Saw. Nature has made it easy to build

houses in Bermuda. The entire group of islands is made up of coral rock, so that every man can have a quarry in his back vard if he cares to dig deep enough. This stone, when first cut, is soft and white, so that it "cuts like cheese," like the wood of the famous "one-hoss shay," and can be got out in square blocks with an ordinary handsaw. On exposure to the air, however, it soon becomes dark and hard enough to break the teeth out of the saw that cut it so easily from its

As there is no lumber in Bermuda except that which is brought from Canada at considerable expense, stone is used for nearly the entire house. The walls are laid of blocks about eight inches by six, and two feet in length. Window sills and door jams | the-Rhine, for killing a child. Animals are also sawed out of stone in the proper shape, and even the roof is covered with stone shingles, which are made by simply setting a block of soft, fresh stone on edge and sawing it into thin slabs. Both roof and walls have to be kept whitewashed, or the stone would crumble away, bard as it finally becomes; but with this precaution it lasts a long time. There is an old coral stone-house on Harrington Sound which is considerably over 200 years Coral islands are formed by the coral

polyps, or insects, which build up reefs to about the level of the sea and then die. On the rough surface of these reefs scaweed clings. The wind and the waves work together to grind up their substance and pile it in heaps of sand, which finally solidifies into the rock which can be cut so easily. The freshly broken stone makes ad-

mirable road material. Even the rubber tire of a bicyle will crush a piece of it flat, and the rain soon solidifles it in that shape, so that the whole roadbed, new stone and old together, becomes like a smooth track cut in solid rock.

Lucky Dredging for a Diamond. Dredging has been successfully resorted to in recovering a valuable diamond ring that was lost in Petaluma Recently the owner of the ring was standing on a bridge just below Petaluma, across an arm of the creek, when his diamond ring slipped from his finger and fell through a crack in the bridge and into about eight feet of water. The stone in the ring cost, without the mounting, \$500. owner hated to give it up, yet he did not know how to go to work to get it out. In his perplexity he applied to Capt. John Hackett, a man of experience in dredging though on a some what larger scale than hunting for so small a thing as a ring. The loser of the ring had been thoughtful enough to mark the place in the bridge where the ring fell through. Hackett rigged a small clamshell bucket, to be operated by hand, with a rope this was dropped through the bridge at the place marked, and a bucket of mud was brought from the bottom of the creek. It was taken to the bank and washed out. A second and then a third was tried, and in the third was found the ring. -Stockton Independent.

Making Colored Soldiers. In the early days of colored troops in the regular army it was essential, to get the best results, that they should serve with white troops, so that discipline could be enforced when necessary. It was a decidedly risky experiment to attempt making soldiers of such people. They needed the object lesson of contact with white troops. Naturally of an imitative disposition. the colored man took the white soldier as his pattern, carefully watching every gesture and movement with inive concern. Recruited from the most dangerous and shiftless of the freed negroes, they were naturally lazy, and disinclined to do the work required of them. They spent all their leisure time in gambling, drinking and quarrelling. Every possible punishment employed in the discipline of frontier posts was inflicted upon them. They were stood on barrels, they were "bucked" and gagged, they marched about the garrison with heavy planks tied to their backs, bearing the word "gambler" in chalk. Everything was done to discipline them, every means taken to make soldiers of them.

Smokeless Powder. The first smokeless powder that I made in England was made in exactly the same manner as the French. I had obtained a quantity of true gun eotton, that is, tri-nitro-cellulose, (knewn sometimes as insoluble gun cotton, because it cannot be dissolved in alcohol and ether like collodion cotton di-nitro-cellulose.) Some of this powder, when freshly made produced fairly good results, quite as good as those produced by the French powder, but upon keeping it a few months the grains lost their transparency, became quite opaque and fibrous, and it then burned with great violence. Investigation showed that about 1 to 2 per cent. of the solvent was still in the powder when the first tests were made, whereas the drying out of this last trace of solvent had completely changed the character of the powder. I then added to this powder about 2 per cent, of castor oil, with the result that the castor oil remained after the solvent had been completely removed, so that the powder would keep any length of time; indeed, powder made at time (1889) is good to-day .- Hiram Maxim.

In ecclesiastical law a terrier is a book which is supposed to be kept in every parish and in which there is a record of the sources of its revenue, and particularly of its lands (terrae in Latin, terres in French, whence the word terrier). Of course it is the duty as well as the interest of every person to see that the terrier of his par-ish 's well kept, but the duty is often neglected During the early days of he incumbency of a parson who was ther fond of sport he received from s bishop a formal letter of inquiry

several matters, to which he was quested to give answer. When he ame to the question: "Do you keep s terrier?" the good-natured parson replied: No; but I have two well-bred pointers, and your lordship is welcome to one of them if you care to have it." WEEDS .- Here is a hint from Vick's Magazine that is worth remembering: The prevailing winds have been from Don't pull up weeds and then leave the northeast, 15 per centum. The them on the flower bed or throw them

AnOffer Proving Balin o Billiners. highest velocity of the wind was 50 down in the path, for the next rain will all curable by B. B. B. (Botanic Blood ways take a basket with you and go "marketing" in the garden every day | Balm,) which is made especially to cure for weeds, and when you have found all terrible Blood Diseases. Persistent 159 East Bay one (you may possibly find two or three more), account that you have found a heap. You will soon have no need of are quickly cured by B. B. (Botanic investing a fortune in "Bawler's Blood Balm). Skill Eruptions, Pimsept abourd the New York to inspect | Chemical Fertilizer," because you will ples, Red, Itching Eczema. Scales, the ships and find their weak places. carry on live and enterprising chemical Blisters, Boils, Carbuneles, Blotches, He found a number that would have works of your own. My lazy neighbors Catarra, Rheumatism, etc. are all due been fatal had they remained and had marvel at the fineness of my potting to bad blood, and hence easily cured the Spaniards been good shots. When soil, after I have sifted it, but it is by B. B. B. Bleel Pois a producing we had been off Santiago some time I | mostly weeds, I make the raising of | Esting Sores, Ecuptions, Swollen decided that we should blockade the weeds a business. I like weeds. They glands, Sore Throat etc., cured by B harbor by sinking a large ship in it. make grand flowers. Good weeds, like B. B. (Botanie Blood Balm), in one to

## It is ordered that the examination of

applicants for admission to practice law in the several courts of this State

## A CURIOUS CUSTOM.

PUNISHMENT OF ANIMALS THAT WAS FORMERLY IN VOGUE IN EUROPE

They Were Sometimes Put to the Rack in Order to Extort Confession-In Other Instances They Were Buried Alive-Pigs Hanged or Burned for Murder,

Beasts were often condemned to be

burned alive, and, strangely enough, it

was in the latter half of the seven-

teenth century, an age of comparative enlightenment, that this cruel penalty was most frequently inflicted. Occasionally a merciful judge adhered to the letter of the law by sentencing the culprit to be slightly singed, and then to be strangled before being burned. Sometimes they were condemned to be buried alive. Such was the fate suffered by two pigs in 1456, "on the vigil of the holy virgin," at Oppenheim-onwere even put to the rack in order to extort confession. It is not to be supposed that the judge had the slightest expectation that any confession would be made; he wished simply to observe all forms prescribed by the law, and to set in motion the whole machinery of justice before pronouncing judgment. "The question," which in such cases would seem to be only a wanton and superfluous act of cruelty, was nevertheless an important element in determining the final decision, since the death sentence could be commuted into banishment provided the criminal had not confessed under torture. The use of the rack was therefore a means of escaping the gallows. Appeals were sometimes made to higher tribunals, and the judments of the lower courts annulled or modified. In one instance a sow and a she-ass were condemned to be hanged; on appeal and after a new trial they were sentenced to be simply knocked on the head. In another instance an appeal led to the acquittal of the accused. In 1266, at Fontenay-aux-Roses, near

Paris, a pig, convicted of having eaten a child, was publicly burned by order of the monks of Sainte-Genevieve. In 1386 the tribunal of Falaise sentenced a sow to be mangled and maimed in the head and leg, and then to be hanged, for having torn the face and arm of a child and caused its death. Here we have a strict application of the lex tallonis. The sow was dressed in man's clothes and executed in the public square, near the city hall, at the expense to the state of ten sous and ten deniers, besides a pair of gloves to the hangman.

The executioner was provided with new gloves in order that be might come from the discharge of his duty with clean hands, thus indicating that as a minister of justice he incurred no gullt in shedding blood. He was not a common butcher of swine, but a public functionary, a "master of high works" (maitre des hautes oeuvres)' as he was officially styled. In 1394 a pig was found guilty of "having killed and murdered a child in the parish of Roumaygne, in the county of Mortaing, for which deed said pig was condemned to be drawn and hanged by Jehan Pettit, lieutenant of the bailiff." There is also extant an order issued

by the magistracy of Gisors in 1405, commanding payment to be made to the carpenter who had erected the scaffold on which an ox had been executed "for its demerits." On the 9th of June, 1576, at Schweinfurt, in Franconia, a sow which had bitten off the ear and torn the hand of child was given in custody to the

hangman, who, without further author ity, took it to the gallows green and there "hanged it publicly, to the dis-grace and detriment of the city." On the 10th of January, 1457, a sow was convicted of murder, committed on the person of an infant name Jehan Martin of Savigny, and sentenced to be hanged. Her six sucklings were also included in the indictment as accomplices, "but in default of positive proof that they had assisted in mangling the deceased, they were restored to their owner, on condition that he should give bail for their appearance should further evidence be forthcoming to prove their complicity in their mother's

The Knowing Shark.
A painful moment on board ship at sea is that when some poor mortal, who has died on the voyage, has to be laid away in the bosom of the deep with the simple ceremonies of an ocean burial.

A vessel carrying a dead body and passing through waters frequented by sharks is almost sure to be followed by one or more of those fishes if it does not out-speed them.

Rather than bury a corpse while sharks are following the vessel the captain will sometimes have a body placed in the ice chamber and full steam put on the engines until the hungry fishes have dropped astern completely In one case at least a body was actu-

ally cremated on board by the cap-tain's orders because of the sharks. But sharks are not often obstacles to prompt burial, and, generally speaking, when death occurs at sea the body is slipped into the water at night with none to witness the proceeding but a couple of the crew and the captain, who reads an abridgment of the service from the Prayer Book.

The oldest clocks of American manufacture were made by Gideon Roberts, of Bristol, Conn. According to the best authorities, no clocks were manufactured in what are now the United States prior to 1800, at which time Mr. Roberts first placed his timepieces on the market. His clocks were made with the greatest care, and much time was spent in perfecting them. They were all of the style commonly known as "hall" clocks, about six feet in height, handsomely finished and a recognized separate piece of furniture in which the owner always took great pride. A Real Blessing.

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