

THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

VOL. XXVII.

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NO 8

SETTLERS WANTED.

Earnest Men Attend the Immigration Convention in Columbia.

THE PLAN OF WORK ADOPTED.

There were Delegations from Nearly Half of the Counties in the State at the Meeting Last Tuesday.

The Columbia State says patriotic men of South Carolina organized in that city last Tuesday week what in time may be one of the great agencies for making the State a great commercially and agriculturally as it is in its manufacturing interests. This object they hope to accomplish through immigration, the engrafting upon the citizenship of this State of sturdy settlers from the old country who will populate the agricultural section now being deprived of its citizens in order to give them employment in the cotton mills.

MANY COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

There were present representatives from 18 counties when the delegates assembled in the hall of the house of representatives. Col. Knox Livingston, of Bennettsville, was called to the chair and Col. E. J. Watson was made secretary. A committee on nominations proposed the following list of officers which was adopted by acclamation:

President—A. J. Matheson of Bennettsville.
Secretary—E. J. Watson of Columbia.

Vice presidents from the congressional districts in the order named: J. E. Tindal of Clarendon, T. S. Williams of Alcon, Fred G. Brown of Anderson, J. T. Douglass of Union, Leroy Springs of Lancaster, Dr. J. H. David of Dillon, F. H. Hyatt of Columbia.

The attendance was gratifying and the personal interest of the delegates inspired the belief that the meeting together will not be in vain; that there is a lofty purpose and that the representative men who were present will do what they can to bring to South Carolina settlers who in the years to come will become a part of the State's best citizenship.

The original purpose was to discuss the plan proposed by Mr. A. J. Matheson of Bennettsville, who had suggested in a letter to the State that an agent from South Carolina could find in Scotland sturdy folk of thrifty habits who would give new life to the farm work wherever they might be colonized & brought to South Carolina. Mr. Matheson's idea was not acted upon, but all such concrete matters were left to the general committee which was appointed.

A committee on resolutions was then appointed and the convention recessed from business until 2 o'clock. When the committee reported, there was some confusion. Many of the delegates wanted to digest the report, but the Charleston delegation—wanting to leave the city at 4:30—carried its point and the convention remained in session taking up the report paragraph by paragraph until it was disposed of. The feature of the day was the strong and statesman-like speech of Col. J. P. Thomas. Col. Thomas has been deeply interested and was present as a delegate from Charleston. When the report was presented he expressed his disapproval because of its limitations.

A PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

The meeting was called for a high purpose and that purpose had been lost sight of in the report. He wanted the document amended so that Mr. Matheson's proposition would be taken up in concrete form. Col. Thomas then discussed the philosophy of this movement. As he spoke a number of young men became deeply interested, for he brought to their attention racial and economic questions which they regarded as but secondary. Col. Thomas told of the immigration in 1870 with Gen. Johnson Hagood as the moving spirit. It had been inaugurated by a prostrate State. The movement now on foot has a bright future. He thought the matter deserving of more deliberation and very careful thought.

A number of others agreed with Col. Thomas, but Col. Gadsden declared that all that is necessary at this time is to organize, and then the details can be worked out by the committee. The convention then proceeded to adopt the resolutions paragraph by paragraph. When the matter of having a representative at St. Louis was reached Mr. McMahon offered opposition. He preferred to send a man to Scotland. The tide of immigration cannot be turned back from the west, but we should catch it before the tide comes in. Mr. E. J. Watson disagreed with Mr. McMahon. It has been shown by Mississippi valley States that immigrants can be brought this way from the west.

At this point Mr. J. C. Hemphill, editor of The News and Courier, presented Mr. M. V. Richards, land and industrial agent of the Southern and a delegate through the courtesy of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Richards spoke earnestly in favor of having a man at St. Louis. The best returns will come from the northwest. A great many people there are dissatisfied. The effort is being made to bring them to the south and is succeeding.

will learn to love the south than to bring in raw emigrants who have never learned our tongue. This was the only point in the resolutions which occasioned debate and the paper was then adopted, first by paragraphs and then as a whole. Following is the report of the committee:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this convention recommend the establishment by the State of a department of immigration which shall have charge of all matters pertaining to securing immigrants and placing them throughout the State.

Resolved 2, That it is the duty of the general assembly of this State to make ample provision for and give liberal support to said department of immigration.

Resolved 3, That in furtherance of the objects of this movement we urge the appointment of a special agent of the State to properly present the resources and inducements we have to offer to immigrants to be stationed at St. Louis and remain there during the whole term of the exposition.

Resolved 4, That in order further to accomplish the purpose for which we are assembled a committee be elected, to be designated as the "South Carolina Immigration Executive Committee," consisting of one from each county and each commercial body, of which the president of this convention shall be chairman, and have power to appoint sub-committees.

First—To prepare a constitution for the South Carolina Immigration association, and each county organization.
Second—To prepare in suitable form all information relative to the resources, etc., of the State.
Third—To elect a general agent upon whom shall devolve all the duties appertaining to an immigration agent.

Fourth—To devise a plan by which to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses necessarily incurred.

Fifth—To prepare and submit to the general assembly such legislation as may be proper to carry into effect the purposes of this convention.

Resolved 5, That in order to get the work launched at once this convention calls upon the different counties, municipalities and commercial and agricultural organizations in this State to send subscriptions to the committee, thus enabling said committee to meet the expenses of the inauguration of the movement and of the preparation of such advertising matter as may be necessary.

"MATHESON'S PLAN" ENDORSED.
Col. Thomas then offered a resolution endorsing the Matheson plan. This was adopted.

Mr. McMahon offered a resolution to the effect that the representatives in congress be asked to secure a modification of the United States statutes which prohibit the prepayment of the transportation of immigrants under contract to work and prohibit the assistance or encouragement of such immigrants.

The original resolution wanted the act "repealed," but after some debate the word "modified" was substituted and the resolution was adopted.

The delegations present suggested the names of the members of the general committee and the president. Mr. Matheson was authorized to select representative and interested members in the counties not represented yesterday. The following compose the committee:
A. J. Matheson, Marlboro; Chairman; C. C. Langston, Anderson; E. S. Addison, Greenwood; Hon. T. H. Rainford, Edgefield; Senator J. T. Douglass, Union county; Mayor Macbeth Young, city of Union; E. J. Watson, Columbia; John Scott, Newberry; J. E. Tindal, Clarendon; J. C. Hemphill and Mr. Hastie of Charleston; R. M. McCown, Florence; Bright Williamson, Darlington; Dr. J. H. David, Dillon; A. B. Watson, Saluda county; J. Wm. Mitchell, Batesburg; Knox Livingston, Marlboro; J. Y. Garlington, Laurens, who is the president of the chamber of commerce and had sent a telegram of encouragement; W. B. Moore, Yorkville; Pat. Matheson, Georgetown; T. H. Ketchin, Fairfield; and E. W. Dabbs, Sumter. These men are well known in South Carolina and their enthusiasm will carry the movement to success.

All of the State officers were invited to seats on the floor and a committee was sent down to invite Gov. Heyward to participate. When the governor entered the hall he was called upon for a word of encouragement and this he gave earnestly. So the convention is assured of his cooperation in the matter of asking for legislation.

GOV. HEYWARD.

Gov. Heyward said there is one thing certain, the future of South Carolina is assured when upon such an occasion as this men will leave their work and come together and seek to find ways to build up the State. This has been an agricultural State. Just recently it has become a great manufacturing State and white labor has been taken from the farms. He gave his hearty endorsement to Mr. Matheson's suggestions and advocated the establishment of a bureau of immigration. His office is flooded with letters asking for information, and he could do nothing in answering them but for the assistance of Mr. E. J. Watson of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. "I want to see you succeed," he said, "and while in the office of governor if there is anything I can do to help in this unselfish work you will have my hearty cooperation."

The meeting adjourned without any address or regular speech-making, one of the most remarkable gatherings in the history of the State. The presiding officer is a man of work not of words and the meeting yesterday set the machinery in motion. The talking will come hereafter. The delegates present were:

Langston, Rev. H. B. Murchison, from the chamber of commerce. Charleston Chamber of Commerce—W. S. Hastie, J. P. Thomas, H. R. Jackson, F. Q. O'Neill, O. E. Johnson. Charleston Commercial Club—J. C. Hemphill, C. S. Gadsden, H. A. Maloney, James Osgrove, Clarence Cunningham.

Clarendon—Rev. R. A. Sublett, J. E. Tindal, R. J. Alderman, W. D. Gambrell.
Columbia—R. W. Shand, A. C. Phelps, T. H. Wannamaker, J. J. McMahon, E. W. Robertson, C. W. McCree, F. H. Hyatt, E. K. Palmer, T. H. Gibbs, August Kohb, W. M. Shannon, D. Cardwell, E. B. Taylor, J. A. Hoyt, Jr., J. P. Matthews, W. W. Lumpkin, A. M. Richardson, W. A. Clark, E. J. Watson.

Darlington—J. E. Miller, T. J. Drew and J. N. Parrott.
Edgefield—T. H. Rainford.
Fairfield—Rev. S. C. Byrd, T. H. Ketchin, W. J. Johnson.
Florence—R. M. McCown.
Greenwood—E. S. Addison.
Georgetown—Patrick Matthews.
Lexington—J. Wm. Mitchell.
Marion—Dr. J. H. David and A. B. Gordon for Dillon.
Marlboro—A. J. Matheson; Charles Crossland and Knox Livingston.
Newberry—John Scott.
Saluda—A. B. Watson.
Sumter—E. W. Dabbs, R. F. Haynesworth, R. I. Manning.
Union, City and County—Macbeth Young, B. L. McNally, V. E. DePass, B. F. Townsend, J. T. Douglass, R. W. Hamilton.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

Bishop Halsey Wants Territory Set Aside for Colored People.

Bishop Lucien Halsey, colored, of the African Methodist Zion Church, shocked some of the delegates to the conference in session in Washington, to consider the race problem in the United States, by advocating the national Government setting aside one or more States for the exclusive residence of the negro race.

A storm of protests followed the reading of the paper. Several speakers declared it would mean a restriction of the rights of the colored man which would forever prevent his elevation. The paper was read at the opening meeting in the Lincoln Temple Congregational Church.

"The two races," said Bishop Halsey, "have never lived in harmony in the southland, and I am of the opinion that it is impossible for them to do so. We are told the South is a white man's country, but if it is, that race has shirked its responsibility in caring for the negroes. The labor of the South today is done by about half colored men and half white laborers. The colored labor has proven to be the most expensive that was ever employed."

He went on to say that the white men were crowding the negro out of employment in the South, and that the negro was going to the North and West. He proceeded to speak of the evil of the mixing of the white and colored blood, declaring that it was harmful to both races. An adjournment was taken after the discussion, but it is believed the Committee on Resolutions will consider the paper, and probably bring in a report on the proposed solution.

A Family Row.

A dispatch to The State says in a fight near Mountville, Laurens county, Wednesday Bob Pitts was three times shot by J. Q. Williams, his brother-in-law, and Williams' throat was cut with a razor. Both men are white farmers. It is said that Pitts was drunk and beating his wife, Williams' sister. Williams remonstrated and Pitts slashed his neck. Williams drew his pistol and fired, the first ball striking Pitts near the eye and ranging into the throat. The second struck him in the right breast, where it lodged, and the third, fired as Williams was falling, struck him in the arm. Pitts is expected to die. Williams will recover. It is said that Pitts' wife was considerably bruised.

Murdered a Family.

A family of five persons, father, mother and three children, have been murdered in their home in Marianna Fla. The bodies found by the mother of the murdered wife. The family's name was Caffrey. They lived on the outskirts of the town. They had not been seen for over a week when the wife's mother went to call on them. She found the door fastened with a padlock, and chains. Noticing blood spots, she summoned neighbors and the door was forced. Lying on the bed was Caffrey, and his wife, their skulls crushed with an axe. On this bed also lay the infant with its throat cut, and the head almost severed. On floor lay other children with their heads severed. There is no clue to the murderers.

The Prize-Winning Crank.

The opening of congress brought with it the usual number of cranks that infest the capitol, but the prize winner was Hon. George A. Lear who was there with the claim that he had been elected to congress by 1,000,000 majority. He sent a letter of notification to the clerk of the house to this effect and he was duly gathered in by the capitol police.

Less Whiskey Used.

In sixty years the annual per capita consumption of whiskey has gradually decreased from two and a half gallons to one and one-fourth gallons. In forty years the consumption of beer has increased from less than two to more than seventeen gallons per capita.

ENDS HER LIFE.

Because Her Shabby Clothing Had Been Commented On.

FALLS POISONED TO THE FLOOR.

Extremely Pitiful Fate of a Young Girl in New York Telling To Support an Aged Mother.

A girl killed herself Wednesday in a big office in the big Constable building, in New York, before the eyes of dozens of other girls employed there as stenographers like herself, before the clerks and the managers.

Tenderly nurtured as a child in a comfortable, happy home, when pretty, genteel Charlotte Thomas grew to girlhood this home was swept away. Her dead father's estate left a legal tangle that when unravelled found the family in possession of only a few hundred dollars.

There were three brothers in the family, but these had families, and seemed able to do no more than take care of themselves, so in a tiny flat in the Bronx, with her sorrowing, white-haired mother, the girl lived. The girl doubtless meant to be very brave and to go out in the workaday world and make her way. But the world was rude, hard and little interested in her. It wounded and jostled her. It was so cruelly different from the softness of the home surroundings that she had known.

On the eighth floor of the Constable building are the offices of S. Anany, cigar, cigarette manufacturer. There are twenty or more girls employed there. Most of them are said to have comfortable homes and their salaries to be only so much pin-money to them—money to be expended in the purchase of fashionable clothing, and pretty bits of adornment, dear to the hearts of young women. The group is chic, and every member of it quite pretty.

Little Miss Thomas, who went to work there four weeks ago, was pretty, too. She had the black eyes of the South. The family come from Georgia, and several of her ancestors bore honored names in the history of the Confederacy. The family had an unfortunate business venture in which the little money that had been left by the father was swept away. Judge Kellogg, formerly of the Court of Claims, was Miss Thomas' guardian.

What little of her funds had been in his hands was gone. Her brother, a clerk in the Attorney-General's office at Albany, had secured his sister the place of stenographer at the Anany cigar offices. It is said that her gown was shabby, and her black gloves darned in many places, and that her companions noticed it.

One day one of the young men in the office asked the girl, thoughtlessly, it is believed, why she didn't fix up a little and dress like the other girls. He was startled to see the girl's hands go up to her eyes and her whole small form shaken by sobs. Not knowing quite what else to do, he merely felt of his carefully arranged neckties and walked away. The girl's employers, however, are not to be misjudged in the matter. It got to their ears and they handed the young man his hat.

Wednesday Miss Thomas went to a big department store at noon, and the money that was to have purchased her luncheon was spent for a two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid. She must have walked the streets for awhile, brooding on what she meant to do, for when she returned the other girls were already there. She lingered in the hallway, watching them pass in front of her, raising their hands to remove their stylish hats. As the swish of the silk skirt of the last of the girls sounded through the doorway little Miss Thomas swiftly raised the bottle to her lips.

She staggered through the doorway. She held the bottle aloft. Her face was livid. A strand of thick brown hair had fallen across her brow. Her little body swayed.

"I've done it," she said in a whisper that cut sharply through the room where the amazed groups of girls and clerks stood looking at her. "I've done it. I won't suffer any more."

A most pitiful death. She fell and did not rise; a small, huddled figure in a shabby gown of black. Suddenly one of the girls screamed. Others ran to corners of the room, their hands to their eyes. One girl moved swiftly to the prostrate figure and knelt beside her.

"Poor little thing," she said and stroked the brown strand back from the girl's forehead. But the act of kindness was unknown to Miss Thomas. She was unconscious and very near death. Fifteen minutes later an ambulance surgeon stood away from the cot on which she had been laid and with a brief movement, drew a white linen handkerchief across the girl's features.

Ruined the Party.

The leading Republican of Louisiana, Capt. A. T. Wimberly, collector of customs at New Orleans, says Roosevelt's negro policy has wrecked the Republican party in the south. Having been asked to reorganize the party in Louisiana he declines the job as a hopeless undertaking as long as Roosevelt is president.

They heard first only a long, sharp cry. Then there was silence. Afterward, the mother came out to ask in whispers of what had occurred. Wednesday night the body of the girl who had been so hurt and worn by trouble was in her mother's home.

Many members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in the Bronx, where Miss Thomas had been a constant attendant, called to comfort her parent, but they went away knowing that they had not succeeded, for one cannot speak to grief that sits with silent, tearless eyes.—New York American.

HEROIC CONDUCT.

Lieut. Curtin and His Men Save the U. S. Lawrence.

A dispatch from Norfolk, Va., says the heroism of Lieut. Curtin and several seamen on board the torpedo boat destroyer Lawrence Wednesday saved that craft from destruction. A lighted candle left by a workman on a wooden box in the vessel's forward compartment, caused a fire which burned much of the Lawrence's woodwork before it was extinguished by Lieut. Curtin and some seamen just before the flames reached the magazine in which a quantity of explosives were stored. In their battle against the flames Lieut. Curtin and his men were so overcome by the smoke that they lost consciousness after the fight was won and were hurried on board the cruiser Olympia for treatment. Their condition is not serious.

The fire occurred in a stuffy compartment directly adjoining the magazine and had gained considerable headway when it was discovered. The place was filled with a dense smoke that baffled the efforts of the crew and caused them to fall helpless to the steel floor. Time and again the seamen dived into the fire chamber and emerged with the unconscious form of a seaman in his grasp. After a hurried resuscitation the seaman and his officer would return only to again succumb to the smoke. A sailor plunged into the compartment and a second later came out with the limp body of the officer in his arms.

Five seamen in a similar condition were stretched out on the deck. All were hurried on board the Olympia in dry dock, the surgeons soon brought them to consciousness. The damage to the Lawrence was trifling.

The German Carp.

A few years ago we hailed the advent of the German carp with open arms, but to-day we are lamenting the fact that they were brought to this country. In Wisconsin the fish wardens have begun to try and clear them out of the waters of the state, but it is almost a hopeless task. The German carp is not what we thought he would be. He lives almost entirely on vegetable matter, with the result that the moss, pond lilies and other growth have been almost entirely eaten up, thus destroying the protection to young game fish. The latter are fast disappearing, and the carp are multiplying at a frightful rate. Most people have a prejudice against carp and will not eat them, and the public in general are beginning to regret the day they were introduced into our streams.

On the Tight Line.

The Columbia State says: "Negro citizen of Boston in mass meeting have issued a circular calling on all the colored voters of the north to detach themselves from the control of both political parties and organize with an eye single to the preservation of rights guaranteed by the last three amendments. This would not be a bad step. By means of it the northern Republicans may be compelled to give some substantial proof of their alleged devotion to the brother in black, or else to cease their insincere pretensions."

A Good Suggestion.

The following from the Newberry Observer is worthy of consideration by the farmers and merchants: "Numerous suggestions have been made to and by farmers relative to buying fertilizers. It is to their interests to get them as cheap as possible, but no matter what the price may be it ought to be so arranged that farmers will not have to pay for them before the first of January. There are too many claims against the farmer already falling due early in the fall and compelling him to rush his cotton to market."

Roosevelt and Tillman.

At the business meeting of the general committee of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lincoln, Neb., Bishop Hamilton evoked applause by a eulogy on President Roosevelt, saying in conclusion: "Thank God, we have a President who is not afraid to sit down with a negro and show him the respect that is due." Bishop Walden said he was glad that they had a Senator Tillman in the South, because he was needed to stir up things.

Statesman's Great Grandson.

J. R. Henry, an ex-Confederate soldier and a great grandson of the famous orator and statesman, Patrick Henry, was struck by a Norfolk and Western freight train at Elliston, Va., Wednesday, and killed. His son, Daniel Henry, was killed by an engine blowing up on his first trip as a fireman on the same road several years ago.

Japan Hot for War.

A dispatch from Tokio says the entire Japanese nation is burning with a desire for war with Russia. The people of all classes, government officials, as well as private citizens, feel that only by an appeal to arms can the two governments be settled. Pacific dispatches that have emanated from European sources are discredited here. The government is making every possible preparation for war. Prime Minister Katsura today made an appeal to the people to stand together at the present crisis.

COLOMBIANS ENRAGED.

When News of the Revolution Reached Them They Were Wild.

The royal mail steamers Orinoco arrived at Colon, bringing news of Gen. Torres and the Colombian troops he took from Panama, on Thursday, after the proclamation of the republic of Panama.

On the arrival of Gen. Torres and his troops at Cartagena, news of the events on the isthmus quickly spread and caused excitement. Gen. Torres and his officers were threatened with arrest as traitors, but the threat was not put into effect. The populace, greatly excited, soon crowded the streets crying "down with the Americans."

United States Consul Ingersoll, fearing violence, remained shut up in the consulate.

The excitement at Barranquilla increased with the spreading of the news of the secession of the isthmus, which was supplemented by exaggerated accounts of the alleged part played by the United States therein. Panama's declaration of independence was read from a newspaper by the prefect to a crowd assembled in the plaza and was greeted by furious cries and shouts of "death to the Panamanians" and "death to the Americans."

The prefect followed the reading by a speech, in which he declared that the Colombian government would never permit the secession of the isthmus and would win back the lost territory at any cost. The crowd in the plaza indulged in many extravagant threats.

United States Vice Consul Lovelace was sitting on a balcony of his house at Barranquilla Thursday night when several stones were thrown at him. He retired indoors and was not further molested by the Colombians.

Revolutionary talk began immediately at Barranquilla and threats were made against congressmen responsible for the non-ratification of the Hay-Herran canal treaty.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Americans in Colombia, and of the possibility of the anger of the populace being vented against foreigners generally. The authorities at Savannah have mounted two obsolete guns covering the wharf.

He Is Too Shady.

The appointment of Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver to be assistant secretary of war will be fought, it seems. Oliver is from Albany, N. Y., and it is said that certain influential Republicans at Albany have filed a protest against his selection for this place. "Mr. Roosevelt," says the New York Sun, "as governor of the State of New York, was perfectly familiar at Albany with the social life of Gen. Oliver," and "as a matter of fact, the president has been furnished with information concerning Gen. Oliver's social relations, not only in Albany, but in Florence, Italy." The Columbia State says manifestly Bobby is a gray boy. But a president who can stand for Addicks and Crum and the like ought not to mind backing a fellow whose "social relations" are just a little off color.

A Firebug Captured.

A special to The News and Observer from Rockingham, N. C., says: It is believed that the incendiary who recently kindled two destructive fires here in which 10 or a dozen buildings in the business part of the town were burned, is now in custody. A detective and his assistant sent from Raleigh by State Fire Insurance Commissioner Young, it is alleged, saw Henry F. Smith, a white man of that place, make three attempts to fire a dry goods store. Once the fire died out of itself and twice was extinguished by the detectives. The arrest of Smith followed.

Biggest Business.

N. M. Brooks, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, estimates that in the last year \$6,240,700 was received by this Government as postage on articles exchanged with all foreign countries. Official statistics of the postal service in eight leading countries of the world shows that the United States leads in the number of post offices and employes, and as to the number of articles of mail matter received by and sent to each inhabitant. The United States also exceeded by \$7,940,000 the amount expended for postal service by Germany, its nearest competitor.

A Blip at the South.

Crumpacker has reintroduced in the house his bill providing for a reduction in the congressional representation of those States which have discriminated politically against the negro. He has not decided whether he will press measure for consideration this winter or not, but he introduced it merely that he might have it on the calendar and be prepared to urge it if he deemed it desirable to do so. It is understood to be quite likely, however, that no action will be taken on the bill, at least prior to the presidential campaign.

Japan Hot for War.

A dispatch from Tokio says the entire Japanese nation is burning with a desire for war with Russia. The people of all classes, government officials, as well as private citizens, feel that only by an appeal to arms can the two governments be settled. Pacific dispatches that have emanated from European sources are discredited here. The government is making every possible preparation for war. Prime Minister Katsura today made an appeal to the people to stand together at the present crisis.

WANTS AN EAR.

A Rich Western Man Offers Five Thousand Dollars for One.

AND MANY ARE OFFERED TO HIM.

I Will Help This Earless Man If He Makes Life Easy for Me, Says the Crowd.

The New York American says scores of women and girls, men and boys, all eager to sell their ears for \$5,000, came with a rush last week to Dr. A. L. Nelden's office, in East Twenty-ninth street New York.

The doctor has a rich patient, a Western mining man, who will pay that sum for an ear which must be grafted on his head in place of an ear which he lost by accident. But the ear must be perfect and of precise dimensions, as described in the following advertisement printed in the morning newspapers, and which drew the anxious persons who would barter beauty for money:

\$5,000.00 will be paid for right ear, 2 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches wide, with perfect curves and full lobe. The ear may be from either male or female and must be from a person in perfect health. Offers by mail considered. Dr. A. L. Nelden, 13 East 29th st.

FILLED AT ALL HOURS.

The doctor's waiting room was filled at all hours, and many stood outside. Then they came singly, in twos and threes, all the afternoon. At nightfall more than 100 ears had been examined, and the respective owners' names and addresses written down. Others who came later were turned away and asked to come again today.

Telegrams came by dozens from men and women who live out of town and who are willing to sell an ear for \$5,000. Letters will probably arrive in this morning's mail containing similar offers. One telegram received from a woman in Buffalo read as follows:

To Dr. A. L. Nelden: Read your offer of \$5,000 for an ear—I have a perfect ear, but have reason to care no more for the ear or other features upon which I once prided myself. Let me know at once if you want me to come on.

IT WAS A CHERISHLESS GROUP.

In pitiful contrast to the gay parade of the Fifth avenue throngs in the sunshine Sunday afternoon was the odd assortment of men and women who slipped through the procession into the shadow of Twenty-ninth street to collect in a silent, unfriendly, cheerless group in front of the office of Dr. A. L. Nelden.

To sell an ear for \$5,000 these individuals, representing all degrees of life, came from all parts of the city and outlying districts. That others were apparently willing to have their ears severed for a small fortune did not lighten the gloom of any who stood waiting at the doctor's door. It simply added to the bitterness of rivalry.

Whatever had been the object of the surgeon in stating that he must have a good ear to graft upon a rich patient from the West and was willing to pay \$5,000 to any man or woman who would give up the needed ear, it did not enter into the consideration of the earnest men and women who besieged his door. They had read his advertisement in the newspapers and came ready to receive the money and turn over the ear.

BRINGS A SHARPLY BELL.

One of the first of those to arrive with ears to sell was a young woman about twenty-eight years of age. She was attired plainly, but evidently had seen more prosperous days. Her eyes lacked lustre, her shoulders were slightly rounded, and her face was prematurely marked with the lines and wrinkles of worry and trouble. Her ears, however, were small and shapely.

"Does the doctor live here that wants to buy an ear for \$5,000?" she timidly asked the girl who answered her ring of the bell.

"You want the doctor to look at your ear?" the girl asked, with a tinge of curiosity in her tone, for up to this time she had seen men only.

"Yes," the young woman answered, and then she asked eagerly: "He hasn't bought the ear yet, has he?"

"No," answered the girl. "You may step in and wait for him," and the young woman joined the throng in the ante-room.

Bryan Calls for Europe.

Wm. J. Bryan called for Europe Wednesday from New York on the White Star liner Majestic. He paid his compliments to Grover Cleveland in no uncertain terms. He says the ex-president has no chance of the nomination even with the help of Wall Street interests. Even if nominated he could not carry a single state. Mr. Bryan affirms that the recent elections prove nothing and the Kansas City platform democrats like being defeated. They will keep the money question paramount and wish the submission of the minority. He will return in six weeks for the fight.

Made of Cement.

"The pristine petrified phenomenon," a stone giant alleged to have been found in Henderson county N. C., in April of last year, is now declared to be a second Cardiff giant. While the first giant was carved of Iowa stone, the North Carolina product is declared to have been made of cement by the owners, who recently sued A. W. Sitton for \$5,500, the sum they paid for the giant, which was said to have been found on the same farm.