

# The News and Herald.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

WINNSBORO, S. C., SEPTEMBER 21, 1895.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

## CUSTER'S HEROES.

### HOW THE PLACE WHERE THEY FELL LOOKS TO-DAY.

Site of the Little Big Horn Battlefield Turned Into a National Cemetery—262 Little White Slabs.

OUT in Southwestern Montana, about sixty miles from Billings and ten miles from Fort Custer, is a National cemetery. This death's acre is the site of the most tragic and desperate battle in our military history—the battle of the Little Big Horn. Here Custer, with the gallant Seventh Cavalry, two hundred and sixty-two strong, met the Indians on June 25, 1876, and not one of those brave men was left to tell the story; only 262 little white slabs clustering about the cross that marks where Custer fell give mute evidence of the heroism and bravery so vainly displayed at that terrific fatal battle. That the battle was fought cannot be doubted. Custer was leading an attack and had located the Indian village in the valley of the Little Big Horn and was making a forced march in the night to fall upon them before they discovered his presence. The Indians, however, discovered this plan and when Custer realized this he attacked them for fear they might escape. The battle took place on the brow of a high hill, which commands a view of the whole valley of the Little Big Horn. It was not a massacre or ambush, for this field stands out the most conspicuous in the whole valley, without trees, shrubs, grass or weeds to conceal an enemy. When the mutilated bodies

neither military tactics nor duty in fighting a horde. There is one slab to which is attached a pathetic little story. It is the one which marks the resting place of the body of Lieutenant John J. Crittenden, the only officer buried on the field. All others have been removed—Custer and his brother to West Point, the other officers to their homes or to other military cemeteries, and the privates are buried on the top of the hill around the granite monument where he fell. His father, General Crittenden, telegraphed that a soldier's grave should be on the field where he gave his life to duty, and the boy was buried where he fell and a monument placed over it by his friends.

No more fitting tribute than this silent battalion of white slabs arranged in line of battle could be paid to the gallant troops of the Seventh Cavalry who died on Custer's Hill, where they showed such heroic sacrifice; no thought of self, but duty, and that was to bring in the hostile Indians who were with Sitting Bull. This battlefield has made the name of Custer and his cavalry immortal; the slabs have stamped it on the face of time.—New York Advertiser.

### A Flying Dormouse.

Among the animals in the last collection sent from Cameroon by the explorer George Zenger was a mammal of an entirely new species, a flying dormouse, to which the name *Idiurus Zengeri* has been given. We publish herewith an engraving of this little animal, for which we are indebted to the *Illustrirte Zeitung*, and which shows plainly the membrane that ex-

## PALMETTO PENCILLINGS.

### OCCURRENCES WORTH NOTING FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

#### State Press Changes Its Plan.

The executive committee of the State Press Association held a meeting Monday night at Columbia and decided to change the date of going to the Atlanta Exposition from October 31 to October 16. The committee also decided to accept for the Association an invitation from the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company to visit Nashville. The visit will probably be made on the 19th and 20th, and returning from Nashville the Association will spend several more days in Atlanta. A member of the Association will receive a circular letter from the president and secretary giving full instructions and all required information.

#### BOLL WORM IN BLACKVILLE.

New Enemy to Cotton Which Threatens to Further Shorten the Crop.

A Blackville special to the News and Courier says: While everywhere else is crying "short cotton crop," the bottom and middle crop in this section has appeared but little below the average of the past five years, if any. It is ten to fifteen days later than usual, general picking being just about started. The top crop is very uncertain; not only the contingency of an early frost, but that the plant, overstimulated by the excessive rains of last month, has succumbed to the intense and arid heat since, dying out in many places and shedding young fruit generally. But a more serious enemy has appeared, affecting bottom, middle and top crop alike—a new sort of boll worm. To the casual observer the number of bolls shriveled seemed excessive, but it might be accounted for by the seasons. A close observation discovered the intruder. Several farmers on Monday took a round for miles in this section and found the pest at work on every place visited. The percentage of damage already done was estimated on different fields at 10 to 33 per cent.

#### FLAMES AT ABBEVILLE.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

Abbeville had the worst fire Sunday morning that it has had since 1873. It is supposed to have started from a ginney that was located near the public square. The flames were beyond control when first discovered and spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings. Hill's livery stables were completely destroyed, as was also a dwelling house occupied by R. L. Mabry and the elegant residence of Dr. S. G. Thompson. By the hardest kind of work the dwelling houses of Dr. L. T. Hill and Ellis G. Graydon were saved. The loss will reach fully \$15,000, with probably eight or ten thousand dollars insurance.

#### Death of Mr. Clarkson.

Mr. John H. Clarkson, keeper of the State House, died at his residence in Columbia Monday morning after a long illness. Mr. Clarkson was in his 59th year. He was a brother-in-law of Ex-Governor Hugh S. Thompson. Mr. Clarkson was a veteran of the Confederate war, having served through it as a member of the Columbia Grays. His funeral services were held on Friday at the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia.

Throughout Sumter county and particularly in some sections there is the finest corn crop that has been in years, if, indeed, it has ever been equalled. The cotton crop is about two-thirds an average, but the promise of better prices compensates for the falling off in yield. There is besides a decrease in acreage from last year of about 25 per cent, which area was devoted to tobacco and corn.

The receipts of cotton at Newberry for the year ending September 1 were 18,100 bales. The cotton mills consumed 7,534 bales of these receipts, and this year it will take about 14,700 to run the mills with their enlarged capacity. The mills now employ 700 hands, with a pay-roll of \$11,000 a month.

Orangeburg is becoming quite a popular cotton market. Considerable hay and forage has been made in Orangeburg county this year. One gentleman stated that he made about 6,000 pounds of hay on a two-acre patch, and this, too, a second crop after oats.

The Supreme Court has appointed Hon. C. M. Ehrd of Lexington county as Supreme Court reporter, the appointment to date from the 10th inst., at which time Mr. Shand's resignation took effect.

South Carolina will take a good place at the Atlanta Exposition. Commissioner Roche is doing fine work for the Exposition exhibit.

The cotton crop of Newberry County is a great deal shorter than was estimated a month ago.

The Columbia hotels are all doing a good business on account of the Convention rush.

#### French Soldiers Die in Madagascar.

Over 8000 French soldiers have died in Madagascar since the French expedition began operations against the Hovas. The dispatches also say it is not likely that Antananarivo, the Hova capital, will be occupied by the French before spring.

#### A Mysterious Murder.

Annis Beekman was murdered on a road near Somerville, N. J., and her body hidden among bushes. Marks of a fierce struggle were found a fifty feet away. Her pocketbook containing her savings was missing.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

### NOW IN SESSION AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

#### Many Important Measures Introduced. The Proceedings from Day to Day.



President of the Convention.

The final vote resulted as follows on the question of striking out Butler and inserting:—  
Yeas—John Gary Evans, Alexander Austin, Barton, Behre, Bollinger, Bobo, Bowman, Bradham, Drouzelle, Buist, Byrd, Caney, Carver, Clayton, Cooper, Cunningham, De Hay, Dennis, Dent, Douglas, Dudley, Eard, Estridge, Evans, W. D., Field, Floyd, Gamble, Garris, Gary, Glenn, J. P., Gooding, Gray, Guler, Hamel, Harris, Harrison, Hemphill, Henderson, Wm., Henry, Hiers, Hodges, Houser, Johnson, T. E., Keith, Lowman, McCown, McKagan, McManis, McWhite, Matthews, Morrison, Murray, Nicholson, Oliver, Ott, Parrout, Patterson, Pinckney, Redfern, Russell, Shuler, Singletary, Smith, W. C., Smook, Spratt, Stockhouse, Stokes, Strubling, Talbert, Taylor, Tillman, E. R., Timmerman, Watson, Whipper, Wiggin, Wipkier, Woodard, 80.



Vice President Talbert.

Nays—Aldrich, Anderson, Atkinson, Barry, Bates, Berry, Brice, J. S., Brice, T. W., Burr, DeRham, Doyle, Ellerbe, Farrow, Frazier, Gage, J. L., Glenn, Gray, Howson, Irby, Johnston, George, Jones, J. B., Jones, Willie, Kennedy, E. J., Kennedy, J. W., Lee, McCaslin, McGowan, Meares, Miller, Moore, Mower, Nantz, Patton, Peak, Engsdale, Reed, John, Rogers, Rosborough, Rowland, Sheppard, J. C., Sloan, Smalls, Smith, R. F., Sullivan, Tillman, G. D., Waters, Wharton, Willie, A. H., White, Wier, Smith, W. J., Tomlin, Wilson, Stanyard, Wilson, W. B., 54.

Mr. Burr asked to be excused from voting, but when the house declined to excuse him he voted against "yeas."

A slight amendment, offered by Dr. Timmerman, in regard to the composition of the new county commission was agreed to. The whole matter was then adopted as amended.

A communication was read from Charles A. Calvo accepting the terms upon which the convention printing had been given him.

The president then announced the following appointments: Head clerk engraving department, W. H. Yendell; bill clerk, T. H. Witherspoon.

Mr. Smook offered the following: "Parsons in cases of murder, arson, burglary, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, bribery and larceny shall not relieve from civil and political disability, but the person so pardoned may at the expiration of five years, be restored to his former political rights, provided, he prove conclusively that his life and conduct has been exemplary during that period."



Vice President Jones.

Mr. Gamble offered a new suffrage scheme, and Mr. J. W. Brown submitted a plan regarding the judiciary.

Mr. D. H. Russell offered the following: "The Governor shall be elected by the electors duly qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives and shall hold his office for four years and shall be ineligible for re-election."

"There shall be elected in each county by the electors thereof one clerk for the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for four years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and he shall not be eligible to re-election beyond the term of office. But he may be elected after omitting one term. And the same rule as to the length of term of office and as to re-eligibility shall apply to all other county officers further provided for in this Constitution or under laws enacted in pursuance of it."

Mr. Buist offered the following: "That all lands belonging to, or under the control of the State, shall never be donated directly or indirectly to private corporations or to railroad companies. Nor shall such lands be sold to corporations or associations for a



Sloan, on Miscellaneous.

less price than that for which it is subject to sale to individuals.

"This, however, shall not prevent the General Assembly from granting a right of way not exceeding 100 feet in width as a mere easement to railroads across State lands, and the General Assembly shall never dispose of the land covered by said right of way so long as such easement exists."

Mr. Buist also offered the following: "That the General Assembly shall never grant extra compensation to or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor after services rendered or contract made, nor authorize payment or part payment of any claim under any contract not authorized by law, but appropriations may be made for expenditures in repelling invasion, preventing or suppressing insurrections."

Mr. Buist offered the following: "That the General Assembly shall not authorize payment to any person of the salary of a deceased officer beyond the date of his death."

Mr. Timmerman offered a plan disqualifying holding officials from holding office in the civil department of this State.

Dr. Timmerman offered a plan to pension veterans.

Mr. R. F. Smith offered a resolution for recording marriages, births and marriage licenses.

Mr. Taylor offered the following: "No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishment shall hold any office in the civil department of this State."

Mr. Taylor offered the following: "The intermarriage of white persons with negroes, mulattoes, or persons of mixed blood descended from a negro is prohibited in this State. The Legislature shall enforce this section by appropriate legislation."

Mr. Estlin offered the following: "That no attorney for any corporation shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature. If any person after his election become attorney for any corporation he shall vacate his seat."

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the time for the introduction of resolutions and ordinances be limited; that after the 23d day of his relative, and said, "Why for its immediate consideration and this was agreed to. The resolution was adopted."

Mr. Parler offered the following on the suffrage:

1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

2. Every male inhabitant of the State of South Carolina, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, shall be entitled to the right to vote.

3. Every female inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who owns in their own right, property to the value of three hundred dollars, and who are possessed of sufficient education so as to read the Constitution of South Carolina as a whole or in part, and can write their names, shall be possessed of the right of registration, and of selecting an agent with written authority to cast their ballot at all elections held by the people.

Mr. Dudley offered the following: "That the Supreme Court shall consist of one chief justice, and three associate justices, to be elected by the General Assembly."

"That the members of the said court shall hold their offices for the term of eight years from the date of election and qualification."

"That the opinion of the circuit judge who has tried the case appeal shall in case of an equal division of the Supreme court, determine the decision of the court."

"At the expiration of eight years of service the members of said court shall be eligible to court for life."

"No Supreme Court judge shall exercise the functions of his office after he attains the age of 75 years."

"The General Assembly may provide a pension for such retired judges if in good not to exceed one-fourth the yearly pay of an active member of said court."

Gen. Robt. Smalls, the "Gullah Statesman" offered an interesting suffrage plan.

At 4:30 p. m. the convention adjourned for the day.



Fraser on Order, Style and Revision.

a recess till 8 p. m. on motion of Colonel Aldrich, to hear speeches from all advocates of the cause of woman's suffrage who wished to address the convention. Colonel Aldrich stated that they had the right that any citizen had to be heard and to present their grievances. The convention agreed to it without trouble.

During the day several important ordinances were introduced. Among them were ordinances to regulate the suffrage in various ways; to engrain the dispensary law's main features in the constitution; to make education compulsory; to prevent favoritism in awarding contracts for public printing, etc. Gen. Robert Smalls, the negro who was a member of the re-construction convention, introduced an ordinance containing the article on the suffrage in the present constitution.

I. R. Read, colored, introduced an anti-litigating ordinance, providing for the summary dismissal of any officer of the law who allows a prisoner to suffer any bodily harm while in his custody.

In the evening the galleries were packed to their utter capacity with spectators, mostly ladies, to hear the speeches of the advocates of women's suffrage. It was one of the largest audiences ever seen in the hall.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Laura M. Clay of Kentucky, the noted advocate of the cause, Mrs. Virginia D. Young, president of

the State Equal Rights Association, and Mrs. Viola Nettlet, the vice-president of the association. They were most attentively listened to, and seemed well pleased with the attention shown them by the convention. The speeches were unusually strong. The presence of women's suffrage were presented in a able manner.

Governor Evans in introducing Miss Clay took occasion to say that it was supposed that they were the sovereign power, but that was not so, the woman was there to speak for herself. He paid a high tribute to the great Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay, in introducing his relative, and said, "Why for its immediate consideration and this was agreed to. The resolution was adopted."

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The work of the first week of the Constitutional convention seems to indicate that the following matters in one shape or another are pretty certain to be contained in the Constitution:

1. An ordinance providing for general reduction of the area of counties, with a maximum of not more than 500 square miles.

2. An ordinance providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

3. An ordinance providing for election of all State and county officers every fourth instead of every second year.

4. An ordinance in one shape or another providing for the establishments of county courts, presided over by county judges.

5. An ordinance regulating the payment of the school tax, so that the taxpayer shall have the right to designate to which of the public schools it shall be applied.

6. Such a regulation of the liquor traffic and manufacture as has been provided by Mr. Eard.

7. A general provision for the chartering of corporations.

8. A provision for the establishments of a State board of pardons.

9. The judges of all State and county courts be elected by the people.

10. The establishment of a State bureau of labor statistics and a State labor commission.

These are the things that will, it seems, be nearly certain to go through without encountering very much opposition or exciting very great discussion except as to details.

## BUTLER SCOURGES TILLMAN.

### Another Hot Day in Convention. The Whipping Post to be Re-Established. The Eighth Day.

There was another incipient sensation on the floor of the constitutional convention on Wednesday, despite the fact that the session was as short as that of the previous day. The matter had its origin in the sensational session Monday and this time, the "State's" editorial expression of opinion as to the first vote taken on the Butler county matter was the cause. Mr. A. H. Patterson, of Barnwell, after requesting that one of the vice-presidents take the chair, brought up a resolution denouncing the editorial, asking for its immediate consideration. Ten members, headed by Senator Irby, objected to the immediate consideration of the resolution and it was made the special order for the next session.

When Mr. Patterson brought up his resolution, Vice President Talbert was called to the chair. The editorial declared that the figures of the tallies were falsified by the president in stating them to the convention. Making a vote instead of permitting a recess. The resolution declares that this statement was not borne out by the re-vote taken and had no foundation in fact, and that the statement was "a malicious falsehood." The consideration of the matter will doubtless cause a lively debate.

Aside from this matter the session was very uneventful, although two vitally important articles of the new constitution were introduced by members of the committee having them in charge, and a flood of new ordinances providing for the establishment of a court of errors; providing for the keeping of separate records of the taxes paid by the whites and the negroes; providing for the establishment of a State reformatory for the confinement of youthful criminals; providing for the re-establishment of the whipping post system of punishment for certain offenses introduced by ex-Congressman George D. Tillman; providing for the prevention of prize fights within the borders of the State; and providing for a plural system of voting.

Mr. Mower, of the committee on declaration of rights, presented the article of the constitution on that subject, which the committee has practically decided to recommend. There is an important section: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained." Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted. The power to punish for contempt shall not in any case extend to imprisonment in the State penitentiary."

Mr. Stokes, chairman of the committee on corporations, submitted the full article on corporations, which has been practically agreed to in committee. It provides against the acceptance of free passes by officers or competing lines of railroads; that it shall be unlawful for any corporation doing business in this State to combine, directly or indirectly, or for their agents, assignees, agents to combine to fix the price or regulate the prohibition or the consumption of the products of the soil, or of the mines, or of the factories of this State; that social and civil rights of employes shall not be interfered with, etc.

During the day the convention received and adopted the report of the committee on suffrage in the matter of the contest from Williamsburg county, dismissing the contest presented by the negro delegation.

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## ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

### Weekly Bulletin of the State Weather Service.

The following encouraging weekly bulletin of the condition of the weather and the crops was issued by State Weather Observer J. W. Bauer:

Cotton picking is general, and in the lower portion of the State well advanced. In the western counties only fairly begun. In the lower and eastern portions the plant is dying rapidly with scarcely any but open bolls on the stalk, most of the top crop having been shed. It is said a killing frost would not materially hurt the crop. Many half grown bolls are opening. Rust is apparently present in every field and accounts for the poor condition of the top crop. Even in the western counties where the plant is still green, the top crop is shedding badly. The weather was generally favorable for picking, except along the coast, where numerous showers interfered, and in the north central counties where the general cloudiness prevented rapid opening of the bolls. In Barnwell county the bulk of the crop will be gathered in the first picking. Boll worms have been noticed in Barnwell county, making the third county (the others being Aiken and Orangeburg) where boll worms have injured the crop.

Quantities of fodder was stripped from late corn in the upper counties during the week, and this work is practically finished. Some corn being housed in the lower portions of the State, but it has not yet become general. Late bottom corn is a very fine crop.

During the first of the week frequent showers interfered with rice harvest, but during the latter portion the work progressed rapidly. The hot weather and late rains improved up-land rice very much.

Sorghum mills in portions of the State are running day and night and large quantities of molasses are being made in all portions of the State.

Peanes are fruiting very well, and some being gathered. The late rains were highly beneficial to this crop, and in a few places more rain is needed.

Many pea-rine hay, as well as other hay, was gathered the past week, and the dry weather was favorable for curing it.

Turnips, pinders and sweet potatoes are generally doing well, but the latter crop will be a short one, owing to the unseasonable weather during the planting season.

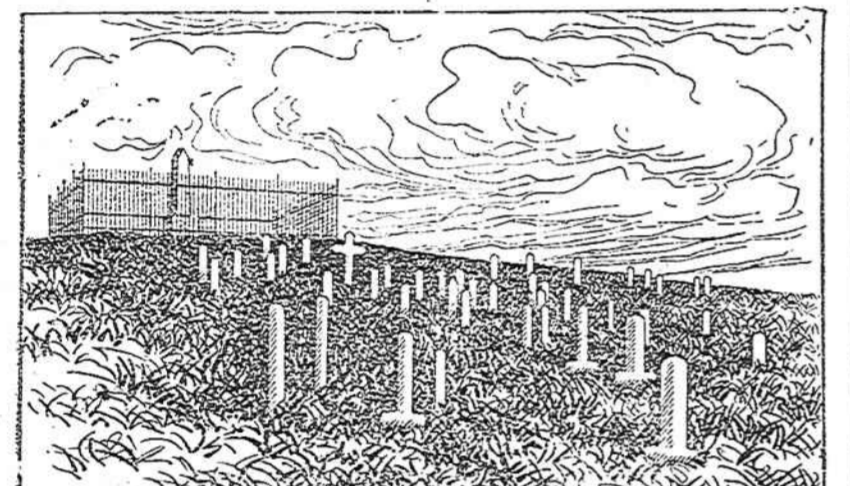
Ground being prepared for rye and fall oats. It is said that oats sown from this time to the middle of October will stand the most severe winter weather.

Late fruit is plentiful in portions of the State; pears and grapes in the north and north-western counties and apples in the western counties.

The excessive rainfall on the coast was not sufficient to injure winter truck; vegetables and berries are growing nicely and cabbage and bean planting still being done.

On the whole the week was favorable for maturing and gathering crops, as well as for farm work in general.

The State contains 900,000 Swedes.



CUSTER'S BATTLEFIELD AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.

—for all were mutilated except that of General Custer—were buried a little pile of empty cartridge shells was found by the side of each body. This is indubitable evidence that they died fighting, and when you look at the alignment of the marble slabs you will note that they are in line of battle—the General on the highest point, with his brother, Colonel Tom Custer, just behind him, Lieutenant Reilly on his left, and Captain Yates on his right. Other officers were grouped about the commander, and the troopers were a little farther down the hill in front, stretched out in line of battle. A half-dozen slabs stand out a few rods in advance of the main lines like skirmishes. To the right of the line are two slabs bearing the names of Boston Custer and Arthur Reed, the young brother and nephew of the General, who accompanied the expedition and died in the ranks of the soldiers. The slab bearing the name of Lieutenant W. W. Cook is in front of that of Custer, and a little to the left, where a line officer could lead his men. No man could form a more precise line of battle than were these three mute sentinels, glistening in the bright afternoon sun, placed, marking the place where 262 brave men followed Custer to death. Standing by the monument and facing toward the West, from which direction the on-rushing tide of Indians came to overwhelm Custer's little band of sixty-one, to the left another quarter of a mile is another group of marble sentinels. They seem to be marching around the side of another part of the hill and trying to reach the centre of the battle which raged around the General. They are not so compact as those around the cross which marks where Custer fell. They are scattered out in line just as men might be who were fighting against great odds and trying to gain the top of the hill, where the fair-headed chief stood among his soldiers.

Back in the other ravine in the east of the hill are other groups of white-marble slabs, some standing close together, like soldiers touching elbows; some detached and straggling along the hillside. One of these slabs bears the name of the gallant Captain Keogh and another the name of Lieutenant Crittenden. These marbles all look to represent a body trying to climb the hill and rally around the Commander-in-Chief. They may have been cut off by another tide of savagery that swept through the ravine and between them and Custer. They died there, a little band of thirty-eight men, together. There are few slabs scattered far away from the groups to indicate that any tried to escape by an individual effort. The men fought together, died together, and the marble slabs marking their positions stand together, as sentinels to tell the coming generation how Custer's men died. It shows they planned and fought their battle. This field marks the place where every man, where he fought and where he died. There is not another battle field like this in the world, where all the coming generations may come and stand beside the granite monument on the brow of the hill and see in the white marble tablets scattered about just how the five troops of the Seventh Cavalry who followed Custer in that last battle fought and died in line of battle, forgetting

## THE FLYING DORMOUSE FROM CAMEROONS.

scales, three or four in each row, short bristles protruding from among the scales. On the under side of the tail, along the middle and the sides, are comb-like hairs, and from the short, soft fur on the upper side—from the root of the tail to the brush-like tip—projecting long upright hairs. No one knows for what purpose this singularly shaped apparatus is intended, for as yet nothing is known of the life of the little creature. Nor is anything known of its origin; it has been called "flying dormouse," because it resembles this sluggish in the shape of its body, its skull and its teeth; but its membrane and the horny scales are similar to those of certain species of squirrels and its skeleton shows peculiarities possessed only by the jerboa. Probably the dormouse, the species of squirrels referred to, and the jerboa are the last of a very large extinct family.—Scientific American.

## A New Product.

It is now stated that by subjecting pure cellulose to the action of caustic soda and afterward treating the same with carbon bisulphide, which has been practiced in England, a product possessing remarkable industrial value is the result. Dissolved in water an insoluble coagulum is produced, which when washed and removed from the water, becomes hard and compact, in which condition it is found available for tool handles, buttons and other articles; or, if the material while still in solution has alcohol added to it, there is obtained a mass which may be stamped into a variety of objects, may be used as a medium for pigments in printing cotton goods, applied to cloth as a facing, or used as a substitute for leather. It is also stated that cloth having a coating of this solution is flexible in washing, but stiffens when ironed, so that shirt bosoms, collars, cuffs and table linen may be made from it advantageously.—Philadelphia Ledger.