JACK, THE BUSHRANGER.

A THRILLING STORY OF THE AUS-TRALIAN BUSH.

The Strange Experience of an English George man Who Went Gold Hunting in a Co .atry Where No Man Could Call His Lafe Safe

(From the Atlanta Constitution.) Reading in your journal an article

head at "A Bushranger Interviewed," says a writer in Chambers', recalls to my memory a strange incident which occurred some years ago to my own brother, when on his way from Sydney to the

At the time of his arrival in Australia the country was in a state of panie; a reign of terror existed, can sed by the daring outrages committed on parties on the journey to and from the diggings. Robbery with violence, escor a shot down, and large consignments of gold I brought it from home."

carried off, were of daily occurrence. "Show it to me," said the stranger, "I love a real good weapon;" and without The bush was infested by a gang of desperate bushrangers, whose leader, under the cognomen of "Jack," seemed to bear a charmed life. For years he had evaded though the efforts made to capture him, though the military had scoured the bush. No sooner was an outrage perpetrated than all trace of the perpetrators was lost, as if the ground had swallowed them. He had a perfect knowledge of the most secret movements of the parties he attacked. Hes semed abiquitous, ties he attacked. He's semed ubiquitous, outrages occurring in such rapid succession and so far apart. Such an air of mystery hung about 'aim that a superstitious feeling mingle sl with the mortal terror he inspired. I le was represented by some persons who had seen him as a fine, powerful-looking man, with nothing feeling in his any correspond

forbidding in his app carance.

Even the mad thir st for gold could not induce the bravest p erson to undertake the journey alone. The gold-scekers traveled in large car alcades, well armed, and determined to fight for their lives and property; one of these parties my brother joined. He was a handsome young fellow, al', fu n and love of adventure, and he soon became a general favorite. The "track"—for there were no roads at that tim e-ran for the greater distance through the brush, parts of which were so dense as searcely to admit daylight. Every man was well to admit daylight. Every man was well armed. My brother had brought with him a first class rev olver, purefused in London. This he's ept with other valu-ables carefully hidden on his person, his one of the wagons. When they bivouacked for the night, care was taken that it was an open space, where a good lookout could be kept, to make sure against a sud den surprise. The wagons were placed in the middle, sentries posted, and secuts placed so that the flight of a bird or the fall of a leaf could not pass unnoticed. All were on the qui vive. For some days all went well, nothing runusual or alarming occurring They we're then well into the bush, and consequently, if possible, more vigilant, believing that even a mouse could not intrude itself among them.

the nig ht they had been, spite of all their vigilan ee, mysteriously and unaccountably joi ned by a stranger, who stood in their raidst as if one of themselves. No one cc uld imagine how or whence he came, a fine, portly man, from thirty-live to forty years of age, with an open, pre-posse ssing countenance and good ad-dress—one who, under other circum-stances, would have been an acquisition to the party. Not in the least taken abacl: or abashed by the scant welcome he received or the undisguised surprise his presence created, he came forward boldly and told a most plausible story to the effect that he was a stranger making his way to the gold fields; that, notwith-standing the stories he had heard in Sydney of "Jack" and his contrades, he had ventured so far alone, but as he got farther into the bush he lost heart and determined to join the first party he met.
It looked strange that he had no lug-

gage of any kind, not even provisions or anything to indicate that he was bound for a long journey. He made no attempt to account for his mysterious appear-ance, entered into the arrangements of the cavalcade, and made himself quite at home. Every man among them, with the exception of my brother, believed that no one but "Jack" himself could have taken them by surprise, the general belief being that it could only be from personal experience the terrible bushranger derived the perfect knowledge he

displayed when making his raids.

The party agreed that the wisest course would be to await the progress of events, watch his every movement, and let him see that they were prepared to sell their lives dearly, if driven to do so.

The stranger seemed to have an unlimited supply of money, and to be generous about it, paying his way freely. He took at once to my brother, and the liking was mutual; in diggers' parlance, they became mates, chummed, walked and smoked together. My brother found him a well-informed, agreeable companion, a vast improvement on their rough associates; and he seemed thoroughly to en oy the society of the jovial young Irish gentleman. A sincere friendship sprung to between them, notwithstand-

ing the disparity in years.

The other numbers of the party became very anxions, fearing the man would take advantage of my brother's unsuspicious, trusting nature to obtain information that would be useful to him information that would be useful to him when forming his plans for the attack which was hourly expected in fact looked upon as imminent. Nor were their fears allayed when, after a little, he would leave the Leaten track and walk into the bush, remaining away for hours, and returning at the most unexpected times and places, showing a thorough knowledge of the bush and all its intrica-

knowledge of the bush and all its intrica-cies and short cuts quite inconsistent with the story he had told on joining.

One thing struck my brother as strange, but without exciting any sus-picion on his part. When walking to-gether he would suddenly stand, become quite excited, and say: "Oh, it was here such an outrage occurred." "It was on

take the greatest pleasure in giving naturate details of the different outrages as they had occurred, and always spoke as if he had been an eye-witness. But so therough was my brother's belief in s new friend that even this did not

When within a few days of the jour-ncy's end, the stranger suddenly and mito unexpectedly declared his intention of parting company. He offered no explanation as to his reason for doing so, though all through he had seemed anxious to impress it on them that he intended to go the entire way to the dig ings with them. No questions were

After a general and hearty leave-aking, which, however, did not inspire gold fields, and for the accuracy of nauch confidence, as they were still within which I can vouch. ther to take a last walk with him, and led the way into the bush further than

The first words the stranger said were:
"Mate, don't you carry a revolver?"
The answer was: "Yes, and a first-class one. Not such as are got out here.

the slightest hesitation my brother handed him the revolver, which he examined carefully, and saw that the chambers were loaded. He remarked that it was the "prettiest weapon" he had handled for a long time.

He walked a few steps in advance,

and, turning round suddenly, he presented the revolver at my brother's head, calling out in a commanding tone 'Stand!" his countenance so changed as carcely to be recognized.

At last my brother felt that he stood

face to face with the terrible bushranger, but did not lose his presence of mind.

For a moment there was a profound silence, first broken by the stranger saying: "Is there anything on earth to pre vent my blowing out your brains with your own weapon, placed in my hands of your own free will? The wild bush round us, I know its every twist and turn. The man is not living who could track my footsteps through its depths,

With a throbbing heart and a quick ened pulse my brother answered: "Noth-

where I alone am lord and master. Speak, man! What is there to prevent

ing but your sense of honor."
The man's face brightened, and his the man's face originated, and his voice resumed its friendly tone, and handing back the revolver, he said: "We stand now on an equal footing. You hold my life in your hands, as I held yours a moment ago. Yes, boy, and your own fortune too, but I trust you, s you trusted me. I would not hurt a air of your head, and I have spared thers for your sake. How, you will never know; but they owe you a deep lebt of gratitude. You are a noblethearted fellow; and through the rest of my stormy life I will look back with pleasure on the time we have passed together. But mate, you are the greatest fool I ever met. I brought you here to-day to give you a lesson which I hope you will bear in mind. You are going amongst a rough, lawless crew; never, as long as you live, trust any man as you have trusted me to-day. Where you are bound for, your revolver will be your Mothers should protect themselves from all skin diseases, such as smallpox, sear-bound for, your revolver will be your only true friend; never let it out of your point which keeping to friend or foe. You are far too trusting. There was not a man bout yourself among those from whom I far too trusting. There was not a man but yourself among those from whom I have just parted who did not believe from the moment I joined them that I was Jack, the bushranger. Well, mate, I am not going to tell you who or what begins to cut its teeth, as the phrase I am, or how or why I came among you; but of this rest assured, that you have no truer friend. You will never know what I have done for your sake. Now, mate, good-bye forever. We will never meet again in this world, and it is best for you it should be so." Then leading him back to the track by which he could ejoin his party, he wrong my brother's and, turned and walked quickly into the bush, leaving no doubt upon my brother's mind that the friend he had so oved and trusted was indeed the dreaded

They never did meet again. My brother came home to die; and unless my memory deceives me, Jack was shot dead in a skirmish with the military.

Boys a Presage of War.

The good old ladies are now beginning to tell us that war is an inevitable fact of the near future. How do you know? Simply because all, or mostly all, of the babies born this year are boys. This is an unfailing presage of war, as every sensible thinking man ought to know. It is, of course, a very good thing that we are advised of this fact in ample time to trim our sails. Everything will go up—that is, everything eatable and saleable, and we must begin to store away and garner up at once. The shoddy clothing manufacturers, and the ingenious persons who make coffee out of peas and hard-tack out of pine blocks can now go to work at getting ready supplies for the army. Perhaps there may be a general exodus to Canada when this male urplus in the baby line becomes known, but we have lost so many prominent citizens to the unfortunate Dominion that we are grief hardened. I hope that the boy-baby sign doesn't mean a civil war; we have had enough of that. But when the girl babies outnumber the boys it will be plainly understood that another sort of war is surely foretold— the domestic war. This life is one unending strife.—Cleveland Sun.

Perfectly Satisfied. A widow in a town in the interior of this State made her appearance at the office of the gas company the other day and asked if it were true that electric lights were to supersede gas in all the public lamps. When answered in the affirmative she continued: "I own gas stock, and I want to know if this move won't reduce dividends?" "Most assur-"But there will be much less gas consumed." "Exactly; but what has the quantity of gas consumed to do with the gas bill?" She went away without answering the query, but perfectly satis-fled.—Wall Street News.

'You are a regular dude," rudely obsuch an outrage occurred." "It was on the spot on which we are standing that the escort was shot down and a large consignment of gold carried off. They did fight like demons." He seemed to I'm a tailor."

A TALK ABOUT CHILDREN'S TEETH.

By Dr. Thomas J. Callert, of Sportanburg, What is Said of the Living and of the Dead of South Carolina, a Grad tate in Dentistry and

It is a sad fact that in spite of the strong white teeth of our grandfathers cannot be handed down to us as a good-The strength and durabili-

In the first place, I will speak of the tense love of country, never a self-me of formation. As early as the sevtime of formation. As early as the seventh week of feetal life, the formation of the temporary teeth begins. The growth is carried on through various stages, uning act of a career of disinterested patil at birth the twenty decidous or baby triotism. We can see the historian of teeth are all in an advanced condition, the future, as he compares what was and the germs of twenty-five of the persaid of the great leader, living, by his manent set are in a state of development.

It is therefore very necessary that all exof him dead, moralizing for the benefit furnish a sufficient quantity of tooth and bone forming material. As lime is one demned out of his own mouth. fruits, and more especially in the various grains. In the fine white flour, in sugar meal, eracked wheat and honey, abound in tooth food. A mother should therecommon sense rule, and not according to a capricious appetite, remembering always that the health and comfort of another helpless human being is depend-ent solely on her faithfulness in performing nature's simple requirements A diet of milk, eggs, fish, oysters, meat, strength, and prove of incalculable bene-fit to the unborn child. Lime water is same time refurnishing the much needed

lime-salts directly to the system. It can be easily and cheaply made by putting a be easily and cheaply made by putting a teacup full of unslacked line in a half gallon of water, stir thoroughly, and allow it to settle. When this second water has become clear, pour it off into bottles, and it is ready for use. A table-spoonful in a glass of milk or water cannot be detected by the taste, and it is very beneficial to prospective mothers. Mothers should protect themselves from the spoint of the depublican party—John Greenleaf Whittier. Coming forth from his retirement to lay a tribute on the Mothers should protect themselves from

the same reason children should be protected from such diseases until after the goes. There is no absolute rule as to the time. Usually the lower teeth pre-

cede the upper of the same class, and

Two lateral incisors, No. 2, between 7 and 10 months.

and 8 months.

16 months.

First molars, No. 4, between 14 and 20 months.

Second molars, No. 5, between 20 and 36 months.

The child is in possession of all of its temporary or baby teeth, twenty in number, by the time it is three year-old. I wish just here to impress upon mothers the importance of preserving these baby teeth until the permanent teeth appear. A child should never be allowed to suffer with toothache. Such suffering, in almost every instance, may be directly traced to the ignorance of neglect of the mother. In the first place, strict cleanliness should be observed.
As soon as the little teeth appear they As soon as the little teeth appear they should be washed daily, by wrapping a soft rag around the finger, and rubbing them very gently up and down. As soon as practicable, use a soft camel's hair tooth brush. Immediately on the appearance and admits pearance of any decay or spots, a dentist hould be consulted and the child's teeth should be placed in his care. Should he be competent and faithful, not one of the baby teeth would be lost until they fall out, whole and sound, according to nature's method, to make room for the larger permanent teeth. It is not a dentist's whim nor mere theory that many evils are the direct result of prematurely extracting a child's teeth. Without them a child cannot properly masticate its food, and thus indigestion,

with its train of discomfiting evils, is the result. If the nerve is killed, the absorption of the root is arrested, and inthe way of a new tooth, causing it to come out where it can best find room, thus spoiling the beauty of the child's teeth and face for life. As before stated the permanent teeth are already formed and are quietly waiting in different stages of development, at the root of the baby teeth, nature's time for their apbaby teeth, nature's time for their appearance. Thus it is that the permanent teeth are very dependent on the care of the first teeth. After a child is two and a half years old he should be taken to the dentist twice a year, so that any incipient decay may be checked by having the teeth filled with some of the many soft materials now so widely used. If the dentist is careful and competent, and the mother firm and watchful, little

after years, decorative plant.

and the mother firm and watchful, little trouble need be feared from toothache, not only during childhood, but even in

RAISING DEAD DEMOCRATS.

(From the Waterbury American ) What remarkably good, patriotic men, numberless dentists and doctors, tooth-ache is very largely on the increase, crats now that they are dead, and can ache is very largely on the increase. crats now that they are dead, and can Thousands of teeth are extracted arnual-never again be candidates for the sufly, which by a timely care might have been preserved. Not one man in ten has was Seymour—in life a copperhead who perfect teeth; not one woman in twenty but suffers from the many bad effects the kindest-hearted of gentlemen, with arising from this evil. Unfortunately the a ci.ameter above reproach, whose fame is heritage New York should ever cher-There was Hancock-in life "a ly heritage. The strength and durability of each individual's teeth depend in a large measure on the faithful, persistent efforts of the m. there towards that end. Feeling assured that no appeals made in behalf of the fittle ones will be made in vain, I wish now in as simple a manner. led the way into the bush further than be baden track. Vain, I wish now in as simple a manner as possible to call the attention of interpolations distance from the beaten track. was a synonym for low, disreputable enter children's teeth. A small amount of knowledge and a vast amount of perseverance on the mother's part will save the little ones much suffering.

was a synonym for low, disreputable entering in orthodox Republican political circles, "who stole the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the devil in;" in death a patriot who, in whatever he did, acted only and purely from an indid, acted only and purely from an in-

> pectant mothers live on such diet as will of generations yet unborn on the short-furnish a sufficient quantity of tooth and sighted habit of lying, so soon to be conprincipal element of tooth structure, it is highly important that it be furnished in abundance. Nature, always ready to supply her children's needs, is very generous in her supply of this element, it appearing in milk, eggs, vegetables and taining editorials on him while he was yet in power. They will discant on the size of his neck and any little personal and butter, which form the diet of so habit that may delicate women, not one particle They will steek of his bypocritical deen, not one particle
> Graham flour, out taid has be turned into ridicale.
> They will speak of his hypocritical desire to appear to carry out his pledges to the civil service reformers, while in reality he was prostituting the public service. fore diet herself according to practical to carry out the designs of a Casar's ambition for a second term. They will how the imbeeility which has characterized his State papers, and the blunders he has been guilty of in trying to pass himself off as a party leader, etc., etc. Then the historian will turn to these A diet of milk, eggs, fish, oysters, meat, with Graham flour prepared in the many delicious ways, should satisfy any mother, while such food will double her own strength, and praye of incalculable bars. tion characterized as one in which an very beneficial at such periods; as it often relieves the indigestion and heart burn from which so many suffer, at the with unostendation that was treated with unostendation. national credit strengthened; our rights broad were maintained without bluster:

"Then let us yow above his bier To set our feet on party lies, And wound no more a living ear With words that death denies

Will not those words of one who has never faltered in dovotion to any great cause or in support of the Republican party with which he has been identified generally come in pairs. The order and time of cruption may be seen from the following table:

Two central incisors, No. 1, between 3 the support of the Republication party with which he has been identified from his birth, strike a responsive chord in many hearts? There is little gained by indiscriminate abuse of the living. The public discounts it and makes up its own mind about its truth or falsity. It accomplishes no good party end except Two canines, No. 3, between 12 and to keep alive feelings of intense partisanship in breasts where in any case they would never die out.

Why not, then, be fair in criticising

the living? When must our criticism be followed by eulogy at the bier?

In a Bank.

A gentleman greatly interested in coleting statistics of crimes and criminals, once visited a penitentiary for the pur-pose of questioning the convicts with regard to their occupations before entering upon a career of crime. This was rather difficult to effect, owing to the rigid enforcement of the rule forbidding conver-sation with the prisoners. He did, how-ever, manage to put a question or two to one low browed convict.

"What was your occupation before you came here?" whispered the statistics

"I was in a bank," was the reply. "Did you take a clerkship?"
"No, I took a jimmy."—Texas Sift-

A Chinese Production.

It is a curious fact, unknown to the vast majority of people, that the first silk hat was made about fifty years ago; that like so many other articles which are common and of every day use, it was of Chinese origin. The story runs that a French sea captain on the coast of China, desiring to have his shabby beaver hat replaced by a new one, took it ashore, and as they had not the materiflammation and gumboils cause the continual annoyance to the child. Often this dead tooth becomes an obstacle in he carried the hat to Paris the same year. Here it was immediately copied, and in a few years became a regular

Punishments in Old Times.

from the Hartford, Conn., Courant, under date of September 7, 1761:

HARTFORD, September 7. Last week David Campbell and Alexander Pettigrew were indicted before the breaking open and robhing the house of Mr. Abiel Abbot, of Windsor, of two watches, to which indictment they both plead guilty, and were sentenced each of them to receive fifteen stripes, to have their right ears cut off, and to be breaked with a short time ago. He said he had bought a silk dress for his wife at \$4 a gives were remarkably clear, and somewhat a singular thing in their sloe-black depths made me think what a singular thing a blue eyed darkey would be. Then I wondered if such a phenomenon could exist, and, strange to say, while I thinking about it branded with a capital letter B on their foreheads; which punishment was in-flicted on them last Friday. Pettigrew The cactus is at present the fashionable bled so much from the amputation of his lecorative plant.

VIEWS OF SOUTHERN MEN.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION REGARDING

How the Negroes Have Been Duped by the Re-

August 27.—In ante-bellum days the nedo to-day the bonds and stocks of the Northern man. In those days the plantsold. When peace was declared, that fact, and the memories of those old days lingered fresh and painful for many the negroes' fears, and equally quick to impose upon them. Mahone and his ilk did not hesitate to have the colored preachers threaten the members of their respective churches with excommunication if they dared vote the Democratic ticket. During the last Presidential campaign the negroes were told, and actually believed, that the election of a Demoeratic President meant their immediate Points of Interest Regarding the American return to bondage, the separation of families, confiscation of their property that a man, be he black or white, holds dear. By this rank imposition on their credulity the Republicans were cambled to poll nearly the full negro vote. President Cleveland, by his manly course, has done much to kill sectional ism, engender kin ly feelings between the Southern Democrats and the negroes and weaken the power of the Republican party. The Southern negro is a close and shrewd observer. To quote the lan-guage of Mr. Valentine, the Virginia sculptor, "he is constantly watching the white man as though to learn thoughts."

To-night the Star correspondent had an interesting conversation with Walker Lewis, the head waiter at the Springs. He came to the Springs in June, 1839, with Governor Floyd. He was a slave then, owned by Judge Nicolls, of Virginia. Since that time he has spent every summer here, and his winters have more. Lewis is a shrewd, Leen observer and an unusually intelligent negro.

speaking of President Cleveland, he said:
"Mr. Cleveland is greatly admired by
the Southern negroes, and by his
methods has done man to turn them ment of Matthews in place of Free Douglass and his refusal to withdraw the nomination, although he has not been confirmed, has especially pleased us. Then, too, he has acted liberally, and they were Republicans. The appointment of Postmaster Pearson, of New York, is an instance. It is undoubtedly true that at the time of his election many of the colored people believed they would be returned to slavery, but they now recognize that the statement was universally liked, and his course since taking his seat has been such as to win many colored voters to him. My race does not say very much, but we have frequent secret meetings and discuss the political question, and I know he is popular with the colored people. With the increase of education we are becoming more independent, and the time is not for distant when we will be the same taken to win the same taken the same taken to win the same taken take far distant when we will vote as we think best, independent of party. We are waking up to the fact that the Democrats are not mortal enemies, but that it is as much to their interests as ours that we should receive education and vote intelligently. In Richmond the Democrats pay as much attention to our schools as to the white schools, and equal advantages are being afforded our children to

"How is General Lee regarded by the olored people?" "He is very popular, and if he should receive the Democratic nomination for

obtain education.

Vice-President in 1888 he would greatly strengthen the ticket. In fact, Cleveland and Lee would sweep the South, and I have no doubt that Mr. Lee would run well in the North and West. He is a thorough gentleman and finished scholar, and a man of immense personal magnetism. I know the colored people would be glad to have him nominated. In speaking of the feeling of the Mis-sissippi negro toward President Cleveland, State Senator J. B. Boothe, of Jackson, said to the Star correspondent: 'It is undoubtedly true that in my State President Cleveland will receive many negro votes if renominated without any persuasion thereto. He is very popular and the administration is most heartily endorsed. Of course there are some few who believe in the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils, but they are mostly disappointed office-seekers. intelligent Democrats approve of his policy as to Fodoral offices, and his refusal to turn competent Republican officials out merely because they are Republicans has been the mer ns of winning over many colored votes

"How is the tariff question viewed in

Mississippi?"
"The free trade feeling is rapidly The following brief record is reprinted growing, and many of our wealthiest rom the Hartford, Conn., Courant, untariff for revenue only, and the substitution of direct taxation. The view taken is best expressed in the language of a gentleman with whom I was conversing Superior Court, sitting in this town, for a short time ago. He said he had breaking open and robbing the house of bought a silk dress for his wife at \$4 a

> "Have you heard any expression of opinion as to the second place on the "The South would undoubtedly like to

While we should like representation on the ticket, however, the South has a greater interest in obliterating every feeling of sectionalism, and to that end would probably not urge representation on the ticket as strongly as it otherwise publican Politicians—Discussing the Events of the the Day at a Pamous Resort.

would. The one great desire of the South, collectively and individually, is to CLetter to the New York Star.)

WHITE SURPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., where the new York Star.)

White Surphur Springs, W. Va., an interest in the preservation of the Union as they have. For many years we

carry more weight with the negroes.

have been most unjustly represented as to financial questions of the planter as barbarians, ready to stab the Northern man in the back. For the feeling thereby engendered in the North we have not and do not blame Northern people, for we recognized that they formulated their er hypothecated his slaves with the ideas from the maliciously false statebanker or cotton factor, as the case ments made with a purpose by Northern might be, for ready money advanced. It is true that the crop returns usually paid the loan, and the collateral was rarely Northern and Southern men this would be corrected. This has, in a large measystem was forever dead; but the uned-ucated blacks were slow to realize the system was forever dead; but the uned-ucated blacks were slow to realize the manner by the Star will materially aid Heretefore we have not had a New York paper that we could place faith in and look to for just treatment. All that years. The carpet-baggers who overran we ask is that when we are right we be the South with all the destructiveness of defended, and when wrong rebuked. seven-year locusts, were quick to note The World, while read in the South, is not generally liked, because of its sensational and unclean style and the character of its editor. The Herald is regarded as a weather vane, ready to point in any direction. The Star is liked for its clean-liness and bright, fearless discussion of

THE AUTIONAL GRIDINGS.

vital public questions.'

Flag. (From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.) In response to a communication of inquiry we give the following, compiled from the most authoritative and reliable lution a variety of flags were displayed in 'ie revoted colonies. After the battle of Lexington the Connecticut troops displayed on their standards the arms of set; and later, by act of the Pro-Congress, the regiments were distinguished by the various colors of their flags. It is uncertain what flag, if any, be in masonry at the sides, is a cause of was used by the Americans at the battle danger to the public health.—Paris Disof Bunker Hill. The first armed vessels commissioned by Washington sailed under the flag adopted by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts as the one to be borne on the flag of the cruisers of that colony—"a white flag with a green pine tree." The first Republican flag un'arled in the Southern States—blue, with a white crescent in the upper cor-ner next to the staff—was designed by William Moultrie, of Charleston, S. C., at the request of the committee of safety, and was hoisted on the fortifica-

tions of that city in September, 1775. The official origin of the "grand Union" flag is involved in obscurity. the time of its adoption at Cambridge the colonies still acknowledged the legal rights of the mother courtry, and there-George and St. Andrew, changing only the field of the old ensign for the thir an stripes emblematic of their union given men offices when they had no The color of the stripes may have been right to expect them, and has not disturbright to expect them, and has not disturb-ed capable men in office simply because they were Republicans. The appoint-ment of Postmaster Pearson, of New 11, 1777, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." This is the first recorded legislative action for the adoption of a national dag. The thirteen stars were arranged in a circle, although no form was presimply a Republican lie, and it has disgusted them. Mr. Cleveland is almost scribed officially. The flat that adopted universally liked, and his course since remained unchanged till 1794, when, on FERGUSO. motion of Senator Bradley, of New York, it was resolved that from and after May 1, 1795, "the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternato red and white, that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field." This was the flag used in the war of 1812-14. The act made no provisions for future alterations, and none were made until 1818 although several new States had mean-while been admitted into the Union,

In 1816, on the admission of Indiana, committee was appointed "to inquire into the expediency of altering the flag. A bill was reported on January 2, 1818 but was not acted on, which embodied the suggestions of Captain Samuel C. Reid, a distinguished naval officer, who recommended the reduction of the stripes to the original thirteen, and the adoption of stars equal to the number of States, formed into one large star, and a new star to be added on the Fourth of July next succeeding the admission of each new State. On April 4, 1818, a bill embedying these suggestions, with the exception of that designating the manner of arranging the stars, was approved by the President, and on the 13th of the same month the flag thus established was hoisted over the hall of Representatives at Washington, although its legal existence did not begin until the follow-

ing Fourth of July.
In 1859, when Congress passed a vote
of thanks to Captain Reid, the designer of the flag, it was suggested that the mode of ayrangement of the stars should be prescribed by law, but the matter was overlooked. The stars in the unions of lags used in the war department of the government are generally arranged in one large star; in the navy flags they are invariably set in parallel lines. The blue union of stars, when used separately, is called the union jack. The United States called the union pack. The United States revenue flag, adopted in 1799, consists of 16 perpendicular stripes, alternately red and white, the union white, with the national arms in dark blue. The union used separately constitutes the revenue union. The American yacht flag is like the pational flag with the execution of the national flag with the exception of the union, which is a white foul anchor in a circle of 13 stars, in a blue field. A Singular Coincidence,

Said a gentleman to me yesterday: "I

vas walking on Tenth street, near the

capitol building, this afternoon when I

met a bright-faced colored man. His strange to say, while I thinking about it, I passed another negro, one of whose eyes, through some trouble or other, had have either Secretary Lamar or General Lee nominated. The latter gentleman is probably the more popular, and would probably the more popular, and would probably the more popular, and would around."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Cremations at Pere La Chaise Next month the Parisians will be able

to burn their dead in four crematory

furnaces, which have just been finished at Pere La Chaise. These furnaces were begun last November, and have been hurried on to completion, so that by the end of August at latest those who in mations. Poor and rich will be on a footing of absolute equality. The price charged to those who can afford for the burning of a corpse will be 15f.—or, say, 12s. The furnaces were constructed on plans by MM. Barrett and Formice. A large portico is in front of a dome, be-neath which are placed the crematory furnaces. They have the appearance of very elegant ovens. Three hundred and fifty thousand francs was the price they cost. They are, according to the Corini system, in use in Rome and Milan. It was found that the heat of the Siemens furnace was too intense. Instead of reducing the too intense. Instead of reducing the corpse to ashes it subjected it to a kind of vitrification. The cost, too, would be 200f., instead 15f., to cremate with a Siemens furnace. The unclaimed bodies at the hospitals which are not used for anatomical purposes will be taken to the crematory at Pere La Chaise. Sculptors, goldsmiths and bronze casters are already busy design-ing urns, of which an assortment in marble, bronze, gold, silver, zinc or lead will be kept at an office of the crematory. The relatives of the cremated dead can buy these vessels, and cause them to be removed to family vaults, or to a building which the city of Paris is to erect. There could be no greater boon to a large city with overcrowded cemeteries than the furnaces of Pere La Chaise. I cannot conceive anything more disrespectful to the dead than the way their remains are treated here, even when a first-class burial can be provided, if there is not a family vault in which to place them. Buying a grave is no simple mat-ter. The delays are endless, and the application for one must go through many bureaus before official consent is given. displayed on their standards the arms of the colony with the motto: Qui transtulit gone through. Meanwhile the corpse is in a charnel house, called a provisional vault, at a cost of 1f. a day. The removal thence to the grave, which must

THE LAURENS BAR.

patch to the London Daily News.

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