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HOW THEY DIG PHOSPHATE.

NEGRO LABORERS IN THE ROCK FIELDS.

A Winter's Day at an Old Deserted Plantation Home and a Visit to the Phosphate Rock Fields.

Arthur James in Charleston Sunday News.

The sunlight falls on a low cottage, whose tall white chimneys and overhanging roof bring to mind a Dutch picture. The view from its vine-clad porch opens on one of the loveliest landscapes of the Southland. There are no mountains, nor is there any sea, only a fine sloping lawn surrounded by avenues of live oaks, which have numbered their centuries, and from whose widespread arms hang streaming pennants of grey moss. These trees, in the distance, give to the view a sense of grandeur, and guide the eye toward a colonial mansion now in ruins.

In sunshine and shadow, in rain, in storm, or fair moonlight, these oaks are ever grand and beautiful. In the stillness of dawn they stand motionless, but for the quivering of their billow leaves, which seem to nod and shake and say: "We are alive, and have been here for ages; we know so much, oh, so very much! We know the joys and sorrows of the many generations who have passed under our arms; we know nature's secrets that your poor mortals are yet groping blindly to find out."

We are as God made us, while you, who are made in His image, are ever defacing His handiwork in your nature as well as your deeds. You are ever making crosses and burdens for your own aching backs, by striving against your Creator, oh, ye puny men, of so small wisdom!"

Beneath these oaks spreads a smoky, white lawn, with shaggy sheep browsing on dry tufts of grass. It was here our ancestors mounted their horses for the chase, here the children gambled, welcomes extended and farewells said. Here the slaves were gathered to receive largess in the Christmas season, here burned the bonfires which celebrated the births and marriages of the masters in the house, and hence wended the shadowy processions when the dead were taken to their last resting place in the family vault, which stood amid the flowering shrubs on the bank of the winding river.

Entering a small gate one sees a garden covering a part of an earthy paradise, so bewildering is the confusion of flowers that bloom in the springtime beneath the oaks.

They border the shadowed lakes and seem to follow the shining river beyond, they fringe the broad paths and color every vista with their brilliancy, in each one being the rooster's red is seen the turquoise blue of a Southern sky.

All sounds are distant and mellow, the rumbling of a cart, the blows of the mallet, the far-away whistle of a locomotive, the dull throb of a phosphate-washer, a sharp call of one laborer to another, the occasional lowing of a calf, the chirping of the rooster's shrill crow and the ceaseless chirping of the birds while busy about their daily portion.

One is loath to leave the languorous quiet of such a spot, but the time appointed for a visit to the phosphate fields had arrived, so we stepped across the ironing-iron and to the narrow track, where a small locomotive and empty trucks were ready for their outward trip to the rock fields. Comfortably seated in the front part of the engine, a shrill whistle announced the departure and we rush noisily past the quiet forest trees, low banks of green moss and ferns, near a bubbling spring where the work horses are slaking their thirst; past bare rock fields, whose yield had been exhausted, or lies too deep for profitable digging, thus they are abandoned, with up-turned surface, and strewn with uprooted trees lying prone and dead. Near the track are numbers of negro cabins, the dwellings of the phosphate laborers. These houses have no claim to the rustic attractiveness of the days of slavery. There is now no generous wood pile nor grunting sow, with squealing litter, nor scratching, fussy hen, with brood of chicks, nor the numbers of fat, greasy, happy little picaninies basking in the sun. There we see only the bare, dingy-looking walls, a clothes line across the yard, filled with ragged garments flapping in the wind, a few thin, half-clothed children, whose mothers are not the erstwhile healthy, well-clothed specimens, adorned by pleasant manners; instead of these, are bedraggled women, decked with remnants of tawdry finery, cunning and surly in their looks and ways. Their occupation is that of cooks and washers for the rock diggers, charging them exorbitantly, you may be sure. These women at noon stand near the track to sling their buckets of food on the train as it rushes by to the rock fields, thus the negroes in the pits get their dinner. Further in the woods may be seen the cabins of the Italian laborers, who are brought from the North every winter to supplement the uncertain work of the negroes during the busy season. These Italians are a fierce, wicked-looking set of men; they herd together like rats, and live not much better than the rodents that they hate; these, with snakes, buzzards and macabre, form the staple of their negroes' fare.

The train runs down to a field of busy diggers, where the empty cars are left to be filled with rock; then with change of switch the little engine puffs off alone to another field where fifteen loaded cars are awaiting transportation to the "washers." A short delay here, while hitching on the cars, gives us a view of the workers in the rock field; these are negro boys and men of all ages, ragged, insufficiently clothed and surly in manner. They dig in pits whose dimensions are usually from six by sixteen to eighteen feet, with a depth of from four to ten feet, according to the depth the strata of rock lies. The mud and rock are dug out together, and hard work it is, desperately so, in

cold and rainy weather. They men stand in the boggy pits, ten with foot of water in the bottom. Two of them usually work a pit together with pick and shovel. This muddy rock is thrown in heaps near the mouth of the pit, afterwards it is placed in wheelbarrows, rolled on planks to the railroad track, where it is dumped ready to be pitched into the empty cars.

The negroes work only when they please, and that is not often, unless driven to it by hunger or debt. In very cold weather they make small fires near the pits, as their scanty clothing does not protect them from the wintry blasts. Many of these people are contentless, hatless and shoeless, but even presents of these articles have proved of no avail to help them, as they are gambled away before the next sun rises. A white man is foreman for each field and "takes the time" for each negro's work. These rock diggers are even lower in the scale of human life than the worst of the ex-slaves; they are nearer akin to the brutes in habits and morals; all their idle time is spent in gambling and cheating from each other, but it their fowls or their wives. Among themselves they are lawless to a degree, not stopping short of murder, perhaps, for the possession of a few cents. They neglect their sick, who have neither medical attention nor medicine, unless furnished by the whites, so they often die alone like the animals. Their kind hearts seem to have disappeared with slavery and only the instincts of the savage remain.

The exceptions to the above conditions are the "older people, former slaves, who are rather held in contempt by the present generation for being favorable to the white race. A sorry picture of things existent, but true nevertheless, as all know who have any dealings with this particular class of negroes.


A certain rich Northerner, a "phosphate man," thought the Southernmost inert and did not make sufficient efforts to help these poor, thrifless slaves. So he showed the simplicity of his convictions by building comfortable cottages, with glass window shades, besides the shutters, neat strong doors and steps. In each cottage he had beds or bunks made, and in them he placed good mattresses, besides other little conveniences; he then gave them permission to use such dead-wood as they pleased to gather in his forests for their fuel and his only proviso was that they should not touch the game in his preserves, and to try and keep all neat in good condition against his return from the North in the fall. He then left, feeling content that he had left these "down-trodden" people so much more comfortable.

In November he returned from his distant Northern home, anticipating great satisfaction in beholding the improved condition of his laborers. So his amazement knew no bounds when he found they had shot his game freely, or at least when they got the opportunity, and rather than go after the least wood and tote it home they had chopped doors, steps, shutters, and even the bunks to feed their fires, had torn up or carried off the ticking covers of the mattresses, and otherwise ignored his generosity. I believe the philanthropic views were changed, at least no further efforts in their behalf were manifest.

Query: Which is the better and happier race, the breeding of the slaves? Are they the people who can stand entirely alone? What can be done for such an immoral and irresponsible people, who will not help themselves? The colored educators claim they are helping themselves and are taking steps to prove it right here in South Carolina. But what are the efforts of a few heavy heads against the retrogression of the millions? Will the little heaven heaven the whole?

The showman brings his trained animals as evidences of their education, but because of these will the whole animal kingdom become revolutionized? Exception may be taken at this comparison, but none is intended; we know the negro has a soul and the animal has none; at the same time all human life possesses characteristics pertaining to their order and unchangeable as the creation. The Anglo-Saxon stands alone, relying only on himself. Will the Afro-American ever be able to do the same? Past history says no—the future alone can decide.

Loudly summoned by the squeaking whistle of the locomotive, we take our seats in the dark blue of the sky and peace unutterable prevades the little corner of the great world that seems so far away. And this is the morning and evening of one winter's day.



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about poor health if you won't spend one dollar to secure a full quart of that panacea for all the usual ills—

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

Quart Bottles.

It has been used for forty years in the cure of

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Anemia, Female Troubles, Eruptions, Insomnia, Salt Rheum, and Similar Complaints.

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uninitiated of the workings of the great phosphate industry, which saved South Carolina from ruin at the close of the war for Southern independence. The hours have waxed and waned, and we leave the scenes of work and noise to enter once more the vine-clad porch and watch the twilight as it deepens.

Far overhead a long black line extends, for a mile or more, it moves on and ever upwards, arrow-shaped at times, then thinning to a mere thread, thickening again to the size of a large floating cloud, which streams out in small black masses, and finally ends in a few black dots. This is the homeward flight of hundreds, nay thousands, of crows, who have been feeding all day in distant fields, and as the sun sinks below the horizon they rise like flocks and soar across the river to the marshes, where they spend the night, sheltered amid the reeds from the force of the wintry winds. At last they are settled, their hoarse cawing ceases and all is still again save, perhaps a belated bird, with lightened wings, darts past, and the chorus of the frogs in a distant pond is faintly heard.

The thud of the axe in the distance scarcely disturbs the wonderful stillness, while through the trees gleam the lights from the cabin doors. On an unseen road a passing laborer sings "Rock of Ages," while far away groups of negroes shout their wild refrains, keeping time with the rhythmic beating of the sticks.

As the patient king tinkle slowly to the making their bells tinkle in sweet accord, and high above us the great oak seem dreaming of mysteries beyond our ken. Gisp yet balmy is the evening zephyr; a crescent moon glimmers in the dark blue of the sky and peace unutterable prevades the little corner of the great world that seems so far away.

And this is the morning and evening of one winter's day.

PLAN FOR MAILING MONEY

The Paper Currency to be Used As Checks on the Government Treasury.

A unique feature in Congressional legislation this winter, so the Washington Star is presented by the promotion of a postal currency. The system was devised, perfected and patented by a private citizen, who offers the result of his efforts to the government free of all cost. The system has the approval of many officials, and is endorsed by a long list of manufacturers and business houses throughout the country. Publishers and farmers are especially interested, in that the new currency promises an easy way for a man in the country to promptly send remittance for his favorite publication.

Under the present inconvenient money order system the individual desiring to send a small sum of money through the mail is met by the necessity for a time-consuming journey to the post office to obtain safe money. This sets up a barrier to the prompt transaction of business and results in much loss from the fact that many people never carry out their original intention to subscribe or purchase. The need is for money in the hands of the people that can be safely and instantly sent by letter.

The provisions of the "post checks" currency bill, now before Congress, introduced in the Senate by Mr. McMillan, and in the House by Mr. Gardner,


of Michigan, provides for printing the one two and five dollar bills in the future with blank spaces on the face. These bills of course pass from hand to hand before the blanks are filled. When it is desired to send one in the mails the blanks are filled in with the name of the payee, his city and State, a 2-cent postage stamp is placed in another blank space and canceled with the initials of the sender in ink, the name of the sender is signed on the back, and presto! his money has suddenly ceased to exist as currency and has been transformed into a check on the United States government, having all the safety of any bank check, and ready for enclosure in his letter. When the payee receives this check he treats it just as he would any other check—indorses it, goes to the nearest bank or post office and deposits it or has it cashed.

The paid check finally reaches the Treasury Department, when it is replaced by a new one with the spaces unfilled. This keeps the circulation at par. No change whatever is made in the financial policy of the government, the only change being in the character of the printing on the bills of five dollars and under.

The bill also provides for the issue of \$75,000,000 of fractional currency, with blank spaces similar to the larger denominations, in place of an equal amount of money of larger denominations, presumably twenty and fifty dollar bills. The provision under the new system for a continuous reissue insures a small sum of money through the mail, in the dark blue of the sky and peace unutterable prevades the little corner of the great world that seems so far away.

Perhaps in no better way can the reader come to understand the pressing need for postal currency than to recall the times without number when he himself has been desirous of sending a small sum of money through the mails with safety. Always in such cases comes up the barrier, and only the persistent one will carry out his purpose by using stamps, coin placed in holes in pieces of pasteboard, or risking loose money. The average person will not expend the valuable time required for a journey to the post office for a money order. Only the pressure of necessity in the absence of a simple convenient system brings to the money order system its present patronage. Statistics show that from ten to twenty times the number of letters received by business houses, publishers and others who do a large business through the mails, contain stamps, loose money or some other representative of money, than contain money orders, a clear enough mark of the disapproval of the public.

While is not thought that, if adopted, the proposed system would entirely supersede the money order system, because for amounts over \$50 the money order would be slightly cheaper, it is thought by the advocates of the pending bill that such a system of post checks would prove a great convenience to those desiring to send small amounts of money through the mails, and would result in gain to merchants, publishers and business firms who now receive such a remittance in the form of stamps (often torn and mutilated), drafts on small banks, or loose coin in letters—always a temptation to postal employees. All of these forms of remittance entail some loss, in many cases to the receiver, and to that extent, perhaps, a



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creditor is unjustly defrauded, innocently may be, by the debtor. Under the new system these troublesome and unfair methods of making remittances would be done away with, owing to the simplicity and convenience of the post checks, and the cost of sending the remittance would be placed where it properly belongs—with the sending debtor or the person making the purchase.

The main difficulty with the present money order system is that less than half the post offices in the country are money order offices, and even at these such evidence of money can only be obtained at the expenditure of much time and trouble and during certain specified hours. With a post check note in his possession one has but to fill in the blank spaces for the purpose, attach a postal stamp, cancel it, in close in an envelope, place in a mail box, and the transaction is finished.

Unquestionably the intent of the postal authorities is to extend and increase the usefulness and popularity of the rural free delivery service. The adoption of the post check notes will afford a most convenient and safe money for the agricultural community, to whom banks, with their facilities and safeguards, cannot be utilized with convenience. It is claimed by those who have investigated the subject that the revenues of the Postoffice Department would be very materially increased by the adoption of the post check system.

A somewhat unusual feature of the post check proposition is the fact that the inventor is a successful business man, who has for years realized the urgent necessity for a simpler way of making small remittances in the mails, and who has devoted a great deal of his time and means to the perfection of the idea, and offers, in case of its adoption, to turn the patents, and all rights under them, over to the government free of any cost or charge whatever. He considers that should the system be adopted the consciousness of having accomplished a reform of such importance to the general public, and business men will more than compensate him for his time and trouble.

GEN. MILES HAS BEEN DOOMED

THE PRESIDENT IS TIRED OF HIM.

His Statement Before the Senate Committee Gives the Occasion for His Retirement.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has told the Senate committee on military affairs that if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley at the instance of the war department for the organization of a general staff for the army as he proposed a law he would decline to hold his commission any longer. The reason he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interests of the military establishment, and he said that he would not be a party to such a proceeding to the extent even of continuing to hold his place.

The statement was made in the course of a prolonged hearing by the committee, which was conducted behind closed doors, and in which Gen. Miles touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the army. The part of the bill to which he directed his special criticism is that contained in Section 7, reading as follows:

"That from and after the passage of this Act the senior general officer of the army shall be assigned to command the regular army as he shall be designated by direct, or be detailed to duty in the general staff corps. All duties prescribed by law for the commanding general of the army shall be performed by the chief of general staff or other general officer designated by the Secretary of War. Provided that so long as the present lieutenant general of the army continues on the active list he shall be the chief of the general staff and upon the separation from active service of the said lieutenant general of the army, said office, except as hereinafter provided, shall cease and determine."

Gen. Miles said that if this portion shall become a law it will have the effect of destroying the unity of the army, and he read numerous authorities, including Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Cass and Grant, to show the necessity of having one head to the army and of controlling authority. His own experience and observation had, he said, had the effect of confirming these views and he gave an illustration of its beneficial effect in time of emergency, instancing the beginning of the war with Spain.

"I heard at midnight," he said, "that the Spanish fleet had been located definitely at Santiago and I hastened to the home of Secretary Root, where the news was confirmed. Shafter was then at Tampa, and I sat down there, in the Secretary's house, and wrote a dispatch, directing him to start immediately for Santiago, with the result that the army was soon on its way to the point where its presence was needed." "Suppose," he added, exhibiting the message which he had sent to Gen. Shafter, "I had been compelled to get around to a dozen or more majors, as many colonels and a number of generals, constituting a general staff?"

Then he added that in all probability the senior general of the army would not under the provision be quoted, had been in position to do anything, and he called attention to the clause relieving him (the senior general) from command and making it possible for any other officer to be appointed. He declared that under Section 7 it would be competent one day to promote a captain to the position of a brigadier and the next day make him chief of staff, thus practically placing a captain at the head of the army. Warning up somewhat, he asserted that the bill was calculated to accomplish no purpose except to allow the Secretary of War and the adjutant general to promote the interests of their personal favorites.

Gen. Miles was questioned as to the reasons for locating the American army of occupation at Tampa and holding it there so long with the resulting congestion. Replying to the first question, he said that it was because of the order to occupy Havana. The delay was due, he said, to the fact that the American army was supplied with only 14 rounds of ammunition, which would not have been sufficient for more than half an hour of fighting. Considering that Havana was one of the best fortified cities in the world, he said that to have attacked it would have been foolhardy in the extreme. He declined, however, to criticize the actions of Secretary of War, Gen. Alger, for the conditions of affairs, saying that probably anyone else in the position would have done about what he did. He laid the general blame for this condition of unpreparedness at the door of Congress.

In the course of his remarks Gen. Miles told the committee in confidence that with the bill a law he would name the men who would hold the place of honor provided under it, but the committee did not ask for the names.

The printed report of the testimony of Secretary Root before the military committee on this bill has been made public. In his statement the Secretary said that the general staff of the army, as it is proposed to organize it under this bill, would be simply an advisory board, and that its principal duty would be that of an advisory board.

As to the place the commander-in-chief would occupy with reference to this board, the Secretary replied:

"The plan of the bill is to have the chief of staff selected by the President as lieutenant-in-chief, and to have it a detail, so that he will come in with the President and go out with the President."

Senator Bate: "Do I understand that they limit to their powers so that they will not interfere with the lieutenant general?"

"The proposition is to have the lieutenant general to decide."

As to the work of this character during the war with Spain, Secretary Root said:

"That work was done during the Spanish war practically by the gentleman in the adjutant general's office. If we had not had an adjutant general with the strength of ten men, with a wonderful physique and extraordinary executive ability, the whole system would have broken down absolutely. You cannot depend on having such men."

"I want to say," he went on, "that I believe that with the organization as it was at the outbreak of the war with Spain and is now, the outbreak of any war would irretrievably ruin any man who was Secretary of War. I think the organization is such that it is impossible that successful results may be produced until they have been worked out by most painful and expensive experience."

At the cabinet meeting on Friday the newspaper publications relating to the statements made by Gen. Miles before the Senate committee were brought up, but consideration of them was postponed until all the facts in the matter became known. Whatever intentions the President had with respect to the treatment to be accorded Gen. Miles, his future action will be somewhat influenced by the fact that Gen. Miles' statement before the Senate committee has been represented to him as being privileged. The president read the testimony given at the hearing, and to consult with different members of the committee on military affairs before finally announcing what he proposes to do.

It is significant that long after the cabinet meeting adjourned Secretary Root and the Attorney General were closeted with the President. The President is known to have stated that he was tired of the friction in the army, and whether it is decided that Gen. Miles' statement was privileged or not, he will at no distant day take action looking to his retirement.

In discussing the matter with his callers, among whom were Senators and Representatives, the President took the position that the lieutenant general of the army should exert certain toward his superiors the same respect that he would expect and demand from his subordinates.

The printed testimony of Gen. Miles has not yet been made public and it is understood that it will be submitted to him for approval. It is well understood that a great deal of what the General said will not appear in the record. Members of the committee say the report published was correct in substance in every particular. At the same time these Senators do not agree that Gen. Miles can be punished for his utterances before the committee, whether they appear in the record or not. Of course the committee could take no action to prevent the retirement of Gen. Miles. That, under the law, is purely an executive act and needs no confirmation or approval of the Senate.

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World's consumption of tea in 1900 is estimated at about 314,000,000 pounds.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Be sure and get the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

The Finest Cake

Is made with Royal Baking Powder. Always light, sweet, pure & wholesome.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON

Tillman Will Not Confirm Richardson or Koester—Jim Tillman's Pop-Gun.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Sunday News writes as follows:

Senator Tillman received a petition today, signed by numerous citizens of Greenville, protesting against his opposition to the confirmation of Postmaster Richardson at that place, and urging that he use his influence to expedite the latter's confirmation. Senator Tillman said that he had made up his mind some time ago not to withdraw his opposition to Postmaster Richardson, and that the petition would not change his intention. The fight he is making is a personal, not a political, matter, and to sustain his position he has had before his Senatorial colleagues numerous editorials from the Greenville News, which he has not been able to emanate from Mr. Richardson. Members of the postoffice committee who have been spoken to on the subject do not seem inclined to override a long line of precedents in the Senate, which are cited to sustain the opposition which Senator Tillman is now making against Mr. Richardson.

Unless Senator Tillman can be induced to withdraw his personal opposition to Mr. Richardson, the latter will not be confirmed at this session. It remains to be seen whether the President will reappoint Mr. Richardson after Congress adjourns.

Collector of Internal Revenue Koester's nomination is practically in the Senate's hands. Although Senator Tillman is not openly objecting to a favorable report on Mr. Koester's nomination, Senator Teller, a member of the finance committee, says he represents the views of Senator Tillman in contesting the confirmation of Collector Koester. The Republican members of the finance committee are ready to report on him with a favorable recommendation, but they do not take enough interest in the subject to take a step which would make a prolonged contest in the Senate. They have recently consulted some of Mr. Koester's personal friends as to the propriety of making the nomination unacted upon for the balance of this session, a measure Mr. Koester can go right on performing the duties of the office and if the President is disposed he may reappoint him after Congress adjourns.

Lieutenant Governor "Jim" Tillman, of South Carolina, is now involved in a controversy with Senator Faye, president of the Senate, and Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives. Having failed to attract the attention of President Roosevelt in connection with the Jenkins sword incident, Mr. Tillman proceeds to level his political pugna at the two next ranking officers of the Government.

As President of the South Carolina Senate Mr. Tillman made a ruling that a motion to postpone indefinitely was not debatable. His ruling was questioned, and he referred the parliamentary problem to Senator Faye and Speaker Henderson. They both decided that he was in error. Senator Faye in reply stated that, although Jefferson's motion is silent on the subject, the motion is debatable under the rules of the Senate.

Instead of accepting the decision of the two referees as conclusive Mr. Tillman announced to his friends that Senator Faye and Speaker Henderson had sustained his ruling, holding that the motion was not debatable. Those in the South Carolina who differ with Mr. Tillman on the subject would not be surprised if they had heard of a similar incident in the House of Representatives. The incident occurred in connection with the Jenkins sword incident, Mr. Tillman proceeds to level his political pugna at the two next ranking officers of the Government.

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THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON

for the office excepting that of the incumbent, Marshal Melton. There are other candidates for the office in the field, and they are working for the appointment, and several of them have written to Senator McLaurin in the hopes of enlisting his support for his candidacy, but the Senator says he is not aware of their having papers on file at the department. It was learned that the press agent for Senator Melton from another source than from the Senator that these several candidates have written to Senator McLaurin. It was further claimed by another authority that the Senator has not taken any sides in the contest, and is holding aloof as far as possible. The term of the present marshal expires on the 1st of April, and it was thought the nomination would be made promptly, but no indication is given either at the White House or by Senator McLaurin as to when the nomination of Marshal Melton's successor is likely to be sent in. Under the law Marshal Melton can serve until his successor is appointed, and qualifies. The office is now existing in South Carolina, as here, however, that the nomination is likely to be made at any time.

Representative Lever, of South Carolina, has introduced in the house a bill for the erection of a monument to the memory of Major General Thomas Sumter. The bill has been referred to the committee on the library.

CANCER AND SALT.

Dr. James Braithwaite has published in "The Lancet" an article upon cancer, in which he puts forward the theory that there are four factors in the causation of the disease, excess of salt in food being the most prominent. Salt, he holds, is an essential factor, but requires one or possibly two of the others to originate the malady. The other factors are an overnourished condition of the system proceeding from the consumption of too much food, and especially of meat, and the impure condition of the body, resulting from the non-oxidation of the food. The fourth factor is local irritation or stimulation.

Dr. Braithwaite, who is on the staff of the Leeds general infirmary, was struck by the almost complete immunity of Jewsess who attended the gynecological department of that institution to cancer, there having been but one case in a period of ten years. He has a personal acquaintance with Dr. Tunstall, late medical officer of the Jewish Hospital for Incurables, gives corroborative evidence as to the rarity of cancer among Jews. The argument is therefore made that this apparent immunity is either due to race or diet. The latter he claims as the more probable cause.

The Jews, forswear bacon and ham, and, as it has been shown that they are the only domestic animal ever attacked by cancer, by the process of elimination he concludes it must be the salt and the flesh of the animal that are at fault. The Jews also eat less butcher's meat than do the followers of most other religions.

"That diet has much to do with the incidence of cancer is a belief constantly gaining ground, and there can be no doubt that a large quantity of salt is consumed by civilized people, but the contention of Dr. Braithwaite, that where salt is absent cancer is absent, appears quite untenable, if not absurd."

Capt. Grossman, of Cologne, Germany, the inventor of water shoes, has just completed a 500 mile walk on the surface of the River Danube. He started from Linz and finished his journey at Vienna, drawing his wife in a boat all the way in less than two days. The shoes are of vulcanized cylinders, 13 feet long, and light enough to be carried on the shoulders like a pair of ears. The inventor propels himself by a treadle movement, which causes four or five wings to revolve.

The Senate judiciary committee has opposed the bill admitting women to the Bar of that State, but it is understood that the committee has decided to make an unfavorable report of the bill making lawful the appointment of women as notaries public. There are already four women who have been notaries, but the legality of these appointments has been doubted and this bill was introduced to remove all doubt.

The part of President William McKinley and President Hayes in the battle of Antietam will be marked by a monument erected by the State of Ohio. In this battle, McKinley, then a private, acted as commissioner to the Ohio troops. The monument will stand at the place where he stood during the fiercest part of the fight. At the head of the Twenty-third was the late President, then Col. Lutherford B. Hayes, on whose staff Mr. McKinley was an aide.

Gentlemen (to yoke): "Well, John did you give the marquis my note?"

Yoke: "Yes, sir; but it's no use writing letters to him. He can't see to read them. He's blind—blind as a bat!"

Gentleman: "Blind?"

Yoke: "Yes, sir; blind. Twice he asked me where my hat was, and I had it on my head all the time."—Tit-Bits.

CASTORIA.

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