

SAMPSON ENTERS THE FIGHT.

Asserts Claim That He Was in Supreme Command During Battle of Santiago.

Washington, Feb. 7.—E. S. Theall, representing Station, Campbell & Theall, counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, filed the following brief with President Roosevelt protesting against the claim set up in Admiral Schley's appeal that he was in supreme command during the battle of Santiago:

"No argument will be submitted as to the volunteered opinion of the presiding member of the court upon the question of command at Santiago. We repeatedly applied for an opportunity to present evidence upon this point to the court, and our request was as often refused, and we are confident that an attempt to pronounce an adverse judgment where a hearing has been denied is so plain a violation of simple good faith that it has no chance of receiving your approval. We were ready then and are still ready, to produce much evidence which was not offered before the court on this question. We are prepared to show that the statement that the New York at the beginning of the battle was not of sight of each and every ship of the blockading squadron but one," is inaccurate.

"We are ready to show that under the navy regulations and the judicial interpretations thereof Rear Admiral Sampson was during the battle in command of every single vessel in the American line. There is abundance of testimony available to show that from the beginning of the battle every American vessel off Santiago was in sight of the New York. There is evidence at hand, both record and parole, to show that whenever the commander in chief left the blockading line in front of Santiago he hoisted the signal 'disregard movements of command-in-chief' proceeded to that point where under the regulations his immediate command of the squadron ceased and then signalled to the next in rank to take command; and that on the morning of July 3d the commander-in-chief had given instructions to be ready for hoisting the signal directing Commodore Schley to assume command; and that this signal was to be hoisted when under the regulations the appropriate moment arrived; that that moment had not arrived, and that such signal had not been hoisted when the enemy endeavored to escape from the harbor.

"From the Oregon, too, there is available evidence to show that when the first shot was fired the quartermaster of the Oregon, using the long glass, could, from the position of that vessel near the centre of the line, read the New York's battle signals then flying.

"All this evidence was ready to be presented to the court of inquiry and it is ready to be presented to you. It was not admitted before the court because it refused to go into the question of command.

"Rear Admiral Sampson has never objected, and does not now object, to any inquiry to determine the question of command. He has, however, reported that he was in command at that battle. As commander-in-chief he has made his recommendations concerning the promotions. He has been recognized by the executive and judicial departments of the government as being in command, and he asks that when the accuracy of his reports is questioned, he be at least permitted to bear the evidence in opposition and to permit his brother officers to come forward with the testimony they are ready to give in his behalf.

"There is further an abundance of evidence available to establish the fact that what the applicant now calls 'the complete and total failure of the rearranged order of battle' was due wholly to his own disobedience of orders of the commander in chief. These orders were to close in and hold the enemy at the harbor's mouth. Commodore Schley so understood the orders. He hoisted that very signal. Yet when he saw the enemy approach that part of the line guarded by his own vessel, he looped. He withdrew from the battle formation, left a hole in the line, interfered with the Texas, which would have stopped the gap, and caused her to back, thereby giving the enemy the double opportunity of which they availed themselves—to escape through the interval he had made.

"We have no desire to prolong this controversy. We only ask that before there shall be a finding adverse to Admiral Sampson either by the president, the courts, or the navy department, that he be given the opportunity which has been given to Admiral Schley to present such evidence as may make both sides of the matter clear."

The president will consider the brief in connection with Schley's appeal and the navy departments' comment.

His decision in the Schley case will not be made public until after his return from Charleston.

Laws to Control Wireless Telegraphy.

One of the early steps which will have to be taken by this Government is the establishment of restrictions governing communication by wireless telegraphy. This would be absolutely necessary from the strategic standpoint, but already the Governments abroad are taking that feature of the situation into consideration. Of course at sea in time of war wireless telegraph messages between ships of the same squadron will be receivable by the ships of a foe, and secret communication can only be maintained by means of a code.

A claim made by Marconi that a certain "tuning" of his instruments has removed the possibility of interference is not, say the experts, fully sustained. It will not be possible, of course, to regulate such appropriation of messages at sea, but it will be absolutely necessary and entirely feasible to control the wireless telegraph operations on land, and when the matter is nearer complete development than at present this Government will have to enact legislation in regard to wireless telegraphy on land, notably along the coast.—(Washington telegram to the Chicago Tribune.)

HESTER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

Last Week Shows a Decrease of 50,000 Bales and 90,000 For Year Before Last.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton statement issued today shows for the seven days of February a decrease under last year of 50,000 and a decrease under the same period year before last of 90,000. For the 160 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate is ahead of the same days of last year 322,000 and ahead of the same period year before last of 967,000.

The amount brought into sight during the past week has been 132,567 against 182,154 for the same seven days last year and 222,405 year before last. The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports to be 5,968,806 against 5,477,755 last year; overlaid across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 754,987 against 845,217 last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 440,922 against 645,802 last year and southern mill takings 879,000 against 770,851 last year.

The total movement since Sept. 1 is 8,061,717 against 7,739,625 last year and 7,094,522 year before last. Foreign exports for the week have been 124,476 against 113,889 last year, making the total thus far for the season 4,658,553 against 4,056,682 last year.

The total takings of American mills, north and south and Canada thus far for the season have been 2,307,285 against 2,166,845 last year.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior centers have decreased during the week 86,419 bales against a decrease during the corresponding period last season of 27,025.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop the number of bales brought into sight thus far for the new crop the supply to date is 8,421,402 against 7,862,159 for the same period last year.

WHO BEFRIENDED SPAIN?

Berlin, February 7.—The foreign office was informed today that the Associated Press has issued for publication the text of the replies of all the European Courts except from Germany to the request of concerted action of the Powers sent out March 25, 1898, from Madrid. The Associated Press correspondent here asked for the text of the German answer to this request. The foreign office said that the answer of the German Government was made orally by the German ambassador at Madrid. The answer was that Germany could not take the initiative and must await the action of the other Powers. Subsequent events made a further answer unnecessary.

The foreign office called attention to cablesgrams from Washington, saying that the British embassy there admits making a second proposal April 14, 1898, but with no evil intentions against the United States. The foreign office added:

"We fully recognized the fact that England had no evil intentions against the United States. The German Government, far from imputing such intentions on the other hand, and simply upon the basis of the comments in the case, protest against London imputing to us intentions we never had."

An Enthusiastic Bull.

New York, February 7.—The weekly figures made up today disclose a position of exceptional strength and point to much higher prices in the immediate future.

The world's supply of American cotton shows a decrease for the week of 145,000 bales, and is now only 180,000 bales greater than two years ago, when cotton went to ten and eleven cents per pound and was practically unobtainable at the end of the season. Of this visible supply there is in America at the ports and interior towns 178,000 bales less than last year and 360,000 bales less than in the memorable bull year of 1900.

The quantity of cotton brought into sight for the week is only 132,000 bales, which is the smallest on record for the corresponding week of any season in which the crop exceeded 9,000,000 bales.

We have consumed approximately 650,000 bales more than ended last year, Japan alone having taken 115,000 bales, against only 6,000 last year. In every direction the demand seems to be expanding and the supply decreasing. The average weight of bales is six pounds less than last year, which is equivalent to a reduction of 120,000 bales in the supply.

The cotton trade of the world seems upon the eve of recognizing the extraordinary situation and a very sharp advance in the market appears imminent. It is certain to come promptly if those who hold the small remnant of this year's crop decline to sell except at its fair value. It is worth, in view of the situation today disclosed, certainly nine cents, and will probably command ten cents before the end of the season. It is only through a very sharp and immediate advance that an absolute cotton famine in America can be averted.

Theodore H. Price.

In the Czar's kitchen at St. Petersburg not only are the walls and ceilings of black covered with valuable ornaments, but many of the kitchen pots and pans, which originally belonged to the Empress Catherine, are of solid gold.

SEWERAGE FOR ANDERSON.

Anderson, February 7.—At a special election here today on the question of sewerage it was decided by a majority of 106 to issue bonds for a first-class system of sewerage. About twelve miles will be put in at a cost of \$40,000. A light vote was polled.

Georgetown's New Building.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The senate committee on public buildings and grounds today reported favorably the following bills for public buildings: Selma, Ala., \$100,000; New Orleans, \$1,250,000; Durham, N. C., \$100,000; Georgetown, S. C., \$100,000; Memphis, Tenn., (adding) \$250,000.

The Worship of Sport.

The sensation created by Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Islanders," not only continues, but becomes more pronounced.

The poet's invective has angered both the British army and navy and aroused the wrath of the supporters of the government's war policy in South Africa. One of the many writers whom Mr. Kipling has provoked is an Australian poet who goes back at him in Kipling's own style.

"The Islanders" is a severe arraignment of the British public, especially the British youth, for its lack of patriotic fire, indulgence in sport and devotion to it at a time when the government is calling for soldiers.

Mr. R. A. Streetfield has contributed to the London Times an interesting article, in which he points out that Mr. Kipling's protest is very like one that was made centuries ago under similar circumstances by the greatest of Greek dramatists. Mr. Streetfield writes:

"Mr. Kipling is not the first to attack the worship of sport. I happened today to light upon a passage in one of the fragments of Euripides—the few lines which are practically all that remain of his satyric play 'Autolykus'—which anticipates rather curiously Mr. Kipling's diatribes against 'hannelled fools' and 'muddled oafs' I fancy that the passage has never been put into English before, so I am compelled to append a version of my own, which, however lacking in elegance, represents, I hope, the spirit of the original with tolerable accuracy:

"Of all the myriad plagues that harass Greece
 'Tis sure the tribe of athletes is the worst!
 They learn not how to make a livelihood,
 And would not if they could: for how should they,
 Slaves to a gullet, panders to a paunch,
 Add even a stiver to their father's store?
 Nor can they suffer poverty, nor suit
 Their ways to varying fates, for being used
 To no wise habits, hardly can they change
 In adverse fortune. While their bright youth lasts,
 They walk admired, the darlings of the crowd;
 But when the bitterness of age is come,
 Like worn-out garments, they are cast aside,
 And much I blame the custom of the Greeks,
 Who gather from afar to see these men,
 Honoring their useless sports, which do but serve
 To whet the appetite of greedy folk.
 For grant a man has wrestled well, or won
 A foot race, deftly pitched a quoit, or struck
 A ringing blow, how has he served the state?
 Why do ye crown him? Will he quail in hand,
 Do battle for his country, or go forth
 To box with foes who come in armor clad?
 When swords are drawn, we put these follies from us.
 But wise and good men, these 'tis well to wreath
 With crowns of laurel, they who rule the state,
 Calm tumults and avert the woes of war.

It will be generally conceded that the Greek article is superior to the English, but there is no insinuation that Mr. Kipling plagiarized from Euripides, or even got the suggestion of "The Islanders" from that mighty master.

There is no probability that he did, as the play from which Mr. Streetfield quotes is not well known even to scholars, and Mr. Kipling probably never read it.—Atlanta Journal.

What She Was Charged With.

About ten years ago I witnessed an unusual occurrence in the circuit court room at London, Ky. Judge Robert Boyd was the presiding justice. One morning, shortly after the court had opened, Andrew Jackson, the foreman of the grand jury, appeared before the judge in charge of a woman, who, he stated, had refused to testify before the grand jury.

The judge, with a very polite bow, said to the woman: "Madam, it is your duty to tell anything you may know about any violations of the law in this county, except, of course, such as may have taken place in your immediate family. It would be very disagreeable to me to have to punish you in any way, and I trust that you will go at once and answer the questions that may be asked by the foreman of the grand jury."

"I'll be damned if I do," she said with a withering look of scorn.
 "Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of \$10 against this woman," said the court.
 "Now, madam, you go and testify to this jury at once."
 "You go to h—l, you durned old fool," the woman retorted.
 "Mr. Sheriff, take her to jail," roared the judge.

"And haint' I already in jail for selling whisky, and brought out of jail to testify?" she said, and with an immitable toss of her head she passed out of the court room.

Being very fond of the judge, and quite intimate with him, I arose and said to him, as if I had not fully gathered what had been going on: "May I inquire of your honor what the lady is charged with?"
 "I don't know sir; but I think she is charged with dynamite," replied the court with a look of exasperation.
 —Governor Bradley's Stories of Kentucky Life.

It Dazzles the World.

No discovery in medicine has ever created one quarter of the excitement that has been caused by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. Its severest tests have been on hopeless victims of consumption, pneumonia, hemorrhage, pleurisy and bronchitis, thousands of whom it has restored to perfect health. For coughs, colds, asthma, croup, hay fever, hoarseness and whooping cough, it is the quickest, surest cure in the world. It is sold by J. F. W. DeLorme, who guarantees satisfaction or refunds money. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Trial bottles free.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Congress Still Trying to Work Out a Policy.

Washington, Feb. 10.—There exists a peculiar situation in the House of Representatives, and that Chamber appears to be bent upon amply demonstrating to the country that with a republican majority and the Reed Rules it is a thoroughly impotent and irresponsible body. Even the President has ceased to urge his wishes upon the lower house and has concentrated his efforts upon the Senate where there seems to be every reason to believe that they have proved effective. The recent statements of Senator Platt of Connecticut, chairman of the Committee on Relations with Cuba, and Senator Proctor of Vermont, are regarded, not only as indicative of the attitude of the Senate on the question of Cuban reciprocity, but as a threat that if the House does not pursue a reasonable course the Senate will disregard it and effect the desired reciprocal relations by means of a treaty.

The excessive fear, inspired by the attack of Representative Babcock upon that portion of the Dingley tariff bill which serves to augment the immense profits of the Steel Trust, seems to have paralyzed the Ways and Means Committee and that body is afraid to report any measure granting reciprocity to Cuba because of Mr. Babcock's announced intention to move the amendment of the bill to secure a modicum of tariff reform. While the Ways and Means Committee is dominated by the extreme protectionist view such is not true of the entire House and a republican member who would not permit me to use his name, said yesterday: "The situation is most distressing to the more progressive republicans. They appreciate the truth of Senator Platt's statement that protection is likely to suffer most in the house of its friends' and they realize that, if the Democrats have the foresight to drop their 'anti-expansion' theories and go before the country on a straight tariff reform platform they will make serious inroads in our ranks."

Our only hope is that the Democratic porosity to blunder will lead them to adopt 'anti-expansion' as their slogan rather than "tariff reform."

The speaker was an astute Western republican who may be counted upon to know the situation in his own section, at least.

The republicans are holding a perfect love feast in the Senate committee on the Philippines over the testimony of Judge Taft in regard to conditions in the islands. It never seems to occur to them that a gentleman who is drawing a salary of \$20,000 per annum for governing their "colony" is most likely to see the rosy side of the situation. Without impugning Judge Taft's sincerity, it is reasonable to assume that from his magnificently furnished offices in Manila, and surrounded by the members of a commission all handsomely recompensed for their services, things may look very bright in the Philippines. As a matter of fact, however, there are others, perhaps equally competent to testify, many of them officers who have penetrated into the strongholds of the insurrection, who do not regard the situation from the same hopeful and complacent standpoint as does Governor Taft.

The Philippine tariff bill continues to occupy the attention of the Senate and drastic censure of the course of the administration has been the usual order of the day on the democratic side. Senator Lodge has, however, stated that the Senate proposes to pass the measure regardless of the opinion of the minority; and his position, that he and his colleagues are not open to reason or conviction, may serve to precipitate the passage of the bill, in view of the large amount of business which the Senate still has to consider.

Representative Newlands of Nevada has introduced a resolution in the House providing for the collection of three-fourths of the Dingley rates on Cuban sugar and tobacco in consideration of reciprocal concessions from Cuba and concludes with an invitation to Cuba to come into the United States under a territorial form of government and with the proviso that statehood will be granted when, in the judgment of Congress, it seems advisable. Mr. Newlands deems such a course the most expedient solution of the Cuban problem. Speaking of the matter he told me that he had no reason for waiting until the Cubans had formed powerful political organizations, the members of which would expect to derive their livelihood from politics and would therefore oppose annexation, before inviting the island to come into the United States. "Under annexation," said Mr. Newlands, "the beet sugar men believe they would be better protected than with a reduction of the tariff, and I am inclined to think they are right. The Cubans have admitted before this committee (the Ways and Means) that they now have employed in the production of sugar all the labor in the islands and they have tacitly admitted that the extension of the industry must come from the importation of cheap Chinese and other labor. If the island was annexed to the United States our immigration laws would apply, the rate of wages would be gradually raised to the same level and their sugar would be produced under conditions so similar to our own that the competition would be by no means as severe." The introduction of the Newlands resolution caused a sensation in the House and it was every where actively discussed. Had it come from a republican source it seems most likely that it would have been adopted. Under the circumstances its future is most problematical.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, expressed himself to your correspondent, yesterday in no uncertain terms upon the question of our relations with Cuba. He said that he was in favor of relations as near free trade as could be secured. "There are immense markets in Cuba for American products which would more than make up any possible loss which might be sustained by the sugar interests. Every increase in the manufacture of Cuban sugar will be attended with a demand for machinery which, under reciprocity, the United States will sell. The farmers of the whole country will be benefited by the increased demand for boots and shoes, and the resultant higher prices of hides, for instance; there will be a demand for American coal as the small

Cuban product is so poor as to be hardly a merchantable product. There are a hundred demands which the United States will supply which are now supplied by other countries. The very fact that, under a former reciprocity treaty, we had a trade of \$18,000,000 per annum ought of itself to be sufficient proof of the advisability of controlling these markets." In reply to a question, Mr. Underwood said that the present trade with Cuba had dwindled to a small fraction of the former trade.

TEN MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.

Business Portion of Paterson Swept by Flames—Great Gale Fanned the Furious Fire.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 9.—A great fire swept through Paterson today and in its desolate wake are the embers and ashes of property valued in preliminary estimate at \$10,000,000. It burned its way through the business section of the city and claimed as its own a majority of the finer structures devoted to commercial, civic, educational and religious use, as well as scores of houses. There was small tribute of life and injury to the conflagration, but hundreds were left homeless and thousands without employment. A relief movement for the care of those unsheltered and unprovided for has been organized already and Mayor John Henchcliffe said tonight that Paterson would be able to care for her own without appealing to the charity of other communities and States. The great manufacturing plants of the place are safe and the community, temporarily dazed by the calamity, already has commenced the work of reorganization and restoration.

The fire came at last midnight and was checked only after a desperate fight that lasted until late this afternoon. Every city and town within reach of Paterson sent firemen and apparatus to the relief of the threatened city and it took the united efforts of them all to win the battle. A northerly gale gave the conflagration its impetus and carried its burning brands to kindle the blaze afresh at other points. The firemen made stand after stand before the wall of fire, but were driven back repeatedly, and when victory finally came to them they were grimed and exhausted.

THE PRESIDENT ABANDONS TRIP TO CHARLESTON.

Doctors Say That Disease May Take a Sudden Change.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The following statement was issued at the White House at noon today:

"The condition of the president's son is favorable. The doctors say that the president should not go to Charleston as at any time within the six days the disease may take a sudden turn for the worse. The president also is asked not to go to Groton as his visit might excite the boy who is not in immediate danger."

Owing to the request of the physicians the president has abandoned his trip to Charleston.

Washington, Feb. 8.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, left here tonight at 12.24 for Groton, Mass., in a special car attached to the regular train over the Pennsylvania railroad. A special train will be in waiting in New York to take him to Boston. Late this evening the president determined to disregard the request of his son's physician and to go to his boy's bedside. It was stated that the president felt his presence would be a comfort to Mrs. Roosevelt and that as the critical period covers the next three days he should be near his son. It is also stated that the trip to Massachusetts is taken on the president's own initiative and is not due to any alarming news which has reached him concerning his son's condition.

It is stated that the president has no plans for returning to Washington, his future movements depending upon the condition of his son.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt, upon his arrival at Groton this afternoon did not find his son, Theodore, Jr., alarmingly ill with pneumonia, but the boy's condition was not sufficiently reassuring to warrant the president's immediate return to the national capital.

Favorite Nearly Everywhere

Constipation means dullness, depression, headache, generally disordered health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers stimulate the liver, open the bowels and relieve this condition. Safe, speedy and thorough. They never gripe. Favorite pills. J. S. Hughson & Co.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 8.—Edward Burton, superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line shops here, was shot and killed in his office this morning by D. M. Sylvester, a machinist, who had until a few minutes previous to the tragedy been working for the company.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have not words to express my confidence in this remedy.—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. For sale by Dr. A. J. China.

The President May Not Come to Charleston.

HIS SON IS SERIOUSLY ILL OF PNEUMONIA.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The illness of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has changed very greatly the plans of the president for his trip to Charleston to visit the exposition there. The trip possibly may have to be abandoned altogether, but the present purpose is to make a flying visit to the exposition and to return immediately after the most important functions in which it has been arranged the presidential party should participate. No ladies will accompany the presidential party owing to the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt and the hurried nature of the modified arrangements. The president, instead of leaving here Monday night will not start until Tuesday morning. He will go direct to Charleston and will take part in the exercises of Wednesday and be present at the banquet, and then will return to Washington, reaching here some time Thursday. The three cabinet officers who it was announced heretofore would accompany the president, Secretary Cortelyou and a stenographer, will comprise the entire party as now arranged.

A Southern Publishing Project.

A meeting of Southern men is announced for Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, February 11, for the purpose of taking into consideration the interests of the South with reference to publishing school text books. It is expected that a corporation will be organized with a large capital to embark in this branch of business.

It is set out that the Southern States have a school population of about five millions, 75,000 teachers and 50,000 school buildings. The moderate estimate of one dollar per pupil for books and printed supplies gives an aggregate of \$5,000,000 a year. It is further said that not 5 per cent. of the books in schools or private libraries bear the imprint of a Southern publisher, or the name of a Southern author. It is considered a conservative estimate that ten million dollars leave the South every year for the product of printing presses. It is asserted that the South is more deficient in book printing than in any other industry. To correct this it is urged that the South should combine in such a way as to own one vast plant, with an outfit not surpassed by any other in America. Sentiment and resolutions will never supply the deficiency. In order to be independent it is necessary for the South to build the plant—to have its "own machinery, talent, funds and editors."

There is certainly no reason why the South should not push the business of publishing books as well as aim to extend its other industries. This not for the reason that Southern writers cannot get fair treatment from Northern publishing houses, as some foolishly contend but on the general principle of diversifying industries and supplying all articles for which an adequate market can be found. It is needless to say that such an enterprise to succeed must be conducted on strict business principles. The facilities it provides must be proportioned to the demand, and it will be obliged to succeed by supplying an article as well adapted, if not better, to the needs of the market at a reasonable price as can be done by any of his competitors. It will have very vigorous competition to meet, and it cannot overcome it without giving better service at the same price, or as good service at a less price. Too much reliance must not be placed on calling this a distinctly Southern enterprise. There is not much sentiment in business, and sectionalism counts for nothing unless there is at least equality in the service. No doubt the South has money enough and ability enough to found a great publishing house and to conduct it. The problem is to get this money and this ability together under competent management. Without able supervision a project of this sort cannot be successful.

We do not want sectional text books, but good ones. There has been complaint of some of our school histories because they have a sectional or party bias. These may easily be displaced by providing better ones. But when a Southern publishing house is established it should work not for the South alone, but for everybody who is willing to give it patronage. A project to set up a publishing house in the South for the benefit of Southern writers who cannot get their manuscripts accepted in the North would be certain to fail, and a project to conduct a publishing house to profit by and stimulate sectionalism would deserve to fail. If the South makes books on a large scale it must do it as it makes cotton cloth or sugar—for the benefit of everybody that wants them—and must adapt its products to the wants of the market as other branches of business are obliged to do. There is no such thing as an exclusively Northern publishing house and there is no legitimate field for an exclusively Southern publishing house.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OIL ON ROADS.

Mr. Eldridge, assistant director of the Department of Good Roads Inquiries, Washington, D. C., has made some interesting statements in regard to the kind of oil that will give the best results for road sprinkling. He says that the proper oil to use is what is known as the residuum oil, which is usually discarded as useless. It has considerable body to it, and when sprinkled on the road, consolidates with the dust particles, forming a crust on the surface resembling leather, which is almost impervious to water. On sandy soil this treatment will not help matters at all. When the oil is properly applied, the surface should last for a year. Kerosene or petroleum should never be used, according to Mr. Eldridge, on account of their volatile nature. In Pensacola, Fla., a fund was made up for the purpose of purchasing a quantity of crude oil from the Texas oil fields, and the first consignment of the oil, when placed on the streets, proved such a satisfaction to the people that much more has been ordered.