



By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER VI. FORT PICKENS.

Lieut. Slemmer Imitates Maj. Anderson, and Transfers His Garrison to the Stronghold on the Island—Vain Efforts to Get Him to Surrender Peacefully—Another Thorn in the Confederacy's Side.

business in writing. Before he could present his letter from the Governor he was called upon by Senators from the States which had already seceded, or were about to secede, asking him to withhold the delivery of his letter until there could be a general consultation among them and a consideration of the contents of the letter. A convention had been called for Feb. 15, to form a new confederation and provisional Government, and they thought it was due the other slave-holding States that South Carolina should avoid initiating hostilities as far as she could consistently with her honor. They hoped that an agreement might be entered into between the President and the Governor of South Carolina, by which the State should suffer Maj. Anderson to obtain all necessary supplies of food, fuel and water, and enjoy free communication by post or special messenger with the President, upon the understanding that the President would not send him reinforcements until Feb. 15, at which time the convention would meet. The envoy regretted that he was not clothed with the power to make the arrangements suggested, but if the Senators would get from the President satisfactory assurances that no reinforcements would be sent to Fort Sumter, he would withhold the communication until he could hear from the Governor. Considerable correspondence passed between the envoy and the Senators, which was presented to the President in a request that he would consider the subject. The Secretary of War replied to this for the President, informing the Senators that the latter intended to perform his executive duties in such a manner as to preserve the peace and prevent bloodshed, which was illustrated by his forbearance in the Star of the West matter, but that it would be impossible for him to guarantee "insurance" that no reinforcements would



ADAM J. SLEMMER, Commander of Fort Pickens.

he said in tendering his sword to the Florida troops: "In consequence of the weakness of my command I am obliged to surrender, a thing I have never had to do before in my whole military career. If I had a force equal to or half the strength of yours, I'll be—If you would even have entered that gate until you walked over my dead body. You see that I have but three men, and they are only laborers."

to be the mistress of the Mississippi river, and by Jan. 18 had planted a battery on the bluffs of Vicksburg to force steamboats to come to be examined. Jan. 5 Florida troops had seized the Chattanooga Arsenal, containing 500,000 rounds of musket cartridges, 300,000 rounds of rifle cartridges, and 50,000 pounds of gunpowder. The arsenal was under the charge of Ordnance-Sergeant Powell and three men. Powell, who was an old soldier of fine record, could not contain his rage, and

he property surrendered by Twigs in Texas. "Shoot him on the spot." The loyalty of President Buchanan's Cabinet had been further greatly strengthened by the appointment of John A. Dix as Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Dix had served as a man as Ensign in the War of 1812, and received lessons in patriotism and loyalty which dominated him ever after.

Mr. Jones telegraphed this to Washington with the information that Collector Hatch sustained the matting of Capt. Freshwood. Secretary Dix inquired of the Governor of Florida, "Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Freshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order sent through the cutter. Freshwood after arrest undertake to return his sword to the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer and treat him accordingly. If anyone attempts to surrender, a thing I have never had to do before in my whole military career. If I had a force equal to or half the strength of yours, I'll be—If you would even have entered that gate until you walked over my dead body. You see that I have but three men, and they are only laborers."

Capt. Jones, of the Florida troops, said the fact that Florida had been bought from Spain with the money of the whole people, and had had many millions expended upon her by the Nation in fighting the savages and making the State a safe place for settlement and residence. Alabama followed Florida's example the next day, Jan. 11, and the hot canvass in Georgia related in the manifesto of approval, and the Ordinance of Secession was adopted Jan. 19. Louisiana seceded Jan. 26, and Texas Feb. 17. Even before the formal act of secession, the Governors of the States took the preliminary steps of seizing all the Government forts, buildings and other property in their respective States. In North Carolina, which had all the time a clear majority of loyalists, and which did not go out of the Union for four months after the secession, the Governor sent Capt. Danville Leadbetter, lately of the United States Engineers and a native of Maine, to seize the arsenal at Mt. Vernon, by which Alabama obtained 15,000 stand of arms, 150,000 pounds of powder, a number of cannon, and a large quantity of other munitions. On the same day another expedition took possession of Fort Morgan and Gaines, by which was secured 5,000 shot and shell, a quantity of other ammunition, and the Revenue Cutter Lewis Cass.

Georgia seized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, defending Savannah, as early as Jan. 3, and on the 24th took the arsenal at Augusta, in which were 22,000 muskets and rifles, some cannon, and a large amount of powder and other munitions. Louisiana occupied Forts St. Philip, Jackson, Livingston, and an unfinished work on Ship Island. The expedition from New Orleans Jan. 9, 17 days before secession, took possession of the barracks and arsenal at Baton Rouge, which had only eight men to guard them. By this the State secured 50,000 stand of arms, four howitzers, and 20 batteries of 20 heavy guns, 300 barrels of gunpowder, and a large quantity of other munitions. Altogether there were 15 harbor forts taken by the seceding States, which had cost the Government over \$5,000,000, and a half dozen arsenals containing 115,000 stand of arms, which Floyd had sent South only a year before under the pretext of their being necessary to quell slave insurrections. In addition there were three mints, four important Custom Houses, three Revenue Cutters, and a vast amount of other property. This does not include the \$2,000,000 of public property.

Loss of Appetite. It is common when the blood needs purifying and enriching, for then the blood fails to give the digestive organs the stimulus necessary for the proper performance of their functions. Hood's Sarsaparilla is pre-eminently the medicine to take. It makes the blood pure and rich, and strengthens all the digestive organs. "I was all run down and had no appetite. After taking one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could eat anything I wished." Mrs. Amanda Fenner, Oneida, Conn. Accept no substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. In usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs, 100 doses \$1. Guaranteed under Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906, No. 234.

cola Observer gives this account of Commodore Armstrong's conduct: "When Col. Lomax demanded the surrender of the Navy Yard, Commodore Armstrong said that he had served his country faithfully all his life; that he loved the old flag, and had protected it in sunshine and in storm; that his heart was bleeding because of the traditions of his country; that he was a native of Kentucky (which had no navy, and, therefore, he knew not where he should go to make a livelihood in his declining years; that he had no adequate distance to make resistance, and, if he had, he would rather lose his own life than to destroy the lives of his countrymen. He then said that he relinquished his authority to the representatives of the Sovereignty of Florida."

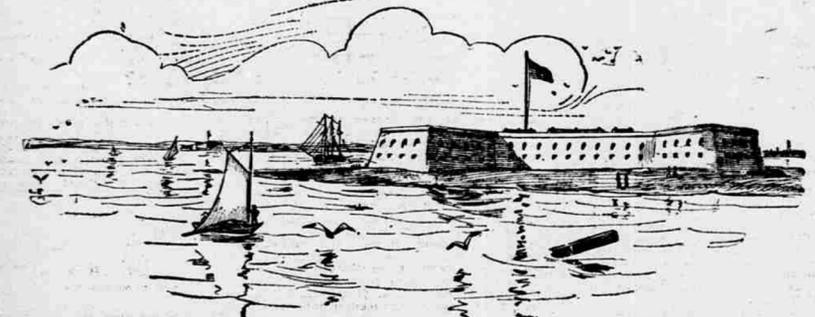
Slemmer Summoned to Surrender. Lieut. Slemmer in his official report gives this vivid and concise account of what followed his occupation of Fort Pickens: "By my arrival I found that there was not a single embrasure shutter in the fort. I caused some to be constructed, and others to be taken from the masonry to supply the deficiency. Just after retreat four mutineers (three in military clothing) presented themselves at the gate and demanded admission as citizens of Florida and Alabama. They were refused, and no person was permitted to enter the fort. They then asked to see the commanding officer. I immediately went to the gate, accompanied by Lieut. Gilman, Mr. Abert, Engineer of the Yard, presented Capt. Randolph, Maj. Stokes and Lieut. Rutledge. After a pause, Capt. Randolph said, 'We have been sent by the Governors of Florida and Alabama.' To which I replied that I was here under the orders of the President of the United States, and by the direction of the Secretary of the Army; that I recognized no right of any Governor to demand a surrender of United States property; that my duty was to defend it to the last, and I immediately withdrew."

"At 12 o'clock at night the men were paraded and told off to the different batteries in anticipation of an attack. The men were lighted, with bayonets and port fires in hand ready to fire. No signs of an attack; night very dark and rainy. We still labored on the 13th, strengthening our position, and at night went out sentineling and the garrison stood at the guns as on the night previous. Night very dark and rainy. On the night of the 13th a body of some 10 men were discovered evidently reconnoitering. A shot was fired by them, which was returned by the Sergeant. They then retreated. Nothing more could be seen of the party that night. On the 14th no other interest transpired. Men by this time almost worn out with labor, standing guard, and at the batteries day and night, for we anticipated an attack at any moment."

Fort Pickens and Pensacola. The Governors of Alabama and Florida had consulted together before the Secession Convention in their respective States with reference to the seizure of the important Navy Yard at Pensacola, and the forts which controlled the State a safe place for settlement. The station at Pensacola had, ever since the lodgment of white men upon the mainland, been one of great importance in connection with the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico. It was one of the earliest possessions taken, and, fortified by the Spanish, was held by them until captured by the English, when it was taken by Gen. Jackson. The harbor is formed by a fine expanse of water at the mouth of the Escambia River, the entrance to which was guarded by Fort Pickens, a strong, capacious work of the Fort Sumter order, and situated on Santa Rosa Island. Nearly opposite, on a low sandspit, was Fort McRee, and opposite Fort McRee the mainland was Fort Barrancas on the site of the old Spanish fortifications. These guarded the large and fine Navy Yard, which was about one mile east of Fort Barrancas, and five miles up the bay was the site of Warrington. The Navy Yard was under the command of Commodore Armstrong, a veteran sailor from Kentucky, whose sympathies were with the Secessionists, but he felt that he could not follow the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy until his own State regularly seceded. The only troops at that place were Co. G, much reduced in numbers, of the 1st U. S. Art. at Barrancas barracks, under the command of First Lieut. A. J. Slemmer, a Pennsylvania man, and a private in whom was associated Lieut. Gilman,

act with me in preventing the shedding the blood of your brethren. Surrender the fort. You and your command may occupy the barracks and quarters at Barrancas on your simple parole to remain there until you are ordered away, or to resume the command of the harbor should an adjustment of present difficulties in the Union be arrived at. All the baggage and private property of any kind belonging to your officers, men and their families shall be preserved to you. Consider this well, and take care that you will act as to have no fearful recollections of the day that you might have averted, but rather to make the present moment one of the most glorious, because of your patriotic and obedient service. "I beg of you to receive this communication in the same spirit in which it is offered. "I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, "Wm. H. Chase."

"I asked, 'How many men have you?' The Colonel answered, 'To-night I shall have between 500 and 600.' Then said that I would consider his letter, and would give my answer the next morning. I also desired to consult with the Captains of the Supply and Wyandotte, which vessels were lying off the Navy Yard under a white flag. The Colonel said he would make arrangements for their coming to the fort, and would see that they were not disturbed. This request for two reasons—first, because thereby I would gain more time for resting my men (who were completely exhausted) a second, because I deemed it but courteous to consult them with reference to anything which would affect our communications, and because one of them was named after me. They did not come, however. I afterwards



FORT PICKENS ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND, PENSACOLA BAY, FLORIDA.

With spirit that he had not represented to the Governor of South Carolina that he was in need of supplies; as commander of an United States garrison he could only accept supplies that came in the proper way, and that he had an unexpired contract with Mr. McSwain, a Charleston butcher, to deliver meat, etc., at Fort Sumter, or Johnson four times in 10 days. If there was anything to be done by the Governor it was to stop interfering with the contractor fulfilling his contract. Before this reply was received, the Quartermaster-General of the South Carolina militia sent over by the mail boat 200 pounds of beef and a quantity of vegetables, with the information to Maj. Anderson that a supply would be sent down every day from the city market of such things as he desired. Maj. Anderson refused to receive the supplies, and later were sent to Charleston. The Governor then consented to allow him to purchase his supplies in the Charleston market, but this was found to be a ruse, and the dealers were afraid of a boycott. This concession of the Governor's made bitter opposition to him among the inflammable faction, led by such demagogues as Rhett, and the Governor's office to inform him that the patience of the people was worn out, and they demanded that Fort Sumter be taken without further delay. In this interview Gov. Pickens showed more than his usual cunning. He answered: "Certainly, Mr. Rhett; lead the attack. I can furnish you with a number of men and you can storm the fort yourself."

Jan. 10 the Florida Convention adopted the Ordinance of Secession, regarding the fact that Florida had been bought from Spain with the money of the whole people, and had had many millions expended upon her by the Nation in fighting the savages and making the State a safe place for settlement and residence. Alabama followed Florida's example the next day, Jan. 11, and the hot canvass in Georgia related in the manifesto of approval, and the Ordinance of Secession was adopted Jan. 19. Louisiana seceded Jan. 26, and Texas Feb. 17. Even before the formal act of secession, the Governors of the States took the preliminary steps of seizing all the Government forts, buildings and other property in their respective States. In North Carolina, which had all the time a clear majority of loyalists, and which did not go out of the Union for four months after the secession, the Governor sent Capt. Danville Leadbetter, lately of the United States Engineers and a native of Maine, to seize the arsenal at Mt. Vernon, by which Alabama obtained 15,000 stand of arms, 150,000 pounds of powder, a number of cannon, and a large quantity of other munitions. On the same day another expedition took possession of Fort Morgan and Gaines, by which was secured 5,000 shot and shell, a quantity of other ammunition, and the Revenue Cutter Lewis Cass.



John A. Dix

Many an attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

Rhett, shamed, drew himself up with what dignity he could assume. "But, Sir," said he, "I am not a military man." "Neither am I," responded the Governor, "and therefore I take the advice of those who are." This attitude of the Governor of being entirely ready to command a military force, and to lead a forlorn hope against the frowning walls of Sumter, had a marvelous effect in relieving him from the pressure of immediate assault. It also gave the Governor rank as the first of Confederate humorists.

All this time war-making manifestations were going on directly under the eyes of the garrison of Fort Sumter, and things occurred which heated the blood of the men to the boiling point. Steamboats came near the fort, and the batteries to reduce the fort past directly under its guns and to fire without even a protest. Crews of merchant vessels were arrested, imprisoned, and compelled to enter the South Carolina army. The Captains raised their flags, Union down, as an appeal to Fort Sumter to open its guns in their defense, but Maj. Anderson did not even make a protest to the Governor.

In every way Maj. Anderson's position was a cruel one. He felt that upon him rested the responsibility of opening a terrible civil war in which, as he expressed it in repeated letters to the Governor of South Carolina and others, "I have no heart, and I never will ever be might decide to do ran the risk of being disavowed at Washington if political expediency so required. His masterly removal from Fort Sumter had, as President Buchanan frankly admitted, narrowly escaped that fate. The terrible pressure upon him brought on eventually the preliminary stages of softening of the brain, which, within a year, became so manifest as to compel his retirement from the command of the Department of the Ohio.

South Carolina Sends Another Envoy. In permitting Lieut. Talbot to be sent to Washington by Maj. Anderson, Gov. Pickens at the same time dispatched an envoy of his own, who arrived in Washington Jan. 12, and on Jan. 14 held an informal and unofficial interview with President Buchanan. He was informed that as so much misrepresentation had hitherto occurred, it would be necessary to have all official

be sent to Fort Sumter in the interval. He had no authority to enter into such an agreement, and that to Congress alone belonged the power to make war. In time a long letter was received from the Governor of South Carolina approving the act of his envoy, repelling the reasoning of the Secretary of War's answer, and saying that what the Senators had desired the State to do she would do, not in acknowledgment of any right on the part of the United States, but as an act of courtesy to her sister States, that with the supplies Maj. Anderson was receiving, and the facilities he was enjoying, he could make no pretext of interfering with the harbor, except in connection with the right claimed of reinforcing the fort. The important part of the President in his letter had dispelled

whatever doubt had existed, and revealed as his real purpose the holding of Fort Sumter as a military post, something South Carolina "will not tolerate." If the President should refuse to deliver the fort to the envoy upon the pledge he was authorized to make to account for the responsibility of opening a terrible civil war in which, as he expressed it in repeated letters to the Governor and not remain longer in Washington than was necessary to fulfill his duty.

The Cotton States Follow South Carolina's Example. Mississippi was the first to imitate South Carolina. The question of disunion had been discussed for years, and parties had divided upon it with Jefferson Davis as the candidate for the Disunion Party and Henry S. Foote for the Union Party. Foote beating Davis decisively on two or more occasions. The Mississippi Convention met at Jackson, Jan. 7, and it was soon discovered that the Secessionists had a strong majority. The Ordinance of Secession was adopted Jan. 9, by a vote of 84 to 15, and afterwards declared unanimous. Mississippi proceeded to act on her independence with the greatest arrogance in a way that alienated her friends in the North; that is, regardless of the rights of the other States, and especially of Arkansas and Louisiana, and assumed

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1000 CASH PRIZES CAN YOU SOLVE... This is the newest and most interesting puzzle. You are sure to be wonderfully entertained in working out the solution and you are assured to be a winner. The prizes are in cash and are of all sizes. The prizes are in cash and are of all sizes. The prizes are in cash and are of all sizes.

We will give on March 30, 1907, One Hundred Dollars in Cash Prizes to those persons who send us the nearest correct names of the three cities. Ten Dollars in Cash to the Second Prize. Next Twenty-Five Dollars in Cash. Five Dollars in Cash to the Third Prize. Next Thirty-Five Dollars in Cash. No money required.

You do not have to send us one cent. It absolutely costs you nothing to enter this contest simply send the correct names of the three cities in the nearest possible manner, as the cash prizes will be paid to the person sending the correct solution. Ten Dollars in Cash to the Second Prize. Next Twenty-Five Dollars in Cash. Five Dollars in Cash to the Third Prize. Next Thirty-Five Dollars in Cash. No money required.

learned that the permission came in such a form that they could not accept it. The next morning I saw with surprise both vessels under way going out of the harbor. I immediately sent a boat with Lieut. Gilman to learn the cause of the movement. Capt. Walker called to say that he was on his way to the Wyandotte, that he would join him there. On Lieut. Gilman's representations, Capt. Walker ordered the Wyandotte to stay and render us assistance and take us off if necessary on being overcome by a superior force. The following letter was then sent to Col. Chase at the Navy Yard:

"Pensacola Harbor, Jan. 16, 1861. "Col. W. H. Chase, Commissioner for the State of Florida. "Sir—Under the orders we now have from the War Department, we have decided, after consultation with the Government officers in the harbor, that it is our duty to hold our position until such a force is brought against us as to render it impossible to defend it. Under the political condition of the country it is such as to induce us to surrender the public property in our keeping to such authorities as may be delegated to receive it."

"We deprecate as much as you or any individual can the present condition of affairs, or the shedding of the blood of our brethren. In regard to this matter, however, we have no choice but to accept the terms which you offer, and if blood is shed that you are responsible therefor."

By order of A. J. Slemmer, First Lieutenant, 1st Art. Commanding. "J. H. Gilman, Second Lieutenant, 1st Art. Acting Post Adjutant."

"Capt. Berryman took this letter to the Yard, and then ran out of the harbor."

The peculiar impudence of a demand to have United States property passed into the hands of the States pending the political condition of the country is such as to induce us to surrender the public property in our keeping to such authorities as may be delegated to receive it."

Fort Pickens was secured to the Government, remained in its possession during the war, and became at once another ranking thorn in the side of the so-called Southern Confederacy. To be continued.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY TAKE LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. DRUGS IN BOTTLES. E. W. GROVES' signature is on each box. 25c.

Work of the Patent Office. For the week ended Feb. 5 the Patent Office issued 721 patents, two designs, 199 trade-marks, eight labels and five prints; making a total of 935, of which 634 patents and 137 trade-marks went to citizens of the United States and 89 patents and 15 trade-marks to citizens of foreign countries.

Undershirt. Who would think of patenting an under-shirt, and how would he go about setting up a new and useful improvement upon a thing which has been patented at least, has lain nearest to millions of men's hearts and probably as many women's. William S. Mills, Bridgeport, Conn., has succeeded in impressing the Patent Office with his invention.

Chimney 506 Feet High. The highest and largest chimney in the world will be built for the smelting works at Great Falls, Mont. It will be 506 ft. high with an inside diameter at the top of 50 ft., and outside diameter at bottom of 15 ft. The chimney will be of brick, cost \$200,000 and weigh over 18,000 tons, with a capacity of 4,000,000 cu. ft. of gas per minute. The interior will be lined with acid-proof brick laid in acid-proof mortar.

Smelling for a Living. A new occupation has been developed in London and already is being successfully worked. The requirement is a sensitive sense of smell, and a little practice makes the detector quite proficient. He inspects the gas pipes and fixtures of a building and charges 10 cents for each leak he discovers. Some of the men earn \$15 per week.

Cement Cargo Turned to Stone at Sea. "Sococa" bound from a European port with a full cargo of cement for use in rebuilding San Francisco. When off the Lizard, near the stormy Cornwall coast, the "Sococa" struck a sharp point of rock which tore a large hole in the hull and penetrated some distance. The vessel thus remained fastened as if upon a pivot.

When the salvager crew arrived to see about taking the "Sococa" from her dangerous position, the men found that water had entered the hold causing the cement to set and fix itself around the rugged rock, penetrating the ship's side. The entire cargo has become as hard as stone and the ship is anchored to withstand the ages. Her rigging and upper wooden works were dismantled, but the hull remains fast to the rock.

Goggles. Glasses for motorists is the very latest in the novelty line, a French eye specialist having hit upon the idea in eye protection goggles. It is claimed, will eliminate the disadvantages of the present type. Instead of glass the lenses are made of thin sheets of steel in each of which are placed narrow slits, one being cut horizontally, intersected near the nose by a perpendicular slit, the junction of the two slits forming a right angle. Below the horizontal slit is another slit, which is

cut slant toward the outside of the lens. The efficiency of these slits is based upon the scientific principle that an opening of a small diameter has the same effect upon the luminous rays as the central point of a convex lens. If the eye is placed near to the opening the angle taken in is very large and proportionate to the diameter of the opening. The vision obtained through the slits is claimed to be brighter and sharper than through ordinary goggles, while blurred sight, caused by rain, mud, dust and steam, is entirely eliminated. It is also impossible for flying stones to break them as with goggles with lenses. From a medical point of view the new goggles prevent swelling and conjunctivitis.

REV. J. W. BLOSSER, M. D. A Noted Minister and Doctor of Atlanta, Ga., in Meeting with Wonderful Success.

Those who have long doubted whether there really is a permanent cure for catarrh will be glad to learn that a southern physician, Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., of Atlanta, Ga., has discovered a method whereby catarrh can be cured in the most rapid and pleasant manner, and that there may be no misgivings about it, he will send a free sample to any man who writes without expecting payment. The regular price of the remedy is \$1.00 for a box containing one month's treatment.

The Doctor's remedy is radically different from all those a large hole in the lens in the scientific cure of catarrh, foul breath, hawking and spitting, stopped-up feeling in nose and throat, coughing spells, difficult breathing, ear-ache, deafness, asthma, bronchitis and a many other symptoms of a bad case of catarrh.

If you wish to see for yourself what this remarkable remedy will do, send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., and you will receive the free package and an illustrated book.

