

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Over Three Million Dollars Increase in Mill Values

ADDED REVENUE TO THE STATE.

There Will Be Another Meeting on 14th of This Month to Audit Any Complaints Which May Be Made.

The State board of equalization has concluded its labors and has announced the assessments upon cotton mill property in this State. The total shows an increase of \$3,200,000 over last year. The increased income of the State on the 5 mill levy will be about \$1,000,000.

The total amount of taxable mill property as represented in the assessments of 1903 was \$34,557,765 and for the current year \$37,762,066. The increase is due to the building of new mills and to the fact that there were reductions in Clinton and Pickens last year. The board will meet on the 14th to audit any complaints.

The report of the committee on cotton mills was adopted and the following assessments made:

Abbeville County—Abbeville cotton mills, \$533,130.
Alcona County—Clear Water, \$300,000; Langley Manufacturing Company, \$100,000; Orr cotton mills, \$400,000; Riverside, \$110,500; H. C. Townsend, \$25,000; Corocua, \$15,300; Coxway, \$155,000; Conners, \$5,000; Gluck mill, \$17,500; Pendleton cotton mills, \$20,000; Pendleton Manufacturing Company, \$50,000; Belmont mills, \$630,000; Brogan mills, \$167,000; Chiquola, \$160,735; Pelzer Manufacturing Company, \$1,500,000; Piedmont Manufacturing Company, \$1,280,000; Williamson mill, \$200,000.
Bamberg County—Bamberg cotton mills, \$70,000.

Cherokee County—Cherokee Falls Manufacturing Company, \$250,000; Gaffney Carpet Company, \$41,840; Gaffney Manufacturing Company, \$729,800; Limestone, \$127,000; Vulcanized Fibre Company, \$7,500.

Chester County—Eureka cotton mills, \$150,000; Springsteen mills, \$216,607; Wylie mills, \$100,000; Moneta, \$103,510.

Clarendon County—Manning Hosiery mills, \$5,500.
Colleton County—Colleton cotton mills, \$17,300.

Darlington County—Darlington Manufacturing Company, \$450,000; Hartsville cotton mill, \$201,210.
Edgefield County—Edgefield Manufacturing Company, \$70,000.

Fairfield County—Fairfield cotton mills, \$188,800.
Florence County—Ratville Cotton Mill Company, \$20,000; Brandon, \$258,115; Fork Shoals, \$47,500; Fountain Inn, \$50,000; American Spinning Company, \$60,000; Carolina mills, \$25,000; F. W. Po. Manufacturing Company, \$625,000; Huguenot mills, \$100,000; Mills Manufacturing Company (95 per cent.) \$359,855; Monaghan, \$53,700; Metcalf Manufacturing Company, \$6,000; Heady River, \$10,985; Union Bleaching and F. Company, \$180,000; Woodside cotton mills, \$80,000; Franklin mills, \$50,000; Pelham mills, \$175,893; Piedmont Manufacturing Company (60 per cent.) \$1,000,000.

Greenwood County—Ninety-Six cotton mill, \$61,760; Glendale, \$350,000; Greenwood cotton mills, \$188,750; Kershaw County—Camden cotton mills, \$145,000; DeKalb cotton mills, \$155,000.

Lancaster County—Lancaster cotton mills, \$720,267.
Laurens County—Lydia cotton mills, \$40,000; Hanna cotton mills, \$110,000; Laurens cotton mills, \$525,000; Watts cotton mills, \$155,330; Clinton cotton mills, \$172,500.

Lexington County—Lexington Manufacturing Company, \$50,000; Middleburg mills, \$81,200; Saxe Gotta, \$70,000.

Marion County—Maple, \$85,000; Dillon cotton mills, \$98,300; Hamer, \$73,800; Ashby cotton mills, \$30,000; Dillon Hosiery mills (sold out and removed).

Marlboro County—Octorara mills, \$17,500; Marlboro cotton mills, \$760,000.

Newberry County—Glen Lowry Manufacturing Company, \$500,000; Mohan, \$235,000; Newberry cotton mills, \$470,000.

Oconee County—Courtney Manufacturing Company, \$350,000; Seneca cotton mills, \$240,000; Walhalla cotton mills, \$120,000; Cheswell, \$140,000.

Orangeburg County—Orange mills, \$50,000; Orange Mfg. Co., \$200,000.
Pickens County—Hasley cotton mills, \$345,255; Norris cotton mills, \$265,681; Liberty cotton mills, \$113,500; Glenwood, \$207,000; Issaquena, \$34,240.

Richland County—Capital City, \$100,000; Columbia Mills Company, \$669,000; Granby, \$800,000; Olympia, \$1,750,000; Palmietto, \$56,250; Richland, \$450,000.

Sumter County—Sumter cotton mills, \$35,000.
Spartanburg County—Arkwright mills, \$210,000; Clifton Mfg. Co., \$900,000; Cowpens Mfg. Co., \$60,000; Mary Louise, \$25,000; Drayton, \$120,785; Enoree, \$820,000; Tiger mills (10 per cent.) \$68,500; Fingerhills, \$50,000; the D. E. Converse Co., \$500,000; Victor Mfg. Co., \$427,500; Inman mills (95 per cent.) \$287,650; Blue Ridge Hosiery mills, \$300,000; Valley Falls Mfg. Co., \$96,250; Pelham mills (see Greenville), \$119,110; Paolel Mfg. Co., \$500,000; Deamont, \$100,000; Spartan mills, \$200,000; Spartan mills, \$1,300,000; Tucapau, \$495,650; Whitney, \$385,000; Woodruff, \$195,000; Apalache, \$315,000; Arcadia, \$129,115.

Union County—Buffalo cotton mills, \$300,000; Jonesville Mfg. Co., \$150,700; Aetna cotton mills, \$128,750; Lockhart cotton mills, \$563,000; Excelsior knitting mills, \$149,500; Monarch cotton mills, \$300,000; Union cotton mills, \$1,089,100.

York County—Bowling Green knitting mills, \$15,000; Clover cotton mills, \$225,000; Fort Mill Mfg. Co., \$121,400; Millfort mill, \$61,720; Arcade cotton mills (90 per cent.) \$120,000.

305; Highland Park Mfg. Co., \$187,500; Manchester cotton mills, \$231,325; Victoria, \$72,000; Tavora, \$50,000; York (90 per cent.) \$172,500; Chicora, \$60,000; Fewell waste mills, \$2,500.

OIL MILLS ASSESSED.

The assessment made on oil mills last year was adopted for this year with the following changes:

Alken Industrial company, \$31,200 60 per cent. \$18,720.
Darlington oil mill, \$65,000, 60 per cent. \$39,000.
South Carolina Cotton Oil company at Greenville, \$48,200.
Southern Cotton Oil company at Greenville, \$9,680.
Dillon Oil company (burned), \$1,400.

Cowpens Cotton Oil company, \$20,000 60 per cent. \$12,000, rebull. \$12,000.
Richland cotton oil, 60 per cent. 10,800, capital increased.

NEW MILLS ASSESSED.

Cotton Oil company, Denmark, \$20,000; 60 per cent. \$12,000.
Broadway Oil company, Belton, \$16,000; 60 per cent. \$9,600.
Clarendon Oil company, St. Paul, \$16,000; 60 per cent. \$9,600.
Independent Cotton Oil company, Timmonsville, \$11,000; \$6,600.
Timmonsville Oil mill, \$29,000; \$17,400.

Cameron Oil company, \$20,000; \$12,000.
Rowlesville, \$20,000; \$12,000.
Wilksville, \$15,000; \$9,000.
Prosperity, \$20,000; \$12,000.
Walterboro Oil company, \$25,000; \$15,000.
Goldville Oil company, \$12,000; \$7,200.

Seaboard Oil company, \$32,000; \$19,200.
Townville Oil company, \$16,000; \$9,600.
Lee County Manufacturing company, \$25,000; \$15,000.
Westminster, \$20,000; \$12,000.
Fort Motte, \$20,000; \$12,000.
Doonee Cotton Oil company, \$15,000; \$9,000.

Jonesville, \$20,000; \$12,000.
Williamburg, \$30,000; \$18,000.
Pauline Cotton Oil company, \$20,000; \$12,000.
Pickens, \$20,000; \$12,000.

FERTILIZER PLANTS.

The assessments on fertilizer factories were not changed, the following report having been adopted:

We recommend that all assessments stand same as last year. While we find many of the assessments reduced we see no reason for same, as we have no information at our command to warrant same:

Anderson Fertilizer Company, Anderson county, \$80,000.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, Beaufort county, \$105,000.
Ashepoo Fertilizer company, Charleston county, \$78,000.
Bluiwan Fertilizer company, Charleston county, \$157,000.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Berkeley works), Charleston county, \$160,656.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Imperial works), Charleston county, \$56,805.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Spartanburg works), Charleston county, \$110,910.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Stono works), Charleston county, \$122,275.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company (Wando works), Charleston county, \$61,488.

Read Proosphate company, Charleston county, \$41,619.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, Cherokee county, \$32,982.
Georgia Chemical works, Colleton county, \$111,421.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, Dorchester county, \$54,000.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, Greenville county, \$80,955.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical company, Richland county, \$45,180.

Spartanburg Fertilizer company, Spartanburg county, \$7,000.
Total, \$1,553,474.

Georgia Cotton Crop.

A well known traveling man of Atlanta, for a number of years in the cotton business in that city and Marion, who has just returned to Atlanta from a two months trip to all parts of Georgia, declares that the outlook for anything like a full cotton crop in that state is the gloomiest since the civil war. With the single exception of a small area of territory around Albany, Fort Valley and Bleckley, there is no indication of an average crop.

In some sections he says not more than a third of the cotton acreage has been planted, and what seed has been put in the ground has only partially germinated, owing to the prolonged drought. He gave it as his opinion that cotton would call again for 15 cents per pound before Christmas, owing to the calamities to the crop in Georgia and the weevil pest in Texas, the two large producing states in the Union.

Found His Dead Body.

The dead body of Herman S. Pettibone, 31 years old, a son of former Congressman A. H. Pettibone of Tennessee, was found in a hotel in Washington Thursday. Some drugs of a mixture of acetone and morphine were found in a glass on the bureau of the room indicated that the man had committed suicide and the coroner gave a certificate to that effect. Pettibone had been dead some hours when found. His father, who is now at Huntsville, Ala., was notified. Young Pettibone had been despondent.

Stole the Money.

A loss of from \$30,000 to \$60,000 through the embezzlement of its funds by a trusted employe, Douglas M. Smith, is admitted by the officers of the National Tradersmens bank of New Haven, Conn. The exact loss is not yet known. Smith, who was paying and receiving teller of the bank, has acknowledged voluntarily that he embezzled about \$30,000 and the greater part of it, if not all, within the past eight or nine months.

JOINED THE SOUTH.

Many Regular Army Officers Joined the Confederate Forces.

MANY OF THEM BECAME FAMOUS.

A Partial List, Which Embraces Only Those Who Rose to High Rank in the New Army that Followed Lee.

The Washington Star says from inquiry recently made has been learned that 242 regular army officers resigned to enter the Confederate service during the civil war. The movement was gradual, beginning on December 31, 1860, and continuing to August 23, 1861. The first officer to resign was Captain and Brevet Major Henry C. Wayne, assistant quartermaster. He sent in his resignation on the last day of 1860. On the following day Brevet Second Lieutenant Wade H. Gibbs, 2d cavalry, resigned and also Second Lieut. James H. Hollnquist, 4th artillery. Up to January 28, 1861, seven other officers resigned. In February twenty-four more resigned. When the bombardment of Fort Sumter "fired the Southern heart" resignations followed fast, causing uneasiness in the North, creating grave doubts concerning the loyalty of regular army officers, of whom so much was now expected, and also generating intense and unjust prejudice against the West Point Military Academy. The humble rank of many at the outset who afterward held high command is interesting to note.

The late Gen. James Longstreet, who commanded the army of Rosecrans at Chickamauga and would have done a great deal more had he not met a great Virginian—Gen. George H. Thomas—was a peaceful paymaster when the war began and never turned his back on the Government till June 1, 1861.

Robert Edward Lee resigned the colonelcy of the 1st cavalry on April 25, 1861. He had been superintendent of West Point—the best military school in the world.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was a first lieutenant in the 2d cavalry and resigned May 21. "Joe" Wheeler was second lieutenant in a regiment of mounted riflemen, and resigned April 22.

Both armies drilled and fought by "Hardee's Tactics." The day before the battle of Shiloh general Hardee (a Confederate general) sat on his horse and watched a brigade of Grant's soldiers drilling by "Hardee's Tactics," and the next day cried out to a captured regiment: "Boys, I saw you drilling by 'Hardee's Tactics' yesterday. To-day you are fighting by them."

William J. Hardee was lieutenant colonel of the 1st cavalry and resigned on January 31. General Sidney Johnston, who fell at the head of his vicious lines on the first day at Shiloh, was colonel of the 2d cavalry and brevet brigadier general. He resigned on May 3. He had commanded an expedition against the Mormons.

Gen. Carl von Dorn, who fought so desperately at Iuka and Corinth and who afterward at Holly Springs burnt up the supplies and ammunition Grant had gathered for the Vicksburg campaign—who defeated Grant's advance through Central Mississippi—was major of the 2d cavalry and resigned on the 31st of January.

Gen. John R. Mauruder was captain and brevet lieutenant colonel of the 1st artillery and resigned on April 20.

Gen. Richard S. Ewell, who made such trouble on Meade's right flank at Gettysburg, was a captain of the 1st dragoons, resigned on January 8.

Gen. Kirby Smith, whose name was a household word west of the Mississippi, was major of the 2d cavalry and resigned on April 6.

Every veteran of the war knows what a Shiloh tent is. It was invented and named by Henry H. Sibbey, of the 1st dragoons, and used on May 13.

Gen. John R. Mauruder was captain and brevet lieutenant colonel of the 1st artillery and resigned on April 20.

Gen. John C. Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg and 37,000 men to Gen. Grant and who till then had been a special favorite of Jefferson Davis, was captain and brevet major in the 4th artillery and resigned on April 29. He was a Northern man and was led to join the confederacy by his wife, a daughter of the South.

Gen. Pierre G. T. Beauregard, of South Carolina, who superintended the bombardment of Fort Sumter, who commanded at Shiloh after the fall of Albert Sidney Johnston and who fortified Corinth against Halleck, was captain and brevet major of the corps of engineers. He resigned February 20.

Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, one of the heroes of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, was captain and brevet major of the 6th infantry and resigned May 26.

He was a Virginian, as all of Pickett's men were. At Gettysburg he led the foremost ranks across the stone wall and was killed about twelve paces inside of it. When he fell Lieut. Cushing (Union) was ten paces in front of him and was killed while firing a charge of grape and canister into the Confederate ranks from the last available gun of the Cushing battery.

Capt. George E. Pickett resigned from the 9th infantry on June 25. He led the famous charge at Gettysburg and was desperately wounded.

Capt. J. E. B. Stuart, of the 1st cavalry, resigned May 14 to become Gen. "Jeb" Stuart, Lee's great cavalry leader, who was mortally wounded in battle.

Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, "Lee's right bower," was a first lieutenant of the 1st artillery and resigned March 1. In a dying delirium Stonewall Jackson said: "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action. Pass the infantry to the front." Then, as if the fray had

been won, he added: "Let us cross the river and rest in the shade of the trees." When Grant was crushing the lines at Petersburg Lee said to Hill: "General your men are giving way." Hill galloped into the melee and fell.

Gen. John B. Villepique, who led a wing of Price's army at Corinth, was a first lieutenant of the 2d dragoons and resigned on March 31.

Gen. John R. Hood, who fought with Sherman at Atlanta and with Thomas at Nashville, was a first lieutenant of the 2d cavalry and resigned on April 16.

Capt. Lafayette McLaws, of the 7th infantry, resigned March 23. On the second day at Gettysburg, as a general of Longstreet's corps, he almost captured Round Top—the key of the battlefield. He made assault in conjunction with Hood. Meade afterward said that if Round Top had been taken "nothing could have been held."

Gen. John S. Marmaduke bore a leading part in the fighting west of St. Louis. His raids in Missouri made him famous. He was a second lieutenant of the 7th infantry, resigning on April 17.

It is a good time since the war and if any mistake is found in the preceding list some Southern "vet" correct it. Of these disaffected officers three have since the service of the United States Government—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Gen. Joseph Wheeler and the late Gen. Longstreet, the latter having been related by marriage to Gen. Grant and having a son now commanding a company in the 13th United States cavalry. It is probably well known that a soldier of the Mexican war who afterward served in the Confederate army is nevertheless entitled to a pension for his service in Mexico.

JAPANESE CUT TO PIECES.

Cossacks Bore Down on Them in a Restless Charge.

The Japanese lost 200 killed and a number of horses in the fight at Vagenfuchu Wednesday. The Russians opened fire at 8 o'clock in the morning and after two hours and a half long range firing the Japanese under Gen. Akkima prepared to charge and crush the force which had been harassing them for twenty-one days.

Approaching Vagenfuchu with a strong force of cavalry. It was a sight worth seeing when at the word of command, the Russian squadrons formed and rushed like a whirlwind across the terrible cut up country, clearing away all obstacles, the batteries at the same time trotting along the railroad station. Having passed the railroad station, the troops came under the fire of the Japanese machine guns, but withdrew without suffering much loss.

The fourth and sixth companies of the Eighth Siberian Cossacks furiously charged the Japanese with bayoneted lances, attacking both flanks. In a few minutes they literally cut the whole squadron into pieces. This was the first time lances were used and they struck terror to the enemy. In some cases the lances pierced the riders through and wounded their horses.

Some of the lances could not be withdrawn from the bodies into which they had entered. The Japanese infantry, numbering four battalions of 300 men to a company, and eight squadrons of cavalry attempted to advance, but the Russian batteries opened and soon the slope up which the enemy was advancing was covered with black spots and the enemy was forced to scatter and retire. The Japanese cavalry were wonderfully dashing, charging with shouts upon the Russians, who met and scattered them.

A Cossack who had lost his lance and sword wrenched a sword from a Japanese soldier and remained until the end of the day. The Cossack picked up boots which had been taken off by the Japanese in order to facilitate the fight and flourished them on their lances as trophies. The Japanese used the Boer trick of displaying dummbies but the Cossacks did not waste a shot on them. The Cossacks highly praised the practice of the Russian gunners.

Henry Miles, a colored man residing at Blythe, Ga., died Tuesday night of last week at the home of friends at 812 Campbell street, after a lingering illness inflicted at his own hands. He was a member of the church mentioned, through a mistake, through enough potassium to leavish throats in a condition that through a complication of diseases, gradually grew worse until it closed entirely up Tuesday, and Dr. Goodrich, who was in attendance, was unable to do anything for him. It was deemed necessary to hold a funeral on Wednesday, and the body received a pauper's burial Wednesday afternoon.

Family Poisoned.

The Charleston Post says: "The family of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. DeGaffer were still quite ill Friday from the effects of the ice cream which they partook heartily on Monday night at a party given at the home of Mr. King street. The material from which the cream was made was the best, and the only explanation which can be advanced is that the churn is responsible for the poisoning of all who ate the cream. Mrs. DeGaffer and Mr. Oscar Hughes are in a worse condition than the other members of the family. While their condition is serious, hopes are entertained of their recovery."

Lynched in Iowa.

At Grangeville, Iowa, T. M. Myers, who killed George Brownlee and wounded Alice Bennett three weeks ago, has been taken from officers and lynched. The lynchers were masked and outnumbered the officers three to one. The method of death is not known. Myers was being taken to the county jail.

Killed By Fast Mail.

Frank Holmes, eighteen years old, and Daniel Dendright, aged nine, were instantly killed by a fast mail on the Southern railway near the Memphis city limits Friday morning. The boys were driving across the track when the accident occurred.

YEMAN'S HALL.

One of the Old Colonial Houses of Lower Carolina.

SITUATED ON OLD GOOSE CREEK.

Secret Passages of the Old Mansion, Which is Now Going to Ruins. Said to Be Haunted.

In the busy rush of our own times, surrounded by all the conveniences and luxuries, it is like reading a romance and consider the lives of those who preceded it in the days when this land was young. Their quiet, and to us unenviable lives, seem so full of peace, and yet like us, they had their cares and anxieties, and perhaps often greater trials. They went more slowly, but they had a hard battle to wage in reclaiming the wilderness.

I will invite my readers to go back with me about a century and a half and take a peep at the home and home life of one of the stately and busy families of that period.

On the banks of Goose Creek there still stands the ruins of an old mansion built about the year 1684, by Sir John Yeman, and sold by him to Thomas Smith, Landgrave of South Carolina. The house was of brick, remarkable for their small size, and as an evidence that these peoples' lives were not altogether passed in peace, the house was fortified against the attack of Indians. The walls of the base part and of the first story are provided with loopholes, and an underground vaulted passage led to the creek where boats were concealed, so that in case the house was fired the family could make their escape.

Between the ceiling and floor of one of the rooms was ranged a small secret chamber, access to which was had through a trap door concealed in a closet on the second floor.

The house was entered from the front, the door leading into a large hall, from which led doors into other rooms. We are told by one who wrote of the old house many years ago, that the walls of this hall were painted with landscape and tiny gilded cherubs spread their wings above the arches of the panels. A huge fireplace stood in one corner, decorated with Dutch tiles, representing scriptural scenes.

Facing to the back of this hall, a staircase led to the upper rooms; holes were pierced at intervals in the wall, so that if an entrance was forced into the hall the defenders could fire upon the enemy.

Almost within a stone's throw of the house is the family burying ground, where sleep several generations of those who inhabited the old mansion. Some of the records are as customary in those days (1740), to remain upon the plantation all the year round, and there are some letters written to friends in Charleston inviting them to come into the country in July and August, to escape the heat of the city.

Now let us take a look into the busy home life of the mistress of this old mansion, Madame S., was left a widow with a large family of children and step-children; she proved herself a most efficient manager, and was aided by her worthy man, Mr. Elerton, who appears to have filled the position of schoolmaster, and general factotum of the establishment. He kept a journal of everything that transpired, and it is from this old record that we gain an insight into the daily life of the plantation. To quote a few of the entries we give a brief idea of the life that he could describe, and so I will use his own words:

"January 20, 1740.—Madam went to Mr. Sam Waring's and remained until 24th.

"January 25th she rented Back River plantation to John H. Huskins, 27th went to church with Sir Andrew Smith, 30th, sold seven cords of wood and killed hogs.

"February 20th—Settled with Madam for the year. She paid balance in my favor.

"March 17th—Miss Betsey Smith and her niece Nancy Waring, came from Goose Creek from Nancy's uncle, who sent her to me to school, and to live with her step-grandmother, Madame S.

"May 14th—John and Archer S. came to school.

"May 28th—Received letter from Capt Grange to appear and muster on an alarm.

"Thirty-seven negroes taken up and carried before Mr. Colleton; kept guard all night in sundry places; this afternoon came from muster field, and went again at night after setting patrols.

"July 12th—Madame went to Mr. Ralph Izard's to pay her tax; it amounted to £138.

"July 23—Madame and Miss Betsey went to hear Mr. Whitfield preach; and the dog, Jowler, died.

"He is expected at the Fort to take personal charge of the infantry. Homes are barricaded and men of the district go heavily armed at night. The names of the murdered men are kept secret and nothing but the bare facts are obtainable. The first murder was three weeks ago Thursday. The fact that all the victims were soldiers leads to the belief that the bloody deeds are the work of a deserter who is crazy.

The Ohio Work.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, says another lynching was attempted Thursday night. A crowd of negroes surrounded the jail at midnight to lynch Walter Fisher, colored, under arrest for killing Edward Boone, colored. Sheriff Routhahn had just returned from Dayton when he took Fisher for safe keeping, and so advised the crowd, which yell'd back that they would get Fisher when he was brought back for trial.

Found Dead in Room.

John C. Cole, representing an insurance company of New York, was found dead in his room in a hotel at Birmingham, Ala., Thursday night. He was a well known man having occupied a prominent position in Washington for a number of years. He lived in Portsmouth, O., and has relatives there.

EVERYBODY GOT DIAMONDS.

Express Train Shows VIIIth With Precious Gems.

A special to the New York Times from Raleigh, N. C., says: News has been received here that Luoma, a little town near this city, has been in a state of ferment for the past week. On Monday a passenger train was wrecked near the station and several cars were destroyed by fire, among them the express car.

After the fire was put out men, women and children began to pick for diamonds in the ashes. They found a small object which proved to be a small diamond worth \$600. Immediately it became known that there were diamonds in the ashes crowds flocked to the scene of the wreck.

The night before the news was general discovery visited the scene, carrying a number of empty sacks. He filled them with the ashes of the car. On sitting them he uncovered diamonds to the value of \$18,000, the railroad people are of the opinion that the value of the stones still unaccounted for is more than double that of those already found.

The railroad later placed a guard around the wreck. The railroad had not been requested to pay for the diamonds, nor has the express company. It is believed they were stolen goods being expressed to some point west directly, taking might get a better price, especially if an item of the best of health and would be an excellent risk. I have never suffered a day's serious illness in my life. I would be glad if you would have one of your agents directed to give my matter personal attention. Very truly yours, John Smith.

The next letter the senator picked up had been forwarded to him from the insurance company's main office, and was along this line: "Dear Sir: Can't you get me a pension? I served in the Spanish war, contracted a fever in Cuba, and have since suffered with weakness of the back and legs, shock to nervous system, diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, vertigo and other ailments until I am a physical wreck. If anything is to be done for me it must come soon. Very respectfully, John Smith."

Mr. Smith had made the embarrassing mistake of placing the application for pension to the insurance office and the letter about the policy to Washington. Had he not done this his deception would probably never have been discovered. As a result Smith will receive neither the pension nor the policy.

A Full Menagerie of Names.

A story is told of a Cherokee woman who has married six times, and has never gotten out of the animal line. When she was a girl she was known as Little Star. She married an Indian named Coon, and when that gentleman was transferred to the happy hunting grounds she soon became Mrs. Fox. The Fox did not last always, and when he entered the last stage the widow married a mild man named Mole, who never had any kick named till he