THE SOUTH FROZEN UP.

The Entire Country Covared With a Mantle L. Snew. Secord Break g Tem-

perature.

the sidewalks in some places and in others piling up 3 feet snow drifts. The street cleaning department, after struggling for 36 hours to clear the principal streets, gave up entirely, even surrendering Broadway to the wind and snow. In the suburbs, where the winds have free sweeps, drifts are 5 to 10 feet high. Street railroads have stopped altogether and suburban steam railroads are blocked. Many neighboring towns are cut off from New York altogether. Of the 15,000 destitute families in this city, as estimated by Blair, superintendent of the outdoor poor, nearly all are either freezing or starving to death. BELOW ZERO AT TALLAHASSEE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 13.-Unprecedented weather visited northern Plorida today. Sleet was followed by light snow early this morning in all of western and middle Florida. The lowest temperature was 2 degrees below zero at Tallahassee, 9 degrees above at Jacksonville and a temperature of from 15 to 40 degrees in the orange belt. Winter maturing vegetables were killed. What damage was done to orange trees is vet in doubt, subsequent weather being an important factor in determining. In the orange belt the temperatures were not so low as they have been. In northern Florida the weather was unprecedented. The snow between midnight and daylight was followed by sunshine and a clear sky, but with a cold northwest wind. CHARLESTON ASTONISHED.

Charleston, Feb. 13 -When the city awoke this morning it found itself wrapped in a blanket of snow. It was bitterly cold all of last night, the thermometer registering as low as 13 degrees. Until after midnight rain and sleet fell. The snow did not come till towards morning. The fall is variously estimated at from 2 to 3 inches on a level. Business has practibeen suspended all day Merchants, clerks, business men and private citizens have paraded the streets, engaging in snowball battles. The street cars have not been able to run and no trains have entered or gone out of the city today. The weather is the coldest ever experienced here, the thermometer registering 9 degrees at 2 p. m., today.

"COLDEST ON RECORD." Augusta, Ga., Feb. 13.-Augusta is in the midst of the coldest spell on rethe ground and the themometer 15 to gest improvements to lessen fire hazard. 25 degrees below the freezing point, a stiff northerly wind intensifies the cold. The snow ceased falling at 3:30 a. m , and the sun shone all day, but without causing any diminishing effect in the biting cold. The lowest point reached by the mercury for 24 hours ending at 8 p. m., was 4 degrees. The maximum was 17 degrees, and the deficiency of temperature over the same date last year was 40 degrees. At 9 o'clock to night thermometer was at the 10degree point, with every indication of being near zero before morning.

NORTH CAROLINA'S DOSE. Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 13.-Charlotte is having the coldest weather known in 10 or 15 years. Snow began falling Saturday morning and continue through the day and night, increasing in severity toward Sunday morning. It o'clock Sunday night. At 10:30 tonight thermometers registered from 1 to 4 degrees below zero. One of the worst blizzards on record is raging in the mountains in the western part of the State. At Blowing Rock the thermometer was 10 below zero this morning. At Lenoir instood at 2 degrees below. At Winston zero was reached. In many towns a coal and wood famine is threatened.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED. Savannah, Ga., Feb. 13.-Today has been the coldest on record in this city. At 10 a. m., the mercury stood at 8 3 grees above zero, with the city under a 2-inch snowfall and a brisk wind blowing. Henry Lewis, colored died from the cold in his house. Street cars were In several instances motormen and conductors who waited on their stalled cars for orders were so badly frostbitten that they had to be lifted off the cars and sent home and to bed.

BATTLE AGAINST THE ELEMENTS. Philadelphia, Feb. 13.—After a day of heroic battle, all the human forces that could be brought into play agains the elements have been forced to suc cumb, and to night the city is fast locked in the embrace of the worst blizzard in the history of the local weather bureau. Steam and local traffic are at a standstill, and the snow-heaped streets are deserted. There were a number of deaths and a good many casualties attributable to the prevailing quest to cause the provisions of this

SENTRIES SUCCUMBED Anniston, Ala., Feb. 13.-Daniel Chatman, a Negro, was found frozen in | charged or to be charged with the enhis bed this morning. The temperature this morning was 14 below, the coldest ever known. The enlisted men at Camp Shipp are well equipped, and suffered no inconvenience from the cold. Many sentries, mainly Negroes, however, fell on their beats from numbness, and had to be taken to the hospital to be thawed out.

TWENTY-FOUR BELOW ZERO. Lexington, Ky., Feb. 13.-Attested thermometers registered 24 degrees be- | plied for, violated the conditions of this low zero this morning. The poor have act. been fed free at a soup house all day, and various citizens have donated coal. Only one or two coal yards in Lexington have any coal, and they will not furnish to any one person more than a ton. Coal has jumped from \$2.25 to

\$4a ton. AT CAMP MARION. Charleston, Feb. 13.—A special to The News and Courier from Camp Marion says: The soldiers suffered considerably by the blizzard and snow storm. Today there was an insufficient supply of wood, and none could be gotten in the town for love or money.

THE SNOW IN VIRGINIA. Richmond, Va., Feb. 13.-The director of the weather station here recommenced snowing here at 2 o'clock respectively.

Saturday and continued up to S to ARCHER'S LOCAL OPTION BILL. night, when it practically stopped. This is about the experience all through Virginia. In this vicinity the snow is about 17 inches deep on a level. but in many places is drifted to a depth of 4 or 5 feet. In this city, street car traffic is suspended, and there were no northern or southern trains is or out of Senate, and as it comes before the the city tolar, save one northern train that arrivel early this morning. The Chesaceake and Chio routhus two has sented that a characteristic execution of the county, sented that a characteristic execution countries of Horry and

little suffering among the poor, and provide for all.

WASHINGTON GIVES UP. nches less than three feet of snow on a listed in that township. level and the mercury hovering constantly near zero, the capital today was in the grasp of the most severe which began on Saturday evening, cono'clock tonight, the official measuretop of the heavy fall of a few days pretold suffering among the poor. At midnight the weather had cleared and mail service is paralyzed by the storm and mails are at a standstill throughout the Atlantic region.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Text of a Bill that Passed the House Last Week.

After considerable discussion on Thursday the House passed a bill "to prevent fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships doing business in this State, or the agents of said com- sale of alcoholic liquors was prohib panies, associations or partnerships prior to July 1, 1893, except as herfrom entering into combinations to permitted: Provided, that where dismake or control rates for fire insurance on property in this State, and provid- county, town or city they shall remain ing punishment for violation of this as established until removed or closed " Following is the bill:

That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association or partnership doing a fire insurance business in this State to enter into a combination or compact with other fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships, or to require or allow their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance agents, companies, associations or partnerships, for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance charged on any property in this State: Provided, That nothing herein shall prohibit one or more of such companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and cord. With half a foot of dry snow on advise of defective structures or sug-

insurance business in this State shall cause to be filed on the first day of March, 1900, and in each year thereafter, with the comptroller general of this State, the affidavit of some officer or agent of said company, association or partnership who resides in this State setting forth the fact that the companof which he is an officer or agent has not in the 12 months previous to the date of the said affidavit entered into any trust, combination or association. for the purpose of preventing compet tion in insurance rates in this S av-The said affidavic shall be made before sone officer of this State authorized t administer our and an tilse store nent made in said affidavet shall b deemed perjury, and punished by a fincontinued all day Sunday and up to 11 | o' not less than \$100 nor more than \$1 000, and by confinement in the penitentiary for one year, or, in the discretion of the court, by confinement in jail for a period of not less than 30 days nor more than 12 months: Provided. further. That any attempt to evade this act, by agreeing upon any one per son or number of persons, for the purpose of making rates for all such insurance companies, association or partner-

deemed a violation of this act and shall be punished as herein provided. The comptreller general or other offi cial to whom said companies, associations or partnerships are annually required to report to this State, shall forthwith revoke and recall the license for 12 hours stalled by snow-all over or authority of such company or companies, association or associations, partnership or partnerships, to do or to transact business in this State, for any violation of this act, and no renewal of authority shall be granted to it for three years after such official re vocation: notice of such revocation to be duly published for one consecutive week in three or more daily papers published in this State; and for a violation of any of the provisions of this act by any such company or companies, association or associations, partnership or

ships, or by buying rate books made

by any person or persons, shall be

thereof pay a fine of not less than \$500. It shall be the duty of the attorney general or the solicitors upon his re-

act to be enforced. It shall also be the duty of the comp troller general, or other official now forcement of the insurance laws of this State, to require every fire insurance company, association or partnership doing a fire insurance business within this State, to file with the annual statement made to him, a state nent duly sworn to by the manager or president ef each company, association or partnership. legally admitted in this State, that it has not, in the year intervening between the issue of its last license and that ap-

This act shall be in force from the inconsistent therewith are hereby re-

Four Children Burned. A special dispatch from Dubois, Pa.

says: A dwelling house at French Run, 35 miles east of Dubois, belonging to a woodsman named Carlson was barned Friday morning. Carlson was away from home, but his wife and five little children were in the house. The mother was awakened by the noise of crackling wood, and had just time to grasp her baby and jump from a second story window into the snow. She was then obliged to stand and witness the burnports that the present snow storm is ling to death of her four other little ones the heaviest on record in Virginia. It | ag-d twelve, seven, five and two years

the Senate.

The Archer bill, as it passed the

but dispreched one train rest and to the country had a country but to the account to News third and of whom shall be designated by terrouse Born are etty the Johns the county board of control, but the myer is forzen over.

State beard of control must give consent before more than one dispenses can WORST EVER KNOWN IN MACON.

Meen, Go., a b 13 - Increased or be appointed in any county, except in Macon and vental tasts. The opening one dispenser shall be appointed and only one dispenser shall be appointed and only one dispenser shall be appointed and only one dispenser shall be establishmely a specific scale of the state of night increased in violence today, be- eter remains close about 12 degrees tos a locality for a dispensary, twenty coming a thorough blizzard. Soos fell above zero, but a senear the zero point days' public notice of which shall be all day and is still coming down. A little sufficient amount the toop and bitter northwest wind drives the snow there will be none tomorrow, as the skip in which such dispensary is to be rity of the qualified voters of the townin clouds through the streets, sweeping citizens have raised a sufficient fund to located to prevent its location in such township by signing a petition or peticious addressed to the county board, Washington, Feb. 13.-With two requesting that no dispensary be estab-

> Any county may secure the establishment of a dispensary or dispensaries, or the removal of a dispensaries, within blizzard in its history. The snow fall. its limits, in the following manner: Upon the petition of one-fourth of the tinued without cossation until 11 qualified voters of said county praying for an election upon either the question ment in 50 hours being '20 inches on of the establishment or the removal of communication by rail and causing un- newspapers of the county, submitting the question of "dispensary" or "no dispensary" to the qualified voters ofthe wind had moderated. The railway such county, which election shall be conducted as other special elections, and if a majority of the ballots cast be found and declared to be for a dispensary, then a dispensary may be established in said county, but if a majority of the ballots east be found and declared to be against the dispensary, then no dispensary shall be established there in, and any dispensary already established shall be closed. Elections under this section can be held not of-

tener than once in four years. No dispensary shall be established in any county. town or city wherein .' pensaries have been established in such as permitted in this Act.

That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

## COST OF PRODUCING COTTON.

Facts and Figures Gathered by Government Officials.

Under the supervision of the Statistician. Hyde, of the department of agriculture, the cost of growing cotton has been ir restigated and the results of the investigation are to be published within a few days in a pamphlet. This report will show that the average cost of producing an acre of upland cotton in 1898 was \$15.42, sub-divided in-

That all fire insurance companies, as- | to the following items: ciations or partnerships doing a fire | Rent \$2.88, plowing \$2.81, seeds 21c planting seed 28c., fer ilizers \$1.30, distributing fertilizers 16c., chopping and hoeing \$1.31, picking \$3,37, giuning and pressing \$1.02, repairing implements 40c., all other expenses 41c.

It was ascertained that the pounds of int produced per acre were 255.6 sold or 6 7c. per pound; bushels of seed proluced 16, price per bushels 11.9c. The stal return to the planter was \$19 03. hich gave bim a net profit of \$3 61 per acre. The cost of picking cot.on er hundred pounds was 44c., while e cost of producing the list per pound vas 5.27 cents. Several thousand otton planters contributed to these talisties and of the entire number repe-mited 20 per cent. reported a loss. argely due to deficient production.

wing to drought o. other causes. The sea island cotton costs \$21.95 er acre, or an average of 11.59c. per pound and the total return for lint and .ed of sea island cotton was \$28 65. which gave the planter a net profit of \$6.70 per acre.

The planters that report a profit in he raising of upland cotton produced 275.9 pounds per acre, while those that reported a loss produced only 176

pounds. The effect of the use of fertilizers in the raising of cotton is very distinctly disclosed, and the general result is that, in proportion as the quantity of fertilizers used increased, the profit of

raising cotton per acre also increased. It has been discovered in this invesigation that cotton is produced to a limited extent, but at a high rate of profit, by means of irrigation in western Texas and the southwestern part of Utah. In Texas irrigation had the cf. feet of producing 512.4 pounds of lint per acre, which is 290.3 pounds greater than the average for the whole State. For 1896 many special inquiries were made by a former statistician of the department and the estimated cost of producing lint cotton per pound, in gold, was 8.32 cents. One of the rcmarkable revelations is the comparative cost of marketing cotton in 1840 partnerships, they shall on conviction and in 1897. The comparison is itemized and shows that in 1840 it cost \$18,15 to market a bale of cotton from Alabama to Liverpool, while in 1897

this cost was \$7.89. Mr. James M. Smith of Columbia. S C. writes: Dear Sir-It gives me great pleasure to say that the Old North State Ointment bought of you has entirely cured me of eczema when everything I had used previously failed to give any relief. It is a great medicine, and I would not be without it in my house. I use it for almost everything, where any medicine is needed and have gotten the best of results every time. Respectfully,

James M. Smith Coldest Ever Known.

The oldest inhabitants of the South say that the recent cold spell was the coldest the South has ever known. day of 1900, and all acts or parts of acts | many places in this section on Monday morning the thermemeter was as low as 12 degrees below zero. It went below even in some parts of Florida.

Greatly Damaged. The Atlanta Journal estimates the damage to the wheat and oat crop of Georgia by the late freeze at one million dollars. No doubt the damage in

A Fitting Union. Miss Mamie Witless and Henry Foolfeller were married in Lincoln county, Ga., last week. Heaven will surely smile upon such a fitting union

South Carolina has been very great too.

TOOK MORPHINE,

in that City.

Suicide in Savannah of a Stranger

United States battleship Maine, Capt. LEAVES A PATHETIC LETTER. C. D. Sigsbee, lay at anchor in Havana harber, of posite Morro Castle from Could Not Stand Poverty. His whose turret floated the Spanish flag Farewell Message to the

S. T. Brachfeld was found dead in his room at No. 307 Broughton street, Savannah, Ga., on Monday, February hugh Lee, major general. United States

World He Found too

Cold.

ago Brachfield applied for lodging and and in the Colon cemetery repose the he had been divorced from his wife, and had three children living.

more and more depressed. Vague hints received with the news of the Maine's that he let drop seem to indicate that destruction, will not be forgotten soon. dispensaries therein being filed with the even then he entertained ideas of sui- por the tense strain of the weeks when ceding. Driven by a high north-west county supervisor of each county, he cide. The last seen of him alive was the court of inquiry was studying the wind it drifted in banks of from five to shall forthwith order the commissioners Saturday night, when he was in Gilcauses of the disaster. The American eight feet in depth, suspending all of State and county elections to hold an dea's place on Broughton street, across people, wrought through half a century traffic, tieing up the street car lines, election within thirty days, and on at from the house in which he was living. by the sufferings of Cuba, were carried On Sunday he did not leave his room, to frenzy by the foul destruction of the but the people in the house thought he Maine, and they were barely held in cutting off the city from all outside least twenty-one days' notice in the On Sunday he did not leave his room, was too poor to buy a meal and kept his | momentary check from springing at the room for that reason. He seems to have throat of Spain. The exciting period had an unusual pride and had rupulsed gruffly and indignantly even a hint of | bered; the president's strong effort to charity.

Monday morning he did not respond to the knocks on the door of his room, forced upon him, the final swell, over and at 4 o'clock had not been seen, and it was determined to force an entrance. Mrs. Collman's brother, D. Schwartz, and S. Mareus broke in the door and and preparation. A short and brilliant found the body of Brachfield lying on the bad. He had removed his shoes, but was otherwise fully dressed. Clarped to his breast was a picture of his child, from which his fingers could scarcely be -cleased. On the mantel was the bottle cide. The letter was written in He- avenged. The red and yellow flag

"The last request of one to whom life is so burdensome that he takes his great ship, are now in Spanish harbors own life.

know. Who is a friend to me? I conditions, which made possible the don't know. Who in these days has crime of February 15, are ended forevany feeling for a fellow being? I don't er.-Charleston Post. know. Who can or may do me justice? Nobody. Every one will say, what do I care for him?-nothing at all. What did he take his life for? He must have How the United States Troops Capbeen crazy and did not know how to

take the world; let him go. "They are truly in the right; they ings, and who do not know what humanity is, prosper in the world. They up they apply to societies and ask for what they want without any feeling of shame. I think they are right, and if I had been like them I might have can't do it, I can't do it; I cannot live depending upon others. I do not need to be excused. I always believed, and believe vet, that it were better to steal than to beg.

"I am tired of this world. I can't near any more. I am alone to blame for all that has driven me to my death I cannot even blame my parents, though had they been more wise than pious. might not have been brought to this end. But I can't blame them, for they

did what they thought was for my best "Farewell, my friends. Farewell my unfortunate children. I wish that you may be more fortunate than your unhappy father. I am unhappy. I am have no object in life. Then why should I prolong suffering? God! God! God! I know that it is wrong to take one's own life; I cannot help myself and I do not believe that you will visit punishment on me, for what you know too well I cannot help.

"S. Brachfeld. The style and contents of the letter, though it abounds in repetitions and wild expression natural to one in Brachfeld's condition, indicate, nevertheless, a man of considerable feeling and education. It expresses well the condition of perfect despondency and of utter and absolute despair, that the unfortunate man must have been in, when he took his ewn life.

Railroad Accident. A construction train on the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad was completely wrecked by the spreading of the tracks about fifteen miles of Charleston on last Tuesday. Two men were killed, eight were more or less seriously injured. The engine had gone out of Charleston with a crew of five men and carried five others, who were in the employ of the long distance Bell Telephone company, now constructing lines between Charleston and Augusta.

When eleven miles out the engine was running on a stroight track at about fifteen miles speed. Without a moment's notice the track spread and the engine was thrown into a ditch. With one exception the men who had been on it were caught under it. THE DEAD.

M. B. Jackson of Atlanta, telephone employee. Fred B. Fobbes, of Ypsilante, Michigan, a telephone employee. He leaves

W. R. Etheridge of Macon, internally injured and may die. R Mailican, Augusta, Ga., cut and

braised about body and face. W. F. Wells of Atlanta, bruised about the body. Conductor Edward Coughman, fractured collar-bone.

W. D. Morman, engineer, dislocated shoulder, fractured collar-bone. J. E. Clark, fireman, wounds on hand and head and legs. John Doyle, brakeman, legs mashed.

Mr. Mulligan was the only one of the entire party who was not caught under the engine. He assisted the other men to escape from their perilous it ran into wreck, and from it assistance said to make from \$50 to \$132 per acre. all doing as well as could be expected. ton for a public library.

ALL IN ONE YEAR.

The Changes That Have Taken Place in that Time.

One year ago last Wednesday the

Fuzhugh Lee, former major general in the Confederate army, was consul general for the United States in Cuba, and Marshal Branco of Spain was governor general of the island. Today the United States battleship Texas, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, lies at anchor in Havana harbor, opposite Morro Castle, whence the American flag floats in the breeze; Fitzarmy, is governor of Havana province, He had taken morphine and had been and Moj. Gen. J. R. Brecke, U. S. A., dead for some time. The house is a is governor general of Cuba. In the lodging house and is conducted by foul waters of the harbor lies the Charles Collman. About two weeks twisted frame of the shattered Maine, was assigned to a room. Even then he bones of near three hundred of the crew was in a moody and despondent condi- that manned her. In this contrast lies tion, and complained frequently of his the story of a wonderful year. The poverty. He was a stranger in the city, | Maine has been remembered and Spain and nothing was known of his past life. has departed forever from the Western He was reticent and gave little infor. | Continent. From February 15th, 1898, mation about himself. He said that to the same date in the present year, events moved with great rapidity, though at times they seemed to the im The stranger's efforts to secure work patient to drag slothfully along. The there were unavailing, and he became terrible shock which the whole country of debate in Congress is well rememturn back the tide of war, or o delay its encroachments for a time: the retreat whelming all conservative regard, and then war. The rest was hurry and action, less harrowing than the waiting war, a complete victory for the American arms, an empire lost to Spain, and a new leaf turned in the history of the world. All this since that awful February night in Havana harbor when the Maine was shattered and her brave crew that had contained the morphine with sent to their doom. In Havana today, which he had ended his life. On the memorial services are being held over table was a letter which the dead man | the graves of the sleeping victims of had written, giving his reasons for sui- the Maine. Their fate has been brew, but concluded with a few words | which flaunted in derision at the wreck | Luckily for him the widow came along, of English. The following is the let- of the proud ship, is no more in evidence. The Spanish warships that saw

"I pray that I may receive a Jewish | the red flames leap from the Maine on | that fateful night or came later to view the charred and wrecked frame of the or rusting on Cuban beaches. The "To whom do I write this? I don't American flag floats over Cuba, and the

## CAPTURE OF ILOILO.

tured the City.

Particulars of the capture of Iloilo understand well. I really did not by the United States forces under Brig. know how to take the world. I have Gen. Miller, on Saturday last, have observed people who have no kind feel- been received. On the morning of Frimatum to the commander of the rebels are happy; they have plenty to eat, and do shore, notifying him that it was his do as they please. When they are hard intention to take Iloilo, by force if necessary. Noncombatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town with in 24 hours. The rebels were also warned that they must make no fur aved to old age. But I can't do it, I ther belligerent preparations. The sunboat Petrel was then moved to a position close in shore and mear the rebel fort, while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the

Friday passed quietly. During the ay many refugees left the town of Ilo lo. The majority of them were taken in board foreign skips lying in the har oor. Searchlights from the United States warships were kept all nigh long illuminating the town and its de fenses. The rebels, so far as the lookouts on the ships could discover, re mained quiescent throughout the day. At 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 11, the gunboat Petrel sig of no good to myself nor others. I called to the cruiser Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots upon the town from her three pounders. This was done, and the rebels replied with a harmless fu silade. The Boston and Petrel then bombarded the rebels' trenches, completely clearing them of their occupants

in a very short time. Soon after the bombardment began flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town. Thereupon 48 marines, acting as infantry and artillery. Narcisse Pierre Pellatier ought to have were landed from the Boston, and a attracted the attention of the boys' company was sent ashore from the Pe- novelists long before now. He entrel. These detachments marched straight into the town of Iloilo, and hoisting the Stars and Stripes over the | 350 Chinese emigrants. She also struck fort, took possession in the name of the on a reef off the northeastern coast of United States. The capture of the Queensland. Officers and crew got own and its defenses having been accomplished, the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to and in their hurry forgetting the little save the American, English and Ger- cabin boy, who was subsequently found man consulates from destruction by the | by the blacks in a dying condition in fire which was raging an ong the inflammable buildings of the town. The Swiss consul's residence, which was in the same row as the consulates named. was burned, but foreign mercantile

property escaped with slight damage. There was some desultory firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Iloilo, but not a single American was injured. Gen. Miller's force had complete control of the situation when the Petrel sailed from Iloilo for Manila. The Sixth U. S. artillery regiment occupied a position commanding both the bridges leading into the town, and the Tennessee volunteers and the Eigh teenth U.S. infantry were occupying the trenches that had been constructed by the receis.

Coldest on Record.

A dispatch from Chicago says not since 1872 has Chicago experienced such intense cold as that which prevailed Wednesday. The lowest notch reached since the establishment of the | Furniture and all the actual necessaries weather bureau in Chicago was 23 below. At 11 o'clock Wednesday night it was 19 below. Reports from points in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois show temperatures ranging from 16 to 34 degrees below zero, the latter at LaCrosse, Wis. There is much suffering in the interior towns among poor people.

Atlanta in Luck. Andrew 'arnegie has offered the city

shall furnish the site and appropriate was obtained from the city. During \$5,000 Thursday for the maintenance the afternoon all the wounded men were of the library. Mr. Carnegie recently



Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

STRANGE STORIES. GIP'S LIVELY EXPERIENCES.

Derelicts in Australia Who Pre-

ceded Louis de Rougement.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT. White Men Who Had Lived So Long Among the Savages that

they Had Forgotten Their Native Language.

The meteoric appearance of Louis de Rougemont, with a marvelous story of hitherto unheard-of adventures during an alleged residence of some thirty years with the blacks of Northern Australia, revives recollections of the "wild white men" that from time to time have fallen into the hands of the uncivilized Australian aborigines and been restored to white humanity after

long years of separation and degrada-The first recorded wild white man was William Buckley, a native of Macclesfield, and at the close of the last century a soldier in the 4th, or King's Own, Regiment. On December 24, 1802, in company with six other soldiers, he was involved in an attempt on the life of the Duke of Kent. He was sentenced to transportation for life and taken out in a convict-ship to the Antipodes. During a brief stay at the head of what is now the harbor of Melbourne he contrived to escape in company with two other convicts. The latter perished-how was never ascertained-and when Buckley was subsequently questioned as to their fate he was exceedingly reticent and disconcerted. That it was a case of cannibalism was the general belief of the early settlers around Melbourne. Anyhow, in the last stages of hunger and privation, Buckley lay down upon what proved to be the grave of a recently buried chief. and superstitiously concluded that her dear departed had returned to life in the shape of a white man. She promptly annexed him as her own, led him to the camp of the blacks, exclaimed the circumstances under which she had found him, and secured his admission as a chief of the tribe, a position for which he was physically well qualified, as he was a man of great stature (6 feet 7 inches), strength and endurance For the next thirty-two years Buck-

ley led the life of a savage, hunting, fishing, and fighting with the tribe that adopted him. It was on July 12, 1835, that he saw a white face for the first time after the lapse of more than thirty years. On that day the pioneers of the city of Melbourne landed from their to meet them. He had by this time become but little superior to the savages around him, but the newcomers noticed the comparatively light color of his skin. He tried to summon up some English words from the depths of his memory, and at last succeeded in articulating the word "bread." He made himself very useful as an interpreter between the new white settlers and the blacks, and when his story reached London, the imperial authorities magnanimously drew the sponge over his offence and sent him a free pardon. He enjoyed a small pension in his later years, and lived until February 2, 1856, when he was thrown out of a cart and killed in his seventy-sixth year. The site of the present town of Geelong. about forty miles from Melbourne, was the headquarters of the tribe to which Buckley was attached during his three decades of savage life. Three miles from Geelong there is still shown a cave in a river gorge where he is said to have resided, and the adjacent rapids continue to perpetuate his name as Buckley's Falls. James Morrill, a native of Maldon,

Essex, was the sole survivor of the shipwreck of the bark Peruvian, that struck on a reef off the northeastern coast of Oueensland on March 8, 1846. He lived with the Oueensland blacks until his rescue in February, 1863, Another shipwreck sailor. John Renton by name, was with the Queensland blacks for an even longer period, twenty years. The story of a little cabin-boy named gaged as cabin boy on the St. Paul, bound from China to Australia with away in the boats, not troubling themselves about the Chinese passengers, a cranny among the rocks. They nursed him back to life, fed him, treated him well, and, in fact, made him the pet of the tribe. Nearly all the Chinese passengers were captured by the blacks and eaten up two at a time. The flesh of a Chinaman is esteemed a great delicacy by the cannibal blacks of Queensland. From the point of view of a cannibal, a vegetarian is vastly superior to a meat-eater. Little Pellatier lived with the blacks for seventeen years, and was rescued by a British ship, the John Bell, on April 11, 1875. Aluminum Instead of Linen.

Collars, Cuffs, shirt-fronts and like articles usually made of linen are being made of aluminum, coated with white Japanese varnish, on which designs in imitation of weaving and sewing are marked.

4e Cotton Makes 4c. Prices. Not only on Provisions, Clothing,

of living, but as well on things appertaining to our enjoyment and culture. This is specially true as to Pianos and Organs. Wise Manufacturers realize that in these close times prices must be exceedingly low, and they are meeting the emergency. Notice the latest advertisement of Ludden & Bates Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga., in this issue, and write them for their of Atlanta \$100,000 for a free public | Four Cents Prices. This is a wideposition. Another train that was due library. Mr. Carnegie makes his offer awake never-get-left and thoroughly at the 11 mile post was flagged before | conditional to the extent that Atlanta | reliable house, whose offers always mean just what they say. It costs nothing to write Ludden & Bates for Catalogues, Prices and Easy Install-North Carolina tobacco growers are brought here and cared for. They are gave \$100,000 to the city of Washing- ment Terms, which they send with pleasure.

A Remarkable Dog and Some Incidents of His Eusy Life.

There is a small dog named Gyp living at Ramsey's, N. J., and belonging | get in. to Jacob Storms, that has had at one time and another a lot of lively experiences; perhaps not as any dog in

Ramsey's.

Gyp's first experience was with a passing freight train, which threw him for a considerable distance. He was picked up for dead, but found to be alive after all. No bones had been broken, and, carefully treated, it wasn't very long before he was around again. With another dog much bigger than himself Gyp was playing one day in a shop that took fire. Not much damage was done by fire, but the shop was filled for a time with suffocating smoke. The big dog was found later lying on a bench dead; Gyp, down on the floor, off in one corner by a knothole, with his nose to the opening, living.

Later Gyp fell out of a second-story window of a barn and sprained one of his hind legs. Lying in the road one day, and of about the same color as the dust, he was run over by a team, and one of his forelegs was broken. It was set and done up in sprints, and in due time it healed all right and Gyp went about with sound legs again.

Gyp's most recent lively experience was with muskrats. He is a great ratter, and he has the pluck and grit of a bulldog, but muskrats were just a little bit too much for him. They bit him and tore him and scratched him and used him up very badly, and poor Gyp had to be carried home in a wheelbarrow. It was thought at first that the right thing to do would be to chloroform him to put him out of his misery, that he couldn't live: but when it was considered what he had lived through before it was thought that he might come out all right even from this: and Gyp has justified this expectation. He is around to-day as lively as ever, and as sound, barring his teeth and his tail. He has lost nearly all his teeth, and the few he has left are loose; and for a tail he has but a stump of a few inches, the rest was gone when he came to Ramsey's. It is believed that Gyp lost his tail by some lively experience, and that he has had other vicissitudes besides those recorded; but this is only an account of what has happened to him since he has belonged to his present owner.

FOR THE FESTIVE PARISIAN.

Unmanageable Charges to Be Comfortably Conveyed to Their Destination. A brilliant idea has struck the police

authorities in Paris. From this day forward vehicles specially constructed for the conveyance of festive persons whom an excess of iced but strong drinks, added to the effects of a tropical sun, has brought to the verge of physical collapse will be provided for use at all the police stations in this city. Some of these new carriages are already in view. The vehicles are built on two wheels, and very much after the pattern of the coster's cart, save that they are lower, narrower and longer. The passenger to be conlittle schooner, and Buckley advanced | veyed will be placed on the barrow, and securely kept on by a belt which is attached to the sides of the vehicle. It is confidently believed that the new cart will prove comfortably for those who travel in it, and will make it an easier matter for the police officials to convey unmanageable charges to their

destination. "One more person drunk in a wheelbarrow." will in future be a familiar phrase here, and the Parisian street urchin may be expected thus unconsciously to take a leaf from the books of Captian Marryat.

Dangerous Smells Some smells are dangerous. A single sniff of highly concentrated prussic acid will kill a man as quickly as a

shot through the heart. The odor of a bad egg is due to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the objectionable perfumes of sewer and bone factories are attributed chiefly to the same gas.

Chemical labatories are famous for bad smells. Berzelius, who discovered the element called "selenium," once tried the experiment of permitting a bubble of purehydrogen selenide gas to enter his nostril. For days afterward he was not able to smell strong ammonia, the olfactory nerves being temporarily paralyzed.

Selenium gas has the odor of putrid horse-radish. Tellurium is even worse. There is a story of a physician whose patient, a lady, refused to take an absolutely necessary rest because she was so fond of being always on the go in society. He gave her a pill containing a small quantity of tellium, and her breath was affected by it to such an extent that she was not able to appear in public for a month. She never guessed what the trouble was. The volatized essential oil of roses is supposed to cause "rose cold." This peculiar complaint is so far nervous in its character that paper roses impregnated with this oil sometimes excite the trouble.

Newspapers in the World.

A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12 000 000 000 copies. To grasp an idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper, and, further, that if the number, 12.000,000,000. represented, instead of copies, seconds. would take over 333 years for them to elapse.

In lieu of this arrangement we might press and pile them vertically upward till gradually reaching our highest mountains. Topping all these, and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490 miles, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate) we find that the people of the world altogether occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

Animal Instinct.

The moment that a young crocodile breaks its shell it is to all intents and nurposes as active as it is at any during its life. It will make straight for the water, even if it be out of sight and a good distance off. and it will pursue its prey with eagerness and agility during the first hour of its free existence.

Cattle and Sheep Killed.

The estimate of losses to the cattle

and sheep interests caused by the recent storms in Colorado made by State Veternarian Charles Gresswell, reports a total of \$200 000, covering 4,200 head of cattle and 47.500 head of sheep A large number of sheep and cattle were killed in Wyoming and northern New Mexico at the same time, but Mr. Gresswell has no data from which to base an The whole country from Maine to

Florida and from the Atlantic to the

Pacific is frozen hard. So we have

plenty of company in our struggles to

keep warm.

"For a long time after I had given up business," said the retired burglar, 'I had great difficulty in accommodating myself to the ordinary conditions of life. "There were some curious things

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

His Difficulties on Once More Taking Up

The Ordinary Ways of Life,

about this that might never occur to you at all. For instance, in those days, if I come home late at night, that is, at the hour at which formerly I had gone into other people's houses, I never went in at my own front door; I used to go in at a cellar window. And then made it easy for myself, too,. When I locked up the cellar nights I used to leave a cellar window unfastened so that it was perfectly easy for me to

"But one night, or one morning cather, about 2 o'clock, when I got around to that window, I found it fastened, and I knew well enough what had happened. My wife had a perfeet horror of burglars, and I knew she must have been around the celiar after me and seen the window unfastened and turned the buttons. But that was no impediment to me; it made me laugh to myself to think how easy it was, and I opened the window and slid in as usual.

"Besides having a horror of burglars my wife was great on pickles and pre-serves and jellies and that sort of thing, which she used to put up herself and keep down cellar on a hanging shelf, consisting of a nice broad plank suspended by side pieces nailed o the floor beams overhead. I don't know how I did it-as a general thing we never do know how we come to do hings-but when I slid in that night got turned in some way so that I was in danger of faling, and I threw out my arm instinctively to save myself and my hand touched the end of that shelf-and \*naturally enough it closed over the board. And the sport of it was that I yanked that end of the shelf free from its support and pulled it down, and the bottles and lars went slam-scattering down on the ellar bottom-and I went down among

The upshot of that experience was that I stayed in the house six weeks to repair damages, and as a matter of fact that aid more to bring me back to the ways of other people than anything else. I was half helpless at first, and I gradually became accustomed to the habits of the house. By the time was able to go out again, indeed, I and quite fallen into the ordinary ways and hours of living. I got up when other people did and came in early nights, and came in with a night key instead of a jimmy, just as natural as could be.'

Snalls Are in Favor in France. The stories about the Frenchmen

ating snails are believed by many people to have no foundation in fact, but snails are eaten and to a very considerable extent in France. Nearly 100,000 pounds weight of snails are sold daily in Paris markets to be eaten by dwellers in that city. They are carefully reared for the purpose in ex-tensive snail gardens in the provinces and fed on aromatic herbs to give them 1 fine flavor. One such garden in Dilon is said to bring in to its proprietor several thousand francs a year.

Many Swiss cantons also contain large snail gardens, where they are reared with great pains. They are not only regarded as a great delicacy, but are considered very nutritous. Hygienists state that they contain 17 per ent. nitrogenous matter and that they are equal to oysters in nutritive prop-

Snails are also extensively used as an article of food in Australia, Spain, Italy and Egypt and the countries on the African side of the Mediterranean. Indeed, the habit of snams as food has existed in various parts of Europe for

many centuries.

Diseases of the Memory. Writing of diseases of the memory, Russian doctor gives an interesting account of some of the eccentricities of his patients. In the case of a literary man, some time previous to his seeking idvice he had been troubled with an

absolute failure of memory. He could remember exactly every thing he had done more than a year ago, but occurrences of later date he and entirely forgotten. When attacked by the disease he was engaged in writing a novel, which he had half finished. He remembered the first half, but could not trll how he had intended to finish it. He was at last unable to remember whether he had

dined. In another case the patient tells of ais travels, but reports the tales a dozen times an hour, with the same phrases. He would play a game of cards carefully and well; five minutes afterward he would mention that he had not played for weeks. He would say "Good morning," when the doctor made his first visit of the day, but did not remember the visit three minutes later, if the doctor again looked in.

Popular Beliefs.

The research into popular beliefs is an absorbing and not a profitless study. Scarcely a day passes that we do not run across some piece of superstition that dates, in one form or another, from a far antiquity. Salt is spilled at table, and we jest with our neighbor over the prospect of a quarrel, half believing in the sign, though we may not know that the Romans did the same. A dog howls at night, and we recall the widespread belief that the howling of the dog foretells death, but forget that our early Aryan ancestors assigned to the dog the officer of mes-

senger from the world of spirits. The every-day custom is as old as humanity; the rursery jingle may be traced back to an origin in the world's babyhood; the familiar tairy tale which delights nineteenth century children is found in varying forms in all countries, pointing to a common origin in a remote age, embodying old Aryan myths, and giving us interesting information of the conceptions of our ancestors regarding nature and human

Eggs For Albumen Paper. More than 3.000,000 eggs are used every year in this country for making the albumen paper that is used in photographs.

Water Dearer Than Champagne. Speaking at a meeting of the London Corporation, Mr. Miller said that owing to the system of the water companies of charging for water upon the ratable value of premises instead of for the quantity used, water in Newgate street. where he had premises, was dearer

than champagne. The Dromedary's Hump. The hump on the back of the dromedary is an accumulation of a peculiar species of fat, which is a store of nour-

ishment beneficently provided against the day of want, to which the animal is often exposed. We All Know Him.

ing laugh is the man who laughs the longest and the loudest. It must be a great joke to him to think of the misery he is inflicting upon humanity.

The man who has a most exasperat-

Book of Marble. At the Strozzi palace, in Rome, there is a book made of marble, the leaves being of marvelous thinness.

A girl can't be in love and have a

had cold in the head at the same time