ARP SAYS COTTON IS STILL KING. HE TELLS HOW IT WAS FIRST

SPUN.

His Mother Used to Pick Seed from the Lint-The Advent of the Cotton Gin, the Spinning Jenny and the Power Loom-A Revolution in Commerce and Manufactures.

"Cotton is king!" I don't know who first said that, but it is a fact. It is the most useful and most important product in the world and has the most influence on its commerce. I was ru-minating about this because of some letters of inquiry that from time to time I have received concerning cot-ton. The last one from an old friend, Cotonel Saxon, says he cannot learn from the department at Washington when cotton cloth was first imported

to this country.

And so I will venture a few remarks on this subject in general, for it is full of remarkable facts and illustrates the kindness of providence to His creatures. Providence is always kind and whenever we need anything He unlocks another door of His treasury and says here it is.

There is no doubt at all that the cotton plant was created "in the begining," and with a design for the use and benefit of mankied when it should be needed. At tention was attracted to it away back in the centuries. Four hundred and fifty years before the Christian era Herodotus wrote about it as a plant bearing fleeces more deficate and beautiful than those of sheep and of the Indians using it for the manufacture of cloth. From India it was introduced into Greece and Rome and Caesar used it for his army tents and covered the forum with it. The cotton fabrics of the Hindoos have been excelled only by the most perfect machinery of mod-ern times. We read of a Hindoo princess who came into a court reception and thorsing said, "Go home-go home, my c. 1 d-jou are not decentry covered"-and she replied, "Father, I have seven suits on," out to y were of cotton muslin so thin and delicate that the king could see through them. The famous musius of Decca, in Calcutta, were called "webs of woven wind," and when a piece was laid upon to c dew-covered grass it was not discerni-

Imagine the wonder of the fabries when there was not a spindle, but the distaff and only a loom that the weaver carried about with him setting it up under a tree and digging a hole in the ground for his feet to work the treadle. But the manufacture of cotton for the common people was smothered during all these centuries and only wool and flax were used for cothing. The ancient Egyptians used it to some extent spinning it with the distaff and weaving it with the primitive looms, but the plant was not cultivated. It was indigenous to that country and the fleece was gathered from the wild stocks. It was not until the tenth century that the cultivation began and that was by the Moors in Spain. The Venetians engaged in it in the fourteenth century and the English in the early part of the eighteenth. But its use was very limited, for the seed

were in the way.
But now con es the evolution of cotton; the revolute n that in a few years made it king. Nothing so wonderful has ever transpired in commerce and manufacture. There was a conjunction of the three things that were necessary to bring about this revolution: The cotton gin by Whitne, in 1793; the spinning jency by Arkwright in 1787, and the power lo m by Cartwright in 1789, all startly a the world about the same time and gave an impulse to the growth and use ano manufacture of cotton that was prognant with great results. One of of these results was the fixing o' slavery as an institution upon the Southern States. Up to that time it was not consucred either safe or prefitable to encourage their importation from the Northern But of course, it took several years for these inventions to become generally introduced. My mothc) told me that is late as 1818 she used to spend most of the winter evening picking the seed from the cotton by hand-with half a dez n or more of the family servants sitting in a circularound the fire. She vice with them in trying to exe 1 in the quantity secoed. This was in Liberty County of this State, and the cotton was probably

the long staple variety.

Whitney became involved in interminable law suits and his gin, while was for only the short staple cotton was not in general use for many years after it was invented. My father put up the first gin in Gwinnett County to 1828, and seed cotton was trauted to it from all the adjacent country. Previous to the use of the gin it was considered a fair day's work to seed enough to make a pound of lint. But general use and a days's work for the ning jenny with one attendant did eighty times as much and did it better Later on it did 2,000 times as much. The saving in weaving by the power loom was in similar proportion and hence it suddenly came about that ten men could do the work of ten thousand. No wonder that Hargraves and Arkwright were driven from their homes by the spinners and spinsters. Excuse me for telling the girls just here that a spinster is the feminine for spinner who had made berself eligible and selves. fitten to be married by spioning and weaving enough cloth for her own kins for the table. This was the dowry she brought her husband. But these inventors went to Nottingham and put up their mills and made a monopoly of the business. They and their associates grew rich so fast that they determined to exclude all mankind from acquiring a knowledge of their inven-The doors were kept locked and the operatives sworn to secreey. New England tried in vain to buy the right and could not compete with Eng-

But deliverance was not far off.

Samuel and John Slater, who had worked for Arkwright in England for seven years, saw large money on this side the water. They came and brought with them a full knowledge of all three of the inventions and how of an three of the inventions and now to use them and how to build a factory. Of course they met with a warm re-ception, and in 1806 they erected a mill and planted a town and named it Slaterville. They soon made a fortune. When John died he left his millions to to die he hequeathed a million to our Dr. Haygood in trust for the education of the negroes of the South. It was a gift fit to be made, for the fathers and mothers of these negroes grew the cotton that made the Slaters rich. The Slators not only spun their yarns, but wove them, and the cloth was called homospun, because it was woven at home and not brought from Eng-

But, although cotton was now king commercially, it was ranked socially by other fabrics. It was not so beautiful as silk nor so strong as flax nor so warm as wool, and hence for years it was woven only into the common fabric for the common people. The calicos that were imported from Calicut in Turkey were spun with a distaff and woven in the old-fashioned hand bom. The nankeen cloth that came from Nankin in China was made by a similar process. I remember that by a similar process. I remember that my father, who was a merchant, bought some of that nankeen when I was a lad and my mother made me a pair of pants and a round jacket out of it and I was proud and yellow. It was not until the 40's when the finer fabrics, such as muslins and lawns, were made of cotton. In 1842 a machine was invented of so del cate a nature that a single pound of cotton was spun to a length of 1,100 miles, and in 1851 some cloth of equisite fine ness was worm expressly for a dress was woven expressly for a dress for the queen of England and was exhibited at the Crystal Palace sair in London in that year. But it is still asserted that no machinery has ver surpassed the hand work of the Hindus and that Montezuma presented Cortiz with robes of cotton interwoven with feather work that rivaled the delcacy of the finest painting.

But notwithstanding the inventions of the spinning jonny and the power loom, our country people continued for years to spin and to weave their own years to spin and to weave their own years to spin and the female slaves were made to do so by their masters. The spinning wheel was the first to surrender and the factory yarn, or "spun truck," as it was called, came into general use along in the 40's. In a few years more the home-made loom had to go, and since the war the wheel had to go, and since the war the wheel and the loom have ceased their music n the homes of our people.

It was not until after the close of the war of 1812 that even the Northern cople bought any cloth from England. Until about 1816 England had none to sell or export, but from that time until 1824 the exportation increased very rapidly and almost paralyzed our New England mills. But in that year and in 1828 and 1832 Congress placed a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem on all English cotton goods, and this protection greatly revived our own manufac tures. This tariff was reduced in 1846 and the outside given a fairer chance

to compete.

But cotton is still king—king in the Southern fields and in the factories and in the carrying trade of the ocean and in Liverpool and other great markets of the world. Whether we make large crops or small ones, it is still the greatest factor in the world's comfort and prosperity. Long live the king BILL ARP

ONE OF LINCOLN'S STORIFS.

The Fate of the Man Who Tried to Advertise Gunpowder at Prayer

The foll-wing anecdote by Lincoln is counted by Gen. Horace Porter in the countries of Bolivar, Washington, he Apr I Century. It was told durhis "Campaigning with Grant" in the Apr I Century. It was told during Lincoin's visit to the front at City in which are comprised the finest cot

hat evening he spoke of the improvement in arms and ammunitiion, and of tue new powd r prepared for the 15inch guns. He said be had never seen differed very much from any other for the city of Greenville, which, powder that had ever been used. I situated as it is, in the rollow of a lood him that I happened to have in my crescent formed by the bend of the tent a specimen which had been sent to heacquarters as a curiosity, and returned with a g ain of the powder vicinity. The streets of the city are turned it over in his hand, and after so that a break once form d, there would be no way of stopping the Niait's rather larger to an the powder we gara, and every house in the place used to buy in my shooting days. It would be swept from its foundations and reminds me of what occurred once in the remaing inhabitants hurled into Sangamon' County. You see, there eternity. Fearing such a catastrophe, the country storekeepers had to resort hills, but thousands still remain. to some other means of advertising ing to a prayer meeting of an evening, will pass to the rear of the city. an attractive line of goods.

"When he had got about this far a trousseau, and sheets and coverlets the bed and table cloths and napyou, brethren, of you was in your fudoubt ess many who after this will be 000. Her prople are patriotle, but ture state, could put a bar'l o' that convinced that this \$1 per bale might strapped, and Lendon and Paris are powder on your shoulder and march be more profitably expended. Howquar' through the sulphurious flunes ever, the crisis is on tonight and by what Spain is. Thirty relief expedi-

ger of an explosion."

GREAT FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. is reported higher than ever before known from Memphis to Vicksburg. JOHN WILKES BOOTH A COMMON ASSASSIN

THREATENED OVERFLOW OF TOWNS AND CITIES.

All Previous Records are Broken-Destruction, Suffering and Death in the Flooded Districts--Historic Spots in Danger of Being Swept Away.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 30 .- In the next few days the greater part of the Yazoo Delta, the fertile lands along the Mississippi, and containing a population of 150,000 persons, will be under water after the most desperate fight ever made against the mighty river. The Yazoo Delta levees were supposed to be the strongest and best in the river, having resisted numerous floods. For the past few weeks 10,000 men have been at work on them. The State of Mississippi lent the people all the assistance in its power, and sent the penitentiary convicts to the levees to help hold them, and the Illinois Central and other railroads gave their aid

Up to Sunday it was believed that the levees could be held, but on Sanday the first break occurred at Deerfield plantation, seven miles below Greenviile. Yesterday followed a second break at Perthsoire. Last night and to-day two more are nearly opposite Arkansas City, at Mound and Stop's Landing. These crevasses are now each from 1,000 to 2,000 feet wide, and pouring a stream nearly as large as the Hudson into the Yazoo delta. The vater from the three crevasses have met in one volume, and are now pour-ing over plantation after plantation and emptying into the Sunflower and Yazoo rivers.
The inhabitants are fleeing for their

ives, leaving all behind. Cattle, horses and other live stock are drowning by the thousands, and houses and barns are being washed away like driftwood. It is estimated that fully 2,000 people are already homeless and at the merey of charity. The waters have already reached fifteen miles inland, and the destruction of hundreds of more farm

houses is inevitable.

Uzrvey Kiermer and two sons, who attempted to save some stock, had their boat overturned and were drowned. It is also reported that Mrs. John Marshall and a son, who were alone in a hut two miles from the break, were unable to escape and were

drowned.
The historic plantations of Jefferson Davis and his brother, Joseph Davis, ax miles below Vicksburg, are doomed become a sea of water and destruc-Sixty-two miles below Vicksourg, is the historic plantation of General Zachariah Taylor. With the threatened rise of three more feet it will be a total ruin. The household goods are being removed and the stock driven to places of safety. The little church upon the plantation, in which Joff Davis was married to General Taylor's daughter, is threatened with destruction. The water has sur-rounded it to the depth of two feet.

JACKSON, March 30.-From the great Yazoo derta comes a wail of distress and the cry of "the levees have broken" is heard throughout our valley of the Nile. Three fresh breaks have been reported today and through these immense volumes of water are carrying destruction to thousands of bappy nomes and devastating as fertile a territory as is to be found on the globe. So far no loss of life except to comestic animals has been reported, but it may be by morning, as the great nounds of earth which protect the lourishing cities of Greenville, Rosedate, Stoneville, Arcota, Friar's Point, Rolling Fork and others are watersoak d, mushy and liable to give way at any memebi.

The four breaks that have occurred have Il micd, or will Il od before reachton farms in the world. In this over-In the course of the conversation flowed district, the State has leased eight plantations, upon which with ner good, able-podied convicts she was preparing to make another crop of cotton and corn, the latter being the latter article, but he understood it line condition. The greatest concern is river and surrounded by it on two sides would be wiped out of exist nee at I would bring it to him. When I should a break occur in the immediate bout the s z of a walnut, he took it, | 12 test below the summit of the levee,

were very few newspapers then, and those who could have migrated to the The breaks that occurred today are the gin with two attendants picked 400 their wares. If, for instance, the both above and below Greenville, 15 pends in a day. At that time the preacher happened to be late in comold-fashioned spinning wheel was in the grayer meeting of an evening, will pass to the rear of the city. The the shopkeepers would often put in the streams on the delta all flow from the spinner was six cuts—a cut being 140 time while the people were waiting by river and down the opposite side of the rounds on the reel, but the first spin-notifying them of any new arrival of valley. The topography of the country is level but sloping east, away from "One evening a man rose up and the river for 40 miles in some places to said: 'Brethren, let me take occasion the Yazoo, and it is down this stream to say, while we're a waiting, that I the overflow water must go to again have just received a new invice of reach the Mississippi. 75 or 100 miles sportin' powder. The grains are so south of where it had left it. Thousands small you kin sca'cely see 'em with the of people, white and black, still line naked eye, and polished up so fine you the levees and are making a desperate kind stand up and comb your ha'r in effort to held what remains. It is a front of one o' them grains just like it life and death struggle and for this reawas a lookin' glass. Hope you'll come sen there is no rest night or day. The down to my store at the crossroads question has been asked today, does and used to mean a marriageable girl and examine that powder for your- it pay to maintain the great levee system and old farmers declare it does not, that life and business were more rival powder merchantin the meeting, certain 40 years ago when no one expected anything but an overflow and dignation at the amount of advertising prepared for it. Though the Federal the opposition powder was getting, 'umpediup and cried out: 'Brethren, I hope you'll not believe a single word Brother Jones has been sayin' about that powder. I've been down thar and the present system. Every bale of cotton program it for myself, and I pledge you my discouling this great delta pays a tax seen it for myself, and I pledge you my duced in this great delta pays a tax word that the grains is biggor than the lumps in a coal pile, and any of you, brethren, of you was in your fudoubt ess many who after this will be

JACKSON, Miss., April 1.-A dispatch

from Greenville says:
Reports come hourly from all points in the flooded districts show the situation is rapidly growing worse. There are now some 25 towns and villages more or less overflowed.

Greenville will get considerable water, perhaps not as much as in 1890, perhaps more. It is all a matter of conjecture. The bottom lands are full of water from rains before the breaks occurred.

The city is now an island, situated in a wilderness of water, which surrounds it on every side. As yet the water is not in sight of the town, but is at the Blanton gin, half a mile north, and at the Montgomery place two miles south. Black bayou, Williams' bayou, Der creek and fish take are all out of their banks.

A meeting of the city council is being held at this writing at the mayor's office to take the necessary steps to-ward the safety of the people, and for such relief as can be afforded to the flood sufferers.

CONSTABLES TO BE TRIED.

The Suits Against Them for Damages in Scizing Liquor Unlawfully Will Now be Tried.

Judge Simonton bas filed a decision n the United States Circuit Court, in stood it?" which he has refused the motion made "Oh, n by Assistant Attorney General Townbe recollected that Judge Simonton issued an order for the arrest of Contables Scott and Harling for seizing a seipment of liquors consigned to Mr. Herkowitz. A few days later a similar order was issued against Constables Harling and Roach for capturing whiskey imported by William Beckroge, which he claimed was for per-sonal use. This was also seized before t had been delivered to the consignee. The plaintiff Beckroge, in the com-plaint filed on his behalf, stated that plaint filed on his benail, stated that he had shipped to his own address from Savannah, Ga., to Charleston, S. C., a trunk containing two cases of Rhine wine, four galons of whiskey, two gallons of California port wine, two botlons of California port wine, two bot-tles of malt whiskey, products of a State other than the State of South Carolina, 500 cigars, four dozen oranges, ight cans of peaches and one pair of line dress shoes. All of these intended for a wedding festival, his own marriage, at Charleston on the night of 27th January, 1897. That the goods reached Charleston on the evening of the 26th January, and that the defendants unlawfully, etc., entered the office of the Southern Express Company, in the city of Charleston, upon arrival of goods in the city in due course of transportation, and while said goods were in the custody of the express company in course of transportation, and before delivery hereof to the consignee, etc., took and

carried away the same.
The decision of Judge Simonton says the defendants put up as their defense that they were acting as State con-

"The question," says the court, "is whether such deferse protects the con-stables," and recites the dispensary law as to under what conditions the

States comes in.

Hence, the acts o' the defendants, in taking the Beckrose liquor out of the possession of a common carrier, the xpress company, was not one of the duties which the con-tables could perform under the dispensary act, bough it was urged at the hearing of the case that the constables, the defendants, acted under orders of the State officials, if they did give such orders, for which there was no au-

thority.

The Virginia coupon case, that of Poindexter against Greenlow, is cited in support of the decision. Other cases against the defendants was not against he State, because it cannot be claimed to at State constables are exempt from arrest for crime, or any act they may commit while they are constables, be ause the dispensary act cannot so xempt.

Consequently, when a seizure of operty in transit, in the bands of a mimon carrier, has been declared by ae highest authority, the Supreme burt, clearly unlawful, it cannot be excused by the dispensary law. Every citizen is protected in his property; no pan can violate his rights with imounity.

The defense stands upon the absolute immunity from judicial inquiry of every one, who asserts authority from the executive branch of the government, however clear it is that the executive possessed no such power. The attorney general contended that the mode of arrest was only provisional, and for special cases; that the Legislature can direct to what cases such arrests shall apply. Admitted, but the Legislature, says the decision, cannot say to what

persons it shall not apply.
All persons are entitled to the same protection. How the can principles of individual liberty and right be maintained, if when violated the judicial tribunals are forbidden to visit penaldes upon individual offenders.

Such doctrine is not to be tolcrated: the whole frame and scheme of the political institutions of this country, State and Federal, protest against it. It is the doctrine of absolutism, pure, simple and naked, and of communism state and recommunism simple and naked, and of communism simple and naked, and of communism state of the continued, "a notes that pour in on her, requesting the many notes that pour in on her, requesting which is its twin, the double progeny of the same evil birth.

The motion to vacate the order of rrest is refused. This decision enables the prosecutor for damages to go on with his suit and

-Spain is in desperate straits over her two rebellions children-Cuba and the Philippines—says The Chicago Inter Ocean. Cuba has cost her \$200,-000,000 these last two years. Spain's monthly war expenditures is \$16,000,not loaning on what Spain was, but on surroundin' you without the least dan- morning it is probable several other tions have reached the insurgents, and breaks will have occurred. The water the end is not yet.

NO HEROISM IN HIS DEED.

Henry Watterson Talks With Interest About the Slayer of Lincoln -He Has No Doubt that Booth Was

mith Clayton in Atlanta Journal,

Talking with Mr. Henry Watterson the other day, I put this question

"Do you think that in the coming generation the descendants of the men who now execrate the memory of Abraham Lincoln will look apon John Wilkes Booth as a Brutus?"

"Never," said he, "there was nothing of the Brutus about Booth. He was a strolling player, who became worked up the Lord only knows why, and brooded over matters until in a moment of desperation he killed Lin

coln."
"Booth," continued he, "was noth ing but a common assassin. He belongs to the class of assassins, to which Ravail.ac, who killed Heary the IX of de Berri in Paris, and Guiteau, who killed Garfield, belonged.

"You don'tothink, then, that Booth's motive was patriotism, as he under

"Oh, no, I do not. I think that he was incapable of rising to that height. He was morbid. He may have thought that the killing of Lincoln would do send to set aside the order of arrest against the State constables charged with seizing liquor in transit. It will the South good, but I doubt even if that strongly influenced him. As a matter of fact the killing of Lincoln' benefited nobody, nor any section. It was the work of a man, incapable of realizing the enormity of the crime which he had set out to commit." "Booth did not know what he was

doing then?"
On, I don't say that. He evidently cnew that he was killing a man-knew -what I mean to say is, that he had no clear conception of his tremendous by the government so quickly and so clear conception, whatever of what

norbid way. His head was full of the idea of kning Lincoln, but the condition of his brain on the subject was confused, mixed.'

"How do you account for the way in which he did it—the dramatic feature?

"As I have said, Booth was a strolling player. He had the dramatic instinct. It was natural for him to be showy in anything he did, after the manner of his profession. This, I think, accounts for the time and oceasion selected for the assassination, the circumstances surrounding it." "Didn't he show bravery?"
"No, not bravery—but desperation.

it was not the cool, deliberate act of a brave man. It was the act of a man made desperate by brooding over imagined wrongs. Lincoln had done nothing to deserve death at Booth's hands—but in his footish desperation. Booth imagined that Lincoln was playing the tyrant—but, as a matter of fact, no character in history was further from tyranny than Lincoln.

constables may make seizures.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Donald against Scott is rethe case of Donald against Scott is rethat he represented when he killed him. It was the very worst act that to to show where the conflict him. It was the very worst act that with the constitution of the United could have been committed for the

"Booth could not see this-and his folly brought suffering on the people who would never have indorsed such a causel as kuling. "Booth had nothing personal against

"Nothing that I have ever heard."

"He must have had a motive-what "He had no motive. He simply im-

agined that he had a motive. That is · His mind was not sound then?"

"I think not. He was insane on the subject of killing Lincoln. I think ters of official eliquette were treated also cited to show that action that he inherited this mental infirmity rom his father, Junius Brutus Booth He was not always at himself.'

"It is said that he imagined at times that he was Richard the Third-but I

" No-not exactly a lunatic-but unmental pecunarity from his fatherand that his mind was not altogether sound when he kided Lincoln.' "If that be true, Booth was not re-

ponsible for his act?" Though If he had been captured, instead of killed, we don't know what would have been done with him."

he would have been hanged?" "I suppose so." "Many people think Booth is still

iving-do you?" examined the body most minetely after it was brought to Washington. His conclusion was, 'This is John Kings." Wilkes Bootn.' " fuas, in itself, was enough to con-

other place up that way?" "Syracuse, ?"
"Yos, Syracuse, New York. John Surratt was sitting in there cating his loss desirous of this Lonor have so far failed to receive replies to their notes.

those desirous of this Lonor have so colored men who have married white wives. breakfast. He picked up a paper and

tion of Lincoln. "This is no place for me,' exclaimed

Surratt.

ATTENTION

"Too Good To Be True."

ERE IT IS. We propose on the first day of September, (or as soon thereafter as the tickets are taken up) to give to the successful customer a \$75.00 SURRY. We are having five thousand tickets struck off and when they are all given out we will give to the customer holding the greatest number of tickets, the Surry. Every time you trade to the amount of one dollar in any department, you are entitled to a ticket. It shall be our aim to sell me thempass the cheapest.

as the cheapest.

Underbuy and undersell shall be our Motte, especially in our Dry Goods and Notions Department.

Visit us and get our prices, and know that what we say is true.

Yours to save you money,

New York Racket Store.

Easy, S. C., March 1, 1897. CLYDE & NALLY, Props.

yet the United States government imperative for her to go for a drive for reted him out in short order and he and thus cancel the social engagements was brought back to Washington. Now, John Surratt was an obscur

individual. He was an unknown. Booth was a well known man. There was nothing about Surratt to attract a econd glance. Booth was not only a handsome man, he was a very striking looking man. He would have attract

country and sunk his identity completely, there is no corner of the glob in which Booth, a well known and very striking man, could have success fully hidden for any length of time." "Remember, though, that Booth

was an actor, understood the art of 'make-up' and that it was part of his profession to change his identity?"
"I remember all that. And still ay that I care not how artistically he may have changed his appearance nor how many times. I care not how often he may have destroyed his identity,

nor in bow many places. "Change of name, change of appearance, constant changing of place, I do not believe would have saved him.

"So alert, so determined was this government," said be, "so active, so numerous and so skilled its detectives, and so thoroughly in sympathy were other governments in the search that Booth would have been caught. "The world was hunting for Booth

There was no corner of it in which he could hide." MCKINLEY IS A DEMOCRAT.

The Simplicity Now Ruling at the White House Offends the Fashion- insanity are hereditary. able Society in Washington.

Senator Tillman, on a recent visit to the White House, is said to have re-marked that the President at least oas Democratic ways, which excited his admiration as being preferable to the customs prevailing under the Cleveland administration. This dif- married a widow. ference is attracting much attention in Washington, and the following Kan., 1,000,000 barrels of salt were obstatement describes the situation as tained last year.

seen by a correspondent:
President McKinley's Democratic informality in regard to many of those 90,000 square miles. matters hedging about his official posi-tion is decidedly in marked contrast to the rigid formality with which mat-

during the last administration.

This is shown perhaps in no way more openly than in the matter of one ounce per head annually. going out for a drive. On Sunday the President and Mrs. McKinley went for have never heard that he was a crazy man?"

a drive in their open carriage, accompanied by the latter's aunt, Mrs.

-Vultures have no see companied by the latter's aunt, Mrs. -Vultures have no sense of smell. Saxton. The elect of fashionable Carcasses kept out of their sight are sound in a certain direction-his mind society were duly horrified to observe was surject to aberration, which un-balanced it for the time. I think that cedent, sat with his back to the horses. John Wilkes Booth inherited this According to Presidential etiquette, as inaugurated by the late President Arthur, and always strictly adhered to by President Cleveland, this should not have been. It seems there s a girl is torn by conflicting emotions. onsible for his act?"

"Perhaps not—but nothing could that the President of the United States of only eight ounces; all besides is have saved him, I imagine, so wrought must reverse the rule of ctiquette the restored to the gaseous elements. up was the public mind against him. world over for private individuals. The President must always enter a be remembered that the roots extend carriage first, even taking precedence of his wife. Moreover, he must occupy "The chances are that, like Guiteau, the seat of honor on the right. Fur ther, the President should be the the first to alight from his carriage. When there are other ladies in the carriage with him the wife of the "Why, no, I have never had the President should occupy the seat belightest doubt that he was killed. side him, and invariably the other half pound of it will remove 30 tons of Doctor May, who knew Booth from his boyhood up-knew him intimately— to the horses. However, each President may make his own ctiquette.

Mrs. McKinley follows the President in this agreeable informality as revince me and everybody else that gards the reception of callers at the Booth was killed. But let me give White House. Just at present there country boy, was sitting in a restauthat a special time be set for calls upon rant in-not Rochester-what's that the "First Lady in the Land." This accounts for the fact that not a few of

Every one now understands that there was an account of the assessina- Mrs. McKinley is far too great an in- breaks a threads in the loom, and will valid to attempt to conform to the find a flaw when he may have forgotarduous social duties of the White ten its cause. House. Therefore, when Mrs. Me-"He took the train and it was not Kinley is not feeling sufficiently well long before he was in Canada. He to receive company, even though she crossed the ocean as soon as he could | may have made appointment with cercatch a vess-1, and went to Rome where tain of the official and unofficial set to he j ined the Papal Zonaves. He de- do so, she goes out for a drive instead stroyed his identity about as complete- of remaining indoors. To the door- yas it could be destroyed. He could keeper is entrusted the duty of instance, and the naval academy at not have chosen a shrewder way of forming the disappointed ones that Annapolis has sixty-seven professors hiding from the government. And Mrs. McKinley's health rendered it and 242 students.

for the afternoon.

Mrs. Olney, Mrs. John G. Carlisle and Mrs. Harmon, who have, of course, been duly drilled in the strict rules of flicial ctiquette required of observance by his Cabinet from the ex-President, recently wrote that Mrs. McKinley set a time at which they night call upon her. Through some mance the replies to these notes failed o reach the three Cabinet ladies men-

friday, with several members of the eriony, with several members of the ultra-society set, and was disappointed at not seeing Mrs. McKinley. The President's wife had felt unequal to remaining indoors for social duties, and so went for a drive with the President and a party of friends to witness the drill at Fort Myer.

WAYSIDE GATHERINGS.

Bits of Humor and Nuggets of Truth for the Multitude

 Be cautious in speech, but prompt -- A gallon of milk makes a pound of

-Washington was six feet two inches in neight.

-- When the judgment is weak the rejudice is strong.

-Why are hogs like trees? Because they root for a living.

-Nearly a quarter of all cases of paragus is the oldest known plant that has been used for food.

- A physician says the gum-chewing habit produces wrinkles and deforms -Washington knew no fear. He

fought Indians and Englishmen, and -From the salt wells at Hutchinson,

-The largest state of Mexico is Chihuahua, with an area of nearly

-A negro doctor in an Alabama town has at the top of his professional card: "No pay, no cure."

-The consumption of soap in India only reaches the modest; amount of -On an average there are 106 boys

born to every 100 girls; but more boys never detected by them.

-A good deal of expert testimony appears to be only that of men who know how to testify expertly. -It's when her lover wants to kiss

her "for every year she is old," that a

-In fertilizing fruit trees it should as far as the branches that shade thom. -- Darwin declared that insanity s not peculiar to human beings. He asserted that animals often become in-

The power of herculite, a new explosive, is almost beyond belief. A

The only time a man of experience takes his wife into his confidence Nice customs courtesy to great is to tell her he is not making any money.

-In Scotland chocolate drops filled with whisky are forcing the once popular peppermint lozenges out of

-To speak a thoughtless word against the good name of a fellowman is to commit a sin of no ordinary magnitude.

-The Manassah society is a peculiar those desirous of this 1 onor have so organization in Chicago composed of

> -He who is false to a present duty -Married men have been heard to

remark that talking through a hat is far antedated by being talked to through a nightcap. -The military academy at West