

Scottish Chief



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A special commission has been ordered by the French Parliament, to study ways and means for improving the breeds of sheep.

In Atlanta, Ga., in January, 1873, cotton brought twenty-one cents a pound. To-day it is about seven cents.

Mexico took over 6,000,000 bushels of corn from this country last year.

The Minister of Public Instruction in France has decided to establish 1000 more experiment fields in addition to the 600 that now exist in connection with the primary schools.

According to the American Agriculturist, a short crop, both here and in Europe, has largely caused the recent high prices for seeds. Ordinarily Europe ships seeds to the United States, but this year we have been shipping to Europe.

The Turks who are on exhibition at the World's Fair do not have a surfeit of the luxurious ease of which their Nation is proverbially fond. They are employed most of the time in carrying people about in palanquins, and sometimes the burden proves onerous. One who with a companion was thus transporting a corpulent woman was heard to murmur: "Accursed am I, and I kick my bones for the day that I first heard of Columbus."

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, says that no person can be brought in close connection with the mysteries of nature, or make a study of chemistry or of the law of growth without being convinced that behind it all there is a Supreme Intelligence. He says that he hopes to be able some time to demonstrate the existence of such Intelligence through the operation of these mysterious laws with the certainty of a demonstration in mathematics.

A Lowell (Mass.) man gave a surgeon now practicing in Great Falls, N. H., a deed some years ago, disposing of his body for anatomical purposes, at his death, for \$10 in hand. He has since been in South America, has made a great deal of money, and is now anxious to have a decent funeral and interment when he dies, but counsel whom he has consulted, advises him that the deed holds good unless he buys it from the holder. This he has tried to do, but the doctor has refused large offers.

There are 5552 benefices in England and Wales affording a less income to the incumbents than \$1000 a year. There is great complaint at the poverty of the clergy. It is almost as grievous to-day as in Sydney Smith's time, and the New Orleans Picayune suggests that the witty and sarcastic jibes of that reverend satirist on the policy that permits such conditions might be reproduced. If England is to have an established church she should not give princely incomes to bishops and leave the humbler clergy to abject poverty and misery.

Says Once A Week: "The year 1891 was one of the worst years ever known in the iron and steel industries of Great Britain. Attention will be directed at once to the building of railroads in India and to the development of the resources of that country. It is in order now for us to devote all our energies to the development of our new States and Territories, and to cultivating closer commercial relations with South America. The development of India, forced at last upon Great Britain as a commercial and industrial necessity, will mean a short Old World market for us."

The other day a drummer on the Chicago and Northwestern Road presented his mileage book to the conductor, and the latter, after asking him a few questions, put the book into his pocket, saying, "Will see you later." After a while the drummer asked for his book, and the conductor refused to surrender it. Thereupon the drummer got off at a station and telegraphed ahead for an officer to arrest a thief. The officer boarded the train and the drummer pointed out the conductor, who was arrested in spite of his protests and taken before a magistrate, who fined him \$7 and costs, and returned the book to its owner. As they were both leaving court the conductor said, "I'll smash your face for this!" Thereupon the drummer immediately had him rearrested and taken before the same judge, who put him under bonds to keep the peace at more costs. That conductor met his match.

FIREWORKS FETES.

PIROTECHNIC DISPLAYS IN ALL AGES.

The Art of Pyrotechny Understood for Ages in the Orient—Some Superb Royal Exhibitions—A Terrible Catastrophe.

CHINA and Persia for centuries past have understood the manufacture of squibs and firecrackers, but it is doubtful if the Greeks, whose celebrated Greek fire was only used for burning their enemies' ships, had any knowledge of the art of pyrotechny. It is true the word is made up of two Greek words, meaning fire and its artifices, but the only thing approaching it was illumination and bonfires lighted in honor of Mercury, Vulcan and Ceres, and continued by the Christianizing priesthood at similar celebrations in honor of St. Peter and St. John.

The practice of leaping three times backward and forward through the bonfires of Ceres was still performed on Midsummer's Eve, the feast of St. John, both in England and Ireland up till a very recent date.

The Chinese, who have known the art of making fireworks, as they knew the composition of gunpowder, centuries before Europe, have been celebrated throughout Asia as pyrotechnists, and from them the art has been transmitted to Japan and Persia.

The Persians look upon a feast of fireworks with the same enthusiastic delight that the Spaniards feel when they witness a bull-fight. At Tiflis or Ispahan, the natives are not satisfied to witness the fireworks, but they all, from the gravest old graybeards to the youngest children, must themselves assist in setting them off, and the crowd, regardless of rocket sticks or carcasses of squibs and shells, rush into the midst and whirl and throw and fizzle to their hearts' content.

The climax of a Persian pyrotechnic exhibition is a wild fire dance, when male dancers clad in rough dresses, steeped in water but covered with squibs and crackers, are set on fire and allowed to exercise an incendiary can-can before the enthusing public.

When gunpowder was thoroughly understood in its earlier form of plain sulphur, charcoal and saltpetre, every bonfire was augmented by the smoke and the noise of the infernal invention which Shakespeare calls this "villainous saltpetre," and now no celebration in any part of the world is complete in which gunpowder in every kind of form does not take part.

In America no Fourth of July would be a Fourth if it were not for fireworks. John Adams predicted, it is true, what would happen in future years in celebrating the glorious Fourth; but if he had lived to endure the fizzle-zz-bang of every second of the day he would, like a modern Jupiter, have made a law to stop it.

In France the days of July, the Emperor's Fete, and the Republican Day of Liberty have superseded each other, but fireworks must be exploded there as elsewhere, while in London not only is the art pushed to its highest by the artifices of the Crystal Palace but the Fifth of November, Guy Fawkes Day, is a medium like the Fourth of July for the evaporation of the young idea's infatuated love for firing something, if only a Chinese firecracker.

Of late we have been here in New York initiated by the Pains, Brook and others into the beauties of the art, and since the introduction of magnesium into the manufacture of aerial fireworks their charm has been greatly increased in brilliancy and vivid coloring.

The rockets, which evolve all sorts of floating asteroids, have been invented by Pain, father or son, and are marvels of pyrotechny, as are many other squibs which, springing with a loud report into the sky, burst and deluge the atmosphere with living stars of gold, silver and copper, now descending in showers of winged meteors, now gyrating in swarms of epileptic sparks lighting the upturned faces of bewildered crowds; many of whom have been satisfied up to now with the excitement of a ten-cent Roman candle or an occasional Catherine wheel.

Speaking of the Feasts of Guy Fawkes and Independence Day, I am reminded of a curiously similar feast to the former, which for some centuries took place in France. It has, in fact, only been done away with since 1743, and it was celebrated on the Fourth of July, on which day, in fourteen hundred and something, a Swiss sentry, who had been convicted of sacrilege—that is, stealing some of the holy plate out of a church—was burnt at the stake in the Rue de l'Ours, or Bear's street, Paris.

In memory of this incident a basket, work dummy or doll, representing the soldier of infamous memory was paraded in honor of the Virgin and burnt before her statue by a certain society of roysterers, who combined piety and pyrotechny called the Confrerie of the Virgin of the Bear. The leader, according to the guy amid shouts of laughter and prayers to the Virgin, who for nearly three hundred years smelt the gunpowder of the faithful under her nose for the sin of the Helvetian guard.

The first displays of scenery, oddly enough, were not devised for the drama, but for shows of fireworks executed in honor of the various royalties of Europe. The people were not included among the spectators. They had to climb on the adjacent roofs and steeples in the neighborhood.

The first public display of fireworks to which the populace was invited was during the early years of Louis XIII's reign. The entertainment was most elaborate, and commenced by the exit of an enormous car from the gates of the Paris arsenal, on which the god of war rode, surrounded by trophies of arms and weapons of all descriptions, lit up with colored fires burning on tripods which surrounded the group. Mars was met on the quay by warriors on horseback, who attacked him with grenades and fire-clubs which were quickly met. The god lighted all the trophies, in which Roman candles and other fireworks were concealed, and the flaming combat was much applauded. But this was only the prologue. There were castles on either side of the Seine which vomited fire; pyramids which became volcanoes, and revolving obelisks which ejected rockets till the firmament was alive with stars.

The Italians have always, until the Nineteenth Century, been in the advance in pyrotechny, and there are several works in large folio existing full of etched plates representing fireworks displays of historical interest. Some of them are marvels of scenic invention and most suggestive in their design for theatrical tableaux.

Probably the most extraordinary pyrotechnic fetes ever given, even allowing for the inferiority of their light-producing compositions, were during the reign of Louis XV., at the marriage of the Princess Royal of France with the Infant of Spain, Don Philip.

The centre of this display was a Greek temple constructed upon the Pont Neuf, the peristyle of which was composed of four rows of columns, 32 feet high. Outside upon enormous barges were built pavilions for the orchestra, painted in bas relief with figures on lapis ground of blue and gold.

The whole fabric was illuminated with countless lustres, though it must be remembered that electric lights were not dreamt of, and gas was as yet unknown in commerce. It would be never-ending to describe the clouds of comets, the sheaves of serpents, and the various set pieces of this exhibition, but it may be mentioned that the concluding grand finale was the firing of a centre group of 5000 rockets, and on either side two smaller ones, each of 500.

Thirty years later (1770) came a feast of fire which changed to the most horrible holocaust of victims remembered in European history. It was on the celebration of the marriage of the Dauphin with Mary Antoinette. Her career was ushered into France with a catastrophe that the superstitious declared at the time boded evil to the wedded pair. In the place Louis XV.—on the same ground where now stands the obelisk of Luxor, between the two beautiful fountains so well known—was raised a Temple to Hymen around which were cascades, fountains and allegorical groups. The display was wonderful, but the epilogue was most agonizing. On the following day the Gazette de France published the account which I here translate:

"Yesterday's fete, May 30, 1770, was followed by a cruel catastrophe. The immense crowd of people, the crushing of carriages, and the fact that the street was so in the Rue Royale, which leads to the square of Louis XV., brought about the immolation of from 130 to 140 persons of all conditions who after the display were leaving by this street.

"The first who fell into the open trench created the panic. Carriages were crushed and broken, which, in their fall, dragged down those who were inside and those on whom they fell. Among the dead were found many corpses whose pockets were filled with watches, on which account it is surmised that they were pickpockets. More than 400 spectators have been wounded."

This catastrophe took away the Parisian taste for fireworks for at least a score of years, and the next torch lit was that of the Revolution of '93.—New York Journal.

The consumption of tobacco in France averages two pounds a year for every inhabitant.

CURIOS FACTS.

The Irish language is not a commercial language, though it is still spoken by persons who have business to transact.

One of the first tunnels in the United States was on the Alleghany Portage Railroad in Pennsylvania. It was 900 feet long and finished in 1831.

D. W. Hughes, of Mexico, Mo., possesses one of the few patents issued by the Confederate Government. It was for a breech plug for a cannon.

The letters in the various alphabets of the world vary from twelve to 202 in number. The Sandwich Islanders' alphabet has the first named number, the Tartarian the last.

Youghiogheny, the name of a river in Pennsylvania, is not hard to pronounce. Try it this way: "Yah-yah-yah-yah." It used to be spelled "Yogyoyghania" on the old maps.

Many of the South Sea Islanders believe that Paradise can be inherited only by persons of perfect physical forms. Where this belief prevails a man will die rather than submit to amputation.

Fleur-de-lis means the fleur of Louis, and it was a white one which Louis VIII, of France, took as his emblem. The name of the flower family to which this plant belongs is Iris, the Greek rainbow.

Eddie Johnson, a Kentucky boy, who is two and a half years old, weighs eighty-five pounds and is regarded as the largest child of his age in the State. He wears a man's hat and a nine and a half shoe.

The size of the Columbian stamps just suits a wealthy farmer in Wayne County, Iowa. He proposes to paper his parlor with one, two and five cent Columbian stamps, and has sent \$4000 to Washington to pay for the necessary material.

The producing power of the banana is forty-four times as great as that of the potato. The dried fruit is readily converted into nutritious flour; it may also be manufactured into sausages; beer can be made from it; while the skin can be turned into cloth, and the juice made to do service either as ink or vinegar.

With the natives of Burmah it is the belief that people born on Monday are zealous; on Tuesday, honest; Wednesday, quick tempered, but soon calm again; Thursday, mild; Friday, talkative; Saturday, hot tempered and quarrelsome; while Sunday's children will be parsimonious.

Lemon grass, known only in Ceylon, grows to a height of six or seven feet and ignites spontaneously. At first a single curl of smoke or bright tongue of flame will be noticed. Soon, however, as the water runs down the stalks and mingles with the oil and acids contained in the pith of the curious herb fierce fires burst into view here, there and every place, soon covering the whole mountain in a sheet of flame.

At Columbus, Ind., recently a carp, which weighed eight and a half pounds, had been left in a small sound of water by the recent overflow, and was discovered by a dog, who began barking at it. The fish began jumping at the dog, and his gills and fins became distended, plainly showing his intense anger. Finally the dog sprang at the fish, and plunging under the water, brought the carp out and laid it on shore.

A Portable Paper Hospital.

A portable paper hospital is the latest type of building invented, to be easily set up and taken down and removed. It is a French idea, and when folded up forms a load for three two-horse trucks. By double walls, which inclose a cushion of air, it resists outside variations of temperature. The elements of construction are panels of a fixed size, and tubular beams also of a fixed size; but when in position the interior of the building is without posts and without visible framework. The two parallel walls are connected by a number of tie-beams of thin wire of galvanized iron. The trucks upon which it is loaded are so arranged as to form the foundation of the floor of the building when ranged side by side. Then they are covered by panels of paper, some light T-shaped joists of iron having been stretched across the intervals to hold up the paper panels. The roof is made of panels fastened in pairs, and the ventilation is obtained by holes bored at the angle between the ceiling and the walls, the building is so closely jointed as to be easily varnished and disinfected. The windows are of wire-gauze covered by some transparent coating. The advantages of such a hospital in a military campaign are too obvious to need pointing out.—Independent.

THE BANK OF NEW HANOVER.

Extracts from the Report of Bank Examiner Clement Dowd.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The bills and notes of the failed Bank of New Hanover classified in the usual way show the following results:

One name paper	\$380,294.79.
Two name paper	85,871.06.
Real estate mortgage	300,994.05.
Other collaterals	617,417.97.
Total	\$1,384,577.87.

Of this large sum without security, \$70,431.20 is past due, while the total amount of past due paper is \$132,408.86.

The item "other stock and bonds" carried on the books as part of the assets, consist of stock in this bank and \$2,700 in Great Falls Manufacturing Company all purchased at a premium. The bank stock is now worthless and the Great Factory stock worth about 50 cents on the dollar.

The indebtedness of the president, Mr. Bates, is \$41,000 while the collaterals supporting it are estimated to be worth about \$17,000. The cashier, Mr. Smith, is indebted to the bank in the sum of \$22,852.84 and his collaterals are estimated at not exceeding \$10,000.

A corporation in which the president and cashier are said to be interested as managers or otherwise is indebted to the bank in the sum of \$78,729.61 with collaterals estimated at not exceeding \$25,000. A firm of which one of the directors of the bank is a partner owes the bank \$129,084.38 with collaterals estimated at not exceeding \$35,000. A single firm owes the bank a debt of \$129,768.35 besides large arrearages of interest while the collaterals are not worth more than \$30,000, if so much. An individual debtor owes \$135,000, upon which the probable loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Another debtor corporation owes \$81,500 and still another corporation \$22,500 both debts probably without security and both corporations practically insolvent. A single debtor owes \$26,754.35 which is of several years standing, while another individual owes \$39,500 with a real estate mortgage (no other security) worth \$2,000.

The real estate carried among the assets are taken from the books of the bank, but on examination we fail to find that amount by nearly \$6,000. It is possible that in the confusion incident to the suspension these notes were mislaid or overlooked. But as the bank has no statement book and never attempted to make up a statement except when called upon by the State Treasurer, there is no way of ascertaining how long this deficiency may have existed.

According to the facts above and many others, too, founded upon actual examination and such opinions, estimates and information as, were accessible to the examiner, there can be no question that the bank is largely insolvent; that its capital stock is worthless and its assets so reduced by numerous and heavy losses, that its depositors cannot reasonably expect more than 75c on the dollar, and perhaps not nearly so much as that.

The cause of the failure, in the opinion of the examiner, were mismanagement of the bank, unbusinesslike methods in keeping the books and records; the habit of lending money without any sort of security following so recklessly and persistently as to approach the very verge of criminality, and very gross negligence in the matter of looking after and trying to secure and collect debts that were past maturity and manifestly in danger of being lost.

Another Southern Improvement. The contract for the Colbert Shoals lock, in the Tennessee River, has been awarded to Prof. M. B. Henry, of Florence, Ala., on his bid of \$345,842. The canal, when completed, will cost \$3,000,000, and the money for the work is all available. The complete scheme calls for a canal eight miles long, one hundred and fifty feet wide and seven feet deep at the lowest water. There will be but one lock on the canal and the contract awarded was for that lock. The work on the lock will begin within two weeks, and the contract calls for its completion within two and a half years. The canal will begin twenty-two miles below Florence, and the lock will be at the lower end thirty miles below that city. This canal will enable the Tennessee River to be navigated from its mouth to Chattanooga at all seasons of the year and in all stages of water. In connection with the great Muscle Shoals Canal, seven miles above Florence, and which was completed and opened for navigation two years ago, this is one of the most important public work in the South.

Two Hurling Carolinas. The New York Life Insurance Company offered a free trip to Chicago to the agent getting the greatest number of policies in the Carolinas. W. A. Parker, of Mooreville, N. C., won the prize. The prize in the general contest, taking in the United States, was won by Mr. Colleen, of Union.

From Father to Son. BETHLEHEM, PA.—Howard Mutchler, is nominated as a Democratic candidate for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of his father, the late William Mutchler.

14 FIREMEN KILLED.

A Burning Building at Chicago Collapses.

The Firemen and Others Were Burned to Death.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Fire was discovered in the tower of the big cold storage warehouse, near the Sixty fourth street entrance of the World's Fair, at 1:50 p. m. While a large number of firemen were on the dome of the building the flames burst out below them and they were forced to jump to the roof below, a distance of 100 feet. A few minutes later the tower fell upon the roof, crushing it in and carrying into the burning building a large number of firemen, dead and alive. Among those carried down by the tower were some who had come upon the roof to help their companions who had fallen or jumped from the dome.

This all happened in the sight of twenty or thirty thousand visitors to the fair. The excitement among them was indescribable.

No accurate estimate of the loss of life or money is at yet possible. Wildly exaggerated stories as to the extent of the losses have gone abroad. Fire Marshal Murray reports fourteen firemen killed, that two or three painters at work in the tower could not possibly have escaped and that several Columbia Guards, who joined in the effort to extinguish the fire at its first appearance, lost their lives. The financial loss will probably exceed \$500,000.

The cold storage warehouse was destroyed. Its dimensions were 130x255 feet. It had a massive tower running to an altitude of 260 feet. The place was outfitted with a complete apparatus for the manufacture of ice, cold storage, etc., and on the grounds as an exhibit. An artificial ice rink in the top story had just been completed and the place was usually thronged with sight-seers.

A PISTOL WAR.

Dealers Not 'Bothering Themselves About Licenses.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The misunderstanding between the pistol sellers and the State promises to become permanent. Last year there were five houses in Charleston that paid the two hundred-dollar license for the privilege of selling firearms and cartridges. All of these licenses have expired, and a majority if not all of the dealers will open their establishments without having renewed their licenses. The trouble bids fair to assume a permanent shape. A reporter called upon a leading dealer and asked for a statement of the case. He said that the dealers were tired of paying a license to sell pistols when the State gave them no protection. The law provides that persons detected selling without a license shall be fined not over two hundred and fifty dollars, but does not fix a minimum fine and does not provide any means of securing the detection of violators. The consequence of this was, the gentlemen said, that any and everybody could and did sell pistols and cartridges. The men who paid their licenses were forced to charge higher prices and the trade left them. About a year ago one house that was selling without a license was reported. A trial was had and a fine of five dollars was imposed for the offence. This was, of course, mere nonsense.

Taking all these facts into consideration the gentleman speaking said that most of the dealers were not going to bother themselves to secure licenses until the State would provide them with a pro quo. The dealers seem to be in earnest in their fight and it is impossible to say exactly what will be the outcome of it all. Eminent counsel is being consulted as to ways and means of securing protection from a tax which the vendors consider to be little less than an imposition.

The Register of the Treasury. WASHINGTON, D. C.—James F. Tiltman, of Tennessee, the new Register of the Treasury, is not well known to the public, but he is described by an esteemed Virginia contemporary as "a gentleman of much ability, financial qualities, and handsome personal appearance, who has been prominently identified with the National Farmers' Alliance." It seems that Register Tiltman is a manager and an owner of the National Economist, the national organ of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union.

Quickest Waiter. ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Capt. J. W. Glezzer has returned from Chicago, where he has for the past three months been manager and head waiter in a big restaurant in the German village on the fair grounds. At the contest last Thursday night, Glezzer was awarded the prize of a hundred dollar bill and a beautiful gold medal as the most efficient waiter in Chicago.

Agriculturists to Meet in Atlanta. RICHMOND, VA.—Col. Thomas Whitehead, State Commissioner of Agriculture, has accepted an invitation to address a convention of commissioners of agriculture to be held in Atlanta, July 19th. His subject will be "The Uniform Law for the control and inspection of Fertilizers."

Money Order Superintendent. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Edward E. Gadsden, of Georgia, has been appointed Superintendent of the Money Order Service, Postoffice Department.

JUSTICE BLATCHFORD DEAD.

A Peaceful End, in the Presence of His Wife and Son.



JUSTICE SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

Justice Samuel Blatchford, of the United States Supreme Court, died at his cottage on Greenough place, at Newport, R. I., a few evenings ago. Death had seemed probable for three days, but it was not till 8 p. m. that the family realized that it was at hand. From that hour Judge Blatchford sank rapidly, passing away as if asleep. Mrs. Blatchford and Mr. Appleton Blatchford, the deceased jurist's only son, and Doctor E. H. Rankin, his physician, were with him when he died. Three weeks before he received two slight paralytic shocks, which his physician described as partial loss of motion. The shock affected his system generally, and left him very weak, but in full possession of his faculties. Justice Blatchford had been a Newport cottager for twenty-five years and was regarded as one of the most distinguished of its summer residents.

Samuel Blatchford was born in New York City on March 21st, 1829. He entered Columbia College very young and graduated at the age of seventeen, showing promise of what his future career would be. He received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College in 1867. Judge Blatchford then became private secretary to Governor William H. Seward for three years. In the year 1842 he was admitted to the Bar, and began practicing in New York City, removing to Auburn in 1845. He then entered into a law partnership with Governor Seward, and came back to the city in 1854. About this time Judge Blatchford began publishing his decisions in the United States Circuit Court, which won him a great deal of fame in legal circles. His career was established from that time for he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the Southern District of New York in May, 1867, by President Johnson, and on March 4, 1879, President Hayes showed his appreciation of the brilliant lawyer by appointing him Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial Court. His last promotion occurred on March 22, 1882, when President Arthur made him Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Blatchford was one of the ablest jurists in this country, and his loss will be deeply deplored by the entire American Bar.

Killed by Lightning.

WINSTON, N. C.—Luther and John Vipman, aged respectively 17 and 13 years, were struck by lightning and killed five miles west of Winston Saturday evening. Their sister, 6 years of age, was also knocked down and badly stunned. The boys were working in a meadow with their father. Seeing a storm coming up, the father told his children, two sons and a daughter, to go under a large tree near the edge of the meadow until the rain was over. They went but just as the oldest son leaned up against a tree a keen flash of lightning came down the tree, killing the two boys and stunning the sister. The youngest son was about three feet from the tree while the sister stood about six feet away. The father was horrified when he went out to the tree and found the three children lying on the ground. He thought at first that they were all killed. The daughter soon regained consciousness and is now thought to be out of danger. The funeral services of the two young men were conducted by Rev. H. A. Brown from Beck's church at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

25 Millions Dividends.

The aggregate of interest payments and dividends on the first of July in the South, says the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, was as much as \$35,000. Out of 117 Southern banks only eight are paying less than 6 per cent. dividends. Thirty-six pay 6 per cent, but the greater number pay from 8 to 12 per cent. The South is not affected greatly by the present stringency, having shortened sail a year or more ago. "Southern business men," says the Record, "have been moving in a cautious manner, and reducing all transactions as near to a cash basis as possible. It is to this cause that the stability of the South during the present disturbed conditions is chiefly due."

Carried Off to Sea.

SAVANNAH, GA.—The Austrian bark Sirena, Capt. Martenich, has been libelled for \$5,000 by Francis B. Wheat, of this city, who seeks to recover that amount for being shanghaied. Last December, while drinking, Wheat fell in with a runner, who carried him off to the Sirena and shipped him under the name of a negro who had deserted. When Wheat came to his senses the bark was at sea on the way to Trieste. There he laid his case before an American Consul, who sent him to Genoa, the Consul there sending him home. The Sirena reached this port a few days ago, and Wheat will endeavor to keep her here some time.