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Within a district having an area of thirty square miles, in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, there are more centenarians than in any of the United States.

Russia is said to have 137,000,000 more acres of land under cultivation than the United States, but these statistics are supposed, by the New York World, to be misleading, if not wholly false.

The rich frescoing on the walls of the room of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the Capitol at Washington attracts a great deal of attention from visitors. Conspicuous on the walls are a half dozen female figures, which show remarkable artistic skill, and are also wonderful for the peculiar beauty of the face and form of each figure. It is apparent at almost a glance that one model served for the whole group. The painting was done by Brumidi, the famous Italian artist, and the model was the artist's lovely wife.

The Russian Ministry of Justice is considering a system of providing State-paid people's attorneys for the gratuitous defence of the poor in criminal and civil cases. The argument is that wherever the State provides a prosecutor, it ought also to provide an advocate for the accused. This practice already exists in Austria-Hungary in the form of ex-officio counsel; but this is for criminal cases only. An association exists in Vienna to provide counsel for the poor in civil cases.

The credentials of Thomas Staples Martin, the next Senator from Virginia, which have been presented to the United States Senate, were engrossed upon a huge sheet of Bristol board, nearly three feet square, to which were attached several yards of light blue ribbon bearing the golden seal of the State. The letters were beautifully executed in pen and ink, the body of the credentials appearing in ornate script, while the important clauses and words, such as the new Senator's name, were made prominent with all the decoration of which the artist was capable.

The late President Carnot was notified nearly every day during his term of office that he would be assassinated. More than 2000 such threats reached him in seven years. As the Atlanta Constitution observes he literally faced death every day, and yet he went about with a smiling face, shirking none of his duties, and making one of the best rulers that France ever had. The French President was a great man, a brave man, and made of the genuine martyr stuff. Few men could have endured his mental strain for so many years without breaking down. It would be hard to find a nobler example for all men in whatever station who bear great responsibilities and have important duties to discharge. Life was sweet to Carnot, but he never weighed it in the balance against principle and duty. The daily threat of murder never caused him to waver or halt. He lived and died without fear and without reproach.

The direct and indirect losses caused by the recent strike will perhaps exceed \$100,000,000. The President of one of the largest railway corporations in the country is reported as saying: "The earnings of the railroad companies of the Western roads fell off in two weeks an average of at least twenty-five per cent. The payrolls that were stopped will represent a loss to employees of, let us say, at least six times as much as that suffered by the companies. Hundreds of factories were obliged to close from lack of coal or coke. The wages lost in these were five times the amount lost by the manufacturers. The beef companies lost hundreds of thousands and California and other fruit crops were either temporary or total losses. The following is not an unfair recapitulation of losses, I think:

The United States Government	\$1,000,000
Loss in earnings of railroads centering in Chicago	3,000,000
Loss in earnings of other railroads	2,500,000
Loss by destruction of railway property	2,500,000
Loss to railway employees in wages	20,000,000
Loss in exports, produce and merchandise	2,000,000
Loss in fruit crops	2,500,000
Loss to varied manufacturing companies	7,500,000
Loss to employees	35,000,000
Loss to merchants on quick goods	5,000,000
Total	\$81,000,000

To this must be added loss from what would have been increased summer traffic and manufactured goods for the coming season. The final showing will easily be more than \$100,000,000.

GOLD FOR EXPORT.

HOW THE YELLOW COIN PREPARES FOR A VOYAGE.

The Ceremony Incident to Taking It From the United States Sub-Treasury—Its Steamer Berth—A Stout Wooden Keg.

WHEN a New York banker wants to send \$1,000,000 to Europe, he tries first to buy bills of exchange on merchandise; but if he cannot get these, or if the rate of exchange is too high, then he must send the amount in gold coin. The banker draws \$1,000,000 in greenbacks from the bank where he keeps his account, and takes these bills to the Sub-Treasury. They must be gold certificates, Treasury notes, or United States notes, as silver certificates and National Bank notes are not redeemable in gold. The banker therefore usually appears at the Sub-Treasury with a pile of greenbacks about five inches high, containing a thousand \$1000 notes. He goes to the office of the Assistant United States Treasurer and informs that official that he desires to draw \$1,000,000 in gold. The latter answers that he will have the coin ready, say, in two hours. The banker then goes to the receiving division and pays over his pile of greenbacks to the receiving clerk, who gives him a receipt for "a package of bills said to contain \$1,000,000, subject to count."

The receiving clerk counts the greenbacks and finds them correct. No shortage or excess has ever been discovered in any of these gold transactions with the banks. He then takes the bills to the currency vault, where they are again counted by the vault-keeper and placed in the vault after the amount has been recorded and charged to his account on the books in the cashier's office. The receiving clerk gives notice to the coin division that \$1,000,000 in gold is to be withdrawn, and the paying teller of that division then makes out a draft on the gold vault for that amount.

There are four men who have charge of the coin vault, and each vault has two locks. Two of these men have a key to one lock, and the two others have a key to the second lock, so that there must always be two men at least present in order to get into a vault. The gold is kept in the west vault, and it is thither that the vault-keepers go with their \$1,000,000 draft to get the coin for the banker. They are accompanied by two laborers, who bring along two low trucks, on which the gold is to be piled.

In the vault the coin is stored away in bags, each of which holds \$5000. These bags are piled in iron compartments that are just large enough to accommodate one hundred bags. They are ticketed, showing what denomination of coin they contain, and when and by whom the contents were last counted. The vault count is considered correct, and no further count is made at the time of delivery. The bags are piled on the trucks and checked off by the vault-keepers. Each truck will comfortably carry one hundred bags, or \$500,000. The entire draft of \$1,000,000 can thus be easily carried on the two trucks. The gold is wheeled into the coin division from the vault and held there until called for by the banker, to whom it is delivered upon presentation of the receipt which he holds.

When the banker calls for his gold at the time appointed, the two small trucks that were loaded in the vault are wheeled out into the lobby of the coin division, where the bags are transferred to a wagon that waits at the Pine street entrance. For convenience in loading five Treasury bags are placed in a large canvas bag, which is fitted with handles. The gold is taken in the wagon to the banker's office, where it is weighed. At the Sub-Treasury the coin was counted, not weighed; but the European bankers only accept our gold at its weight, not at its face value. The reason for this is that with gold in circulation there is considerable natural abrasion, but our laws make a gold piece legal tender for the face value, even if the abrasion amounts to one-half of one per cent. Now \$5000 in gold coin weighs 268.75 ounces troy. Its medium weight to be legal tender would be 267.41 ounces, which is a discrepancy of 1.3 ounce. One ounce of gold is worth \$20.75; therefore, if all the gold pieces in a \$5000 Treasury bag were abraded to the minimum point allowed by law, the coins would be legal tender in this country for the full amount of their face value, but would have an intrinsic or European value of only \$4973.78, showing a loss of \$26.22 on the \$5000. If in \$1,000,000 all of the coins were of medium weight the discrepancy

would amount to \$5244, or to more than the entire contents of one Treasury bag. As a matter of fact, however, our gold sees so little use in circulation that the abrasion does not amount to that much. The average weight of a \$5000 bag as shown by the records is 268.40 ounces, troy, the full weight being 268.75 ounces. Of course even this slight difference in weight cuts into the profits of the banker, for he must make good the deficiency in Europe.

After the bags have been weighed at the banker's office, and the record has been made, a cooper is called in, and he packs the precious bags in stout wooden kegs bound with iron hoops. He puts twenty bags, or \$100,000, in each keg. For a shipment of \$1,000,000 he would consequently require ten kegs. These are then sealed and marked, and carted down to the wharf. The lead is a pretty heavy one, for as each bag weighs eighteen pounds four ounces, avoirdupois, the two hundred bags in the ten kegs weigh 3680 pounds, or almost two tons. The kegs are turned over to the care of one of the officers of the ship, who places them in a strong room in the hold, the door of which is locked and sealed until the vessel arrives on the other side.

In shipping gold to Europe the banker suffers other losses besides the possible short weight from abrasion. In addition to the expense of insurance and transportation, he loses the interest on the gold while it is in transit. The interest on \$1,000,000 for eight days, at the present rates, would be about \$500. The insurance rates are ninety cents per \$1000, or \$900 on \$1,000,000. The freight charges are one-eighth of one per cent. for anything under \$500,000, and seven-sixty-fourths of one per cent. for anything over that. This would make the charges \$1075 for the shipment of \$1,000,000. The cost of shipping that sum of money, therefore, figures up about as follows:

Loss of interest	\$500.00
Insurance	900.00
Freight charges	1075.00
Cooperation, cartage, etc.	50.00

Total.....\$3225.00
This total is slightly more than one-fourth of one per cent. of \$1,000,000. Of course the banker cannot afford to stand that loss. He must make it up in some way. He does this by selling exchange at a higher rate than the nominal par. The nominal par for exchange on London is \$4.86 2/3 to £1. Add one-fourth of one per cent. to 4.86 2/3 and you get about \$4.87 9-10, which is the figure at which the banker must sell his exchange in order to come out even on the transaction. To make a profit he must put the price up even higher. The rates of exchange on the market for the past few months have been \$4.88 1/2 and \$4.88 3/4 for bills payable at sight in gold coin.

Frequently bankers sending gold to France are able to avoid the loss of interest in transit. When the rate is high this is an important item. When the Bank of France is anxious for gold it will accept as equal to a deposit in Paris a cable message stating that so many dollars in gold have been placed aboard ship in New York, consigned to the bank.—Harper's Weekly.

Lightning Dissipators.

A good many years ago, some one advanced the idea that a wire netting spread over the roof of a house and properly anchored in good conducting soil is an effectual bar to injury by lightning. The claim is that there is what is called a state of electrical stress. This is broken by the flash that descends through an electric air-column that extends from the clouds to the earth. By the use of copper lattice-work, with upright points placed upon roofs, the electric current is attracted and carried through the metal conductors and safely conveyed into the earth without doing any injury whatever. It is, however, of the utmost importance that the anchorage be of the proper sort, as upon this depends the safety of the dwelling.—The Ledger.

With the Umbrella.

The foul air at the bottom of a well can be lifted out in the following way: Tie a string to the handle of a small umbrella, open it and lower it into the well; draw it up, carry it a few yards away and turn it up; repeat the operation twenty or more times, till a lighted candle will burn clearly at the bottom. The poisonous carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than air, is lifted out by the umbrella.—New York Journal.

A gas well at Montpelier, Ind., has changed its tune, and oil flows freely from its mouth.

WILD RATS.

THE MANY SPECIES INDIGENOUS TO AMERICA.

Those That Infest the House Are of Foreign Extraction—Cave-Dwelling Rodents—Rats With Bushy Tails Like Squirrels.

WHEN the first houses were built in America there were no rats to inhabit them. No house rats are native to this continent. All of the rodents which infest our dwellings are assisted immigrants, fetched over from Europe in ships. We have about twenty species of rats that are indigenous to the country, but not one of them lives in houses. They do not seek the neighborhood of man, as do the foreign species, which may be regarded as human parasites.

The speaker was Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the well known naturalist. He added: "Our wild rats live in the woods and deserts. They differ in their habits according to the regions in which they reside. Commonly they build over their nests great piles of rubbish for a protection against predatory animals. Sometimes they gather heaps of stones for this purpose. The brown footed wood rats of California erect stacks of brush and sticks, which are sometimes as much as six feet high. Occasionally these stacks are put up in trees, but usually they are on the ground, leaning against a sappling or placed between two trees. Skunks, badgers and coyotes have hard work to dig through such a chevaux-de-frise.

"The desert species often build their nests among the rocks, or they will pile over them thorny yucca leaves, cactuses and other spiny things. Many of them live in caves in the faces of cliffs. Wherever there are caves in the West you will find rats. The floor of the cave is covered ordinarily with an accumulation of dead branches of thorny shrubs and cactus needles. These cactus needles are so sharp, and the punctures made by them are so painful, that one cannot enter such a cave on hands and knees without spreading a piece of canvas or other cloth preliminarily. It may be imagined what an excellent protection they afford against predacious mammals.

"The cactus needles are found by millions, the collection very likely representing an accumulation of centuries. The rats live in crevices of the rocks within the caves.

"These native wild rats range clear across the United States westward from Pennsylvania, in which State one species is found. This species is the biggest in the United States, the size of the animal being as great as that of the largest wharf rat. It is the nearest surviving relative of a fossil rat that inhabited caves in America perhaps 100,000 years ago. The species multiply as you go southward. In the north, as far as Hudson Bay, you find the bushy-tailed rats, which have tails like squirrels. They are known as 'pack rats,' because they steal or 'pack off' with everything they can get hold of. One reads a great many stories illustrating the intelligence of rats; but from all accounts these pack rats would seem to be the most clever of their tribe. Trappers and campers out in that part of the country tell innumerable stories about them. They will steal knives, forks, spoons—anything, in fact, that is bright and portable—carrying the stolen articles to their nests to play with.

"That they are conscientious about leaving something in payment for what they take, however, may be judged from one story which I happen to recall. A hunter, who told the yarn to me in evident good faith, had gone to sleep for the night, leaving his knife stuck into a log. His dreams were disturbed by noises which he could not account for. Finally, by the fitful light of the campfire, he saw a couple of rats sitting upon the log in which his knife had been left. The knife was gone, and the rats were trying to put a piece of stick about a foot long in its place. They were making an effort to get the stick to stand up in the crack, but not having the skill required to insert it properly, it fell repeatedly, making the odd sound which had puzzled the owner of the knife.

"Pack rats sometimes come into houses on the frontiers. The wild rats of the woods and deserts do very little damage to agriculture; they live in regions where there is not much in the way of crops to devour. In the deserts they live on the seeds of desert plants, such as the screwbean. Death Valley is full of rats. We found a new species there that climbs the yucca tree. It is probably the only mammal that is able to ac-

complish this feat. The trunk of the yucca tree is clad in an armor of spines, which project downward. But the rat literally gnaws his way up the tree, making a spiral ladder as it goes. In the deserts the so-called kangaroo rats are plentiful, but they are not real rats.

"Our native rats belong to a different group among mammals from that which embraces the European rats. The black rats were the first to come to this country from abroad. They have been driven out by the gray wharf rats, so that one sees them comparatively seldom nowadays. They are still found in parts of New England and extensively in the Southern States. The roof rats of Europe so closely resemble the black rats that some naturalists believe them to be the same species. They exist in some portions of the Eastern United States, occupying the roofs of houses. For thatched roofs they have a special predilection. The biggest rats in the world belong in the neighborhood of Manzanillo, a port of Western Mexico. They are reddish in color and attain a length of twenty inches."—Washington Post.

Fame Through an Accident.

At a certain railway restaurant in Berwick, Me., the eating of the sponge cake served there used to be regarded as an event of consequence inseparable from travel over the Eastern Railroad. The Portland Transcript tells of the odd origin of the delectable compound:

"Along in the sixties the dining room at Berwick was kept by a Mrs. B. One day she was mixing some dough for a cake when she was suddenly called away to another room. She left the dish of dough on the table and her little daughter, a child of five or six years, in the room. When she returned she found that the child had emptied into the dish an article (the name of which I am not at liberty to mention). Knowing that it was not injurious, Mrs. B. decided to put the cake into the oven and bake it as it was. The result was the Berwick sponge cake in all its glory. It was praised by all who ate it, and when the next batch was made the same ingredients were used. The cake became famous, especially with travelers. They would buy whole loaves and carry them on their journey, or take them home. Mrs. B. retired from the railway dining room business fifteen years ago, having made a comfortable little sum of money, largely from the sales of the cake. For many years she kept the secret. Finally she was taken very sick and sent for her son-in-law (the husband of the girl who 'discovered' the cake), and told it to him. Subsequently it was sold to a baker. The girl who 'discovered' the cake is now the wife of a well-known Boston railroad man."

Vaccination and Smallpox.

It may be of interest to the opponents of vaccination to learn the following facts from the epidemic of smallpox in Pennsylvania. There resided in Danville a family consisting of father, mother, three sons and four daughters. The parents were protected by vaccination when the recent epidemic broke out; none of the children had ever been vaccinated. One of the local physicians, in whose store one of the daughters was employed, becoming acquainted with the facts, advised the girl to be vaccinated and send her brothers and sisters to him for the same purpose. The sisters all came and were vaccinated. The brothers all refused. All seven children contracted the disease within a short while. All four of the girls had mild attacks of the disease and recovered without any bad effects. All three of the boys died. It is to be hoped that those who publicly talk against vaccination may be able to reconcile such facts with their consciences.—Philadelphia Press.

Ravaged by Rats.

From Ostrogoslsk, on the Volga, it is reported that the whole of that district is being ravaged by rats. These rapacious creatures are described as swarming over the country in millions, and the damage already caused by the invasion is approximately assessed at upwards of \$1,000,000. Military assistance has been sent to help the panic-stricken people in the wholesale destruction of their innumerable enemy. It was observed, as an curious sign of some coming untoward event, that during two or three weeks every rat in the district gradually disappeared. The fugitives all took the same direction, and have, in their turn, now become a sort of lesser pest in the Governments of Saratoff and Astrachan.—New Orleans Picayune.

A STRANGE STORY

THE WOES AND WISHAPS OF A VIRGINIAN.

How he is Trying to Regain His Stolen Money.

The Park City, Ky., Times says that a man has been in that city for a few days who tells a rather sorrowful tale of misfortune. His name is Pierce Smith and he is a Virginian. The story goes that several years ago he was in that section and on passing through stopped to do some work at a farmhouse. He is a landscape and house painter, and while at work for the farmer lost or had taken from him a one-hundred-dollar bill that he had laid up for a rainy day. He went to the city and reported the matter and succeeded in recovering his money. Then he returned to his home at Gladesville, Va., where he had some property, which he converted into money. He went to work in the mines at that place and loaned the mining company about \$1,200. While at work in a large shaft and so badly hurt that his mind became unbalanced and he was sent to a lunatic asylum for treatment. After a time his reason was restored and he was released from the institution and sent back to Gladesville. To his surprise the mining company denied ever having borrowed any money from him and all his papers had been destroyed and all evidence of the debt obliterated. Among the money loaned the company was the \$100 bill which he had lost and recovered in Kentucky. It seems that if he can prove that he was the possessor of the bill he will be able to establish the fact of the loan to the company of the \$1,200. The bill in question was an old one and had been worn in two and mendings. This, with the number and all, makes it easily identified, and his business in Park City was to see if the bank with which he did business and through which the old bill was returned, could not make affidavit that he owned the bill when in Kentucky. He secured the desired affidavit and other desired evidence and has started back for Gladesville. He walked all the way from Virginia and started on the return trip on foot. When asked why he walked, he replied that he had plenty of time and could save money by walking. His story is somewhat extraordinary one, but those who know him and remember the circumstances of his losing and recovering the \$100 bill are inclined to credit it.

TO W'PHERSON AND WALKER.

The Atlanta Veterans of Both Sides Will Erect a Joint Monument.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Confederate Veterans' Association took the initiative in the erection of a joint monument to the memory of Gen. McPherson of the Federal army and Gen. W. H. T. Walker of the Confederate army who were killed in a few yards of each other in the battle of the 22d of July, 1864. The Grand Army post of Atlanta will join in the movement. The scheme is to raise \$200,000, one-half by each side, with which a heroic double equestrian statue will be erected upon the spot where McPherson fell. Gen. Walker is to face the North, and is to be clasping hands with Gen. McPherson, whose face will be to the South.

The project has been under consideration for several months, and correspondence already held with Federal and Confederate throughout the country gives promise of success. The joint monument was suggested by the tower to the memory of Wolf and Montclair in the Governor's garden in Quebec.

Masonic Triennial Convention.

TOPEKA, KANS.—The twenty-ninth stated Triennial Convocation of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States convened here at high noon. The fight between rival cities for the meeting place of the next convocation is well on. Southern delegates want it to be held in Atlanta, while the Eastern men are divided between Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Virginia delegates are pressing the claims of Washington.

Receipts of New Cotton.

New cotton received at New Orleans includes 4,734 bales from Texas and 22 bales from the Mississippi Valley proper.

The first bale of cotton for Columbia, S. C., was purchased by D. Crawford & Son. It was classified as strict middling, weighed 548 pounds and brought 7 cents per pound. The crop prospects around Columbia are very good.

The first bale of new North Carolina cotton was brought to Wadesboro by W. H. Odum, who is the Populist candidate for clerk of the court there.

The Western North Carolina railway was sold at Statesville, N. C., to the Southern Railway Co., for \$500,000. The latter company has also purchased the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville R. R., running from Knoxville to Middlesboro, Ky., at Winston, N. C., the Northwestern North Carolina railroad was also sold to the Southern Railway for \$250,000.

Divorce Case in High Life.

Mrs. Lyman, of Asheville, N. C., who was a Miss Cunningham, of Richmond, Va., is suing for divorce, in Sumner county, with Maj. Clarke Springfield of Richmond, as attorney.

The highest mountain in the Western continent is Mount Sovat, in Bolivia—21,284 feet, or about four miles.

The Big 4 railroad depot at Cincinnati, O., burned; loss \$500,000.

NEW ENGLAND STRIKE.

11,000 COTTON MILL WORKERS AT NEW BEDFORD IDLE.

They Have Quite Large Sums of Money to Draw from, and can Hold Out.

New Bedford, Mass.—The cotton operatives have inaugurated their general strike, and nearly 11,000 are idle. The machinery of but five of the twenty-seven mills in the city is in operation, and it is thought that those will soon be shut down with the others. The manufacturers have nothing to say. Secretary Ross, of the Spinners' Union, stated Monday morning that the members of his union have lined up for a long struggle and confidently expect that it will be of six months' duration.

The strike promises to be the most important that ever occurred in the textile industry in Massachusetts. The manufacturers must fight perfectly organized unions, some of which are fairly wealthy. Notable in this particular is the Spinners' Union, which has a fund in its treasury aggregating at least \$30,000. The spinners have voted, however, not to touch any of this money for a month. The situation in New Bedford is quite different from that in Fall River. In the latter city, print cloths are manufactured for the most part, and there is a larger stock of goods on hand. Here, however, the mills manufacture a finer grade of goods and some of them have orders which would keep the mills busy for several months.

CORBETT AND JACKSON.

SIOUX CITY WANTS THEM TO FIGHT THERE.

The Offers Accepted, but Mayor Fletcher Says He Will Not Allow It.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.—Corbett's manager, William A. Brady, has telegraphed his acceptance of the Sioux City Athletic Club's \$25,000 offer for the Corbett-Jackson fight. Jackson telegraphed that he would accept if training expenses were guaranteed him provided the fight did not take place.

The guarantee was made. "I will not permit this prize fight to occur within the corporate limits of Sioux City," said Mayor Fletcher, in speaking of the effort to make the match. "What is more, I doubt if Iowa will be allowed to be fought on Iowa soil. So far as my jurisdiction is concerned I shall unflinchingly oppose the movement to have the battle fought here."

Coming to God's Country.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says that a great influx of Westerners is looked for in North Carolina during the next three months. H. H. Stoddard, of Kearney, Neb., has just arrived at Raleigh as the advance agent of a large colony of Nebraska who intend coming in the fall, most of whom will follow the dairy business. These people say it is too cold out there, and that they have become satisfied that they can do better in the South. George K. Sherwood, of Kearney, Neb., writes to the North Carolina commissioner of agriculture: "You have no idea of the number of farmers in this section who have decided to go South. We have had a failure of crops out here for three years in succession, and the failure this year is complete. If our Western farmers could buy some of your Southern farms on easy payments, you would be surprised at the large number that would go."

Twenty-Six Tons of Silver Around the Altar.

MEXICO CITY.—The erection of the magnificent canopy over the high altar of Our Lady in the shrine of Guadalupe has been completed. The pillars to support it are each of a solid block of polished Scotch granite weighing seven tons. The diameter of each pillar is 3 feet, and the height 20 feet. The altar will be ready for dedication on Dec. 12 (Guadalupe day), and will be the most elaborate and costly one in America. The additions to the church edifice will not be completed for nearly two years at the present rate of progress. When finished, the shrine of the Lady of Guadalupe will be one of the notable Catholic church edifices of the world. The solid silver altar railing weighs twenty-six tons, and many millions of dollars are in other ways represented at the palatial place of worship.

From Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

RALEIGH, N. C.—James H. Jones, colored, who was President Jefferson Davis' coachman and who drove the four horses to the catfence here in May of last year when Mr. Davis' body was here, has a cane which Mrs. Davis sent him. The head is of stag horn, from a buck killed by Mr. Davis on his Mississippi farm. Jones, who for many years lived here, now lives at Washington, having a place in one of the Senate document rooms. He was a few days ago offered \$200 for the cane but said he would rather go in the poor house than sell it. On the cane is this inscription: "In grateful memory. From Mrs. Jefferson Davis."

A Hypochondriac Commits Suicide.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Henry Daingerfield, a prominent and wealthy citizen, fatally shot himself in the right temple at his residence in this city Tuesday morning. Mr. Daingerfield had been a hypochondriac for some time and his family were preparing to take him to Cold Sulphur Springs, this afternoon. He had been afflicted with insomnia. He has a wife and five children. Mr. Daingerfield, who was about 50 years of age, and was a man of considerable wealth, owned "Springfield," a fine estate in Fairfax county.