

NEGROES AND THE KLONDIKE.

The Colored People Were Struck Hard by the Fever.
Perhaps you may not think that the Klondike fever struck the colored people down our way said Mr. J. G. Haskins, of South Carolina, to a Washington Post representative.

It struck them hard, and the fever raged with great virulence, particularly in Charleston, for quite a period. It was in order, however, to state that there has been a great abatement of the malady so far as the Senegambian element of our town is concerned. The man who would be rash enough to say "Klondike" to a lot of colored Charlestonians would be in imminent danger of being ripped open with a razor.

A week or so ago there appeared in Charleston one of the gibbet-talking dandies that ever hit the old city. He fanned the rising excitement about the gold fields of Alaska with cunning art, and he held forth about the wealth to be gathered just for the mere going after it, till he had his audiences well-nigh crazy. At the proper time he sprung his scheme, which was nothing more nor less than the organization of Klondike clubs for the sole and exclusive benefit of the colored race. The negroes had just as much right to the gold that day round loose up there as anybody, and if they didn't avail themselves of the glorious opportunity to become rich they were the biggest fools on earth. All they had to do was to join the clubs and get an interest in the profits that would accrue. The more money each individual contributed the more would be his share of the proceeds, and the promoter advised everybody to invest every dollar that could be raised.

Well, those people fairly tumbled over each other in subscribing to the Klondike enterprise. The sleek promoter was in no hurry, but after several days of fat collections he concluded he had worked his Charleston compatriots sufficiently, and decamped for fresh pastures. It is safe to say that his colored carcass wouldn't be worth a copper if ever he shows up in that community again. It was a great bunco game, but it can't be worked twice in the same town.

THE RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.

Very Strict Measures Against Foreign Correspondents.

Some interesting glimpses of the working of the Russian censorship, which was maintained even against French journalists during President Faure's recent visit, are given in a letter from the special correspondent of the London Daily News in St. Petersburg:

"Calling at a news agency after the review, I learned that the censor had gone back to due in the country and would not be back before eight o'clock, up to which hour no telegrams could be passed. This was tantamount to cutting off foreign correspondents from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world for the night. The outlook seemed hopeless when a high Russian official, who had the privilege of passing telegrams, kindly consented to look over mine. It was a great favor. The improvised censor objected, however, to a story about Mr. Faure's overcoat, and accordingly I had to suppress it. He was very sympathetic. 'I know,' he said, 'you must be metaphorically gnashing your teeth. But I should get into trouble for passing your telegram if there were anything objectionable in it.' One of my French colleagues wired that Grand Duke Alexis waited half an hour at the landing-stage. He was pulled up by the censor with the remark: 'A Russian grand duke waits for nobody.' A friend of mine was about to wire that the czarina had grown slightly stronger since she was in Paris, but restrained. I stated the fact, and it was allowed to pass."

MINISTER AND CAPTAIN.

Effect of Youthful Looks Combined with a Yukon Traveling Dress.

The following anecdote is related in connection with Hon. Clifford Sifton's trip to the Yukon country. The government party embarked at Vancouver on the government steamer Quadra. The youthful looking minister of the interior, who was personally unknown to the captain of the vessel, retired to his cabin for the purpose of changing his clothes, and appeared shortly afterward at the dinner table in a Yukon traveling suit, of which the prominent features were a blue flannel shirt and copper-riveted spurs.

Capt. Walbran, a "red in full naval uniform, took his customa... seat at the head of the table, and the company waited for the signal to begin. The young man seemed to have something on his mind, however, and was apparently waiting for somebody. He fidgeted around generally, and looked occasionally over his shoulder toward the saloon entrance. Finally, when the soup was getting rather cool, the captain hearing one of the guests address the minister as "Mr. Sifton," said politely:

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Sifton, but do you know if the minister, your father, is coming in to dinner?"

Explanations followed, and now the captain has ordered the photographs of all the members of the cabinet to be sent him for future use.

Not a Temperance Country.

A story was told relating to Scotch hospitality, as explaining Scotland's reputation as a drinking nation. Some years ago a Scotchman residing in the interior, who had accumulated a fortune in America, paid a visit to his old home. Before leaving a fellow-countryman asked him to take in his pocket a notebook, and to make a note of every visit he made with an observation as to whether or not he was offered liquor. During a two months' absence he paid 92 visits in Scotland and was asked to take liquor at 87 of the houses he visited.

Pigs to Draw Wagons.

In some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

BAD FOR THE ENGINEERS.

Accident to the Battle Ship Indiana Discloses Gross Incompetency.

The accident to the boilers of the battle ship Indiana on the recent run to Key West is said to have been more serious than was given out.

The Indiana is fitted with four enormous double-ended boilers and two single-ended boilers. Each of the big boilers is provided with eight corrugated furnaces. Under ordinary circumstances the Indiana, it is declared, should be able to steam nearly 13 knots per hour on two boilers alone.

On the run from Hampton Roads to Key West the Indiana was steaming under two boilers. The speed was an easy one, but suddenly it was found that the firemen's floor of the ship was being flooded with water. The engineers are provided with tube stoppers in case a tube gives way, but in this instance it was something more than single tubes.

Whole groups of the tubes, it is reported, were found to have started, and worse than all, the back connections threatened to give way. Assistance had to be rendered by the big cruiser New York and the Indiana was accordingly taken in tow. This state of affairs lasted for six hours, by the end of which time the reserve boilers were fired up.

The actual trouble aboard the Indiana is said by prominent engineers to have been not half so alarming as was the fact which was disclosed through the accident that some of the naval engineers in the service are not fit to be intrusted with high-powered modern machinery.

"CLUBS" AT THE UNIVERSITY.

President Harper Has an Innovation in the Fraternity Line.

President Harper has stirred up the students of the University of Chicago by a new scheme. In his quarterly statement at the convocation exercises January 1 he unfolded a plan of establishing "clubs" for undergraduates who are not members of any fraternity or other university house, headed by members of the faculty. Men could become members at the outset by applying to the head and after the "house" was once organized members would be elected.

The president has just announced that Lincoln house had been formed, with 13 members, and that Washington house would be formed at once. That the president should take so much interest in forming these clubs is considered on the campus as an indication that he has changed his idea on the fraternity question. The head of Chicago university is not a fraternity man and his attitude has always been hostile to secret societies. When the university was organized he refused to permit them to exist on the Midway, but modified his decree later. The new "houses" it is thought, will develop into fraternities before long and it is rumored that it is because the president's son has been taken into a fraternity that he has changed his attitude.

The "houses" have been given clubrooms in the Botany building. They will be taken care of and furnished by the university and will be open only to members. The head of Washington house will be Prof. E. E. Sparks.

NEW CATTLE DISEASE.

Nebraska Stockmen Alarmed by Appearance of Foot Rot.

Nebraska cattlemen are seriously concerned over a number of communications from stockmen in the vicinity of Hooper, Neb., addressed to the governor complaining of a new and fatal disease among cattle of that section of the state. Nothing similar has ever been seen in Nebraska, and experienced stockmen assert that the disease is unlike anything they have ever heard of.

All the letters designate the disease as the "foot rot." Hundreds of cattle have died recently in that part of the state of the disease. The feet of the afflicted animals turn black in a night, and within 24 hours begin to peel and crumble away, till nothing but the bone is left. This disintegrates in from three to five days, and the cattle die in great agony, apparently from blood poisoning. It spreads from herd to herd in a short time.

The cattlemen are greatly alarmed, and beg the governor to do something for them. There is no state veterinarian, and the governor is helpless.

TO THE POLE UNDER WATER.

Submarine Boat to Be Used in the Perilous Trip.

The first serious test of the usefulness and staying qualities of a submarine boat will be a perilous attempt to reach the north pole by traveling under the ice. The boat for nearly 1,000 miles will have to go under the surface where the ice is several feet thick.

Alfred Riedel, a young Baltimorean, has held several conferences with Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins university, and others, urging them to undertake a journey to the pole by means of the lake submarine boats. At first Riedel's suggestion was not taken seriously, but he insisted strenuously that there was no danger. Now that the matter is receiving serious consideration, and it is said, there is every prospect of the voyage being undertaken, the government may be asked to lend a helping hand by detailing naval officers to go with the explorers.

Orient Wants Our Cotton.

There is such a demand for American cotton in both Japan and China that the steamers from San Francisco to those countries have room for nothing else. They are loaded down with cotton, and 14,000 bales are now in San Francisco awaiting shipment. This, it is to be noted, is raw cotton. Japan and China have their own mills now and are making their own goods in constantly increasing proportions.

Profitable Farm.

It is estimated that a single brewery in Munich makes \$34,000 a year extra by selling foam instead of beer on the top of each glass.

Circular Saw for Butchers.

Circular saws are being used in butcher shops, a frame being attached to the block and extending over it to hold the saw in position on a spring arm, so it can be depressed as it is rapidly revolved by means of a crank and chain gear.

Cheap Meat in Australia.

Meat in Australia is an inexpensive food. Mutton frequently can be purchased there at one penny a pound. Fish is still cheaper.

Succession of Corinne Hullin, widow of Herman Stuart Cottmann.

OUR CIVILE DE DISTRICT pour la paroisse d'Orléans—No 55.778—Division B.

—Attendu que James Stuart Cottmann a présenté une pétition à la Cour Civile de District pour la paroisse d'Orléans, en réclamation de ses droits sur les biens de son épouse Corinne Hullin, veuve de Herman Stuart Cottmann, décédée intestinément le 10 juillet 1897, dans la ville de New York, Etats-Unis, et que l'acte de vente devait contenir la clause des 10 % d'honoraires, il est à déclarer que le paiement du montant du billet de vente devait être effectué au moment de la vente.

Acte de vente, aux frais de l'acquéreur, par dépôt de 10 % de la somme de l'acte de vente.

Un dépôt de 10 % sera exigé au moment de l'adjudication.

13 fev.—10 27 mars—13 20 27 Mars 13 17

Lady-Bird Importation.

Lady-birds are being imported into Egypt from New South Wales in order to protect fruit from parasitic insects.

THE MAGNET IN SURGERY.

Useful in Drawing Steel from the Flesh.

A young laundress thrust broken needle into her right hand while washing clothes. The needle having disappeared in the flesh, the surgeon, who was consulted several days after the accident, refused to perform an operation, fearing lest he should be obliged to make a number of incisions amid the ligaments of the articulation. Two months afterward, says Cosmos, the girl lost the use of her right hand, and the least movement of the fingers caused her exquisite pain. Drs. Gorinewski and Cerestin then determined to extract the needle with the aid of a magnet, drawing it into a fleshy region where an incision could be made without danger. To cause this movement they chose a very feeble electromagnet. But a difficulty arose; the needle having entered point first it would have to be drawn out backward, the broken part in advance. The first trial lasted two hours with short intervals for rest, without appreciable result. Before the third trial, the girl said that she felt a prickling in the palm of the hand near the place where the magnet had been applied and where the needle ought to appear. At the ninth sitting, finally, the needle appeared beneath the skin and came out whole, broken end first, without pain and without loss of blood. It fixed itself to the pole of the electromagnet, and the young laundress was cured.

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CALLED OFF THE DUEL.

Rit Warren's Challenger Declined to Pay Shot.

When Kit Warren was editing a country newspaper, subscriber whom he had offended with criticism sent him a challenge for a fight with shotguns, says the Atlanta Constitution.

He told the beater to be seated, when he asked him the price of buckshot.

"Thirty cents a pound," was the reply.

"Now," said Kit, "what is powder selling at?"

"Sixty cents."

Then turned his pockets inside out—fished up a bunch of keys and several bills, looked them over thoughtfully, then wrote his reply to his challenger.

"Dear Jim: Yours received. I would be glad to accommodate you, but your friend tells me that shot is 30 cents a pound and powder 60. Do I not have to pay the cost of the gunpowder?"

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