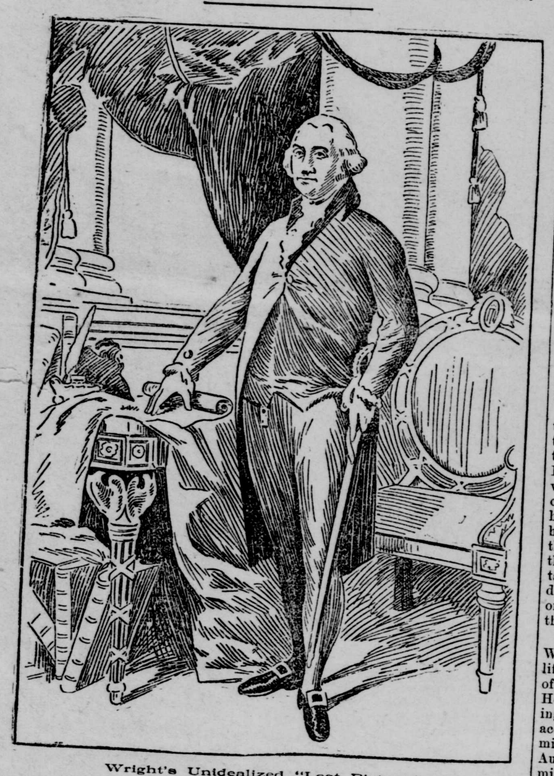
THE LEADER.

VOL. XIV. WILLIAMSPORT, MD., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899. NO. 23.

Andrew Snyder

THE BEST PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.



Wright's Unidealized "Last Picture."

THE REAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

Hitherto Unpublished Traditions Gathered by Frank G. Carpenter.

LEXANDRIA, Va., is full of unpublished traditions of George Washington. Mount Vernon is only nine miles from Alexandria, and Washington got the most of his supplies at the latter town. He came there to vote, and until a few years ago the little office in which he did business there still stood. It was at Alexandria that Washington met General Braddock, and with him started out on that disastrous campaign. His last review of troops were made from the steps of an Alexandria hotel about a year before his death.

From the traditions of Alexandria, and from many other sources, Frank G. Carpenter has tried to make up in his mind's eye a picture of George Washington as he really was. He was exceedingly tall, and when young quite slender. He had enormous hands and feet. His boots were No. 13, and his ordinary walking shoes No. 12. No one can look at the silk stockings which hang up in Mount Vernon and not realize that it took a big leg to fill them. He was a man of muscle.

During his service in the army he weighed 200 pounds, and was so strong that he could lift his tent with one hand, although it usually required the strength of two men to place it on the camp wagon, writes Mr. Carpenter. I mean, of course, when it was folded up and wrapped around the poles. Washington could hold a musket with one hand and fire it. He was a good shot and a good swordsman. The pictures of the father of our country

MARY WASHINGTON.

(A rare picture of the mother of Washington as a young girl.)

make you think that Washington was a brunette. His face is dark and sombre. The truth is, he had a skin like an Irish baby, and his hair was almost red. He had a broad chest, but not a full one.

His voice was not strong, and during his last days he had a hacking cough. His eyes were cold gray, and it is said that he seldom smiled, although there is reason to believe that he had considerable humor about him. His nose was prominent. He was particular as to his appearance and fastidious in dress. He wore plain clothes and always kept himself well shaven, acting as his own barber.

During the latter part of his life he wore false teeth. His teeth did not fit well and pushed out his lower lip.

Washington was an eminently fair man. He had a quick temper, but as a rule he kept it under control. Sometimes, however, it got the best of him. This was the case once in Alexandria.

One of the county officers told Mr. Carpenter the story as they stood on the second floor of the market-house in Alexandria and looked down at the open court within it, which is now filled with hundreds of booths where the farmers bring their products for sale on market days.

"It was on that spot," said the officer, "Washington was knocked down by Lieutenant Payne. Payne was a candidate for the Legislature against Fairfax of Alexandria. Washington supported Fairfax, and when he met Payne here he made a remark that Payne considered an insult, and Payne knocked him down. The story went like lightning through the town that Colonel Washington was killed, and some of the troops who were stationed at Alexandria rushed in and would have made short work of Payne had Washington not prevented them. He pointed to his black eye and told them that this was a personal matter, and that he knew how to handle it. Everyone thought that this meant a duel.

"The next day Payne got a note from Washington asking him to come to the hotel. He expected a duel, but went. Washington, however, was in an amicable mood. He felt that he had been in the wrong, and said: 'Mr. Payne, I was wrong yesterday, but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends.' There was a decanter of wine and two glasses on the table, which Washington had ordered to smooth over the quarrel. The two drank together and became such strong friends after that that Payne was one of the pallbearers at Washington's funeral."

Everyone drank in the days of Washington, and the father of his country always had wines upon his table. I have nowhere seen it stated that he ever drank to excess.

George Washington was simple in his tastes, and during his youth he was an enormous eater, but was not particular as to what he had. He wanted plain food and plenty of it. During his later years he ate very little. His breakfast at Mount Vernon was of corn cakes, honey and tea, with possibly an egg, and after that he ate no more until dinner. He kept, however, a good table, and usually had friends with him.

As the years went on Washington's lands increased in value, and when he died he was one of the richest men of his time. He owned lands and stock and slaves, and his estates amounted to thousands of acres. He had houses in Alexandria and property in Washington. He had valuable lands near the present site of Pittsburg. He was throughout his life a money-maker, and I was told at Alexandria that when he was a boy he got $5 a day and upward for his surveying. He put his surplus money into lands, and an advertisement in a Baltimore paper of 1773 states that he had 20,000 acres of land for sale on the Ohio River. His will, which is now kept about twenty miles from Washington, in the safe of the old courthouse at Fairfax, Va., gives a detailed statement of every article he possessed down to the calves and sheep. His personal estate was then put down at $532,000, and this included a vast amount of tobacco, large numbers of cattle, sheep and horses, nearly all of which he willed to his wife.

The account books which are kept at Washington in the State Department show that Washington was very careful about keeping a record of his expenditures. He put down everything, and among other items you see his losses at cards and at the horse races are frequent. The curious thing about his accounts is that there was almost always a deficiency at the end of the year which he could not account for. This made no difference, however, with his starting the new year with a fresh account, for one item at this time is as follows: "By cash, either lost, stolen or neglected to charge, 144 pounds, 8 shillings and 11 pence." In other words, he was short that year over $700.

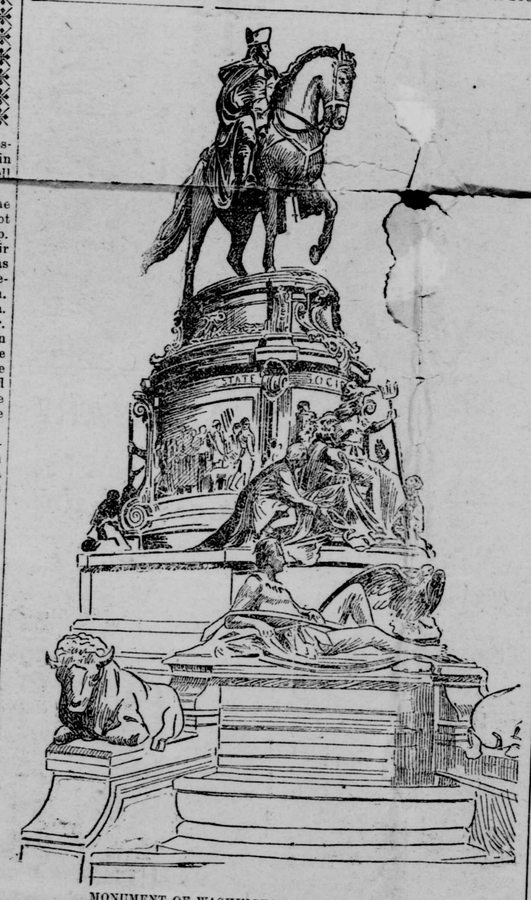
Through his letters now owned by the Government you see here and there correspondence which shows that he was very hard up at times. In 1785 he wrote that he could get no wheat on credit, and that he had no cash to pay for it. Three years later he urges a man to pay the $1000 which he owes him, and says he has put off the sheriff three times already, and that he needs this money to pay his taxes. He was not afraid to dun his debtors, and he is said to have been one of the shrewdest dealers among the planters of his time.

From the above it will be seen that Washington had by no means an easy life. He had many troubles outside of those connected with his estate. He had as many enemies as our leading politicians have to-day and he was accused of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors. The Philadelphia Aurora charged him with having committed murder during his campaign with Braddock. Griswold, in his Republican court, states that an attempt was made to poison Washington when he was President.

When his birthday was first celebrated, in 1783, there was a great deal of criticism on the part of his enemies, and the Aurora, one of the opposition newspapers of Philadelphia, published long poems describing him as the worst of men. The House of Representatives was asked to adjourn for half an hour on February 22, 1796, to pay its respects to President Washington on the occasion of his birthday. This practice had been in vogue since Washington was first inaugurated. The House, however, refused to adjourn, on the ground that it was the duty of Congress to attend to legislative business and not to pay foolish compliments.

When Washington delivered his farewell address he was reviled by the opposite party.

Notwithstanding all this, the character of Washington shines brighter today than ever before. With his little weaknesses, which historians have done their best to hide, he is, taking him altogether, perhaps the greatest American our country has ever produced, and the false charges against him were but drops of moisture on the mirror of his fame, which time has long since washed away.



MONUMENT OF WASHINGTON AT PHILADELPHIA.

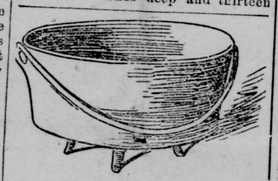
How He Would Fare.

If Washington were here to-day,
And truthful as he was, they say,
Ah, what a fix
He would be in if he'd essay
And try to make his honored way
In politics.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S OVEN.

It Probably Has Baked Many a Biscuit For G. W.

C. L. Brainard, an Oak Park druggist, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, while searching among some family heirlooms recently, found an oven which had once belonged to Martha Washington. In the same trunk was a letter which gave a history of the relic. The oven has the appearance of a kettle. It is a round iron pot, about six inches deep and thirteen



OVEN WHICH ONCE BELONGED TO MARTHA WASHINGTON.

inches in diameter. The sides of the kettle are black. Martha Washington gave the oven to a Mrs. Mary Denning, in 1778, in exchange for some knitting.

Mrs. Denning kept it until her death, in 1827, when it came into the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Renshaw. During the war of 1812 Mrs. Denning, who was living in Brandywine Manor, Penn., buried the oven in her yard, with $300 in it. In 1840 Mrs. Renshaw exchanged the oven for some coal oil and tobacco to E. W. Wright, a storekeeper of Coatesville, Penn. Mrs. Wright kept it until her death, in 1878, when it was stored away with some other furniture and forgotten. C. L. Brainard, a grandson of the storekeeper, visited the old homestead and found the oven.

A George Washington Fish Story.

When the Revolutionary War closed Washington had plenty of land, but little money. He had exhausted his private fortune during the war, and he had to borrow enough to take him to New York to be inaugurated as President. The result was he was quite careful of his expenses, and would not tolerate extravagance. An instance of this kind occurred one day when he found the first shad of the season on his table. The President was very fond of fish, and when the shad was brought into the dining room his nostrils dilated as the savory odor struck them, and he asked:

"What fish is that?"

"A shad," replied the steward, excitedly; "a very fine shad. I knew your excellency was extravagantly fond of this fish, and was so fortunate as to procure this one in the market. It was the only one, sir, and the first of the season."

"But the price, man? The price? The price?" demanded Washington, sternly.

"Three — three — three dollars," stammered the steward.

"Take it away! Take it away!" said Washington. "It shall never be said that my table sets such an example of luxury and extravagance!"

And so the $3 fish was taken from the room, to be devoured by the servants.

All the Details.

Teacher—"What do you know about George Washington?"

Scholar—"His last words were, 'Let me die in peace.'"

Teacher—"Quite right—and what else do you know about him?"

Scholar—"He married a widow."

THE NEWS.

Both houses of the North Carolina Legislature have passed a new election law, in the form of a constitutional amendment, which, if adopted, will, it is estimated, disfranchise 80,000 colored voters.

Lord Charles Beresford was given a banquet in Chicago, at which he made a speech, pleading for "everlasting friendship" between Britain and America.

The Texas railroad commission and the railroads of that State have made a compromise on the question of rates.

Juan G. Green and his room mate, J. W. Funsten, was found dead in bed at their boarding house in New Orleans, La. From best evidences the deaths were the indirect result of the cold wave. The gas meter was frozen and it is believed that the young men attempted to light the gas and failed to turn off the cock. During the night the thaw came, and the room being tightly closed the gas soon accumulated in sufficient quantity to cause death.

Dr. George H. Stone, a well-known yellow fever expert, died at Savannah, Ga., from heart disease. He was born at Albion, N. Y., and served in the Northern army, locating in Savannah in 1873. Dr. Stone was for two years president of the Georgia Medical Society.

Dr. George N. Simmons, of Lincoln, Nebr., editor of the Western Medical Review, was unanimously elected editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

A. L. Jennings, graduate of the law school of West Virginia University, and a former prosecuting attorney of Canadian County, Okla., was convicted of train robbery in the Federal court at Oklahoma City, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

A box sent to the local express office, Baldwin, Ohio, has been found to contain a human body. The box is addressed to Dr. Emerick, who has not lived at Baldwin for ten or twelve years.

It has been decided to postpone the sale of the floating dock at Havana, the offers received not being acceptable.

A telegram received from the Fruit Growers' Union at Menlo, Ga., states that the peach crop in that section has not been injured by the recent freeze, and a full yield is expected. The statement from the State Entomologist to the effect that the entire peach crop in Georgia had been destroyed did not apply to the mountain-protected Menlo fruit district of North Georgia.

Linus W. Dexter, aged eighty-six, a wealthy resident of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home from pneumonia. He was the originator of "angel cake." A baker by trade, he laid the foundation of his fortune in the confectionery and fancy bakery business in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

The estimate of losses to the cattle and sheep interests caused by the recent storms in Colorado, made by State Veterinarian Charles Gresswell, reaches a total of $200,000, covering 4,200 head of cattle and 47,500 head of sheep. A large number of sheep and cattle were killed in Wyoming and Northern New Mexico at the same time, but Mr. Gresswell has no data from which to base an estimate.

The steamer Rotterdam, which just arrived [illegible] reports that on February 6 she sighted the British steamer Rossmore, from Liverpool for Baltimore, in a sinking condition, and took off all on board the Rossmore, forty-two in all, including eight cattlemen.

President McKinley, in an address to the Home Market Club in Boston discussed the problem of the Philippines and said: "No imperial designs lurk in the American mind." Secretary Alger, while passing through the streets, before the banquet, was hissed.

The Pipe Machine and Manufacturing Company is the latest combination among iron, steel and tinplate concerns.

Residents of several Colorado towns are leaving them on snowshoes and gathering at Leadville on account of the shortage of food supplies.

The Boston Fruit Company's new steel steamer Admiral Dewey, is ashore on Cuttyhunk, near the entrance to Buzzard's Bay.

Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war with Spain, was presented a sword and Bible by the school children of Texas.

Two men were killed and eight were injured in a wreck on the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad near Charleston, S. C.

Cincinnati clothing firms were burned out with a loss of half a million dollars.

The War Department has honorably discharged Major-Generals Butler and Sumner and Brigadier-Generals Kline, McKee, Wiley, Lincoln and Combs, all of the volunteer army.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has introduced a new feature in its sleeping car service, arranging to attach an ordinary sleeper in addition to the regular first-class sleeper now in service on through trains.

The innovation will be that in these ordinary sleepers Pullman rates are reduced one-half, so that passengers have the choice of paying the highest price Pullman rate or take advantage of the cheaper rate offered in ordinary cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the first line to introduce this service and its popularity has been predicted.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

General Sir Arthur Cotton is one of England's oldest soldiers, being in his 96th year.

Congressman Johnson, of Indiana, is a brother of Richard Underwood Johnson, the author.

Major Clement B. White, of Selma, Ala., is the sole surviving brother-in-law of Abraham Lincoln.

W. T. R. Preston, of Toronto, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Immigration for Canada.

Dr. Edward Murphy, of New Harmony, Ind., has given $42,000 for the town's public library, which was also a gift from him.

Professor Stanton, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has just presented to that institution a chime of bells which he had cast abroad.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, is a believer in athletics and is frequently to be found exercising in the university gymnasium.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison will accompany her husband when the Ex-President goes abroad this spring in the interests of the Venezuelan Commission.

The Crown Prince of Siam will soon study soldiering with a British infantry regiment at Aldershot.

F. B. Loomis, United States Minister to Venezuela, is making a trip up the Orinoco, visiting every city en route to study the chance for extending commercial relations.

Bishop Thomas M. Clark, of Rhode Island, who becomes, by the death of Bishop Williams of Connecticut, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, was graduated from Yale in 1831.

Rafael A. Guitterrez, who, five months ago, was President of Salvador, is said to be living in dire poverty in Honduras.

Not the least important attache of the White House is the husband of Mrs. McKinley's maid. He is known as "Frenchy," and acts as valet to the President.

MAINE'S FLAG FLIES.

Stars and Stripes Float Over the Shattered Hulk.

CROWNED WITH LAUREL

It is Festooned From the Fighting Tops—High Mass Celebrated—Keel of the New Maine Laid at Cramp's Shipyard—She Will be a Powerful Engine of Destruction, and is to Cost Nearly $3,000,000.

Havana, (By Cable.)—The sun shone brightly Wednesday morning for the first time in several days, when the wreck of the United States battle-ship Maine, destroyed in Havana harbor on the evening of February 15, 1898, was decorated with a large American flag.

At 9 o'clock the Stars and Stripes was hoisted at half-mast by Captain Eaton, of the United States auxiliary cruiser Resolute, who, with Mrs. Estes Rathbone and Mrs. Dudley, and 10 sailors of the Resolute, rowed to the sunken battle-ship. The only others taking part were a battalion, with officers, of the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Festoons of Green.

An immense rope of greens was festooned about the fighting top, each loop hung with laurel wreaths four feet in diameter and tied with red, white and blue ribbon. The Cuban Club of Havana had placed an artificial wreath on the beat crane, and this Captain Eaton transferred to the peak of the staff.

At 10 o'clock high mass was celebrated in memory of the Maine victims in the Merced Church, at which Major-General Ludlow and several of his staff were present. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was attended by Brig.-Gen. George R. Ernst, representing Major-General Brooke; Commodore B. J. Cromwell, captain of the port, and other naval officers, the City Council, the executive commitee of the Cuban Military Assembly and other members of the assembly, the secretaries of the civil departments and many officials, together with representatives of the Havana Fire Brigade and other local organizations.

Many women of the better class were in the congregation, which crowded the edifice. In the afternoon the graves at Colon Cemetery were decorated in the presence of American officials, military and naval details participating.

FOR THE NEW MAINE.

Keel of the Monster Battle-Ship Laid at Cramps.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—The anniversary of the blowing up of the battle-ship Maine in Havana harbor was marked here with the beginning of work on the powerful man-of-war which will bear the name of the historic battle-ship, the destruction of which did much to precipitate the war with Spain.

The new Maine will be built by the Cramps' Shipbuilding Company, and at the company's yards at 11 o'clock Wednesday the first piece of the keel of the vessel was laid. There was no formality in the proceedings, but the shipyard was thrown open to the public and a great cheer was given by the crowd as the group of workmen set in place the first piece of the keel. Other pieces of the steel keel were immediately hoisted and placed by the side of the first, and thus was started what will be one of the most powerful fighters of the new navy.

The New Battle-Ship.

The Maine will be a sister ship to the Ohio and Missouri, the contract price for each of which is $2,885,000. She is to have a speed of 18 knots. With a length on load water line of 388 feet and a beam of 72 feet 2½ inches, she will have a normal displacement of 12,500 tons and a draught of 23 feet 6 inches. Her bunkers will be large enough to carry 2,000 tons of coal and her complement of officers, seamen and marines will be about 600.

"Book of the Royal Blue."

The February issue of the "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, contains a very instructive article on "The Regular Army of the United States," by Major H. O. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant-General. Major Heistand gives facts and figures concerning the military department since its organization, during the War of the Revolution. Some of his statistics are very interesting. During the Revolution the number of individuals actually in military service did not exceed 250,000; in the war of 1812 there were 471,622, of which 62,674 were regulars; in the war with Mexico there were 116,321, of which 42,545 were regulars; in the War of the Rebellion there were 2,259,168 United States troops, of whom 178,975 were colored, and 67,000 regulars, the total being 2,326,168; in the war with Spain there were 219,035 volunteers, (10,189 being colored), and 55,682 regulars, a total of 274,717.

Major Heistand also gives the number killed, wounded and lost, and the deaths from disease in each war, including the Indian wars, and other important facts.

EDITOR ATTACKED BY MINER.

Murderous Assault on Account of Utterances in His Paper.

Pana, Ill., (Special.)—Editor William S. Childress, of the Beacon Light, and correspondent of St. Louis and Chicago papers, was assaulted by Wesley Pope, a union miner. Childress, through his paper, had repeatedly bitterly assailed union miners during their recent strike, and this led to the murderous assault.

The editor's injuries are very serious, and even if he does survive, he will be disfigured for life. Childress, having advocated the side of the negroes and operators, it is feared that more trouble may follow. Capt. Couch has placed all the military in Pana on provost duty.

Invalid Burned to Death.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special.)—Mrs. Betsy Conway, aged seventy-three years, living at Moundsville, who was an invalid, and able to walk only with the aid of a cane, got too near an open fire-place, setting her clothes on fire. She was burned to a crisp, and died in an hour.

COURT MARTIAL FOR CAPTAINS.

Commanders of the Spanish Fleet Are To Be Called to Account.

Madrid, (By Cable.)—All the surviving captains of the Spanish warships destroyed in the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba and in Manila Bay by the American fleet will be court-martialed.

Senor Montero Rios, who was president of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the Senate owing to the outcry against his defense of the commission.

LOUBET AT THE HELM.

Elected President of France—His Term Begins Amid Disorder in Paris.

Paris, (By Cable.)—M. Emile Loubet was elected President of France at Versailles.

Demonstrations occurred in front of the office of Sebastian Faure's anarchist paper, the Journal du Peuple, for and against Loubet. There was a collision between the rival factions and several persons were injured. The partisans of the newly elected President were worsted in the conflict and moved off to the Cafe Brebant, where they were again attacked and dispersed by their opponents. Many arrests were made.

Similar encounters occurred later at the office of the Libre Parole, and more serious disorders at the Brasserie Maeville, on the Boulevard Montmartre, where several women were trampled and injured.

A fracas also took place at the Cafe Des Panoramas, where blows were freely exchanged. The police intervened energetically, arresting many persons.

In the course of the demonstrations the Dreyfusards attempted to invade the offices of the Petit Journal. Finding the doors barred, they smashed the windows.

At the Hall of a Thousand Columns 700 Bonapartists met to protest against the election of M. Loubet. Speeches were made by Baron Legoux, M. Lassies and M. Cunéo d'Ornano. Several persons who interrupted the proceedings were ejected. When the meeting broke up there were slight disorders and several arrests were made.

Toward midnight crowds broke the windows of the Rothschilds' offices, in the Rue Lafitte, and another group wrecked the offices of the Anti-Juif.

Minor disturbances took place in other parts of the city, but most of the crowds gradually dispersed.

M. Loubet is receiving a host of congratulatory telegrams. The Temps rejoices in his election as "the best possible choice." The Journal Des Debats, which is more guarded, will wait to see him actually at work. The Liberte exhorts him to remove the impression that he was elected in the interests of Dreyfus.

There is every sign of a campaign against President Loubet similar to that which drove President Casimir-Perier to resign. Clearly the league known as La Patrie Francaise will leave no stone unturned to achieve this object, its chief ground of objection being that the President, as alleged, is a Dreyfusard. The street demonstrations which have occurred have not been spontaneous, but were evidently organized.

It is said that the Dupuy cabinet will act energetically to maintain public order.

The keynote of M. Loubet's policy may probably be found in the following conversation with M. Bourgeois, leader of the moderate radicals, who went to offer to the new President the support of his party. M. Loubet said:

"You are doubtless aware that one of the first enactments of any ministry of mine will be a stringent law to stem the current of insult, infamy and defamation which now befouls France. I fear that, perhaps, legislation of this kind will scarcely tally with the radical ideas."

M. Bourgeois' answer was a cheerful ac-

CONDOLENCE WITH FRANCE.

Expression of Sympathy Sent by The President To M. Faure's Family.

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—The following was cabled to Paris:

To Porter, Ambassador, Paris:

The President of the United States desires you to convey to the family of the late President of the French republic the expression of his heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable bereavement. The whole world mourns the loss of one of its greatest statesmen, and this country has an especial share in the sorrow of her sister republic.

JOHN HAY.

The Secretary of State also indicted a personal letter to M. Thiebaut, Charge d' Affairs of the French Embassy here, expressive of his sentiments on the occasion. The note addressed by Secretary Hay to M. Thiebaut was as follows:

My Dear M. Thiebaut: I have this moment heard the news of the lamentable death of your President, and hasten to express my feelings of sorrow and sympathy. Nowhere will the regret at the sudden termination of a great career be more profound or sincere than in this country, which is bound by so many bonds of gratitude and esteem to the great republic of France. I am, dear M. Thiebaut, sincerely yours,

JOHN HAY.

CLEVER BUT UNSUCCESSFUL.

Cracksmen Use the Trolley as a Means of Dynamiting a Bank.

Oberlin, O., (Special.)—Cracksmen gained an entrance to the vault of the Oberlin Banking Company. The robbers connected the trolley wire of the Cleveland, Boreas, Elyria and Ohio Electric road, which runs directly past the bank, to a drill machine to operate on the outside door of the vault. After forcing this door the robbers inserted a big charge of powder and blew the interior of the vault into a thousand pieces. The walls on all sides were badly shattered, plastering was torn off and the vault doors were blown over twenty feet out of their settings. However, no money was secured, as the robbers failed to get into the big safe, evidently for lack of time. The papers and books inside the vault were damaged beyond recognition. No clew whatever has been found to the perpetrators.

Steel Coal Cars.

The recent order of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for five thousand steel coal cars to be built by the Pressed Steel Company and the Carnegie Company, brings the total purchases of the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad up to 30,394 since March 1, 1896. The locomotive purchases during that time have been 216, of which about twenty are still to be delivered. The company has also purchased five postal cars, ten express cars, ten combination cars and six dining cars.

Lived to be 106 Years Old.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special.)—Mrs. Sophia Clark, of Salem, Harrison county, died at the age of 106 years. She leaves two daughters, one eighty and the other seventy-six years old. Her husband died three years ago aged 103, after a married life of eighty-three years.

EXTRACT FOR DOG-BITE.

Local Remedy Used in Tidewater Virginia Against Hydrophobia.

Suffolk, Va., (Special.)—A small pet dog belonging to Dr. Dougherty went mad in Nansemond county and bit four of R. T. Rawles' children, ranging in age from five to sixteen years. The treatment being used is a concoction whose supposed virtue is an extract from hide taken from the human body. It is a local remedy, said to have been used successfully for generations. It takes thirty lice to make it.