

ly as had attended them from the commencement of their history. We quote from a Virginia writer:

"Among the Scotch-Irish—and the remark might be made more generally—there is no family more noted than that which descended from John Preston and Elizabeth Patton, his wife, of Augusta county, Va. And if to the direct family of John Preston be added the families which have become connected with it by marriage—such as the Brackinridge, McDowell, Lewis, Floyd, Peyton, Watts, Campbell of southern Virginia, Carrington, Hampton of South Carolina, Johnston of Kentucky, Marshall, Randolph and other families of note—it will be seen that there is a truly remarkable family that will bear close inspection, for it has been as marked for the personal virtues of its members as it has been for talent, culture, and high position."

The ruin brought upon the family in England by the war of 1642, was repeated upon the Virginia branch in our recent Civil war, the reason for which is set out in the following:

"This Preston family was a southern family of old Virginia and Kentucky, and therefore it is not surprising that it furnished so many brave and impetuous officers to the Confederate army. 'But,' the writer continues, 'love of the Union was warm in the hearts of many of its members, conspicuous among whom were the Browns, and Blairs, and Carringtons of the southern states, as well as the Porters of the northern section.

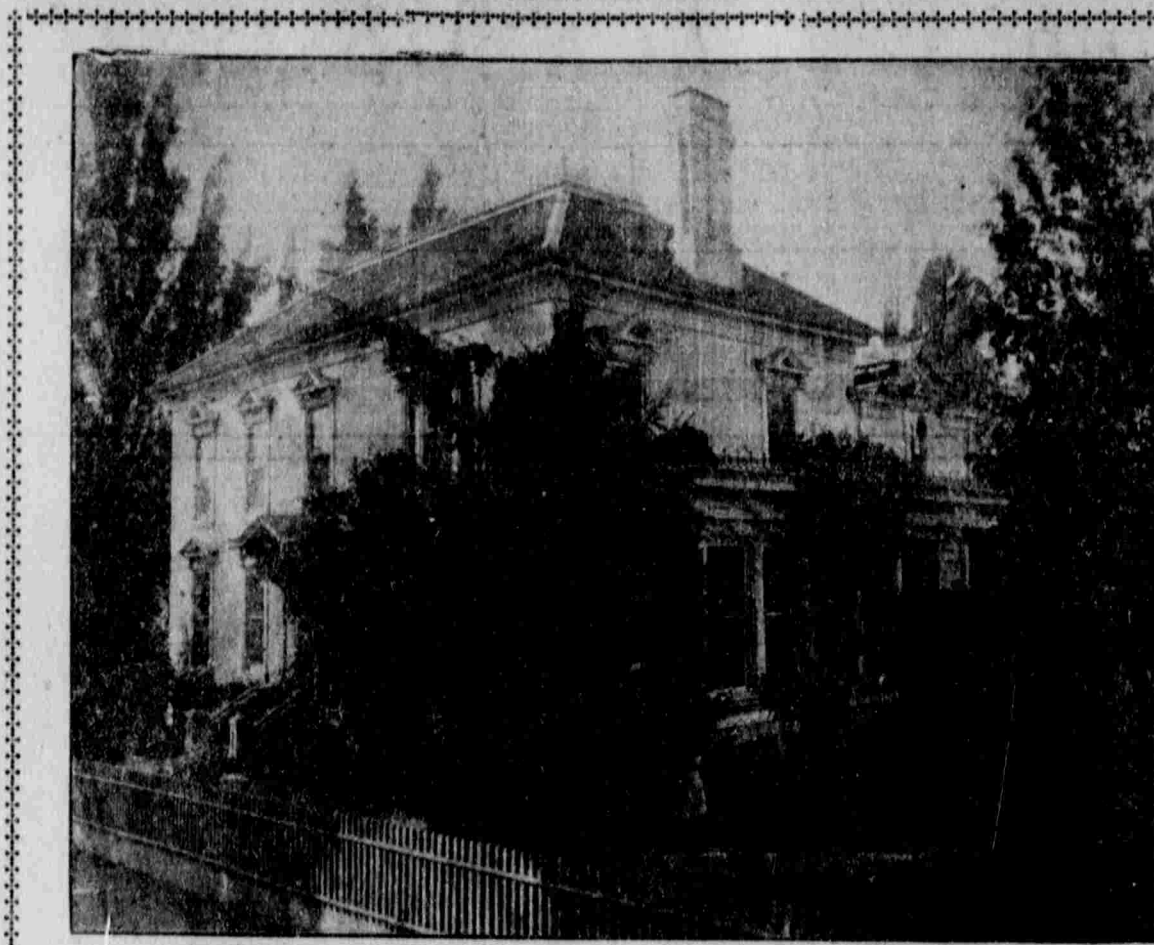
"Its members were generally Democrats, and firm friends of Jefferson and Jackson. They formulated the 'Resolutions of 18.' They were almost all Presbyterians, and some of them violent controversialists, who had measured pens, if not swords, with two of the most illustrious prelates of their Catholic countrymen—Archbishop Hughes of New York and Bishop England of South Carolina.

"They were generally persons of great talent and thoroughly educated; of large brain and magnificent physique. The men were brave and gallant, and the women accomplished and fascinating and incomparably beautiful. There was no aristocracy in America that did not eagerly open its veins for the infusion of this Irish blood; and the families of Washington, and Randolph, and Patrick Henry, and Henry Clay, and the Hamptons, Wickliffes, Marshalls, Peytons, Cabells, Crittendens and Ingersolls, felt proud of their alliances with this noble Irish family."

The same high encomiums have been passed upon the immediate connections of Bishop William B. Preston, between whom, though, too, a Virginia family, and John Preston, no immediate relationship has yet been established.

Six brothers, the cousins of the Bishop, enlisted in the Confederate cause, serving with distinction, and three of them lost their lives in action. One of the six, Hon. Joshua Earl Preston, now of Navasota, Tex., in writing of the family says:

"I have never known one of the name



RESIDENCE OF BISHOP WILLIAM B. PRESTON, IN SALT LAKE CITY.

to do a mean thing or be guilty of a dishonorable act."

THE NEW ENGLAND PRESTONS.

Such also is the record of the New England branch of the family. They have been men of integrity in every walk of life. But the point of interest about the Preston genealogy just at present is the fact that the Bishop has just been enabled to establish a connecting link between the branch of the family that migrated to New England, settling in Connecticut in 1635, and those of Great Britain. The record of

this connecting link forms Supplement No. 1, and is just issued from the press. There now remains to be found a direct connection between the Prestons of Great Britain and those of Virginia, and between the two Virginia branches. This will complete the record of a family most remarkable for the eminent ability of its members for over eight and a half centuries.

In his further researches to complete his genealogical tree, great interest will be felt in the Bishop's efforts, and the wishes of his friends, for his success will be unanimous.

DIFFICULTIES IN ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury's article in Harper's Magazine for September, describes some interesting points on the much-mooted subject of English pronunciation. "All efforts to have the accent fall on the first syllable of the word, opponent, museum—and these efforts have been frequent and long continued," says Prof. Lounsbury, "have so far invariably resulted in disaster. No authority of repute recognizes in the English pronunciation of these words, and such pronunciations always beget a feeling of pity or pain in the hearts of those who deem themselves orthographically pure. Furthermore, in every stream of tendency there are occasional eddies. So here, now and then, the accent moves forward toward the end of the word instead of backward toward its beginning. Confessor and horizon may be given as instances. In both of these the accent once generally rested upon the first syllable. But more remarkable than either is July. Every student of our early poetry, especially of our dramatic poetry,

becomes aware that this word was usually, if not invariably, pronounced July. So it continued to be down to the latter part of the eighteenth century, and to some extent later. Bally and Johnson both place the accent upon the first syllable. In so doing, they were in accord with the general practice of the orthoepists of the time. Indeed, the only early authorization I have observed to meet of the present pronunciation is in Pardon's revision of Dyche's dictionary, which came out in 1750."

A YOUNG ANATOMIST.

Some days ago two little fellows of seven and eight years heard older people speaking of skeletons. The seven-year-old boy listened intently to the conversation, when the older boy, with an air of superior knowledge, said abruptly: "You don't know what a skeleton is, do you?" "No, do!" replied the younger. "I do know. I know for certain. I do!" "Well, now, what is it?" "It's bones with the people off!"—Lippincott's Magazine.

THRILLING AND PATHETIC TALE OF FINANCIAL DISASTER

The Tremendous Collapse of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company Spells, in Accents Loud and Long, "Avoid Debt!"

Thrilling and pathetic have been the details flashed over the wires regarding the sufferings of the army of men thrown out of employment loaded with worthless time checks, by the shutting down of the Consolidated Lake Superior company's plants. How such utter collapse could come to a hundred million dollar company, long ranked as one of the financial giants of the country, is a story full of interest, and equally full of instructiveness. Its perusal shows that the motto AVOID DEBT, is one that may be taken to heart as much by the great corporations of the country as by the humblest citizen who toils for so much per day.

Explicit statements were made yesterday that the directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior company had failed in their efforts to raise \$5,000,000 in cash to pay off the Speyer loan. All that now remains to be done is the transferring of the assets of that property to the syndicate which Speyer & Co. formed. The stockholders of the Consolidated Lake Superior company stand to lose everything—the control of the company, in which they sunk \$30,000,000 in cash, as well as all interest in the property.

The spectacle of a company capitalized at more than \$100,000,000 of stock being unable to raise \$5,000,000 to pay off a debt for which they had pledged practically all their assets was stated in Wall Street yesterday to mark the lowest point yet reached in the present stock and financial depression.

At a meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Lake Superior, to be held tomorrow in this city, the situation will in all probability be canvassed for the last time. There are some directors of the company who are hoping against an almost forlorn hope that some expedient may be adopted which will save them their company. At this meeting the information will be conveyed to the directors that the last effort to interest certain financial institutions in their company has failed and that the assistance which was expected from that quarter will not be extended.

It is already known that a hitch has developed in the plans of the two trust companies which were expected to come to the aid of the Consolidated Lake Superior company and that the plan to form a syndicate, with the Equitable Trust company and the Morton Trust company as managers, has been rendered impossible by the withdrawal of important persons. All sorts of concessions were made by the leading interests in the Consolidated company to get these financial interests to supply money to put the company on its feet. At one time it was thought that the money would be supplied, but on Thursday last intimations were given that there had been withdrawal from the syndicate, and that it was now impossible to comply with the wishes of the unfortunate company.

WALL STREET SUSPICIOUS.

Some of the directors have not as yet given up all hope. "There may be some plan adopted at the meeting on

Monday," said one director yesterday, "for it seems almost incredible that we shall have to lose the millions we have sunk in that enterprise. We have spent \$30,000,000 of cash in the various plants and our concessions in forest lands would form a kingdom. All we owe is something over \$5,000,000, for which the company's note has been given, and one would think that with our resources and our concessions in forest lands we would willingly come to our assistance."

The fact of the matter is that Wall Street has run riot with pessimistic sentiment. When directors of large corporations consider the price at which steel common stock is selling, a cold chill into their plans of further commitments. Look at the results of the syndicate which formed the United States Realty and Construction company. That was a concern which had some of the best houses in the street interested and yet it turned out to be a dismal failure, with some of the persons interested sustaining heavy losses. No wonder, therefore, that the Consolidated Lake Superior company finds itself in a gloomy position.

It was learned yesterday that Chas. H. Tweed of the firm of Speyer & Co., who has charge of the Consolidated loan, will in all probability take measures to convert the assets which the firm holds as security into cash as soon as possible in order to pay off the loan which was entered into nearly 18 months ago. Mr. Tweed went to Boston last night, where, it is said, he will confer with Old Colony Trust company officials, who are also interested in the syndicate which supplied the \$5,000,000 to the Consolidated company. After the meeting of the directors tomorrow it is believed decisive steps toward a change in control will be taken.

WHY MONEY WAS BORROWED.

One of the largest stockholders made this explanation yesterday. "We have nothing to complain about in case the syndicate should take our property. They have been exceedingly considerate of us in our unfortunate condition. They have extended the time for payment nearly three months in order to allow us to finance the debt. We have tried all possible expedients and have so far failed. I do not see any plan to raise the money, and I judge that the bankers recognize that we have failed in all our efforts. Of course,

they must take steps to protect themselves."

Asked how it came about that the company found itself in a position where it had to borrow money, the Herald's informant said: "Last November we planned to complete certain expensive additions to our works at the Canadian Soo and also to extend the railway to the ore lands. We formed a syndicate to underwrite the stock, and about \$5,000,000 was pledged. The new stock was to be underwritten at par. All arrangements for the payment of the money were made, when a change for the worse took place in the stock market. Among the underwriters were several Canadians, and when the failure of the great Toronto Stock Exchange firm of Ames & Co. occurred our friends were hurt. The Philadelphia contingent had been also hurt, and this necessitated a rearrangement of the whole plan.

"The money was needed to make certain plants productive, and we decided as a temporary expedient to borrow the funds from bankers to tide us over until we could properly finance the debt. Speyer & Co. financed the project, and we thought but little of the event. In the stock market, however, matters became worse, and instead of the atmosphere clearing the situation became gloomier. We had raised \$5,000,000, and the notes for which we had pledged all our assets except the power canal came due on July 1.

COULD NOT SELL BONDS.

"We went to the stockholders and asked them to contribute, but they refused. We tried to sell them bonds at 60 cents on the dollar, but we received no encouragement. Then we went to financial interests to help us out, for which assistance we would give a practical control and allow us an interest in the property. In this we have failed also. Other plans have been suggested, but none of them would take them up. The merit of our proposition was commended by J. P. Morgan, who offered to subscribe \$500,000 to an underwriting syndicate to furnish us with the funds, but it seems that we are up against a veritable stone wall.

"We made the error in trying to finance the proposition without any bonds. We wanted to have our property unbonded and without mortgage, and we took as much stock as we possibly could among ourselves with this object

in view. Our railroad was unbonded and we had unlimited possibilities for the success of the enterprise, but it seems that our plans will end in nothing but failure."

The closing down of the various plants at the Soo was the first step which marked the failure of the efforts to raise cash. The company had run short of all working capital. According to the terms of the Speyer loan, Charles H. Tweed and Charles Macdonald of New York; Theodore C. Search, James S. Swartz, H. G. Lloyd, E. V. Douglas, George Phillips, S. M. Provost, H. A. Berger and Samuel Rae of Philadelphia; Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, Conn.; F. H. Clergue, of Saint Ste. Marie, Canada, and Gordon Abbott, of Boston.

ability will be offered for sale to satisfy the claims. It is evident that Speyer will place an upset price of \$5,000,000 on the securities, which, of course, will net them their investment. It is apparent, with all the securities sold, there will be little equity left for the Consolidated stockholders.

The list of directors, among whom are the largest stockholders, is as follows: E. J. Bierwind, C. E. Oviatt, Charles H. Tweed and Charles Macdonald of New York; Theodore C. Search, James S. Swartz, H. G. Lloyd, E. V. Douglas, George Phillips, S. M. Provost, H. A. Berger and Samuel Rae of Philadelphia; Lynde Harrison, of New Haven, Conn.; F. H. Clergue, of Saint Ste. Marie, Canada, and Gordon Abbott, of Boston.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Cultivation of the Plant from which Cocaine is Extracted—Strange Effect of Chewing its Leaves.

Special Correspondence.

La Paz, Bolivia, Sept. 10.—Ever since Cervantes wrote his charming tale of Don Quixote de la Mancha, myriads of tired lips have echoed Sancho Panza's exclamation: "God bless the man who first invented sleep," and in later years with how much greater fervor have suffering souls blessed that benefactor of mankind who discovered the use of cocaine as a means of putting tortured nerves to sleep in surgical operations and other ills to which flesh is heir.

Our principal object in making the tedious trip over seven successive spurs of the Andean range into tropical Bolivia, was to investigate the culture of the plant known to science as *Erythroxylon coca*. For more than a quarter of a century Bolivia's crop of dried coca leaves has averaged a trifle over 7,000,000 pounds. Of this vast amount, fully 55 per cent is consumed at home by the native Indians. About 30 per cent of the remainder is divided equally between Chile and the Argentine Republic. Peru gets ten per cent of it; Europe five per cent; and the United States none at all. Since alkaloid cocaine has lately come into general use for prophylactic and anesthetic purposes, the demand for the coca leaves from which it is made has greatly increased, though without sensibly affecting the markets of South America. Soon as the application of cocaine to surgical uses became common, the British government sent out a commission to collect the plants and transfer them to India; and already the plantations of those far-off colonies are yielding as profusely as the coca leaves of Peru.

The German manufacturers who supply the world with most of the cocaine that is used. It should be remembered that the coca palm, the seeds of which furnish the chocolate of commerce, and the coca plant from which cocaine is made, are not related to one another in any way, but belong to different branches of the vegetable family. *Erythroxylon coca* is not a tree, but a small shrub, growing from two to five feet high. It flourishes best at an altitude between 3,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea level, in a region where the climate is warm and moist without excessive heat. In this country it attains its greatest perfection in the Province of Yungas, where the mountain ranges are covered in every direction by deep hollows and narrow valleys, between giving all varieties of climate with the productions peculiar to each. Not only is the best coca in the world produced here, but also the best of the coca which quinine is made, vanilla, chocolate beans, coffee, oranges, figs, bananas, grapes, apples, peaches, pears, sugar-cane, wheat and barley, products of both tropic and temperate zones, gathered from the cooler highlands, the sunny hill sides and the lower villages.

TERRACED GARDENS.

The foothills of the Andes that outline Yungas and other Bolivian valleys are laid out in terraces, each terrace about a yard wide, each well supported by a wall of stones, in which the little coca bushes, closely resembling tea plants, are set at regular distances. The seeds are first sown in beds, and when the plants are a few inches high, they are transferred to the terraces. Each bush occupies a square space of four leaves in a year, and sometimes four where the conditions of soil and climate are peculiarly favorable. No fertilizers are used, but great care is taken in weeding, and other growths are allowed to spring up with the coca. Each crop is called a *mita*. The first known as the "marzo mita" (March crop), is generally picked in January; the second, the "mayo mita," in May, and "All Saint's mita," in October. The harvest time, however, is by no means uniform, depending greatly on the weather and the amount of rain. The coca is gathered in the form of a bush, and is picked leaf by leaf, squatting upon the ground in front of a bush. It is slow work, because the tiny leaves must not be broken or the central fiber torn, and it is believed that if the apex of the plant is touched by the picker, or if any animal brushes against it, all the leaves will instantly wither.

HOW COCA IS CURED.

Following the women come men with large sacks, who collect the gathered leaves and carry them to the *cacha*, or coca-yard, to be dried. The *cacha* is inclosed by a wall, and paved with flat stones that are kept perfectly clean. The morning sun shining on these stones, has a tendency to dry the leaves as they are spread smoothly over the surface they become thoroughly dry in a few hours.

Then they are recoiled, more carefully than ever, having now become somewhat brittle, and carried to the press, the latter being a primitive machine with a wooden cross beam. When completely dried the leaves still retain their bright green color, even after having been packed for months. The press has a box which holds precisely 25 pounds. A lining of dry banana leaves, soft as silk yet strong as leather, is put into the box before the coca is poured in. When turned out of the press the package is called a *canta*; and two *cantas*, fifty pounds, when lashed together, form a *tambo* or "drum." The drum is wrapped in more banana leaves and coated with oil and makes a bundle which measures about three cubic feet. In this shape it is loaded on mules or llama back over the mountains to La Paz to be deposited in the *Adriano de coca*, or coca custom house. After a picking season the roads leading out of the valleys are literally filled with beasts of burden laden with coca, and troops of Indians on their way to town to sell the fruit of their labors; or on the way home, generally empty-handed and with empty pockets, but in a state of jolly intoxication, the women outgoing to the dancing, dancing, howling like so many lunatics, but always docile and respectful to the superior race, though they occasionally indulge in a little hair pulling among themselves.

The average price of coca to the producer, is 22 cents (gold) per pound; but out of this he has to pay a tax of 24 cents. The coca is always used for drying and packing the tiny leaves for that small profit, to say nothing of the several days' perilous journey over the ancient Peruvian roads, and the expense of the coca is always found buried with every mummy, together with an earthen jar that once held lime, or potato. To this day potato is eaten with the coca, and the coca is used for drying and packing the tiny leaves for that small profit, to say nothing of the several days' perilous journey over the ancient Peruvian roads, and the expense of the coca is always found buried with every mummy, together with an earthen jar that once held lime, or potato. 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