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Motherhood is prepared for and provided for by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures nausea, tranquilizes the nerves, gives a healthy appetite and promotes restful sleep. It makes the baby's advent practically painless, and gives the mother abundant strength to nurse her child.
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A CONFEDERATE SHRINE.

WAR RELICS IN THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MANSION AT RICHMOND.

In a house simple in appearance but imposing in size, Jefferson Davis lived as President of the Southern Confederacy, and that mansion is today one of the most notable objects in Richmond, the capital of the Confederate States, and has become known far and wide as the "White House of the Confederacy."

Situated on Shockoe Hill, it overlooks a great expanse of country, and from the broad porches that surround it the winding River James can be seen for miles.

While the home of Jefferson Davis is known to every Southerner, but little has been written of that noble band of women who have converted it to its present appropriate uses—a museum wherein the hallowed relics of the past may be reserved from generation to generation and the memories of that heroic struggle for liberty and home forever kept alive.

The city of Richmond purchased this property in 1861, and upon gaining possession of it from the Federal Government in 1874 converted the mansion into a public white school. The historic mansion served this purpose for many years, it being held fitting that the hearts and minds of Southern children should be trained and taught within its hallowed walls.

As time rolled on, however, the women of the South talked about the need of a Confederate museum. They banded together, and after long and patient work raised sufficient money to secure possession of the building. Not a change in its architecture was made, but steps were promptly taken to render it as nearly fireproof as possible and to make it sightly in appearance.

The museum was formally opened in 1895, and since that time the most valuable relics of every description have been secured.

Some of the more important relics are in the Tennessee room, but all the Southern States are well represented.

To those who participated in the four years' struggle and are familiar with the happenings of those strenuous days a lift of the relics embraced within the walls of this historic mansion will prove of intense interest, recalling as they do men once foremost in the fray, but long since gone to their last account, as well as scenes of peril and battlefields where shot and shell fell thick and fast.

Some of the interesting articles to be found in the Tennessee room are the following:

Purse and money used by a Confederate soldier, donated by Mrs. Wilson, of Memphis.

Saddlebags and sword belonging to John Holleran, Sixty-third Tennessee Regiment.

Epaulets worn by General Banks.

Sash taken from a Federal officer at the battle of Shiloh.

Sword from the battlefield of Chickamauga.

Picture of Mrs. J. C. Laws, "Mother of the Confederacy."

Picture of Lieut.-Gen. N. B. Forrest, sent by Confederate Historic Association of Memphis.

Sword captured by Capt. James Deakins at the battle of Chickamauga and used by him until the close of the war, loaned by Mrs. Scot Hyde, of Chatanooga.

There are, in addition, many other interesting relics contributed by well-known people of Tennessee.

The other rooms of the historical mansion also are rich in memories of the Confederacy, some of the most striking, neatly displayed in glass cases, being the following:

The sword of Major John Pelham, which is loaned by Peter Pelham, of Atlanta, a nephew of Major Pelham, through Pelham Blackford, to the Alabama room.

Major Pelham's commission as colonel, which was sent to his family after he was killed at Kirby's Ford, 17, 1863.

The passport of Pelham, also his photograph, which are presented by his niece, Miss Nell, of Newton county, Georgia.

A small flag loaned by Pelham Blackford, and which was given to him by a sister of Major Pelham (Mrs. Nell, of Newton county, Georgia). This flag was presented to Major Pelham by Miss Lizzie Letcher, a daughter of Governor Letcher.

A letter from Mr. Benjamin to A. H. H. Stuart, donated by his daughter, Mrs. Hunter McGuire, to Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson for the Virginia room.

A picture of Aquia Church, Overwharton parish, Stafford county, Virginia, which, during the Civil War, was protected by General Vinton, of New York, who would not let the Federal soldiers injure it. This was presented by Mrs. Geo. V. Moncure to the Virginia room.

A picture of Gen. Turner Ashby, taken in 1862; also some of his horse's hair, which has been woven into a spray of flowers by Miss Conrad, of Wischester; also General Ashby's bugle and sash.

Charles H. Read, in sending a collection for the Virginia room, writes: "The musket was made during the war in Richmond, and owes its present condition to having been knocked off my shoulders by a piece of shell at the battle of Newmarket, May 15, 1864, as the corps of cadets (Virginia Military Institute) were advancing to make the successful charge upon the Federal battery that broke their centre and won the day for the Confederate Army. The same shell wounded Capt. A. Govan Hill, of Company C; John S. Wise, I. L. Merritt and myself. The cartridge and cap boxes were those I wore on the occasion, and the cedar canteen was one I wore around Richmond and was made in the Confederacy when it was impossible to get tin."

A large collection of Confederate money, from a $1000 certificate to a 10-cent note.

Views of Castle Thunder, Libby Prison and other historic places.

Wooden stirrups used by Gen. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky.

Military hat worn by General Bartrow, of Georgia.

A napkin belonging to President Davis.

A piece of the tree under which Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

A piece of Gen. Stonewall Jackson's army desk.

The original Constitution of the Confederate States.

A hat made by a Confederate girl 10 years of age.

A piece of calico brought from England, which sold for $10 a yard in Confederate money.

A piece of the woodwork of the Merrimac.

Portions of a battle flag used in the fight at Seven Pines.

The Geogia room contains one of the most valuable relics in the collection. It is a sword presented by President Davis to Capt. W. G. Waller. Other very interesting relics in this room are these:

Medallion of rock crystal containing locks of the hair of President Davis, donated by his daughter.

A large book filled with documents of different kinds written and signed by Gen. R. E. Lee.

General Wheeler's army orders.

Autographs of many distinguished Confederate officers.

A collection of all the envelopes issued during the war.

Book of photographs of scenes during the war, containing camp scenes, noted battles, such as Manassas, Bull Run and Antietam, and other scenes of events connected with the great struggle.

A large collection of books, among them war histories, history of Georgia and a number of works of fiction, rebound, handsomely outside the original covers. Several editions of works bound in wall paper at Mobile during the war.

School books for the children of "Dixie," bound in the best material obtainable at that time.

Probably no place in the South is more generally visited by tourists than the "White House of the Confederacy." It is under the care of the Confederacy Memorial Literary Society, Mr. Joseph Bryan, president, among the members of which are some of the leading ladies of the State.

There is a certain melancholy interest attached to the high porch which crosses the eastern side, for it was by a fall to the ground below that Jefferson Davis, Jr., was killed many years ago while reaching for some cherries from the limb of a tree that extended just above the rail.

With each passing year the zealous ladies are adding things of interest. Not long ago the shaft of the Confederate ram Merrimac (Virginia) was mounted on solid masonry. It has attracted many thousands who remember the history of the one-time wonderful craft.

The Confederate Museum is an institution wherein the entire South takes a justifiable pride.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

The New Potato.

How dear to our purse is the sound new potato,
Which opulent grocers present to our view
At five cents a pound, plus a penny for freight, oh,
To bring it to us from the land where it grew.
The tempting potato,
The tiny potato,
The costly potato of delicate hue.

"WANDERING WILLIES."

Nickname of Certain Census Office Employes.

A Washington correspondent writes to the Baltimore *Sun*: "Wandering Willies" is the title applied by census office clerks to the clerks detailed as inspectors to see that the other clerks expend the whole of the six and a half hours in which they are engaged in the office attending to government business and nothing else.

The necessity of completing a large part of the census work before Congress meets has compelled Director Merriam to employ over 3000 clerks and to prevent a waste of time clerks in some of the divisions have been detailed as inspectors. With 3000 employes the loss of even 15 minutes a day for each one spent in idle conversation, reading newspapers or writing personal letters, as is customary in the other departments of the Government, would mean a loss of 750 hours or the working time of 115 clerks. As the clerks average $900 per annum the monetary loss of their service were each one to idle away 15 minutes a day would be $102,500 a year.

Needless to say the position of inspector is a thankless one and does not tend to elevate the clerk so detailed in the opinion of his fellow clerks. It is one, however, of considerable local influence, as adverse reports carry considerable weight.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, at the January Session in the year nineteen hundred of the General Assembly of Maryland, bills were passed proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State:

First.—By amending section 9 of Article 5, of the Constitution of the State.

Second.—By amending section 4 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State.

Third.—By amending section 2 of Article 3, of the Constitution of the State, which said bills and amendments are in words following, to wit:

CHAPTER 185.

AN ACT to amend section nine, of Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 5, of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, herein and as by law provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section nine of said Article.

SECTION 9. The State's Attorney shall perform such duties and receive such fees and commissions or salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed by law; and if any State's Attorney shall receive any other fee or reward than such as is or may be allowed by law, he shall, on conviction thereof, be removed from office; provided that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city shall receive an annual salary of forty-five hundred dollars, and shall have power to appoint one deputy, at an annual salary not exceeding three thousand dollars, and such other assistants at such annual salaries not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars each, as the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City may authorize and approve; all of said salaries to be paid out of the fees of the said State's Attorney's office, as has heretofore been practiced.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall be, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14, of the Constitution; and at said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election one return shall be made to the Governor of the vote on said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 5, 1900.

CHAPTER 432.

AN ACT to amend section four, of Article 3, of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of section four of Article 3, of said Constitution.

SECTION 4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of 1900, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the four legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population; but said district shall always consist of contiguous territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall, at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14, of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after the said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14, of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

CHAPTER 469.

AN ACT to amend section two of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, (three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring,) That the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of section two of Article 3 of said Constitution.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four legislative districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said legislative districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and one, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words, "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1900.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN WALTER SMITH, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the provisions of section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of the State, do hereby order and direct that a copy of said bills proposing said Constitutional Amendments be published in at least two newspapers in each county where so many may be published, and where not more than one may be published, then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be in the German language, once a week for at least three months preceding the next ensuing general election (which said general election will be held on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, nineteen hundred and one), at which the said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, so that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland.
Done at the City of Annapolis on the 12th day of June in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and one.

JOHN WALTER SMITH,
Governor of Maryland.

By order of the Governor:
WILFRED BATEMAN,
Secretary of State.

1837. **THE SUN** 1901.
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