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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1885. VOL. XXIII-NO. 42

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE WITH H. W. VICKERS, ESQ.,

will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Jan. 22, 1885.

HOPE H. BARROLL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Chestertown, d.

Prompt attention to the collection of claims. Loans negotiated.

Office opposite the Court House, on Main St. next door to the store of T. W. Eliason, Jr.

Feb. 1, 1883.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House,

Assisted by his brother.

Having permanently located in Chestertown can be found all day and evening at office, except otherwise professionally engaged.

Special attention given to women and chil

June 21, 1883.

NOTICE—

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.

Besides a small stock of Oak and Ash Plank here, I have at my Mill in Virginia a large lot of last year's sawing of selected butt cuts of White Oak and Ash, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾, 2, 2¼, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches thick, seasoned and in splendid shipping order. Terms Cash.

JOSEPH TURNER,

Scott's Point, June 17, 1884.—tf.

HARDWARE.

Having purchased the stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, &c., of Mr. J. R. Clements, I intend continuing the business at the old stand; and hope I may be favored with the patronage of our former friends and the public generally. I shall keep on hand a full stock of everything in the Hardware line—and will sell at lowest prices. Give me a call.

W. A. WHEATLEY,
adj. Kent Nat. Bank

Sept. 11—tf.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs,ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty,

150 W. Pratt Street.

Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwal Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

J. T. Twilley. H. M. Thomas.

COAL! COAL!

We have on hand a good article of SOFT COAL for Steam Threshers. Also, a good quality of Anthracite (White Ash) Coal, 2,240 lbs. to ton.

All persons in want of Coal will do well to call and see us before buying.

July 12—tf. J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

COAL! WOOD! LIME

TO those in need of COAL would de well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Having purchased from four to five hundred cords of the very best seasoned

Oak and Pine WOOD,

we flatter ourselves in saying that it cannot be beat in quality or length.

To those interested in LIME, HAIR, CEMENT &c., would do well to give us a call before buying, as we have bought at reduced prices. Give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours respt.,

J. D. BACCHUS.

Feb. 28—y.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN

GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

AGENT FOR THE

Wm. Lea & Sons Co

BRANDYWINE MILLS

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GRAIN ON RAILROAD.

Dec. 18.

Levi Bar's

Tailoring House,

COR. GAY & FAYETTE STS.,

BALTIMORE, MD

We have made special efforts to produce a handsomer line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for the

Fall Trade

than any previous season, and can confidently assert that our goods, besides being cheaper, will be found Superior in Quality, Style and Finish to any that are offered in our city, besides being all of

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We will also call attention to our extra line of

Piece Goods,

for measured work. Our trade in this line is constantly increasing; we make this a separate and distinct business, and turn out as nice a suit of Clothes as any tailor in Baltimore. We solicit a visit to our establishment.

L. BAR.

Aug. 28—m.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles W. Jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

CHAIRS—very large lot of many kind cheap LOUIS K. STAM.

OUR Semi-Annual MARK DOWN And DISCOUNT SALE of FINE CLOTHING

For Men, Boys & Children

This sale eclipses anything ever seen in Baltimore or elsewhere.

Discount from 10 to 50 per cent. Goods sold at and below cost of manufacture.

Every garment new and elegant, our own this season's make.

We make these reductions because we need the money.

Our guarantee goes with every sale. If not satisfied with your purchase, come back and get your money.

ACME HALL,

The Finest Clothing.

209 W. Baltimore St., Balto., Md.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

TO THE LADIES!

The Pickling and Preserving Season

IS UPON US,

To meet it we have laid in a very large stock of

SPICES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUSTARD, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, NUTMEGS, CINNAMON, MUSTARD SEED, CELERY SEED, RED AND BLACK PEPPER, TUMERIC, GREEN & GROUND GINGER all select goods, and prices low.

COLIN F. STAM.

July 31, 1884. DRUGGIST

THE MASSANETTA

MINERAL SPRING WATER,

Said to be a certain cure for Malaria, Chills and Fever, and all Blood Poisons. For sale by pint o gallon at

STAM'S DRUG STORE

Writing Paper

n Beautiful Boxes, the Nicest Assortment in town—at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

MATTING, MATTING.—Fancy, Check & White Matting to arrive. Carpets and Oil Cloth at lowers prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

NEW GOODS.

Paper Flower Materials. A large and choice assortment just received from the N. Y. Factory. For sale at City Prices.

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist.

HEATING STOVES, ten to fifteen kinds on hand, some very nicely finished with nickel foot rail and trimmings. Call and examine Stoves and Prices at

J. K. ALDRIDGE S.

BOOTS & SHOES. Large Stock, all grades, at lowest prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at

WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

VELVETEENS—In the leading colors—Cheap at J. H. SIMPERS'.

PURE SUGARS.

Cut Loaf, Granulated, Standard A, Extra C, and best light Brown. Call and see how CHEAP at

J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

ONION SETS.

SILVER SKIN and RED SKIN, Very cheap. M. A. TOULSON, March 27. Druggis

GARDEN TOOLS! GARDEN TOOLS! Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Spading For at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

TO arrive—A Large Lot of Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses. Prices as low as the lowest

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

SEVENTY AND SEVEN.

He sat in silence on her knee,
His hand smoothed soft and lovingly
The wrinkles on the aged face.
His eager eyes and face so fair,
Against the calm of her snow-white hair,
And the rosy glow that the fireside threw
Gave lights that a picture never knew.
He cried in a loving voice and mood,
'Poor, bony gan'ma, dear and good!'
A new light flashed in the faded eyes;
It kindled their depths with a rapt surprise,
And the hidden thoughts of the by-gone days
Looked out to answer his steadfast gaze.
'Ah, laddie,' she cried, 'you did not know
Gran as she was long years ago,
'A bonnie lass,' were the words they said
When they hung the veil o'er the young bride's head'—
A hush fell over the eager tone
As she mused awhile on the days long flown
And a dream-light shone in the tear-dimmed sight
As she looked afar in the fireside light.
He, watching her face with a childish awe,
With honest heart the deception saw,
For, breaking the silence, he spoke again,
'I didn't say bonnie but bony, gran.'
"Twas bony, was it? I see!
You're not well versed in flattery!'
'I'm very sorry for what I said,'
He cried, as he hung his curly head.
She kissed him soft as he lay at rest,
With tired head on her loving breast—
And, while the clock ticked silently,
She murmured low and musingly,
'Even in age am I still so vain
That the words of truth have a touch of pain,
When in my face less care might be
If all I'd loved had been true as he.'

Edith K. Perry in the Boston Globe.

ANARCHISTS IN AMERICA.

SAID TO BE AWAITING A SIGNAL TO BEGIN A REVOLUTION.

The Philadelphia *Press* recently printed a long account of the Anarchists' organization, or, as it is called, the International Workingmen's Association, in this country, containing many facts gleaned by a reporter of that paper, who attended Anarchist meetings, and for a time became one of them. The more important parts of this publication are given below:

The Anarchists of America do not, as so many people here believe, direct their operations wholly against European Kingdoms. Some of their efforts have been expended in this direction, because, as they say, Europe is more ripe for revolt; but their principal operations it is intended shall be against the United States. The Anarchists of this country are governed by chief Executive Committees located in New York and Chicago respectively. From the former city the orders are all issued. Johann Most and Justus Schwab are the leading spirits. The New York committee controls the disturbances of all money collected for the cause. Each city in which the Anarchists are located in any numbers has what is known as a Central Committee, composed of two members from each branch. These are in direct communication with headquarters. An ordinary member is not informed of the operations of the organization. He has no direct proof that his money helped to pay the cost of the deeds, but the leaders generally satisfy him on that point.

In their declaration of principles the Anarchists avow themselves in favor of 'agitation for the purpose of organization; organization for the purpose of rebellion.' This is in a few words, their whole object. They seek to overthrow the present system of law by any method—dynamite, murder, and nitro-glycerine. All money not assessed as for actual service is devoted to the support of the main organization. Levies for actual service are spent on dynamite, arms, and ammunition.

The League has no passwords, signs, or grips. Each member is furnished with a numbered red card. The number is that by which the bearer is known in the organization. By presenting his card a member identifies himself at the meetings. The presence of a stranger at a meeting would not necessarily disturb its officers, as no secrets are broached in open session. They are known only to the inner brotherhood. Any person who is opposed to corporations, rich people, Presidents, Mayors, police and police stations on principle can become a member, only he must be in favor of wiping out those adjuncts of civilization by a general uprising and massacre.

The ordinary membership fee is 10 cents a month, and whatever part of the extra assessments the individual can afford. Some, who are too poor to pay anything, but who are able-bodied, or so formed intellectually as to be able to make converts, are admitted without any payment. They must, however, signify their willingness at any moment to shoulder a musket and march out with their comrades to annihilate rulers and capitalists.

The headquarters of the association is at 50 First street, New York city, where Justus Schaw and Herr Most can be found. Twelve branches in New York supply the committee with encouragement and ample funds. The full list of agents of the principal groups of Anarchists in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and St. Louis comprises over 200 names and addresses.

There are over fifty chief agents, each commanding a separate group, in New York. New York city is supposed to have 7,000 members, Chicago 4,000, and Philadelphia 2,000. Pittsburgh is fourth on the list, with 1,400 members, and Cincinnati and Cleveland next.

The day to which every Anarchist looks forward with hope and expectation is that on which the general uprising is to take place in Europe and the United States. Orders will be sent from New York the day before in the shape of a proclamation, a copy of which was procured at headquarters, and a translation follows:

PROCLAMATION!

Proclamation to be issued on the day of the impending universal rising or revolution.

Part 1—In every commune where the people have been victorious revolutionary committees will assemble. These will execute the orders issued by the revolutionary army, which will strengthen itself by arming all the workingmen and make use of its power as the conqueror of a new world.

The present system will be the more readily and easily vanquished if those in authority, be they Kings, Kaisers, or Presidents, be at once destroyed. In the mean time, massacres of the enemies of the people should be organized.

Insurrections must be excited in the districts round and about the revolted communes.

The revolutionary war can only come to an end when the foe has been pursued to his last hiding place and destroyed.

In order to solve the economic question more quickly and completely, all lands and movables shall be declared the property of the respective communes. Every pending debt shall be extinguished. Articles for personal use in pawn shall be returned to their owners free of expense. Rents shall not be paid, since all men have the right to protect their health by seeking shelter. Committee on quarters, which will hold permanent sittings in the various districts, will issue billets to those who have no homes, or whose accommodations are inadequate, which will secure them comfortable homes. After the rich have been swept away this will be an easy matter.

The proclamation continues in this strain at great length. It is printed in scarlet ink, and signed 'The Executive Committee, No. 50 First street, New York.'

The association will receive no other warning. Its members are supposed to be in constant readiness. The members are told that the proclamation may come next week, next year, or not for three years. The latter, it is asserted, is the extreme limit.

The members are taught the legitimacy of the use of explosives. The society started out with an implicit faith in dynamite. It depends now entirely on nitro glycerine, confined, on the principle of Orsini bombs, in glass jars. There is a manufactory in Chicago where the explosives are made and stored. In addition to that there are in the organization of every city, Philadelphia not excepted, chemists who understand the mixing and handling of the most dangerous fulminates.

The Anarchists in Philadelphia have lately grown enthusiastic over the Hocking Valley miners' riots, which they have supported in every way.

The Central Council in New York ordered leaders who were supposed to be familiar with war and to be able to manœuvre an armed force to the Hocking Valley several months ago. Five were from Chicago, and two, who were out of employment, were said to have gone from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—The story that Anarchists were armed and drilling here, and that dynamite was stored in various parts of the city, seems to have some foundation. In an interview with a reporter of the *Dispatch* to-night a prominent official says that he had trustworthy information that dynamite was stored in at least one place, and that a large supply of guns had been lately received by the Pittsburgh Anarchists, which he thought had been shipped from Chicago. The parties having these guns, he said, were foreigners—not workingmen out of employment, but Anarchists. Herr Joseph Trick, a prominent Socialist, said to a reporter of the same paper that the Anarchists in this city were armed and that they had their regular night for drilling. He said there were ten 'groups,' and about 4,000 members in Alleghany county.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—F. K. Geger of 62 Linden street, formerly an agent of the International Workingmen's Association (anarchists), says there are four groups of orders in this city, with 200 members and many sympathizers. Two are Bohemians and two Germans. A fifth, American, will be organized tomorrow.

He says the workingmen here are ripe for a riot, and that unless the times improve the greatest revolution the world has ever seen will be inaugurated. The Socialists are increasing in number here very rapidly. Geger is a railroad clerk.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The moderate Socialists held a largely attended meeting on the West Side this afternoon. Speeches were delivered in English and German, counselling agitation to secure the adoption of their principles. Another large meeting was held on the North Side, at which the moderate Socialists and the Anarchists divided the time in discussion. The Socialists counselled moderation and agitation; the Anarchists, as usual, the use of dynamite, which, as one speaker remarked, would make one man equal to a thousand. He favored defiance of all law.

Building a Bridge Over the Jordan, in Palestine.

U. S. Consul Merrill, at Jerusalem, reports that, during the past summer, an attempt has been made to build a bridge over the Jordan at Jericho. It has progressed slowly, however, as the lumber furnished had to be brought from Europe, and carried on the backs of camels from the port of Jaffa to the river. The Consul suggests that there might be some market in Palestine for American lumber, as the Austrian and Turkish lumber now used there is of poor quality and high priced, but the country is probably too poor to make much of a market for anything at present; the whole yearly imports at Jaffa, which is the Mediterranean seaport for Jerusalem, amount to only about $60,000.

Tough Old Folks in Connecticut.

The population of Connecticut by the census of 1880 was 622,700, and may be roughly computed at the present time at 650,000. In this number Mr. Frederick H. Nash has detected more than six thousand above eighty years old, and publishes a list of them arranged by townships. Of the six thousand there are six hundred and fifty one more than ninety and one hundred and twenty more than one hundred years old. Brief sketches of most of the living centenarians are given, and of some who have recently died, and we are impressed by the very slow effects of rum and tobacco upon their vitality.

For example, Mrs. Nancy Coley, of Easton, is set down as one hundred and five years old. At birth she was so small that she was put into a teapot and the lid was shut on her. She was married twice; first in 1799, and again in 1865. The biographer says:

"At the age of fifteen Aunt Nance acquired the habit of taking snuff, and has continued it for ninety years. In this, the evening of her days, snuff is her only solace."

Mrs. Elsie Chittenden, of Guilford, is another example. She was one hundred years old last April, and, like Mrs. Coley, has been married twice.

"For more than sixty years she has been a snuff taker. She has no physical disease, has never taken medicine, and seems to have a reasonable prospect of continuing."

Mrs. Chittenden, however, has been a total abstainer from spirituous liquors, and "to this," says the biographer, "many attribute her longevity."

Mrs. Bridget Farley, of Stratford, however, (who beats Mrs. Chittenden by three years, makes her own bed daily, is subject to no physical disabilities except rheumatism and thanks God for the "privilege of living so long to repent fully of her sins"), takes spirituous liquors with moderation every time she gets a chance, and has done so since a tender age.

"Mrs. Farley celebrated her one hundred and third birthday on August 20, 1884, with twenty friends. Aided by her staff, she walked to the place of meeting. Previous to dancing license was taken to drink her health. There was a prompt response by the old lady, who declared that it had been her habit through her long life now and then to 'take a drop,' and that she 'always felt better after it.' When the music began, and there was a call for an old fashioned breakdown, she took the floor with a partner, bent on going through the figures of a genuine 'fore and after.' But it was 'a walk over simply,' the aged dancer declaring, 'there was too much rhumatiz hanging around her left ankle joint; otherwise she'd shake the dust out of the floor seams with a vengeance.'"

We conclude with the case of William Hamilton, who died last July at the age of one hundred and two.

"He was an honest man, attended strictly to his own business, was respected by all who knew him and had been an inveterate smoker for eighty years. His house was on Zion street. His end was peaceful and he retained nearly all his faculties to the last."

Tough old folks they have in Connecticut. The State voted as follows in November:—Cleveland, 67,199; Blaine, 65,923; St. John, 2,305; Butler, 1,688.

Deterioration of Maryland Oyster Beds.

Our special dispatch from Annapolis yesterday shows that some of the men engaged in dredging for oysters in the Chesapeake bay are beginning to experience the fact that the beds have been overworked, and that, instead of being a paying industry, the oyster business is getting to be a losing one. We are told that 'oysters have become so scarce in those parts that several vessels have given up the business as a bad job.' We are further informed by the same dispatch that 'a Baltimore vessel had just arrived with four hundred and twenty-five bushels of oysters, for which, being of an inferior quality, only thirty-five cents per bushel were offered, and that such a price,' the captain stated, 'would be scarcely sufficient to pay the grub bill and the crew, as it had taken 28 days to load the vessel.' It may be gathered to what extent the depletion of the beds has been carried when we find it recorded by Mr. Edmonds that the average time of loading a vessel with oysters five years ago was thirteen days. Of course there are some oyster grounds yet remaining on which the dredgers are doing better, and there are also some small bodies of water, such as Eastern and Hog bays, where, as a Queen Anne's correspondent writes us, large quantities of young oysters have suddenly made their appearance 'that in their present condition would furnish profitable material to planters.' So far this is well, for it is to the business of oyster farming on grounds staked out for the purpose and carried on by private parties under the protection of the State, that we must look hereafter for the revival of our oyster industry if the reckless system of dredging the natural oyster beds is to be allowed to go on much longer. During the present oyster season the work of exhausting beds, already so heavily drawn upon as to leave them without adequate power of recuperation, is being prosecuted with redoubled energy. In the account of the oyster industry of Maryland furnished by Mr. R. H. Edmonds and published in the census report of 1880, he put the number of vessels employed in dredging at 700, and the total number of boats, canoes, &c., engaged in gathering oysters in our waters at four thousand three hundred and thirty-five, giving employment to 13,748 men, and expending in wages two and a half millions of dollars. Besides these, there were ten thousand six hundred and twenty-nine persons employed in the oyster-packing business, canmaking and as shipwrights, and in preparing the oyster for local consumption, making in all a grand total of persons actively engaged in the oyster industry of twenty-four thousand three hundred and seventy-seven. He estimates the number of persons supported by this industry at eighty three thousand three hundred and forty-five, and the total capital employed at six and a quarter millions of dollars. The State commission, in their report of 1884 to the Legislature, evidently consider the estimate of Mr. Edmonds too high, and consequently put the number of persons who live by the oyster business at from fifty to sixty thousand. Taking it only at the latter figures, although we think the estimate too low, it is apparent that in this one Maryland industry alone, without considering that the number of vessels licensed to be employed in dredging this season is considerably more than double what it was in 1880, it is apparent that nearly one sixteenth part of the population of Maryland is supported by an industry that will soon be extinct through the rapidity with which our natural oyster beds are becoming exhausted, unless, following the example of Connecticut, we establish oyster farms, where protected from depredators by law, oysters can be raised in large quantities and at a profit, according to a report of the Maryland commission, confirmed by the experience of the Connecticut planters, of a thousand dollars per acre.

The investigations of Lieut. Winslow, of Mr. Edmonds, and of the oyster commissioners who examined the Chesapeake beds in 1882 and 1883, prove that through reckless dredging, carelessness in returning the shells, loss of spat, and the yearly sale of some four hundred thousand bushels of young oysters for planting in the waters of other States, as reported by the State commission in 1883, our policy has resulted in the destruction of some of our most valuable beds and in serious injury to all of them." Between the examination of the yield of our oyster beds by Lieut. Winslow in 1879, and the subsequent examinations of fifty-nine beds in the open waters of the Chesapeake by the State commissioners, the yield of available oysters had fallen off nearly fifty per cent., and the account we have given from Annapolis of dredgers abandoning their business brings home to our citizens, in a practical way, the fact that unless we enact more stringent laws for the protection of our oyster beds and supplement the natural supply with the product of oyster farms, we are in serious danger of losing an industry that now affords a living to more than sixty thousand of our people.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Napoleon of Africa.

A despatch from Zanzibar the other day announced the death of Mirambo, whom Stanley called the Napoleon of Africa. Mirambo has for fifteen years been the terror of East Africa, and explorers used to bring home startling stories about the robber chief. He proved, however, to be one of the best friends of the whites among African potentates, and all of the later explorers speak well of him.

Mirambo was the chief of a little district in Unyamwezi, about 100 miles east of Lake Tanganyike. He treated the Arabs who had settled near him with great friendliness, and often gave fifty cattle at a time as a present to anybody whom he esteemed. One of the traders took advantage of his good nature to obtain a large quantity of ivory on credit. He then laughed at Mirambo for trusting him, and refused payment, and the Arabs at Unyenyembe turned their backs on Mirambo when he asked for justice. They have rued the day ever since they made him an enemy. He never forgave the wrong. He beat them repeatedly in battle, and finally filled them with such abject terror that they have more than once simply barricaded themselves in their houses when he entered Unyenyembe, and let him drive off their cattle without offering any resistance. For years he was constantly on the move, extending his dominion and bringing destruction upon all tribes that did not submit. He became the most feared and the most powerful chief between the Indian Ocean and Tanganyika. African mothers east of that lake and south to Myassa have long used the name Mirambo as a bugaboo to subdue refractory children.

White travelers and missionaries found another side to Mirambo's character. They discovered that he faithfully kept his promises, and that when he spoke he meant exactly what he said. He treated one and all kindly. A flourishing mission station is in his chief town. Stores of all sorts left in Mirambo's charge have been carefully kept from danger or thieves to await the call of the owner. The caravans from the coast that supply the Tanganyika mission stations now avoid the old route through the Arab settlements, and pass through Mirambo's country. A few white men and the devoted followers who helped him extend his power will mourn his departure. The rest of East Africa is probably very glad he is dead.

Strange Discoveries in British Guinna.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 29.

Mr. E. F. im Thurn, the well known explorer of British Guinna, has made another expedition to the interior of that colony with a view to ascend the Roraima Mountain. When he was last able to communicate with a friend in Georgetown, which was in the early part of December, he had ascended the slope of the mountain to a height of 5,600 feet. He says that it was a lovely spot, a very garden of orchards and of most beautiful and strange plants.

On his way to Roraima he passed through an Indian country in which he found an extraordinary state of things. There were no missionaries, but the Indians had built churches of their own, in which for six hours a day men, women, and children were engaged in perpetually repeating the Ten Commandments and the Creed, while occasionally members of this strange congregation, would increase the general discord by singing psalms of hymns. Mr. im Thurn points out that while there is good work for a well selected and educated man to do among these unsophisticated natives, the tendency of the system which they have established among themselves is to withdraw them from regular habits of industry. The traveller found a portrait of Mr. Gladstone in one of the churches.

Connecticut Oyster Farms.

The commissioners of the shell fisheries of Connecticut have just made their annual report. It is quite an elaborate document. The following statistics, picked out here and there, will give a surprising idea of the extent and value of these fisheries on the north side of Long Island sound, and it must be remembered that they are supplemented by fisheries of the same kind on the south or New York side. The total area of the Connecticut oyster beds is 79,018 acres, of which 14,066 are cultivated and 64,952 uncultivated, and 5,805 are natural beds. Four-fifths of the farms comprise 20 acres or more. They give employment to 40 steam vessels, with a total carrying capacity of 36,720 bushels, and a fleet of sailing vessels estimated as "probably 300," varying in carrying capacity from thirty to two thousand bushels. Besides purveying for the New York city market, there is a vast shipment of seed by the farmers to numerous States, and the commissioners say that "this is probably the largest and most profitable part of the Connecticut oyster industry." The exports to foreign countries also are steadily increasing, and one firm is mentioned which alone ships to England from 200 to 300 barrels of oysters weekly. They are admitted there duty free. A barrel contains about three bushels. Starfish are the most dangerous enemy of the Connecticut oyster beds. They are very destructive, except in the warmest part of the summer, which is their time for spawning. The oyster farmers wage a constant warfare against them, and caught and destroyed more than fifty thousand bushels of them last year. But their ravages are on the increase, and the commissioners suggest that if the State is disposed to help the farmers it may be best to do so by offering bounties for catching starfish in any Connecticut waters.—*N. Y. Herald.*

How Washington Girls Brace Up.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The mania for tea drinking increases weekly, and in a group of young ladies in a dressing room one announced that she had had Dr. Johnson's eighteen cups of tea that day. All gasped at the idea, and, as she could walk across the room without staggering, asked how in the world it happened. She confessed to having taken nine cups during the afternoon hours while she poured tea at her mother's reception, and the others were distributed along through the day. She takes a cup of strong English breakfast tea every evening at 9 o'clock to buoy her up through an evening's engagements, and recommended all the other jaded and weary damsels to try it for the rest of the season.

Another girl announced that she always took a few grains of quinine as a 'pick me up,' she said, to carry her through a dinner or a ball.

A third one owned to relying on beef tea with a little brandy in it, and a massage treatment from her old colored nurse every night and morning, and seemed to be rather proud of her hygienic grooming.

A fourth one said that strong coffee kept her up to the high concert pitch of the last of the season, but among the stimulants recommended none owned up to alcoholic ones, although the number of punches and the bottles of the raw materials sent up to a popular society girl's room last season was the gossip of the hotel that her family stopped at.

Cold Weather in Dakota.

Major Whipple, paymaster, and Mr. Howes, clerk, with Lieut. Pague and two men as escort, left Buford last night for Poplar River. Night overtook them before reaching Culbertson ranch, and, having a driver who did not know the road, they lost their way. The night was one of the most terrible experienced this winter, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, accompanied by a fierce wind. The party wandered for several hours through the hills and deep snow, when fortunately they found a coolie where there was a little wood. Here they remained till daylight. Snow was melted on a shovel, the only implement they had, and transferred to a small cup, and coffee provided each person every hour. The experience was terrible during the long and weary night, and they saved themselves from death by constantly pounding each other, thereby preventing the fatal sleep from overcoming them. All were more or less frozen, but none seriously.—*Omaha Herald.*

A VISITOR to the queer little town of 500 souls and a hundred houses standing on stilts on either side of a narrow and deep natural canal at the mouth of the Mississippi says that the men sit on their doorsteps and bring down wild fowl with their guns. The alligator paddles leisurely up the main street, protected by law because the muskrat, one of his articles of diet, was becoming a nuisance by burrowing in the levees. These sluggish and good-humored pets open their immense mouths sometimes, and look yearningly for a dead cat or dog or some like delicacy.

KEY WEST, Fla., the seat of the great cigar manufacturing industry, has a population 13,500, and is the thirteenth port in the United States having one of the best harbors on the Gulf coast, with an average depth of twenty-eight feet.

Biffraff Clippings.

IT is said that when spiders are seen crawling more abundantly and conspicuously than usual upon the indoor walls of houses rain may shortly be expected. But the following anecdote intimates that some of their habits are the equally certain indication of frost being at hand: Toward the end of the last century Quartermaster Disjonval, seeking to beguile the tedium of his prison hours at Utrecht had studied attentively the habits of the spider, and eight years of imprisonment had given him leisure to be well versed in its ways. In December of 1794 the French army, on whose success his restoration to liberty depended, was in Holland, and victory seemed certain if the frost, which then raged with unprecedented severity, continued. The Dutch envoy had failed to negotiate a peace, and Holland was in despair, when the frost suddenly broke. The Dutch were now exulting, and the French generals prepared to retreat; but the spider warned Disjonval that the thaw would be of short duration, and he knew that his weather monitor never deceived him. He contrived accordingly, to communicate with the French general, who duly estimated his character and at once relied upon his assurance that within a few days the water would again be passable by troops. The retreat was delayed. Within twelve days the frost had returned, and the French army triumphed. Disjonval was immediately liberated, the spider having brought down ruin on his Dutch oppressors.

Two Dangerous Seasons.

Spring and fall are times when so many people get sick. The changes in the weather are severe on feeble persons, and even those naturally strong are apt, as they say, to be feeling miserable. Then they are just in condition to be struck down with some kind of fever. A bottle or two of Parker's Tonic will invigorate the digestion, put the liver, kidneys and blood in perfect order, and prevent more serious attacks. Why suffer, and perhaps die, when so simple a medicine will save you? Good for both sexes and all ages. Feb. 5—4t.

LORD O'HAGAN, whose death was recently announced, in his 72d year, had a career of remarkable good fortune. He left his native Belfast a poor boy to enter on the struggle of life at the bar, and, being a strict Roman Catholic and industrious, he contrived to secure the good opinion of the late Cardinal Cullen, who appointed him his legal adviser. Acting as a species of representative of the Church, he rose through the Cardinal's influence severally to the positions of Solicitor and Attorney-General, and to a Judgeship of the Common Pleas, and was M. P. for Tralee in 1863–'65. When the act passed enabling a Roman Catholic to fill the position of Lord Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone was anxious to inaugurate his Irish administration by appointing one, and selected Judge O'Hagan. He was a flowery orator, but by no means an able lawyer, and his inefficiency subjected him to the constant sarcasm and derision in open court of Lord Justice Christian, his colleague in most cases, who was admittedly the ablest living equity lawyer. In one of his visits to London in 1871, he happened to meet the young coheiress of Col. Towneley, one of the oldest Catholic families in England, who had a fortune of $180,000 a year, and, though he was over 60, and she only 20, she told Lady Georgina Fullerton, who was present, "that he was just the man she wished to marry," and so the marriage took place. This large fortune relieved him from necessity of work. He was an amiable, good man, very stupid in society.

Washed-Out Hair.

There is a sort of pallid, chalky complexion which the novelist call a 'washed-out complexion,' t is ghastly enough, and no mistaken Washed-out, faded, discolored, or parti-colored hair is almost as repulsive and melancholy. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore your hair to its original color, whatever it was; brown, auburn or black. Why wear moss on your head, when you may easily have lively, shining hair.

THE District Attorney of Boston says that he encounters no such obstacles in the discharge of his duties as women. No criminal can be so undeserving of sympathy, so completely an outcast, that he hasn't a mother, wife, or sister to plead for him. They are the most persistent lobbyists on earth, he declares; the most unreasonable, and yet the hardest to withstand. They lie in wait for the prosecutor of their loved ones; their audacity would make the adamantine cheek of a Washington claim broker seem a suffusion of modest blushes; they meet arguments with tears and denials with moans; and he thinks that, on the whole, justice is oftener defeated by them than all other causes.

This Idea of going West

to Colorado or New Mexico, for pure air to relieve Consumption, is all a mistake. Any reasonable man would use Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for Consumption in all its first stages. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pains in the Chest and all affections primary to Consumption. Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by C. F. Stam, Druggist.

A Dublin policeman was leisurely going his rounds when suddenly a man of diminutive size "set upon him, tripped him up, and violently assailed him as he lay" helpless and prostrate on the ground. A comrade in the force came to the rescue. Flushed with success, the dwarf attacked and savagely kicked the latter constable for his interference. A desperate struggle then ensued, to the great discomfiture of the police. A third constable came hastily to assist his fallen brethren. Upon him the dwarf turned, butted and eventually knocked him down. At length the three policemen together overpowered and arrested the foe. The Dublin police, it may be remarked, are of exceptionally fine physique.

CHARLESTON, S. C., is to send at least two military companies to Washington to take part in the inauguration of President Cleveland. One of these is the historic Washington Light Infantry, which will constitute a portion of the famous Centennial Legion, and the other is the German Artillery. The latter company had such a bitter experience of snow and cold in Washington at the last Presidential inauguration that the members are to be provided with overcoats made expressly for the occasion.

AS AN article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleanses the scalp and preserves it from scurf and dandruff, cures itching and humors, restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, and promotes its growth.

THIRTY years ago an elm on the farm of P. Mariner, of Penn Yan, N. Y., blew down, and the trunk, which remained in the soft ground and ran along fifty-eight feet, began to sprout. Now twenty-six trees, well grown perfect, and some of them fifty feet high, are the result. They are not branches, but have roots, and are independent of the original trunk.

COUNCIL BLUFFS has burglars, and the Mayor prints the following notice: "I will pay $50 to any citizen who will capture a night thief in his house and deliver him at the city jail. The law permits you to shoot the rascal on the spot."

THE disfiguring eruption on the face, the sucken eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla was devised for that purpose; and does it.

THERE is in Brevard county, Fla., a place named Euchre, or the 'Bird Roost.' This locality covers an area of some eighty acres and here numerous species of the wild fowl come for many miles around to roost. It is also their breeding place, and their deposits, fallen nests, etc., having caused an accumulation of debris sufficient to raise the water of the lake several feet.

MRS. DANIEL WEIDNER, New Baden, Texas, was cured of severe neuralgia by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure.

IN a sermon at Baltimore Archbishop Ryan said that care for the poor is not only a divine and ecclesiastical law,