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The Chestertown Transcript.

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Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE · FREE FROM · ALCOHOL · PURELY · CALIFORNIA · DR. WALKER'S · EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 558, 560 & 562 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

WE ARE MAKING

A SPECIALTY

OF

WHITE PINE FENCING

AND

White Pine RABITED SIDING,

1x6. 16.

Having a Special Figure with a Western manufacturer on Boards that Rip to Advantage for the above, and working the Select Edges into Mouldings, &c., in the *Sash Factory*.

On any kind of Siding our facilities are unsurpassed.

Apply to

Joseph Turner,

SCOTT'S POINT, Chestertown

Oct. 27, 1885.

Wedding Presents

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
PLATED JEWELRY.
ROGERS' BEST SILVER WEAR

CLOCKS,
Novelties,

and many things suitable for Wedding Holiday Presents can be found at

C. M. LUCAS'

opp. Kent News office, Chestertown.

Dec. 11, 1884.

FOR

Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

For Sale or Exchange.

I have at Hall's stables, Chestertown, Md., a lot of Superior Young Western Mares, which I will sell cheap.

March 5—tf, C. H. DAVIS.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE ON MARKET STREET ADJOINING JAMES A. PEARCE, ESQ.

will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties

Jan. 22, 1885.

CARPENTERING.

James Chilcutt, formerly of Centreville, having moved to Chestertown, offers his services for doing all kinds of House Carpentering, work on dwellings, barns, &c. Work done by contract or by the day. Jobbing especially attended to. Good references can be given. All he asks is a trial by the public.

JAMES CHILCUTT,

April 30, 1885. Chestertown, Md

TO ALL PERSONS

Interested in Coal.

WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interest to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

July 2, 1885.

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.

COAL. COAL.

TO ALL CONCERNED

We would be pleased to call your atention to the fact that we are this season buying direct from first hands and at first cost which will enable us to sell at low figures. The buying community will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Will be receiving monthly until further notice.

Respectfully,

July 9. J. D. BACCHUS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.

Nos. 111 & 113 N. Broad St., above Arch, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. A. HUTTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.

Opposite the Academy of Fine Arts; one square from the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the new City Hall and Masonic Temple. Three squares from Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot. Also convenient to the leading places of amusement.—Rates $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Special rates by the week or month. May 7, 1885--1y.

JOS. L. DOWNES. R. JENNING

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Merhant Tailors.

33 Hanover Street,

BALTIMORE.

Sept. 17, 1885.

Chestertown Plumbing House!

CLEMENTS & YORK.

WATER, GAS AND STEAM, WINDMILLS AND PUMPS.

WE are now prepared to make contracts, and do all kinds of work appertaining to water, gas and steam; also, a full line of steam valves, faucets, stop and waste valves, and a full line of brass work and fittings for plumbing work. Pipe of all sizes, both plain and galvanized. Bath-tubs, kitchen sinks, hydrants, street sprinklers and water closets, terra-cotta pipe, bends and benches of all descriptions.

Work done by Practical Mechanics.
Repairing promptly attended to.

SANITARY PLUMBING, DRAINAGE & VENTILATION A SPECIALTY,

Estimates Made Free of Charge. Office—under *Kent News* office. Jan. 29.

T. J. MANN

Has Enlarged His Store,

and keeps on hand a Larger and More Complete Stock of Goods than formerly. His stock embraces not only

DRY GOODS

of all kinds,

HARDWARE. NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, but New Orleans Molasses, the best Syrups, Broiling Beef Flour, Meal and Feed. Canned Goods a specialty. All goods will be sold at bottom prices for cash or trade.

T. J. MANN,

opposite Kent National Bank

Feb. 8. 1883. Chestertown, Md

The Seeker

after the luxurious in Men's and Boy's Clothing can here be as well served as the searcher after the merely serviceable, while in our enormous assortment of Novel Shapes and Styles both are certain to be pleased. The reputation of our house for Elegance of Style and Perfection of fit, together with lowness of prices is a guarantee at all times of perfection. The great surprise of the Season is undoubtedly the unexpectedly low prices for goods universally acknowledged the best in the market.

We can fit the Boy 2½ years old, as well as the man of Weight (300 pounds).

Acme Hall,

THE GLASS OF FASHION,

209 W. BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE, MD.

VELVETEENS—In the leading color Cheap at J. H. SIMPERS

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE MARK.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark

QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY

On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

T. SHAFER. JOHN MEDDERS

Shafer & Medders,

Kennedyville. Md.,

Keep on hand a general supply and make to order

FIRST-CLASS

Farm Implements

of all kinds. We keep in store a large stock of first-class well-seasoned material of all kinds, therefore we can and do guantee our work to stand. It is not like work put up and sold as first class work that rattles to pieces in less than a year from imperfect workmanship and unseasoned material.

OUR

Dearborns, Carts,

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,

&c., are all well finished.

Our WAGONS

for their neatness and lightness of build yet strength and durability and light running, acknowledge few their equals and No Superior.

Carriage Repainting and Repairing a Specialty!

All other Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Special attention to Horse Shoeing.

OUR CHARGES to suit the times.

We cordially invite the public to call and see for themselves, get prices and examine our work of Twenty-four years' experience.

Thankful for past patronage we solicit a continuance of the same.

We are also agents for Kent county for Hench & Drumgold Riding Wheel Cultivator, The Taylor Riding Wheel Cultivator, Iron Frame Cultivator and the celebrated Beedle & Kelly Corn Planter, and the Oliver Chilled Plows; also, all Repairs for same.

Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail will have prompt attention. Mar. 26, 1885.

Colin F. Stam

Bookseller and Stationer,

Has now in stock a large assortment of Sea-Side Franklin Square and Lovell's Popular Libraries. Aslo, books of general Literature, Writing Paper, Envelopes and

General Stationery Materials

in Large Quantities.

Bear this in mind—you will always find the Largest Stock and Cheapest BOOKS at

Stam's Drug Store.

March 1, 1883.

Egg-Making Feed

—FOR—

ALL VARIETIE OF POULTRY

The object of the Egg-Making Feed is to supply from artificial sources the chemical and physiological elements absolutely required to form egg shell, albumen and egg yolk. We believe the use of this powder will directly enliance and increase the production of eggs.

25 cents per package.

COLIN F. STAM,

March 5. Druggist.

PEABODY HOTEL.

NINTH STREET,

1½ Squares South of New Post Office,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

30 *Rooms with Board* $1.00 *per day.*
25 *Rooms with Board* $1.50 *per day.*
25 *Rooms with Board* $2.00 *per day.*
10 *Rooms with Board, Bath and Dressing Room,* $3.00 *per day*

W. PAINE, M. D., OWNER. Open Day and Night.

THE ROLAND FAMBELLS.

For sale by

March 27 J. K. ALDRIDGE

SMOKERS.

Those who would enjoy a FINE CIGAR Call at

TOULSON'S APOTECARY

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM,

March 28. Druggist.

BREAKING A BRONCHO.

THE SEVERE BUT SALUTARY LESSONS GIVEN BY COWBOYS TO UNBROKEN COLTS.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

While the boss goes on assigning the horses, Tex coils up his riata, a rope of plaited rawhide as large as your finger and from fifty to eigty feet long. On the end of this is worked a "hondoo," or small ring of rawhide, through which the rope is doubled, and he pulls enough slack through it to make a loop fifteen or twenty feet in circumference. Holding the coil in his left hand he grasps the rope just outside the loop and holds it in his right hand, doubled back on the loop. Then he throws the loop out behind him and shouts to the colt, who makes a dash along the side of the corral. As he passes Tex throws the loop overhand and jerks it taut as it falls over the pony's head. The frightened colt runs to the end of the rope at full speed, and meanwhile Tex crouches on the ground, with his weight thrown back on the rope. The pony changes ends with a jerk that almost breaks his neck, and then Tex runs up to him. This gives him slack and starts him again, and after the performance has been gone through a dozen times the pony has learned not to "run on a rope," and the first step toward his education is accomplished. He is then named. This is a subject for debate, and Tex finally decides on "Streaks," as appropriate to a "paint" or piebald horse. Streaks is led out of the corral, and while one of the other boys holds the rope, Tex takes another rope, and as the pony runs past him snares his fore feet and throws him. This second rope is passed to another man, who holds it so that the pony is powerless.

Blanket and saddle are cinched on, and the "hackamore," a sort of halter with a nose piece that will draw tightly when pulled, is put on. To this is added a horsehair rope called a *macarie*, and after a hand kerchief has been put over the pony's eyes the other ropes are loosed. Streaks plunges to his feet and runs on the *macarie*. This he finds even more unprofitable than running on the *riata*, for the nose-piece brings him up all standing. When he is quiet enough to approach, Tex ties the *macarie* so as to make reins and throws himself into the saddle. Streaks looks as if he meant mischief, and the bystanders climb up on the corral to be out of harm's way. Sometimes a mounted man is at hand to "haze" the broncho and keep him from running through a wire fence or smashing into a wagon. Tex reaches over and raises the blind and then the fun begins. Streaks stands still for a moment, and then makes a mad plunge in the air and lands on his stiffened fore legs, with his nose almost on the ground. Tex has balanced himself and returns the compliment with a touch of the spur. Streaks made a succession of plunges, changing ends at every jump and striking the ground like a street paver's rammer. He is evidently a "plumb son of a gun" for he pitches in a circle, which is far harder for the rider than if he pitched straight ahead.

The boys about encouragingly: "Sit him deep, Tex." "California him." "Hang and rattle." "Set him afire." "Look for a prickly pear to light on." "Mind that prairie dog town." Tex plies spur and cuedor shouting "I-i-a-a," a talismanic word of much repute among "broncho busters." Streaks finds that bucking is no use and he suddenly rears and falls over backward, driving the horn of the saddle into the ground. He looks around to enjoy the sight of Tex's lifeless body, but Tex is standing by his head with the coil of the *macarie*, which had been caught under his belt, in his left hand. When Streaks finds his feet again Tex is on his back, and the pony makes a bolt of it. A mile or two tells on him, and Tex manages to jerk his head around so that he heads for home again. When the pony is so exhausted that he is comparatively submissive he is a "broken horse." He will be harder to ride the second time when he is bitted than the first, but by the time he has been mounted half a dozen times he will be quite tractable. Then he has to be taught to "savvy cows," and must learn to dodge, stop and whirl around like a cat.

An Old-Time Negro Dance: the Gathering.

From George W. Cable's illustrated paper in the February *Century*, accompanied by the music of the Creole dances, we quote the following: "It was a weird one. The negro of colonial Louisiana was a most grotesque figure. He was nearly naked. Often his neck and arms, thighs, shanks and splay feet were shrunken, tough, sinewy like a monkey's. Sometimes it was scant diet and cruel labor that had made them so. Even the requirement of law was only that he should have not less than a barrel of corn—nothing else—a month, nor get more than thirty lashes to the twenty-four hours. The whole world was cruelder those times than now; we must not judge them by our own.

"Often the slave's attire was only a cotton shirt, or a pair of pantaloons hanging in indecent tatters to his naked waist. The bond woman was well clad who had on as much as a coarse chemise and petticoat. To add a *tignon*—a Madras handkerchief twisted into a turban—was high gentility, and the number of kerchiefs beyond that one was the measure of absoluto wealth. Some were rich in *tignons;* especially those who served within the house, and pleased the mistress, or even the master—there were Hagars in those days. However, Congo Plains did not gather the house-servants so much as the 'field hands.'

"These came in troops. See them; wilder than gypsies; wilder than the Moors and Arabs whose strong blood and features one sees at a glance in so many of them; gangs—as they were called—gangs and gangs of them, from this and that and yonder direction; tall, well-knit Senegalese from Cape Verde, black as ebony, with intelligent, kindly eyes and long, straight, shapely noses; Mandingoes, from the Gambia river, lighter of color, of cruder form, and a cunning that shows in the countenance; whose enslavement seems specially a shame, their nation 'the merchants of Africa,' dwelling in towns, industrious, thrifty, skilled in commerce and husbandry, and expert in the working of metals, even to silver and gold; and Foulahs, playfully miscalled '*Poulards*,'—fat chickens,—of goodly stature, and with a perceptible rose tint in the cheeks; and Sosos, famous warriors, dexterous with the African targe; and in contrast to these, with small ears, thick eyebrows, bright eyes, flat, upturned noses, shining skin, wide mouths and white teeth, the negroes of Guinea, true and unmixed, from the Gold Coast, the Slave Coast and the Cape of Palms—not from the Grain Coast; the English had that trade. See them come! Popoes, Cotocolies, Fidas, Socoes, Agwas, short, copper-colored Mines—what havoc the slavers did make!—and from interior Africa others equally proud and warlike: fierce Nagoes and Fonds; tawny Awassas; Iboes, so light colored that one could not tell them from mulattoes but for their national tatooing; and the half civilized and quick witted but ferocious Arado, the original Voudou worshiper. And how many more! For here come also men and women from all that great Congo coast—Angola, Malimbe, Ambrice, etc.—small, good natured, sprightly 'boys' and gay garrulous 'gals,' thick-lipped but not tattooed; chattering, chaffering, singing and guffawing as they come; these are they for whom the dance and the place are named, the most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the Congoes and Franc-Congoes, and though serpent worshipers, yet the gentlest and kindliest natures that come from Africa. Such was the company. Among those *bosals*—that is, native Africans—there was, of course, an evergrowing number of negroes who proudly called themselves Creole negroes, that is, born in America; and at the present time there is only here and there an old native African to be met with, vain of his singularity and trembling on his staff."

The Dance of Death.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A doctor of my acquaintance told me the other day of the case of a young woman who is one of the dancers in 'Adonis.' She appeared in tights, as do all the dancers in that play. These tights are pulled on with the greatest care so as not to show a wrinkle, and are held in place by a narrow leather belt which is strapped around the waist next the skin and pulled so tight that the girl is almost cut in two. She cannot do the pulling herself; it has to be done by another person, and when it is so tight that she is ready to drop the tights are tucked under it and thus kept in position. Then she dresses and goes upon the stage and dances. The consequence is that she has a terrible internal disease which can never be cured while she is playing this part, and she cannot afford to stop playing it, for she is the breadwinner of a large family. The doctor argued with her on the subject, and said that if she kept on she would kill herself, and then the family would have no one to work for them, and would not have the money to bury her with. She admitted the truth of what he said but added that all the other girls were in the same condition, and that they had to take their chances. She might not die if she went on dancing, and she certainly would starve if she stopped. It is not only the girls who dance in Adonis, but the girls who dance anywhere, who have a very hard time of it, for there seems to be no other way of holding up the tights than this process of strapping. They might be fastened over the shoulder in some way, but then as the girls have to wear the necks of their dresses low that is impossible.

Senators on Exhibition.

From the Boston Herald.

It is astonishing the extent to which the Senators pose for the galleries. There is one Senator from the South who appears to make this almost the sole object of his service on the floor of the Senate. No matter how thin that body is in attendance, you will always find him there. He is dressed in a full black suit with his frock coat buttoned across his breast. He strikes many attitudes, but he never retains one of them long at a time. He will sit in his own seat; then he will go into the lobby; soon he returns and walks back and forth behind the rows of benches; then he takes the seat of another Senator; then he rises to promenade again. He does not make speeches himself; he writes little in his seat; he seldom talks with other Senators; he is just on exhibition. Another from the West is not so tall, so large or so handsome, but he is almost equally conscious. He looks so different from the rest that the visitor's eye rests on him at once as it surveys the Senate board, and generally the inquiry is made as to who heis. He is a Senator who does speak, and he speaks with the realization that he is in presence of the galleries. Not a word that comes from him escapes the ear of the auditor in any part of the building.

Cremation.

The *Modern Crematist* is a monthly magazine published at Lancaster, Pa., and as the name implies in the interest of cremation. It claims that ignorance and prejudice are the chief obstacles to funeral reform, and hopes to dissipate both, principally by furnishing information relating to cremation. It begins well. The first article on the first page deals with the necessary vocabulary. It says: Four words complete the vocabulary of this new scientific method of disposing of the cast-off body: Cremate, to burn; cremation, the act or process of incineration; crematist, one who believes in or advocates the process; and crematorium, the place where the process is carried into effect."

Regarding the growth of cremation, the *Crematist* says that the Buffalo Cremation Society has erected a furnace on the Italian plan; that a cremation furnace has been completed at Pittsburgh, where natural gas will be the fuel; that Cincinnati has an organization that is building a furnace; that a society has been organized in San Francisco, and will build soon; that Baltimore has a live organization embracing many prominent citizens; that Philadelphia's society is several years old, and composed largely of German business men; that New Orleans has one of the oldest societies in this country; that San Antonio will soon build a crematorium, and that Davenport, Iowa, Detroit, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Boston and Worcester have organizations, and are contemplating the building of crematoriums.

An Anecdote of Robert Toombs.

In Gen. Longstreet's account of 'His March against Pope,' in the *Century* War Series, in the February number, occurs the following: 'Gen. Toombs, our Georgia fire-eater, was given to criticising pretty severely all the officers of the regular army who had joined their fortunes with those of the Confederacy. He was hot blooded and impatient, and chafed at the delays of the commanders in their preparations for battle. His general idea was that the troops went out to fight, and he thought they should be allowed to go at it at once. An incident that occurred in the second Manasses campaign will serve to illustrate his characteristic hot-headedness. As we were preparing to cross the Rapidan, Stuart sent me word that he had cut off a large cavalry force and had all the fords guarded except one. He asked that I detail a force to guard that point of escape. The work was assigned to the command under General Toombs, who was absent at the time. He had met a kindred spirit in the person of a wealthy Virginian named Morton, whom he had known in Congress, and was out dining with him. They were both good livers and loved to have their friends with them. In going back to his command General Toombs came upon his troop upon the road and inquired what they were doing there. The explanation was made. Toombs had had a good dinner and felt independent. He said he would give the general to understand that he must consult him before sending his troops to guard a ford, and thereupon ordered them back to camp. As the mystified troops marched solemnly back, the matter was reported to me and I ordered Toombs under arrest. I allowed him to ride with his command as we marched against Pope and expected he would make some explanation of his conduct. He did not do so, and the next I heard of him he was stopping along the route making stump speeches to the troops, and referring in anything but complimentary terms to the commander of his division. I sent him back to Gordonsville, with instructions to confine himself to the limits of that town in arrest until further orders. He obeyed the command and went to Gordonsville. Just as I was leaving the Rappahannock I received a long letter of apology from him, and directed him to join his command. As we were preparing for the charge at Manassas, Toombs got there. He was riding rapidly, with his hat in his hand, and was much enthused. I was just sending a courier to his command with a dispatch.

"'Let me carry it!' he exclaimed.

"'With pleasure,' I responded, and handed him the paper.

'He put spurs to his horse and dashed off, accompanied by a courier. When he rode up and took command of his brigade there was a wild enthusiasm, and everything being ready, an exultant shout was sent up, and the men sprang to the charge. I never had any more trouble with Toombs. We were ever afterwards warm personal friends.'

Stonewall Jackson's Pillage of Manassas Junction.

Allen C. Redwood, was 'With Jackson's Foot Cavalry at the Second Manassas;' and from his account in the February *Century* we quote as follows: 'All this time we had the vaguest notions as to our objective; at first we had expected to strike the enemy's flank, but as the march prolonged itself, a theory obtained that we were going to the Valley. But we threaded Thoroughfare Gap, heading eastward, and in the morning of the third day (Aug. 27) struck a railroad running north and south—Pope's 'line of communication and supply.' Manassas was ours!

'What a prize it was! Here were long warehouses full of stores; cars loaded with boxes of new clothing *en route* to General Pope, but destined to adorn the 'backs of his enemies;' camps, sutlers' shops—'no eating up' of good things. In view of the abundance, it was no easy matter to determine what we should eat and drink and wherewithal we should be clothed; one was limited in his choice to only so much as he could personally transport, and the one thing needful in each individual case was not always readily found. However, as the day wore on, an equitable distribution of our wealth was effected by barter upon a crude and irregular tariff in which the rule of supply and demand was somewhat complicated by fluctuating estimates of the imminence of marching orders. A mounted man would offer large odds in shirts or blankets for a pair of spurs or a bridle, and while in anxious quest of a pair of shoes I fell heir to a case of cavalry half-boots, which I would gladly have exchanged for the object of my search. For a change of underclothing and a pot of French mustard I owe grateful thanks to the major of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with regrets that I could not use his library. Whiskey was of course, at a high premium, but a keg of 'lager'—a drink less popular then than now—went begging in our company.

'But our brief holiday was drawing to a close, for by this time General Pope had some inkling of the disaster that lurked in his rear.—When, sometime after dark, having set fire to the remnant of the stores, we took the road to Centreville, our mystification as to Jackson's plans was complete. Could he actually be moving on Washington with his small force, or was he only seeking escape to the mountains? The glare of our big bonfire lighted up the country for miles, and was just dying out when we reached Centreville.'

A Girl, a Boy, and a Cow.

From the Americus Republican.

About two years before the war, near a pretty and substantial residence, a beautiful young girl, about 14, was sleeping in a hammock swung from two stately oaks in a grove. In a meadow to the rear, a fat, meek-eyed cow reclined in the shade. Across the road from the house, the girl, and cow, was a meadow, a branch running through it, and coming up the branch was a boy with a gun. When within 100 yards of the girl, and about 150 yards of the cow, a bird flew up, sailed in the air toward the cow, and the boy fired at the bird, which flew on unhurt, but the cow received a pretty sound dose of the shot. She immediately arose in fright, dashed through the grove, caught the girl and hammock on her horns, and rushed with the shrieking victim about the lot. The terrified girl became silent, and the crowd of relatives and friends in pursuit thought that she was dead. The wild fury of the cow as she rushed around soon tore the netting loose, and the girl dropped unconsciously to the ground, unhurt. She was picked up and taken in the house, and on examination only a few minor bruises were found. The boy, thinking he was the innocent cause of the killing of the young girl, disappeared. All trace of him vanished. It was thought that he had perished by his own hand, but about six years after the war a travel-stained stranger was in town inquiring for persons most of whom had been swept away by the war. After a long search the stranger learned where one of the parties he was in search of lived, a few miles out of town. He went there, made himself known, and turned out to be the boy of the gun. The people he found were father and mother, who had mourned him dead for eight years. The boy had been in South America, got rich, and, yearning for the love of the old folks, returned to the desolated home of his childhood and made his loved ones comfortable.—For the first time hearing that the girl was uninjured, he called on her, found her pretty, good, and a first-class home woman, he put in with a will, got her heart as his own, and the old folks' consent, and has been for the last twelve or fourteen years one of the leading men of his section.

"A Beautiful Father."

'Tell your mother you've been very good boys to day,' said a school teacher to two little new scholars.

'Oh,' replied Tommy, 'we haven't any mother.'

'Who takes care of you?' she asked.

'Father does. We've got a beautiful father; you ought to see him!'

'Who takes care of you when he is at work?'

'He takes all the care before he goes off in the morning and after he comes back at night. He's a house painter, but there isn't any work this winter, so he's doin' laborin' till spring comes. He leaves us a warm breakfast when he goes off, and we have bread and milk for dinner, and a good supper when he comes home. Then he tells us stories and plays on the fife, and cuts out beautiful things with his jack knife. You ought to see our father and our home, they are both so beautiful!'

Before long the teacher did see that home and that father. The room was a poor attic, graced with cheap pictures, autumn leaves, and other little trifles that cost nothing. The father, who was preparing the evening meal for his motherless boys, was, at first glance, only a rough, begrimed laborer; but before the stranger had been in the place ten minutes the room became a palace and the man a magician.

His children had no idea they were poor, nor were they so with such a hero as this to fight their battles for them. This man, whose grateful spirit lighted up the otherwise dark life of his children, was preaching to all about him more effectually than was many a man in sacerdotal robe in costly temple.—He was a man of patience and submission to God's will, showing how to make home happy under the most unfavorable circumstances.—He was rearing his boys to be high-minded citizens, to put their shoulder to burdens, rather than become burdens to society in the days that are coming.

He was, as his children had said, 'a beautiful father, in the highest sense of the word.

A Texan Home.

When Mr. Morton was American minister to France, he was entertaining a party at dinner, among whom were several English swells and that great American raconteur, Tom Ochiltree. One of the Englishmen had described the Duke of Westminster's place as being remarkably large and beautiful, when Tom broke in with: 'Why, that's nothing. A friend of mine in Texas has got a place a thousand miles square, and a house as big as a hotel. He met me walking about the house one day, and said: 'Hello! Tom, where do you come from?'—'Why, old man, I've been staying with you for two week.' It was a fact; we hadn't happened to meet before.'

Ingenious Girl Squatters.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

A woman, unmarried and 21 years old, has the right to take up land, and in Dakota many have availed themselves of this privilege by acquiring preemption or tree claims. Betrothed couples from the East sometimes take up adjoining claims and then marry and settle down on 480 acres. One of the conditions of the law, however, is that any one taking up a claim shall live on it for six months. Four girl pioneers, who wanted to take up claims, adopted a good plan to meet this requirement. Taking up a section of 640 acres they built a cabin on it containing four corner rooms, the centre of the house being just over the point where the four sections met.

Each woman moved into the room located on her 160 acres and yet enjoyed the society of her companions. They all provided themselves with revolvers, but as a rule women on the prairies are as safe as those who live in large cities.

The Way to Build Up Our Towns.

The following hints are given by the *Ridgway Advocate* as being the best way to build up and improve a town, and as the suggestions are wise ones they should be duly considered by those who have the interest of their respective town at heart:

Talk about it.
Write about it.
Help to improve it.
Beautify the streets.
Patronize the merchants.
Advertise in the newspapers.
Elect good men to all the offices.
Pay your taxes without grumbling.
Never let an opportunity to speak a word about it pass.
Remember that every dollar you invest as a permanent improvement, is that much money at interest.
Never 'kick' against any proposed necessary improvement because it is not near your own door, or for fear your taxes will be raised fifteen cents.

Biffraff Clippings.

THE NEW TITWILLOW—A LA THE MIKADO.

On a bed, racked with pais, a weary man lay
Singing, willow, titwillow, titwillow!
On ease or relief could he find any day,
O, willow, titwillow, titwillow!
His pains are now gone, he is hearty and well,
St. Jacobs Oil made him as sound as a bel',
And the story so good to each one he does tell,
Singing willow, titwillow, titwillow!

Publisher's Note.—A Chicago paper says that the actor who plays 'Koko' in the 'Mikado' at a theatre there, had such a bad cough that he could not have sung 'Titwillow,' had he not recovered his voice by a dose of Red Star Cough Cure, which costs only 25 cts. a bottle.

W. R. Williamson, being held up, robbed and bound by California bandits near Colfax, the other day, complained bitterly as the robbers were making off with his $100, and said it was pretty mean to leave a man without a cent.—'That's so,' said the chief of the gang. 'Here's a couple of five-dollar pieces. It isn't every robber that would do as much.'' And putting the money in their victim's pocket they disappeared.

AN EDITOR'S TESTIMONIAL.

A. M. Vaughan, editor of the *Greenwich Review*, Greenwich, O., writes: 'Last January I met with a very severe accident, caused by a runaway horse. I used almost every kind of salve to heal the wounds, which turned to running sores, but found nothing to do me any good till I was recommended Henry's Carbolic Salve. I bought a box, and it helped me at once, and at the end of two months I was completely well. It is the best salve in the market, and I never fail of telling my friends about it, and urge them to use it whenever in need. f.18-2t.

Wm. Rowley and a gang of men were working in the gravel pit of Biddeford, Me., when a cave-in began. All managed to jump out except Rowley, who, as he was caught by the falling gravel, threw his shovel as far as he could. This act saved his life, for every other shovel was buried by the slide, but working with Rowley's shovel and their hands the men dug him out, not much hurt, but very badly scared.

Mr. Morerg Griffith, Cessna, Pa., says he used Powell's Prepared Chemicals, and got as much grain and as good a stand of grass as from higher priced fertilizers. Powell's Prepared Chemicals cost only $6.00 per bbl.—a sufficient quantity to make one-half ton of complete fertilizer. Write for descriptive pamphlet to the manufacturers, Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

The *Indian Medical Gazette* describes the death from hydrophobia of a man who had never been bitten by a mad dog. His attending physician stated that the man, being a strict Brahmin, had never had anything to do with dogs, but the symptoms of his disease were identical with those of rabies. A similar case occurred in Paris some weeks ago.

Neuralgia and rheumatism are depicted in engravings as demons tearing at the human form, but they could be more truthfully described by showing a disordered stomach of sclogging blood vessels. Vinegar Bitters affords certain relief and eventual cure for both by acting upon the internal system. It dispels all pain demons instanter.

One of the darky waiters at an Alabama college is a noted hypocrite. He was taken to task lately by the students for some shortcoming, and in the course of the examination one of them asked: 'Why, Sam, what are you going to do when you die and go to hell?' 'Wait on the students, sah,' he replied, naively.—*College Exchange.*

A dose of Red Star Cough Cure will prevent you disturbing the congregation, and put you in a right frame of mind to enjoy the services. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

A writer in the *British Medical Journal* advises people to be careful not to slice up a pineapple with the same knife they use in peeling it, as the rind contains an acrid organic substance which is likely to cause a swollen mouth and sore lips. In Cuba salt is use as an antidote for the poison of pineapple peel.

Drew's Yeast Powder is sold by all grocers tea dealers and country merchants everywhere Oct15-4t.

He met her on the horse car,
And he offered her a seat,
And he thought her an angel
Till she trod upon his feet.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.