THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

An Official Call Issued for a National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The executive committee of the new political party recently organized in this city under the name of "The American Party" to-day issued an official call for a national convention to meet in this city Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th of September, and they call upon all American citizens of whatever party or special affiliation, who sympathize with the sentiments and are in favor of the political objects of the new party to attend for the purpose of completing organization and promoting, among others the following specific objects:

1. To emphasize and perpetuate the sentiment "America for Americans."
2. The restriction of immigration.
3. Thorough revision of the national tariff laws.
4. Reserving American lands for American citizens only.
5. The protection of Americans in all their rights on land or sea in all parts of the world.
6. To restrict and guard the right of elective franchise.
7. To abolish polygamy in the United States immediately and entirely.
8. To enact and enforce such laws as will tend to eradicate intemperance.
9. To develop the resources of the country by a wise system of internal improvement.
10. To protect and promote the American system of free common schools.
11. To adjust the relations between labor and capital, on a permanent basis of equity and justice, and especially do we invite the representatives and members of the following organizations to meet and co-operate with us in said convention, viz: Patriotic order Sons of America, order of United American Mechanics, junior order of the United American Mechanics, order of deputy, Sons of Revolutionary Sires, political alliance, United Minute Men, various granges, and all other orders and organizations whose principles and sentiments will enable them to work in the American party on the foregoing basis.

THE PROCLAIMED LEAGUE.

The Government's Action Loudly Denounced.

LONDON, August 2?.—A meeting to denounce the government's course was held in the rotunda this evening. An immense crowd was present and great enthusiasm was manifested. The Lord Mayor presided. There were also two overflow meetings, at which Edmund Leamy and T. P. Gill, M. P., presided. There were present several English and Scotch members of Parliament, including Jacob Bright, Cobb, Sutherland, Fenwick and Haldane. The building was full an hour before the meeting was opened. Many persons got in through the windows. Prof. Galbraith, Protestant, moved the resolution denouncing the edict against the League, which was unanimously carried.

Lord Hartington did not know that the government intended to proclaim the League until after the decision had been reached. As soon as he learned of the government's intention he sent a strong remonstrance to Lord Salisbury. Lord Hartington believes the proclamation ill advised and unnecessary.

In the House of Commons this evening, Robertson, Liberal member for Dundee, referring to the proclamation of the Irish National League, said he had examined the returns upon which the proclamation was issued and he failed to find any mention of the League. He asked if the government would submit evidence upon which the House would be enabled to discharge its duty under the statute, and decide whether the proclamation declaring the League dangerous on specified ground of criminality should be confirmed.

Mr. Smith, government leader, said that it was not the government's intention to [illegible] papers. [Parnellite cries of "Oh, oh," and ministerial cheers.]

LONDON, August 24.—The *News* this morning says the meeting at the Rotunda in Dublin last night marks an epoch in the history of England and Ireland. The attendance of English members of Parliament is emphatic testimony that a real union has at length been achieved by the most illustrious of English statesmen.

Dissatisfied Emigrants.

Yesterday afternoon a *Constitution* reporter met a group of colored men, women and children near the car shed. They constitute a part of a gang of emigrants that left Fairfield and Laurens counties, S. C., about eight months since, to try their luck in Arkansas. Alex. Darby and John Lykes, the leaders of the party, talked freely about their experience. Said Darby: "We went West with the idea that we would better our condition. I was promised two dollars a day to do railroad work. When I got to Little Rock I found that I would get only one dollar a day. I soon found that things were much higher in Arkansas than in South Carolina, and the folks much meaner. The immigrant agent that made such brash promises to us didn't keep his promises. We found that the situation was gloomier than the one we left behind us, and I got some of my old friends together and induced them to return to their home in old South Carolina." Darby went on to tell about the hardships to which his party had been subjected, and told about a disease which had decimated their ranks. He is heartily sick of the West, and declares that for the remainder of his life he will be satisfied to dwell in South Carolina, where he was born and raised. Many others who went to Arkansas are anxious to get back, Darby says, but they haven't the means. He believes that the exodus of negroes Westward will not again assume large proportions.—*Atlanta Constitution, 23d.*

A Mexican Outrage.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, August 23.—Information was received here to-day from an entirely authenticated source that Richard Stewart, living in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and having large interests in Mexico and Texas, has been immured during the past four months in a dungeon in Ojinaga upon a trumped charge of fraud. During that time he has been unable to communicate with his friends or the officials of this government, but within the past ten days, it appears, he smuggled out letters. He is a brother of Assistant United States District Attorney Solon Stewart, cousin of Colonel Joseph H. Stewart, of Austin. His property is going to ruin in the hands of Mexicans, and he sees no hope of obtaining a fair trial from Mexican courts. It is believed that the object of his incarceration was to obtain his property. He appeals for government protection in his behalf, representing his condition as deplorable in the extreme.

Pianos and Organs.

All of the best makes. $25 cash and balance November 1, at spot cash prices on a Piano. $10 cash and balance November 1, at spot cash prices on an Organ. Delivered, freight free, at your nearest depot. Fifteen days test trial and freight both ways if not satisfactory. Write for circulars.

N. W. TRUMP,
Columbia, S. C.

An insurance man happened into the house of a newly married couple, a few days since, and during the conversation urged the husband to take out a policy. But when he heard the fresh and fair young wife say to her husband, "Yes, do so, Walter, and I'll bake you some nice biscuits for your supper," he closed his book and fled. The risks were becoming hazardous.

A SOLID MAN.

An Edgewood Laborer Drinks from a Hollow Rock and Gradually Turns Into a Stone.

EDGEWOOD, GA., August 21, 1887.—This community is now being agitated over well substantiated reports from the section known as "Mell's Annex," of a man turning into a stone. From the statements made by Dr. Peter Eddleman, who was called in to render medical aid, it appears that the unfortunate man, Josephus Smith, was engaged in working the road near the residence of 'Squire Head, and in picking up the ground dug up a rock resembling in shape and size an apple dumpling. Attracted by its appearance he began to examine it more closely and discovered that it was hollow. Taking a hammer he carefully broke off a part of the upper crust, and found that the cavity was filled with a white liquid resembling water. Smith is a man that is fond of tasting anything in the shape of drink, and he accordingly drank some of the liquid. The taste being pleasant, he drank all of it, about a gill, and went on to work. In an hour afterwards he complained that his feet and legs were cold, and in less than three hours had to be sent home. Doctor Eddleman says he found his legs as cold as ice and hard to the touch. The coldness was extended in all directions and the doctor has no hopes of saving the unfortunate man from being turned into a solid man. Of course the whole village is wonderstruck at the strange occurrence.—*Augusta News.*

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

Issue an Address to the People of the State.

PETERSBURG, VA., August 22.—The address of the Republican State Committee of Virginia to the people of the State is made public today. It is intended as a counterblast against the Roanoke platform, which it calls "in reality a series of apologies for broken pledges." It says that it has not been the custom of the Republican party to assemble in State Convention at other times than when necessary to nominate a State ticket or send delegates to a National Convention. This party has no account of any stewardship to render, since for four years it has had no control over the administration of State affairs. Meanwhile Republican principles have not changed since they were formally announced by the State Convention in 1885.

The principles of the Virginia Republicans are the same as those of the National Republican party. Having neither done nor omitted anything in the discharge of any duty of trust which needs explanation or apology, the reasons necessitating the Roanoke convention do not exist as to the Republican party of this State. Nevertheless, the committee resolved to present this address, setting forth certain leading facts of political history, contradicting the statements of the Roanoke platform, and ask Virginians to ponder them well before they again exercise the right of suffrage. It then deals with statements of that platform in the order in which they are made. The Roanoke indorsement of Cleveland's administration it holds to be insincere and inconsistent with demands for a repeal of the internal revenue system, and the passage of the Blair education bill because the opposition of Mr. Cleveland to the first, and his lack of indorsement of the second are known of all men, and further, the Roanoke utterances upon these subjects are in opposition to the general policy of the Democratic party. On the other hand, this address declares that the Republican party is now practically united in favor of the repeal of the tax on tobacco and fruit distillations; and that if restored to power it will remove the burden which these domestic products bear, so long enduring as to the tariff platform of the Roanoke convention it is held to be at variance with the record of the National Democratic party. It traverses the national platform of the party, its recommendation of its President and the propositions of its controlling factions in Congress. The Roanoke platform declares in favor of revenue derived from tariff on imports and in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue system, while the record of the Democratic party of this country, consistently and unwaveringly, shows that the reverse is Democratic doctrine.

In regard to the State debt the address says that all that has ever been done towards its settlement, that has been of practical value, was done while the Republicans controlled the state, and all efforts of the Democracy since they have been in power have tended to unsettle and undo what was accomplished by the Republicans, and the result is that the finances of the State are in a hopeless muddle. It also charges the Democracy with extravagance and mismanagement in the administration of general affairs. It throws cold water upon the suggestion of federal aid in the debt settlement. As to the promised aid for disabled soldiers and their widows, it says the Republican party will cheerfully unite in every such effort in the future, as it has in the past, but it warns the people of Virginia that if the party now in power is allowed to remain in control its incompetency and mismanagement will leave no revenue to be appropriated for the relief of soldiers and their widows.

Touching the denunciation of the surplus in the Treasury, the people of Virginia are reminded that an accumulation of this surplus was the leading count in the Democracy's indictment of the Republicans in the campaign of 1884, and some further apologies and explanations, it says, will doubtless be called for from the Democratic leaders as to why this surplus is so much larger now under a Democratic administration than it was three years ago. A sarcastic enumeration is made of the blessings enjoyed under Democratic rule. Reference is made to the results of last year's Congressional elections and to the recent Kentucky election, and the address closes as follows:

"Undismayed by these evidences of the popularity of Democratic rule, and trusting that we may be forgiven if we disturb the happiness of a class of persons known to us who are in the enjoyment of these blessings—to wit, the the Democratic office holders—we respectfully submit this address to the people of Virginia, in the hope and belief that before they resolve to vote again with the Democratic managers of this State, they will ponder these statements, and, recurring to the past, contrast our present condition with the prosperity and content which covered our land under the administration of the Republican party."

Hung to a Telegraph Pole.

A special from Valentine, Neb., dated August 22, says: Ferry White, the negro who brutally assaulted Mrs. Hoffman, an aged lady, on Wednesday night, was captured at Long Pine yesterday and brought to Valentine. This morning at 1 o'clock sixty determined men, armed and masked, marched in a body to the jail and broke the jail door with a sledge hammer and axes. The locks of the steel cage were then cut from their fastenings, the prisoner taken out to a telegraph pole and a rope was swung from the crossbar and tied around his neck. White was given five minutes for confession and prayer. He did not deny his guilt. He was then hauled up and left swinging. Just as the party was leaving Sheriff Connelly, who had been awakened by his brother, arrived with a posse, but too small to cope with the masked party, who at once dispersed, after having stood the sheriff's crowd off long enough to permit White to die at the rope's end.

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

All cooking utensils, including iron pots, should be rinsed after washing, and carefully wiped on the outside with a clean, dry cloth. A soapy or greasy dish-cloth should never be used for the purpose.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of Interest Gathered from Various Quarters.

Grovesteen & Pell, of the New York stock exchange have failed. Liabilities $1,500,000. Assets 2,000,000.

Samuel Fabyan, of New York, has skipped with $10,000 belonging to his father, Dr. Joseph Fabyan.

Charles A. Dana and Benjamin F. Butler will be known in history as the "Two Dromios" of American politics.

Atlanta is to have a new daily morning newspaper. It will be known as the *World* and will be owned by G. K. Woodward.

A special cable to the New York *Sun* from London says that John Ruskin, the famous author and art critic, is insane.

Colonel Fred Grant has gone to Europe—some say to escort his sister, Mrs. Sartoris, to this country on her promised visit.

There is but little change in Ex-Secretary Manning's condition, what little there is being in the direction of improvement.

A report from Dublin says that Viscount Doneraile, who was bitten by a fox last January, has been attacked with hydrophobia.

Turkey has declined Russia's proposals for coercive action towards Bulgaria, and will await the concerted action of the powers interested.

Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, thinks the division of California into two States is certain to occur before long.

Among the passengers on the steamer Umbria, which left Liverpool for this country on Saturday, are the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Dysart.

The cities of Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo and Sandusky will celebrate the anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie on the 10th of next month.

Charles S. Wolfe, late Prohibition candidate for Governor and the most aggressive political kicker in the State, is reported as having decided to move to Dakota soon.

The steamer Fulda, which arrived at New York Monday, brought $200,000 in gold from England. Gold imports this week are $920,000.

The life of the Ameer of Afghanistan is despaired of. One of his feet has been amputated, owing to gangrene, and it is feared will result in death.

The meeting of the National Committee of the Prohibition party, which was called for November 16th in Chicago, has been postponed to November 30th.

In spite of Mr. Mackay's indignant denials it is still believed that he and Flood lost from $6,000,000 to 8,000,000 in their recent wheat deal.

Congressman Tom Reed, of Maine, is afraid to trust Utah as a State, even though it has an anti-Mormon clause in its constitution. Reed is sometimes right.

General Greely, of Arctic fame, was banqueted on Saturday by the New Bedford Board of Trade, and made to recount his experiences in the regions of perpetual snow.

Harriet Beecher Stowe has written a letter to a friend denying that she is in poor health and says that she is able to take a long walk every day and feels strong and hopeful.

Dr. David R. Kerr, the editor of the Pittsburg *United Presbyterian*, is lamed for life by his recent fall at Kiskiminetas Springs. He is past seventy-five, but is still in editorial harness.

A Washington paper says that Hon. George [illegible], United States Minister to Russia, is on his way to the United States, and that upon his arrival here he will tender his resignation.

A lively fight on the 13th instant, in the mountains near San Carlos, Texas, between a party of thirty bandits and a force of custom police resulted in the routing of the robbers.

Col. John A. Cockerill, "the Muscular Editor," has decided to sever his connection with the New York *World*, having accepted the managing editorship of the *Herald*.

J. P. Riley, a Washington newspaper man, was arrested in Omaha the other day on the supposition that he was James S. Taggart, the defaulting and missing teller of the Union Trust Company of Philadelphia.

Cadet E. E. Lenk, of Ohio, a third class man at Annapolis, attempted to haze Cadet Long, fourth classman, by forcing him to make a meal of soap. The latter preferred fight and the hazer will be court martialed.

The government of New South Wales having offered 30,000 acres of land to any missionary society that will undertake to civilize the natives, the Pope has directed that immediate attention be paid to the offer.

Beautiful Florence will send a collection of her choicest art treasures to the Kansas City cattle show. It has been evident for some time that Kansas City is destined to become an art center second in splendor only to Chicago.

Prominent Republicans claim that it was their influence which carried Texas against prohibition. In proof of this they point to the fact that the largest majorities against the amendment came from the strongest Republican counties.

Uncle Billy Toombs, the lifelong body servant of the old Georgia Senator, died in Washington on Tuesday, at the advanced age of 87 years. Uncle Billy will be remembered as the only African who absolutely refused to accept freedom.

Paymaster Watkins, U. S. N., has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor. Watkins was tried on board the ship Ossipee, at Yokohomo, and found guilty of fraud, embezzlement, desertion and other offences.

Governor Bartlett, of California, was stricken by paralysis Monday night, and little hope of his recovery is entertained. In the event of his death, he will be succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Waterman, who is a Republican.

John Myrick, colored, was lynched in Henry county, Ala., Wednesday night by 100 of his own race. Last week he assaulted a white woman. After scouring the woods a party of colored men found him, strung him up to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Talmadge A. Lambert, a Washington lawyer, who says he is the son of David Lambert, a newspaper man in the Northwest years ago, has begun proceedings to establish his claim to 478 acres of land on the shore of Lake Phalen, Minn., valued at $1,000,000.

A statistical crank in Washington has been figuring on the amount of the Presidential salary and perquisites. He makes the total $111,855 a year. This sum is fully twice the truth, but if it were correct the President we have now would be cheap at that price.

Forty five thousand Kentuckians voted against the constitutional convention. The Louisville *Commercial* says that a photograph of the backs of these gentlemen would represent "an incomprehensible desert of moss-grown idiocy." They do sling the English language in Kentucky with a vengeance!

General Phil Sheridan is not a foreigner by birth as some people suppose. He was born in Somerset, Ohio, fifty-six years ago. He has been in the regular army since 1853, and has ten years more to serve before he must retire. Sheridan was only thirty-three years old when he made his famous ride to Winchester.

There is said to be a typographical error in spelling the word "trust" on the back of the new five-dollar silver certificates. There is an "a" for a "u" making it "trast." It will be found right over the letter "t" in the word "states." People who have five-dollar silver certificates can look the matter up.

Two tramps at Maple Grove, Ill., seized Mrs. Hiller, while her sons were absent, and threw her into a cistern twelve feet deep. They then ransacked the house and stole $1,520. Mrs. Hiller was rescued by her sons on their return, but it is feared the shock from the brutal treatment she received may result fatally.

The Canadian fisheries department has received information of the seizure of more Canadian sealing vessels in the North Pacific Ocean by United States cruisers. It is learned that the commanders of United States cruisers in the Alaska service have been ordered to seize all sealing vessels found in Behrings Sea.

A call has been issued by the leading representatives of the Knights of Labor assemblies, trade unions, land and labor clubs, union labor clubs, and other similar organizations throughout Massachusetts, for a State convention, to be held in Boston on September 10th, for the purpose of nominating a full State labor ticket.

Bayliss W. Hanna, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, recently called on President Cleveland at Oak View and was delighted with the simplicity of the President's present life. He says: "The President looked like a farmer in love with his business when I presented myself to him." Now look out for a howl about Cleveland's designs on the Granger vote.

Murat Halstead writes that he has spent two days in close examination of the battlefields west of Metz and professes himself unable to make out the positions which he, Moncure D. Conway and Von Moltke occupied seventeen years ago. "In fact," he adds, "the lines of battle are not what I had supposed them to be when a spectator, so that contemporary history may have to be rewritten."

Sam Jones told an audience at Round Lake, N. Y.: "I can get along with an old sinner; I can bear patiently with a poor drunkard; but when a church member begins to apologize for his meanness and gets mad because he is told of his faults, it makes me sick at my stomach. If any of you get mad at what I am saying just come up like gentlemen and ask my pardon and I'll forgive you." Nobody apologized.

Adolph Sutro is to present to the city of San Francisco, for erection in the harbor there, a statue of the Goddess of Liberty holding an electric torch in her uplifted hand. The figure and pedestal will be 40 feet high, of stone quarried on the San Miguel ranche, and will be placed on the higher of the Twin Peaks, so that the light will be 1,000 feet above the level of the bay and visible far out on the Pacific.

Professor S. P. Langley, who was Professor Baird's assistant, is mentioned as his probable successor in the office of secretary of the Smithsonian institution. Professor Joseph Henry was the first and Professor Baird the second incumbent of that office. Professor Baird built up the fish commission and was so proud of it that he refused to receive any salary for his services as fish commissioner.

Forty years ago there was but one yacht club in the United States. To day we have eighty clubs and 2,621 yachts. In 1814 we had a merchant marine which carried our flag to all the seas. To day our trade is done in foreign bottoms, and the American colors are very rarely seen on the high seas. We had better sell a few of our yachts and invest in merchantmen. We have dudes enough on land.

A dozen gentlemen, constituting a committee of Western and Southern tobacco men, are in Washington protesting against the damage done the market value of the crop by too high estimates. They claim that the departmental estimates of the area planted are far too high. The matter is still under consideration. Commissioner Coleman and Statistician Dodge were present yesterday. The committee claims that the untrustworthiness of the department correspondents are responsible for the state of affairs.

Ex-Senator Ferry, of Michigan, who is now never heard of, was once the most important individual in the United States. He was president of the Senate when the election of Mr. Tilden was disputed. The Senate claimed the right of its presiding officer to determine which were the legal returns from a State. The eyes of the nation were on Ferry then. In 1882 he failed in business for $1,500,000. The next year he was defeated for the Senate. Since that time he has fallen from notoriety, but he has worked hard, and paid off over $1,200,000 of debts.

Russia won the honors in the competition of civilized nations as to which should obtain the best observations of the total eclipse of the sun last Friday. All the observation parties made elaborate preparations and expended large sums of money to have everything ready for a good look at the obscured majesty of the day king. When the morning dawned dark and cloudy they were all in despair—all save an aged Russian astronomer named Mendelieff. He was prepared for any emergency. The other learned professors were surprised to see him rig up a big balloon and calmly rise above the clouds. He remained up there several hours and obtained perfect views of the eclipse. Mendelieff deserves a medal.

Burned to Death in a Barn.

TOPEKA, August 24.—About 3.30 o'clock this morning the barn in which the horses belonging to the city police force are kept was set on fire and a man and four horses burned to death. Shortly after the flames were put out the charred remains were found to be Col. G. C. Graves, lieutenant colonel of the Second Iowa Cavalry, and brigadier general of the Kansas National Guards under Glick's administration. He had taken lodging in the barn for the night and was burned to death.

An Unprovoked Murder.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—August Dusk, employed at the brewery of Jung & Brochert, was killed last night by a crowd of loafers who had assembled in front of a house on Fratney street, in the extreme northern part of the city, where a Polish wedding was being celebrated. Dusk, it is supposed, was struck in the back of the neck with a club, the blow killing him instantly. The murderer cannot be placed. Five young men who were in the crowd have been arrested. Dusk was 26 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

Colorow Corralled.

DENVER, August 25.—A courier arrived this morning at Glenwood Springs with the following message from Gen. Reardon for Governor Adams:

"Major Leslie has Colorow corralled with 200 bucks; they want to see big white man; won't talk to cowboy. They say the whites want little fight, and soldiers must go back or have little fight. Kendall has only fifty two men. This is positive. All other information on this point is false."

Another dispatch from Glenwood Springs urges Governor Adams to go there immediately, saying that an emergency exists which requires his presence at once.

Would-Be Murderer Silpath's Death.

BURLINGTON, August 24.—James S. Silpath died in the lock-up here to-day. He is the young man who in a drunken frenzy recently choked his wife, a bride of four months, until she became unconscious, then hurried to the town wharf and jumped into the river, from which he was finally rescued and locked up. Subsequently he made a second desperate attempt to end his life by cutting his throat with a razor, and in this design succeeded after a week of terrible suffering.

Something man parts with every day, and yet always keeps—His comb.

"HOLD YOUR GROUND!"

The Last Order Given by General Stonewall Jackson.

(St. Nicholas for August.)

After nightfall Stonewall Jackson rode off with his staff to reconnoiter in front of the line he had gained. It was his idea to stretch completely around in the rear of Hooker and cut him off from the river.

The night was dark and Jackson soon came upon the Union lines. Their infantry drove him back, and as he returned in the darkness his own soldiers began firing at their commander, of course mistaking his party for the enemy. Jackson was shot in the hand and wrist and in the upper arm at the same time. His horse turned and the General lost his hold of the bridle rein; his cap was brushed from his head by the branches; he reeled and was caught in the arms of an officer. After a moment he was assisted to dismount, his wound was examined and a litter was brought. Just then the Union artillery opened again, and a murderous fire came down upon the party through the woods and the darkness. One of the litter bearers stumbled and fell, and the others were frightened; they laid the litter down on the ground, the furious storm of shot and shell sweeping over them like hail. Jackson attempted to rise, but his aide-de-camp held him down till the tempest of fire was lulled. Then the wounded General was helped to rise, and walked a few steps in the forest; but he became faint, and was laid again on the litter. Once he rolled to the ground, when an assistant was shot, and the litter fell. Just then General Pender, one of his subordinates, passed. He stopped and said:

"I hope you are not seriously hurt, General. I fear I shall have to retire my troops, they are so much broken."

But Jackson looked up at once and exclaimed:

"You must hold your ground, General Pender; you must hold your ground, sir!"

This was the last order he ever gave. He was borne some distance to the nearest house and examined by the surgeon; and after midnight his left arm was amputated at the shoulder.

When Lee was told that his most trusted lieutenant had been wounded, he was greatly distressed, for the relations between them were almost tender.

"Jackson has lost his left arm," said Lee, "but I have lost my right arm."

CONGO PIGMIES.

The Cunning Lilliputians Living in the Heart of Africa.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

Ronzo de Leo, who traveled many years in Africa with Dr. Living tone, was one who almost stood out alone in the assertion that a race of dwarfs lived in Central Africa. In his lectures in America he told of a little people who fled to the clefts of the rocks when the explorers approached. C. Eugene Wolff, who traveled many years with Stanley, and who is now in the city, gives some queer accounts of these dwarfs. "On the southern branches of the Congo," said he to an Examiner reporter, "I have seen whole villages of these Lilliputians. They are a generous little people who live in rude huts and clear ground, engaging in varied sorts of agriculture. They are also skilled hunters and they make palm wine. They are as lithe and supple in climbing trees as monkeys or baboons, although they are physically as perfect men as any of the giant tribes thereabout, and they know as much. The men are not over four feet and a half high, while the women are a good deal smaller. These tiny little men are both brave and cunning. They are experts with the bow and arrow, and readily bring down the African bison, antelope and even elephants with them. As trappers of small animals they are unsurpassed. In a close pinch they use the lance with astonishing dexterity, and an ordinary sling in their hands is wielded with wonderful skill. The dwarfs collect the sap of the palm, with which they make soap. The men are smooth-faced and of a rich mahogany color, while the hair is short, kinky and as black as night. Tens of thousands of them live on the south branch of the Congo. They are an affable, kindhearted people, of simple ways and devoid of vicious tendencies to a greater degree than most semi-barbaric races. The women are industrious and amiable. Very queer those people look alongside the great swarthy blacks further up on the Congo. The latter are of prodigious size, uncouth, rude to the remotest degree and cannibalistically inclined. The dwarfs stand in awe of them, but are so brave and cunning that, with all the odds of physique against them, the pigmies are masters of the situation."

A Noted Blockade Merchant.

Charles K. Prioleau has just died in England, aged sixty-one years. Prioleau was a resident partner in Liverpool of the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., who were largely interested in blockade running the during war of rebellion and was known as the friend of the Confederacy. Early in the war he fitted out a steamship and loaded it with one Whitworth rifled gun, two Blakely rifled guns, the largest piece of ordnance in the world at that time, and a lot of Enfield rifles and ammunition and presented them to the Confederate government. The steamer was known as the Sumter, and ran through the blockading fleet into the port of Wilmington, N. C., in broad daylight and landed her stores. The Whitworth gun was used in the early battles of Virginia and did great execution, its range being greater than any guns in the United States. The Blakely guns were mounted in the city of Charleston during the siege, but never fired a shot at the besiegers. They were blown up at the evacuation. The Enfield rifles sent by him were the first ever used by the Confederates. Prioleau was also on board the yacht Deerhound during the fight between the Alabama and Kearsarge, off Cherbourg, and which rescued the Alabama's crew after the sinking of the vessel.—New York Sun.

Dead Indian's Debts.

"The debts of dead Indians are paid by their relatives," said an ex-merchant on Main street, Monday. "When Anderson and Bernhardt," he continued, "killed an Indian several years ago he owed me $345. Since that time $330 of this amount has been paid by his relatives. Kentucky died the other day owing me $50. Already his relatives have approached me on the subject and made arrangements to pay the amount. It is a law with them to pay the debts of their dead relatives, and they never break it. I am sure of getting my money if an Indian dies owing me, but when a white man dies leaving no property, no matter how rich his relatives are, I never expect to get a cent. There is a great deal of good about a dead Indian, anyhow," said the ex-merchant, as he closed his conversation and walked away.—East Oregonian.

A squall makes sailboats capsize, but makes a baby's mouth one size larger.

A Squirrel Story.

A farmer named Corner, of Roane county, West Virginia, has invented a new plan to catch squirrels, which has proven a great success. He has a large corn-field which borders on the woods and which the squirrels have almost devastated during the present season. Having hit upon a plan, he first watched the animals and found that when he made a raid they retreated to the woods almost invariably along one particular line of fence. Having learned this fact, Corner covered the top rails of that line of fence with tar, putting on a heavy coat. This he did in the evening, and in the morning when he went to the field he saw a long line of squirrels running along the fence towards the woods. They succeeded in clearing the fence, but when they struck the woods the leaves and sticks stuck to their feet so badly that they could not climb the trees nor run very far even on the leaves. The first capture amounted to twenty-seven squirrels, and within a week Corner had killed and captured over 100 squirrels by his unique device.

Some old dinner customs still prevail. The Romans used to recline at their banquets, and the habit of lying at public dinners still prevails.

A NAMELESS CASE.

My case has been a very curious one for about thirteen years. At intervals of about one week I would be attacked with spells of severe and most excruciating pain, always commencing in the region of my kidneys. The pain would then go upwards and affect my body and head, and seemed to penetrate my very eyeballs, creating the most intense suffering, lasting about eight hours each spell.

I resorted to all kinds of medicine without benefit. Several doctors treated my case, but none gave relief. I finally used B. B. B. as an experiment, and to my utter astonishment all pain and suffering vanished after using three doses. To the present time I have used three bottles, and not a pain has ever returned. I do not know what was the matter, neither could my physician name the complaint. The B. B. B. acted finely and powerfully upon my kidneys; my appetite has been splendid and my constitution built up rapidly.

R. THOMAS,
Constitution, Ga., May 6, 1886.

Unimpeached Integrity.

I am 55. Broke down twelve years ago, and have not been able to work since. Have lost proper action of my hips and legs. For five years scrofulous sores have appeared on my scalp and nose, and at same time my eyesight began to fail, and for three years have been comparatively blind. Have been treated by eminent physicians of different schools without a cure. I have taken five bottles of B. B. B. (made at Atlanta, Ga.) and all scrofulous sores are gradually healing. Inflammation about my eyes has disappeared and there is some improvement in my vision. Am very much benefited and relieved and begin to feel like a boy again—feel good. My strength and activity are returning in my legs and hips. The B. B. B. acts vigorously upon my kidneys, and the great quantity of matter that has been forced out through the skin is utterly incredible, often so offensive in odor as to produce nausea. I refer to all business men of LaGrange, Ga.

P. FLEMING,
LaGrange, Ga., January 18, 1886.

All who desire full information about the cause and cure of Blood Poisons, Scrofula and Scrofulous Swellings, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Kidney Complaints, Catarrh, etc., can secure by mail, free, a copy of our 32-page Illustrated Book of Wonders, filled with the most wonderful and startling proof ever before known. Address, BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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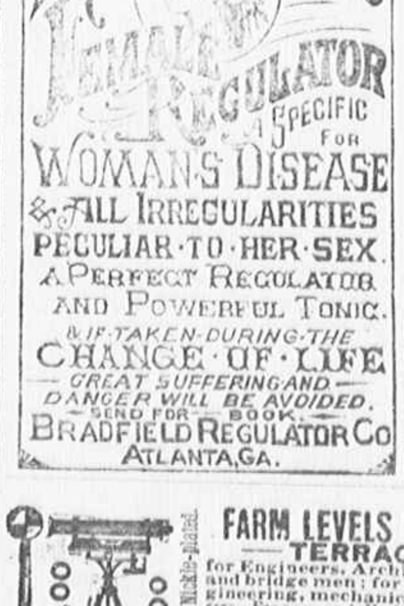

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