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NO. 4.

Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, the New York Commissioner of Fisheries, has been investigating the condition of the oyster, and his report contains much interesting information concerning that bivalve. In 1860 the vast majority of the oysters sold in the markets of this country were from beds of oysters of natural growth, while to-day sixty per cent of the annual product of oysters is from planted beds. Of the 409,186 acres of land available for oyster growing but 15,586 acres contain oysters of natural growth in sufficient quantities to pay for the cost of gathering them. The natural growth beds of Rhode Island and Connecticut are practically extinct, and even the great beds of Maryland and Virginia are being rapidly exhausted.

An International Exhibition is to be held at Glasgow during the summer of 1888. The guarantee fund already exceeds £240,000, and is being increased. The objects of the Exhibition, as stated in the prospectus, are "to promote and foster industry, science and art by inciting the inventive genius of our people to still further development in arts and manufactures; and to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations to exhibit their products, both in the raw and finished state." Promises of support have also been received from America, India, the Canadian, Australian, Cape and other colonies. The site, which has been granted by the Glasgow Corporation, extends to sixty acres, and the buildings will cover about ten acres.

The patent medicine trade is a great and growing one in England. During the year 1886 £178,071 was paid by manufacturers of these articles to the Government in the shape of stamp taxes. In 1863 the sum paid was only £55,333, and in 1875 it was £114,323. The quantity of medicine placed on the market in the ten years 1875-85 did not increase so largely as it did in the ten years from 1865 to 1875. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that as the value of the stamp or label is one-eighth of the total value of the article stamped, an approximate estimate of the total value of the trade in those goods is possible. On the basis given the above journal says the expenditure of the people for this class of medicine has increased in twenty-one years from £107,967 to £1,611,639.

New York's aqueduct, which will probably be completed this year, is regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of modern engineering. A few general figures, says the *New York Sun*, will give a better conception of this work than now obtains. The aqueduct is in reality a continuous tunnel, thirty miles in extent, with a sectional area of 1534 feet, or sufficiently large to accommodate an ordinary train of cars. It traverses a broken country, now beneath lofty hills, again crossing deep valleys; diving at times under broad rivers; most of the way cut in solid rock, its average depth beneath the surface being about 150 feet. Excepting where it is carried under water courses, it maintains a perfectly regular though slightly descending grade, and yet will deliver its vast river of water at the highest elevation on Manhattan Island, thus giving a head for distribution which will carry it to the tops of the loftiest buildings. The present aqueduct has a sectional area of but 534 feet, or but a trifle more than one-third of the new. Thus the new will be capable of furnishing the city three times the volume of water which the old aqueduct could convey even when pressed to its utmost capacity, as it has been for several years past, to the great anxiety of the engineers and others concerned.

The Philadelphia *Press* thus portrays the evils of adulteration: "The most dangerous adulteration of the day is to be found, not in those instances where the purchaser is cheated in strength or in quantity, but in the line in which our exposure to-day sheds light. A child sleeps nowadays in a room whose wall paper with arsenic pattern renders the air deadly, and whose window curtains of lead and arsenic dye lead the air with death; the flushed and feverish sufferer wakes to draw on brown and yellow stockings, dangerous with picric dyes puts on a set whose inner leather lining has been bleached by a cheap but noxious process, hugs a wax doll whose complexion has been colored by another soluble and dangerous dye, drinks a glass of milk which impure water has deprived of its natural strength and has been adulterated with the germs of disease, slips a bun into the lunch basket in which chromate of lead has been stirred by the economist, bakes for school sucking a stick of pistache candy, which owes its tint to Scheele's green, treated by a schoolmate to an ice cream colored by another preparation of arsenic, and when the unfortunate victim of these daily dangers, soon thick in the path of a civilized child, succumbs to their manifold poisons, the parents mourn over the obscure providence of God which remove from among us the young in all the opening vigor of childhood. This is no imaginative sketch. Report and analysis can be quoted for each specification."

TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER JOHN J. SEAY.

The Passengers Got Off the Burning Boat in Safety—The Mails Destroyed—A New Boat to Be Built.

Fire was discovered in the cook room of the steamer John J. Seay, when a short distance above Cedar Bluff, Ga. After ineffectual efforts to stop the flames the steamer landed, and her passengers and crew succeeded in getting off safely. There was twenty-five passengers, and their baggage was saved. Everything else, including freight and the United States mail, except five registered pouches, was destroyed. After burning fiercely for some time, the steamer sunk. The John J. Seay was built in 1885, and was worth twenty thousand dollars. The insurance was only \$6,500. While the loss is a heavy one, Captain Seay is determined to build a new steamer at once, fully equal, if not superior, to the one just destroyed. He thinks the boat will be afloat within sixty days.

BATTLE WITH BANDITS.

Custom Officers Capture a Large Amount of Smuggled Goods.

A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas, says: In the mountains near San Carlos a party of thirty bandits, under one Marouo Re-indez, were overtaken by a force of fifteen miles and routed by a force of custom police and troops under Senors Felix, James and Joquin G. Castillo and Captain Romeo of the fifth Mexican cavalry. The fight was quite lively and resulted in the capture of ten mules and horses laden with smuggled goods. The extradition of the smuggler Re-indez is asked for, but as smuggling is not one of the offenses indicated in the extradition treaty between the United States and the Mexican republic, it is almost certain such a request will not meet favorable consideration.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

The Wrecked National Bank of Sumter, South Carolina.

At a meeting of day of the board of directors of the wrecked National bank of Sumter, S. C., the bank examiner stated that it was necessary to put the bank in the hands of a receiver, and that one would be appointed in a few days. In the opinion of the examiner the directors are in no danger. It will be several days before the examiner will be prepared to make a statement as to the condition of affairs. The bank people are confident that Barlett's bondsmen will have to make good the amount of his defalcation, whilst on the other hand, the bondsmen are equally confident that they cannot be held liable. An interest in the bank is therefore inevitable. A number of the most substantial business men of Sumter have determined that if the stockholders fail to put up the money, and thus permit the bank to go by the board, they will at once organize a new banking institution with a large amount of capital.

COLOROW CORRALLED.

The Warlike Indians in a Tight Place and want to Talk to "Big White Man."

A dispatch from Denver, Col., says: A courier has just arrived at Glenwood Springs with the following message from Gen. Reardon for Governor Adams: "Major Leslie has Colorow corralled with two hundred 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.

Governor Adams, accompanied by Congressman Symmes, Attorney-General Marshall and Hon. William Byers, left for Meeker to hold a conference with Colorow. The Governor stated that he sincerely hopes to be able to induce the Indians to return to their agency and end the present trouble.

NATIONAL OPERA'S LAST SCENE.

The Effects of the Company Sold at Auction for One-sixth of their Cost.

The sale of scenery, stage effects and costumes of the defunct National Opera Company, under foreclosure proceedings to satisfy a chattel mortgage of \$57,796 held by Frank R. Lawrence, took place at Jersey City Heights, N. J. The sale aggregated \$26,108 for properties that are said to have cost over \$150,000. Sheriff Heffatz has an outstanding judgment for \$13,000 obtained against the Opera Company by Jacob Rosenstein. He is said to intend to levy upon anything remaining after satisfying Mr. Lawrence's mortgage.

A RAILROAD WRECK.

Trains Smashed Near Pittsburg—One Man Fatally and a Number Seriously Hurt.

The second section of the Cincinnati express going west on the Pan Handle road jumped the track near Skelley's station, 55 miles from Pittsburg on the 23rd, inst., and was precipitated over an embankment into a creek. The train was composed entirely of mail and express cars and was badly wrecked. Engineer George Thompson was terribly scalded and will die. George Moreland, baggage-master, of Columbus, Ohio, received painful cuts about the head and body, and Fireman James McCullough, of Uhrichville, Ohio, was badly bruised. George Norris, express messenger, was also slightly injured. The cause of the accident is not known. Trains were delayed several hours, but the tracks are now cleared.

A MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Incarceration of a Wealthy American on a Charge of Fraud.

A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says: Information was received here from an entirely authentic 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 Ojajima upon a trumped up 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 a letter. He is a brother of United States Assistant District Attorney Scott Stewart, cousin of Col. 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 or release from Mexican courts.

It is believed that the object of his incarceration was to obtain his property. He appeals for Government action in his behalf, representing his condition as deplorable in the extreme.

DYING BY THE SCORE.

A Peculiar Disease in McDowell County, West Virginia.

A special from Hinton, W. Va., says: Information received here from McDowell county is to the effect that a dreadful state of affairs exists in that part of the state and southwestern Virginia. The drought has made the waters very low, and a peculiar disease, which has several times previously followed this condition and which is supposed to be the result of minerals in the waters, has broken out. In Dead Horse Cave neighborhood there are over one hundred cases, with thirty deaths. Not a family has escaped. Corpses are neglected and farm work is at a standstill. It is required the entire time of every individual able to labor to care for the sick and dead. It is estimated that two hundred people have died in McDowell county alone in the last four weeks from the disease.

COLLEGE CURRENCY.

Immigrants Swindled by Imitation Greenbacks Made for Use in Commercial Schools.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, Ohio, says: Complaint having been made that immigrants at Castle Garden were swindled by paper resembling U. S. money, but called college currency, steps were taken to find out its origin. It was found in Jacob H. Long's printing office at Hamilton, O., and quite a number of plates were seized and Mr. Long warned to print no more of it. The imitation of United States money was close, especially the back of the note. The currency was not issued to deceive, but for use in business colleges, but swindlers found it convenient to use on strangers, and as the statute forbids the making of any imitation of United States currency for any purpose the plates are contraband.

HOME AGAIN.

Mrs. Cleveland Returns From Her Visit to Massachusetts.

A dispatch from New York, says: Mrs. President Cleveland arrived here by the steamer Pilgrim from Fall River, where she had gone in a special car attached to a Cape Cod express from Monson, Mass. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by General Greely, of the signal service, and wife, and several friends of Mrs. Cleveland. The party took an annex from the depot of Murray street to the Pennsylvania depot, in Jersey City, and left for Washington in a special car attached to the southern express at 8:00 a. m. The President was at the depot in Washington awaiting the train, and upon arrival the party went immediately to the white house.

ACCIDENT AT A FUNERAL.

A Floor Gives Way and the Crowd is Precipitated to the Cellar.

A Nashville, Tenn., Special, says: A singular accident occurred here at a funeral. The father of Lee McGee, who accidentally shot and killed himself, lives at 22 North First street. The lot is below the level of the street, and the house is elevated about seven feet on posts. About fifty people were in the room where the coffin was, when suddenly the floor gave way and all were precipitated into the cellar beneath. The wildest confusion prevailed. The shrieks of women and the yells of children were terrible. Finally matters were quieted down, and it was found, strangely enough, that no one was hurt at all. Order was restored and the funeral ceremonies were concluded at the grave.

Maud S. Lowers the Record.

Robert Bonner drove Maud S. on a three-quarter mile track, on his farm at Terrytown, N. Y., the fastest mile that has ever been made to wagon. The first half was made in 1:08 1/2 and the last half in 1:04 3/4, making the mile in 2:13 1/4. Mr. Bonner urged the mare only on the last half. Mr. Bonner weighs thirty pounds over the regulation weight, says the world has never seen Maud S.'s equal, and she is a better mare today than she ever was before.

A Woman Braver Than Her Beas.

A dispatch from Abingdon, Va., says: That while S. Scott and Miss Broyles, of Lynchburg, visitors at Moulton Springs, were out driving their horse became frightened and ran down the side of an embankment twenty feet high into Holstein River. Scott swam to the nearest shore, but the young lady staid in the buggy and forced the horse to swim to the opposite side of the river where she was rescued by friends.

"Mamma, do you know what a Maltese kitten is?" "What is it, my son?" "Why, it's a kitty that you can eat and lose."

General News Notes.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the United States fish commission, died at Wood Hole, Mass.

The boll worm is said to be damaging the fine cotton about Wedgfield, Sumter County, S. C.

The steamer Fulda, which arrived at New York, brought \$300,000 in gold from England.

John Armstrong, colored, second cook on the steamer Kate, was accidentally drowned in the river at Savannah, Ga.

A blue crane, measuring six feet eight inches from tip to tip of wings, was killed at Frie-bein's park, at Rock Hill, S. C.

At El Paso, Texas, Editor Smith, who shot Caldwell was discharged, the verdict being justifiable shooting.

The Right Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, Bishop of Western Texas, died at Sewanee, Texas.

WAR BETWEEN THE RACES.

A Riot in Arkansas in Which Several Persons are Killed.

A special from Little Rock, Ark., says: Lonoke county, just east of here, is the scene of a war between the whites and blacks which, from present appearances, will not stop until the Government sends state militia. The most intense excitement prevails throughout the county. Clarence Chapman, one of the largest plantation owners, was waited on by a number of black cotton pickers, who demanded double wages for last week's work on account of rain weather. Mr. Chapman adhered to the contract, when they shot him dead. His wife and mother, who rushed to the scene of the tragedy, were then riddled with bullets. Several whites who lived in the neighborhood, hearing of the shooting during the forenoon, armed themselves and started out to investigate. When within about half a mile of Chapman's house they were halted by about twenty armed negroes, who opened a fusillade. Two of the whites were probably fatally shot and one badly wounded. This evening a large meeting of whites collected and arrested about a dozen negroes, who were lodged in jail. Over one hundred armed negroes arrived at Clear Lake, the place where the prisoners are confined, and more are constantly coming. They are very boisterous and say they will rescue their friends, come what may. Probably fifty white men are determined to resist the mob. They have the advantage of good position, being in houses. Moreover, the prisoners' farm buildings, as well as those of several other whites, were burned. Sheriff Hicks, of Lonoke, has been notified and is en route to the scene of the disturbance with a strong posse.

A RELIGIOUS RIOT.

The Town of Decatur on the War-Path—Murder and Possible Lynching.

A special from Decatur, Ala., says: This little town was thrown into a great excitement by the killing of James E. Hurst, town marshal, and the serious wounding of Thos. H. Shivers by a mob of drunk negroes at a celebration of a Sunday school association. Five hundred negroes had gathered, and about 2 o'clock Marshal Hupt was called on to arrest a drunken negro.

When Hurst attempted to arrest him he was surrounded by about three score of the negroes with drawn knives and revolvers, demanding the prisoner's release. Hurst drew his pistol and scatted them. The negroes took their drunken companion away from him and walked off in the woods, where one hundred gathered and defied the Marshal to interfere with them. Hurst quickly organized a posse of whites and attacked the negroes. During the melee Hurst was shot through the lungs and instantly killed.

T. H. Shivers was shot through the chest and is dying. A negro named Hubbard was killed and a few others wounded. The others fled. The woods are being scoured for them and if caught none will ever reach jail alive, as the entire population of Decatur are up in arms getting pursuit. The excitement is intense. The negroes have recently made threats to burn the town on September 1st, and in fact some one recently set fire to the residence of P. L. Mynot, destroying it. There is now barely a possibility of their threats being carried out, for if caught hardly a single one of the mob will escape with their lives.

PHILADELPHIA HONORED.

President Cleveland Accepts Invitations to Two Banquets in the City of Brotherly Love.

President Cleveland has accepted the invitation tendered him by the University of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Library, American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, College of Physicians, Law Academy and Historical Society to attend a banquet to be given in his honor at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, the 17th of September.

In the afternoon of the same day the President will attend a banquet tendered to him by the Hibernian Society. The society has had for its guests Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Tyler and Grant.

Taking an Indian Bride.

A special from Pierre, Dak., says: Douglas F. Carlin, chief clerk at the Cheyenne Agency, was married to Maid Duprest, the wealthiest Indian heiress on the Sioux Reservation. Carlin is closely connected with prominent army officers, and with the Carlin family of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Tyler and Grant.

The Nation's Editors.

Pursuant to call of President C. H. Jones, of Jacksonville, Fla., the annual meeting of the National Editorial Association will convene at Denver, Col., Tuesday, September 13. The date was originally fixed for September 6th, but has been postponed one week.

The Bank of London, Ontario, has suspended payment. The bank had a subscribed capital of one million dollars, of which \$225,358 was paid up. Very little loss is expected by billholders.

The World's Supply of Cotton.

The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,335,350 bales, of which 681,050 bales are American, against 1,152,226 and 744,326 bales respectively last year. The receipts of cotton for the week ending Aug. 27th, at all interior towns were 13,943 bales, and the receipts from plantation 19,340 bales.

The Right Kind of a Keepsake.

"You want a keepsake that will always remind you of me?" she said. "I do, darling," he said, tenderly. "What's the matter with myself?" she whispered. "There will be a wedding shortly."

THE WEEK'S GOSSIP.

Queen Christina, of Spain, recently postponed a Te Deum for a ball fight.

In a recent French duel both parties were wounded. This must be classed as the most remarkable accident of the season.

Lawyers should be careful how they counsel clients. Attorney Dunn of New York, advised Cashier Scott to steal a million and abscond, and now Attorney Dunn is in jail.

New York has a tax on inheritance—a very easy tax to pay. Within the last two years it has paid over \$2000,000 into the treasury of the state.

Andrew J. Vanderpool, who dropped dead in Paris a few days ago, was one of the foremost lawyers of the New York bar. His practice paid immensely.

The Queen of England is about to publish a novel, says a French paper. Her majesty, it is added, wrote it many years ago.

Alcohol and Health.

We are glad to note that the various books on hygienic living prepared for use in schools and in homes give an unobscure testimony as to the evils arising even from the moderate use of alcohol. We quote from a recent book on "The Hygiene of the Home," recently published by Ives & Co., N. Y.: "It can be said of alcoholic liquors, that there is nothing in them so necessary to make them worth the alcohol is needed. When we count to study the relation of alcohol to food, we are impressed by the fact that it is not found in nature, as are such foods as are essential for the maintenance of life and present in them in quantities to be taken into the human system. If it had any such food value as was once claimed for it, this would have been a necessary and useful part of the human system. When we turn to the physiology of digestion, and of the appropriation of foods in the system, we find nothing whatever to be gained from the use of alcohol. It is not a food. Every advance in chemistry, and the knowledge of the relations of food to health and vitality, has been an advance away from the recognition of alcohol. Such authorities as Liebig, Mohr, Scherer, Penland, Frankland, Playfair, Lewis, Smith, Parks, Froude, Nichols and Atwater give it no place in any standard dietary table. "Before chemistry and physiology had reached their proper place, experience had shown it to be a poison. Persons attacked by it were said to be 'drunk,' but it was not until the science of chemistry and physiology had reached their proper place, that it was shown to be a poison. We can turn to an book on 'The Hygiene of the Home,' and we have regard to the fact that the division of food into such things as we eat and drink is not a matter of course, and therefore cannot be arranged in this class. If we look for a satisfactory list of foods, we find that it does not respect to the laws of animal combustion, either by producing heat or increasing heat. 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