

AN OLD TIME MISSISSIPPI ROW

How Two Men Fought a Mob

A PITCHED BATTLE IN WHICH SEVEN WERE KILLED

And Which Arose out of a Very Trivial Incident.

"One of the worst shooting scrapes that ever happened along the Mississippi river," began the man at the wheel, relaxing his hold on the tiller, which had been hard down, and permitting it to spin around with the velocity of a top, "took place out there, just above the mouth of the bayou, about 80 years ago, when they burned the old postoffice and the warehouse. You can see where they stood by the piles of bricks there on the bank."

All admitted the ruins were plainly visible, when he changed to the opposite side of the wheel, and after a spirited effort made to counteract the effects of an impinging current that had caused the boat to swerve from her course he continued:

"The boat that I was on had got caught in the fog, and we tied up under the point there about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and a lot of us went on shore to take a little exercise. It was on a Saturday, and a good many people had come in from the country to do their trading and get their mail. Some of them were pitching quoits and others shooting at a mark when we first landed, but they quit when they saw the man carry the mail bag we had brought and went in and stood around waiting for the letters to be sorted. They had all been drinking and were pretty noisy. When the postmaster said there were only two letters and that they were both for Bud Johnson, a colored man, a murmur of disapproval went around, and several of them insisted on a new deal."

"You can look for yourselves," said the postmaster, tossing them the bag, but after searching and finding it empty they were in a worse frame of mind than ever. Presently one of the number, a local politician, got up and made a speech derogatory to the administration. He insisted that the government was prejudiced against white folks, and that he had no use for the office anyhow. Several of the others present expressed their approval of this sentiment, and a general smashing up of everything at once followed. During the row the coal oil lamp was broken, the house set on fire and everything burned up."

Colonel Bunch, who owned the property, noticing the fire, came up from his plantation below and denounced the perpetrators of the outrage as vandals. The colonel was a high spirited man and didn't stand any foolishness, but was getting along in years now and couldn't do much but talk, so that when one of the men declared he could whip any Bunch on earth he looked like he felt himself in a pretty close place, but the colonel stood his ground until at last, when the contending parties were about to come to blows, his son appeared upon the scene, and, learning the cause of the trouble, sprang between the two, and drawing his revolver, said, "My name is Bunch, and when my father gets to be too old to defend himself I can stand in his tracks and take his part."

"At this juncture the shooting commenced, and I made for the boat. Everybody seemed to take sides against the Bunches, and you would have thought them a band of guerrillas from the way they kept the fight up. Presently I noticed the colonel roll down the bank and stop just at the edge of the water, and then his son came staggering down, too, and fell near his side. They were both dead! We wanted to leave, but the men were afraid to go on shore to untie the lines, for the infuriated crowd was still calling for more Bunches and the colored man who had got the letters, but he had climbed a tree, and they didn't know where he was. An hour or so later, when the crowd had dispersed, he slid down from his hiding place, came aboard the boat and we had him in the hold until we got away and he was over his fright. He said there were five men lying on the bank that the Bunches had killed before they fell."

The boat at this juncture showing a disposition to become fractions, the pilot gave his undivided attention for a moment to the wheel, when he went on: "But there is not much shooting along the river now, and you hardly ever hear of a feud. When there were only about three families in a county, two of them were usually engaged in an effort to exterminate the other on account of some imaginary wrong, or maybe prompted by jealousy. Since the country has been settled up they are all right. I used to think myself," he went on to say after a brief tussle with the tiller, "that what a man wanted was respect, but I have found out my mis-

take. What he stands most in need of is plenty of good neighbors, and I find that the thicker you put people the better they get along. It makes them more human, and besides they come to know something, which is not the case when they live alone. I have learned a good deal myself by traveling around and seeing what is in the world, for I usually go east every summer to swap malarial."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Caused the First Cholera.
Mr. Newlywed (reading)—Nobody ever yet saw a dead mule.
Mrs. Newlywed (who is thinking of something else and not listening)—Don't you think your life insurance premiums are a waste of money, John?
—Boston Journal.

Just Like Other People.
"You look nice enough to eat," exclaimed the youth.
"And so I do," replied the maiden; "three times a day."—Ohio State Journal.

Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man with rich, pure blood, has nothing to fear from germs. He may breathe in the bacilli of consumption with impunity. If there is a weak spot where the germs may find an entrance to the tissues, then the trouble begins. Disease germs propagate with lightning like rapidity. Once in the blood, the only way to get rid of them is to kill them. This is what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is for. It purifies the blood. That means that it kills the germs, but that is only part of what it does. It assists digestion by stimulating the secretion of digestive fluids, so promoting assimilation and nutrition; purifies and enriches the blood and so supplies the tissues with the food they need. It builds up strong healthy flesh and puts the whole body into a disease-resisting state.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, and get his book, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely free. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

To our Readers.
The editor desires to inform his readers that he is authorized, through the courtesy of N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., to offer each one suffering from catarrh, febrile breath, bronchitis, &c., a sample outfit of Catarrhzone. Catarrhzone is a liquid which, when inhaled, reaches every disease spot, cleaning and invariably curing catarrh and all nasal and throat diseases. For a short time these samples will be given free. It never fails to cure, or write at once to the above address.

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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ELECTRICITY AND THE COMPASS

How the Magnetic Needle is Affected

SOMETIMES RENDERED USELESS — A CURIOUS DISCOVERY

The Compass Very Often Not to be Depended on.

Although the invention and introduction of the trolley system of street railways have been of inestimable value to civilization it has incidentally wrought some harm here and there. Emphasis was laid on one of these drawbacks to electric traction in the address delivered by Professor A. W. Rucker at a recent meeting of the British Association For the Advancement of Science.

In various parts of the world observatories have been established for the purpose of keeping track of the changes in the direction in which the magnetic needle points. It was long ago discovered not only that the compass does not aim directly at the north pole, but that the amount of variation in its indications from true north undergoes slow alterations. Hence it is necessary to make fresh charts, showing the variation for different parts of the globe every few years. But in order to get the data for such corrections—of the highest importance to the surveyor and mariner—it is requisite that careful observations be made continuously at a number of widely separated points.

Two of the most famous and hitherto useful institutions of this class are situated in Washington, in the grounds of the naval observatory and in Toronto. The interference of the electric currents that run through the earth and the track of trolley lines which have been constructed near these observatories interfere so much with the behavior of the instruments of both places that the records now obtained are practically worthless. And the experts are greatly puzzled by the problem of escaping from this vexatious interruption of their work.

So delicate are the influences which the magnets in such an observatory are intended to investigate that they can be perceived only when the apparatus is most scrupulously guarded. The room in which they are mounted is underground. Visitors are never admitted except under unusual circumstances and are required to deposit their jackknives, keys and all other metallic objects about their persons before entering the apartment. The magnets, generally bars of steel not over six inches long, are poised above a scale that is graduated to the most minute fractions, and a telescope, on an adjacent pillar, is used to read the fluctuations, which are too small to be discernible by the unassisted eye. A tiny mirror, as big as a dime, catches a beam of light more slender than the lead in a pencil and reflects it away to a sheet of slowly moving photographic paper, on which a permanent record is made. The arrangement of the apparatus is such that the movement of the magnet is magnified many times in the record, in order to render the changes perceptible.

There are three sets of instruments on duty in such an observatory. One swings horizontally, like a mariner's compass. Another dips up and down. A third is designed to measure the intensity of the earth's magnetism, which is a separate thing from the direction in which it acts. And so sensitive are they that their readings are apt to be interfered with by exceedingly trivial causes. It is customary for the superintendent to inscribe on the scroll "Visitors admitted," whenever such a breach of the regulations is permitted, so that if any abnormal fluctuation is detected in the motion of the magnets a suspicion of its meaning will be excited in the mind of the scientist who afterward examines the photographic trace.

In spite of the delicacy of the apparatus, it may seem surprising to the lay mind that the passage of trolley currents at a distance of many rods from the observatory should be able to affect the instruments within. But they do, and it is impossible to separate in the record the variations produced by genuine changes in terrestrial magnetism from those which are caused by the trolley. Professor Rucker said a few days ago: "From all parts of the world we hear of observatories ruined or threatened by the invasion of the electrical engineer. Toronto and Washington have already succumbed, Potsdam, Parc St. Maur, Greenwich and Kew are besieged, and the issue largely depends upon whether these great national observatories can or cannot make good their defense."

Although the practical service to mankind which is rendered by institutions of this class is alone sufficient to justify their maintenance and to warrant alarm as to their future, there are other questions involved which possess profound interest for the philosopher. We know that the earth is a magnet, but as yet no one is able to say what makes it so. The fundamental secret of

terrestrial magnetism has not been solved. Then, too, there are various changes in direction which mark the behavior of the needle that remain to be explained. What influence is it that makes the needle swing to and fro to a microscopic extent every day? Why is it that the diurnal swing is greater in years of sun spot abundance than at the minimum stage of solar activity? Why do the indications of the needle differ in summer from those of winter? What is the key to the mystery of the long period movement that makes it necessary to rechart the situation? What causes the convulsive behavior of the magnets for a few hours or days when there is a great outbreak of sun spots? And is there any relation between the weather and the fluctuations in the earth's magnetism? There are theories on these subjects, but no generally accepted doctrines, and the human mind is so constituted that it will not rest until further light is obtained.—New York Tribune.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

Mr. R. Morrow Cured of Lumbago Dodd's Pills

TORONTO, Nov. 28.—The vast majority of Torontonians know and esteem Mr. R. Morrow, the able and popular agent for the Toronto Auer Light Co.

For this reason the following statement made in writing by Mr. Morrow, possesses unusual significance.

"Two years ago I was attacked by Lumbago and Urinary trouble which caused me intense suffering, I took several different remedies without any benefit. Then I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and was completely cured by them."

Lumbago is unusually prevalent this fall. All sufferers should know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only known cure for it. They never fail.

At Alma, Ont. a young son of Robert Knox got hold of a bottle of strychnine and drank a portion of the contents. He died a few hours later.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

During 1898 the Pope received present of money and valuables amounting to more than \$2,000,000. The Peter's Pence fund reached \$800,000.

Dr. Chase Cures Catarrh after Operations Fail.

Toronto, March 16th, 1897. My boy aged fourteen, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the Central Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

H. G. FORD, Foreman, Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

The village of Grand Blanche, France boasts of a schoolboy aged twelve who weighs 140 pounds and measures 41 inches around the chest. Up to the present time his knees have shown no sign of the weakness usual among giants, and he lifts 200 pounds with ease.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Thirty expulsions of Dances from North Schleswig have been ordered, it is said, in consequence of the attendance of their employers at a meeting addressed by Herr Hansen, a Danish deputy.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, Kidneys and Liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, stop such disorders, Bowels Congested, Head Aching, Back Pain, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

—Cholly—I'm not a man, with one idee, Miss Colledge!—No? Why don't you try to get one?

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Little Waldo—Uncle what is a dyspeptic? Old Uncle Grout—A dyspeptic is a person with an optimistic appetite and a pessimistic digestion.—Rochester Herald.

I WAS CURED of Rheumatic gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Halifax, ANDREW KING.

I WAS CURED of acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Sussex. LT.-COL. C. CREWE READ.

I WAS CURED of acute Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. MARKHAM, Ont. C. S. BILLING.

A congress to discuss the annihilation of tuberculosis will convene at Berlin, Germany, May 23rd.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

Berlin police are measuring and photographing all known Anarchists.

Chronic Eczema Cured.

One of the most chronic cases of Eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N. B. On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton says: "I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie Ella was cured of Eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, druggist, of Hartland also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment which cured Gracie Ella."

Paton's Annual Remnant Sale now on.

Men's ulsters, one-third off, Men's overcoats, one-fourth off, suits, 25 per cent off, new pants, 1/4 off.—Prowse Bros.—14, 31.

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T. A. MacLEAN,

MANUFACTURERS AGENT.

List of Ratepayers for the City of Charlottetown

In default for Assessment due on Real Property, for the year ending 31st December, 1898, containing names of all such defaulters, and the amount due from them respectively, with a statement of the Number of the town Lot, Water Lot and Common Lot upon which or any part thereof such assessment is in default.

Name of Ratepayer in Default.	Statement or Description of Property upon which Assessment is made.	Amount of Assessment due & unpaid.
Butler Catherine	House and Land on Town Lot No. 40—5th Hundred	\$ 84
Covle Stephen	House and Land on Town Lot No. 3—2nd Hundred	15 75
Hughes Peter	House and Land on Common Lot No. 22	6 75
Low Water	House and Land on Town Lots Nos. 5&6 4th Hundred	22 00
Low Water	House and Land on Town Lot No. 49 4th Hundred	14 00
Low Water	House and Land on Town Lot No. 98 4th Hundred	5 00
Low Water	Vacant Land on Common Lot No. 31	2 25
Purdie Jane	W. A. O. Morrison } Trustees Leslie McNutt }	
	House and Land on Town Lots Nos 97&98 1st Hundred	33 75
Ryan Deborah	House and Land on Town Lots Nos 80&81—4th Hundred	33 75
Reid Richard B.	House and Land on Town Lot No. 95—2nd Hundred	3 37
Williams John	Vacant Land on Common Lot No. 27	4 42
Williams John	House and Land on Common Lot No. 24	11 25

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of the Statute 51 Victoria Cap. 12, Section 91, after 30 days publication of the above list, being a list of the Ratepayers of the City of Charlottetown who have failed to pay within the time prescribed the Assessment severally levied upon their Real Property in said city, I will make an application to His Honor, the Stipendiary Magistrate of said City, for Judgment against each and all of the lands above described, for the respective amounts so levied against them, and then unpaid, and that upon such judgment being duly entered, I will further apply for a warrant for the sale of such lands.

Dated this 20th day of December, A. D. 1898.

ROBERT VANDERSTINE City Collector

December 20, 1898, 1 mo.