The Autobiography of a Wild Man.

TWELVE YEARS ON THE FRONTIERS OF MADNESS. THE FEELINGS OF A LUNATIC.

Colonel Weekley in Arkansas Traveller.

I was once insane and I often muse over my experience. There are, of course, many kinds of insanity. Some mental disorders take place so gradually that even the closest companions of the victim are at a loss to remember when the trouble began. It must have been this way in my case. One evening, after an oppressive warm day, a day when I experienced more fatigue from the heat than ever before or since, I sat on my porch fanning myself. "This arm that is now in motion," I mused, "must one of these days be dust. I wonder how long will the time be." Then I mused upon the evidence I had of immortality. I wanted to be rich, and I began to study over an imaginary list of enterprises. At last I hit upon radishes. People must have radishes. They should be in every store. They could be dried and sold in Winter. I would plant fifty acres with radish seed, and people all over the country would refer to me as the "radish king." I would form a radish syndicate, and buy up all the radishes, and travel around and be admired. I hastened to the house to tell my wife that she was soon to be a radish queen. At the breakfast table I said:

"Julia, how would you like to be a radish queen?"

"A what!" she exclaimed.

I explained my plan of acquiring great wealth, and during the recital she acted so curiously that I was alarmed. I feared that she was losing her mind. Finally she seemed to understand. She agreed with me, but told me not to say anything more about it. After breakfast I saw her talking earnestly with her father, and I knew that she was explaining to the old gentlemen how she intended to pay his debts when I became known as the radish king. The old man approached me with much concern and told me that I needed rest, and that I must not think of business. He was old and sadly worried, and I promised him that I would not think of business. Pretty soon I went out to inspect my radish kingdom. Looking around I saw the old man follow me. From the field I went to the village. I approached a prominent citizen, who had always been my friend, and told him how I intended to become rich. He seemed grieved, and I saw at once that he was contemplating the same enterprise. It seemed mean that he should take advantage of me, and I told him so. He tried to explain, but he made me so mad that I would have struck him if my father-in-law had not come up and separated us.

Men came after a long time, and took me away, I thought, to the penitentiary. One day a cat came into my cell, and I tried to bite it. She made the hair fly, but I killed her. I don't know how long I remained here, but one morning the sun rose and shone in at me through the window. It seemed to be the first time that I had seen the great luminary for months. A mist cleared from before my eyes. My brain began to work, and suddenly I realized that I had been insane. I called the keeper, and when he saw me he exclaimed: "Thank God!" and grasped my hand. I was not long in putting on another suit of clothes and turning my face toward home. A physician said I was cured, and everybody seemed bright and happy at my recovery. I boarded a train, with a gentleman, and went home. My wife fainted when she saw me and learned that I had recovered my mind. I asked for my little children, and two big boys and a young lady came forward and greeted me. I had been in the asylum twelve years.

Cook Carries His Point.

THE HOSTILE APACHE PRISONERS TO BE PLACED ON SAN CARLOS RESERVATION.

In view of the difficulties encountered in making satisfactory disposition of the Apache Indians, recently captured by General Crook, under existing methods of administration it was determined by the secretary of war and the secretary of the interior, after consideration, that the Apache Indians recently captured by Gen. Crook, and all such as may be hereafter captured or may surrender themselves to him, shall be kept under the control of the war department at such points on the San Carlos reservation as may be determined by the war department (but not at the agency without the consent of the Indian agent), to be fed and cared for by the war department until further orders. For the greater security of the people of Arizona and to ensure peace, the war department shall be entrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos reservation, and charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation and preventing the Indians from leaving it except with the consent of Gen. Crook or his officers who may be authorized to act under him. The war department shall protect the Indian agent in the discharge of his duties as agent, which shall include the ordinary duties of an Indian agent, which shall remain as heretofore, except as to keeping the peace, administering justice and punishing refractory Indians, all of which shall be done by the war department, as above stated.

Origin of the Word Tariff.

On the coast of Spain just inside the Straits of Gibralter, there is an island called Tarifa. When the Moors had possession of the peninsula they established a very energetic custom-house force upon it. The scale of revenue was discretionary with the collector. All formalities of entering and clearing were dispended with. Every vessel passing through the straits in either direction was brought to and robbed to the prudent extent of not absolutely preventing the captain from undertaking another voyage. If he delivered up about 15 per cent. of his cargo or paid its equivalent in money he was allowed to go in peace. If he proved recalcitrant, and was then captured, the duties were collected on a sliding scale, he was made to walk the plank and his vessel and cargo were confiscated. Generally, however no resistance was offered. When the vessel arrived at the port of discharge, her owners assessed the loss of the purchasers of the goods, and the result was pretty much as it is in our day. A great many people had to pay for what a smaller number got. This sort of duty collection ran all through the middle ages, a sad deterioration from the practice of the more enlightened Greeks and Romans of antiquity. The feudal Barons on the Rhine obtained their revenue in this summary manner, which always reverted on the people.—*Chester County Democrat.*

The Danger of Over-Exertion.

A STALWART MAN BECOMES WEAKER THAN A CHILD AND THEN RECOVERS HIS FORMER STRENGTH.

(*Waterloo, N. Y., Observer.*)

In these days of rowing giants and athletic heroes fine physical development is more observed than ever before since the time of the Athenian games. A man who shows the elements of physical power is looked up to far more than in the days of our ancestors possibly because there are fewer specimens of well-developed manhood than then. An emissary of this paper met a magnificent specimen of physicial power a few days since in the person of Dr. A. W. McNames, of Waterloo. His muscles which showed unusual development, were as hard as wood. At his request the writer sought to pinch him in the arms or legs, but found it wholly impossible. A realization of what is meant by an iron man was fully made manifest.

"Have you always been so stalwart as this?" inquired the news gatherer.

"Not by any means," was the reply. "When a young man I was always strong and active and felt that I could accomplish anything. This feeling so took possession of me on one occasion that I attempted to lift a box which four men found it impossible to move. I succeeded in placing it on the wagon, but in about two minutes after that time I was unconscious and remained so for hours and when I recovered consciousness I vomited a large quantity of blood. From that day I began to grow weak and sickly. I believed that I had suffered some internal injury and experienced a general debility, which seemed similar to the effects produced by malaria. My back was very weak. I had no appetite, and at times loathed food. My lips were parched and cracked. My head felt as though it were entirely open at the top and it pained me on the side intensely. In six weeks' time I had fallen away from 208 pounds to less than 170. I was in a most wretched condition. I was completely discouraged."

"What did the doctors say about you?"

"Almost everything. I consulted no less than six different physicians. They all treated me and none did me any good. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sit upright but was obliged to rest in a cramped, uneasy position. I was compelled to urinate every five minutes and I passed over three quarts every day. I was not living, I was existing.

One night (how well I remember it!) my wife had put the children all in bed when the feeling came over me that I should live but a very short time. My wife and I talked matters over and I gave the minutest directions as to what she should do after I was gone. I was not in a flighty condition by any means for the doctor, on leaving town the day following, bade me good bye, saying he never expected to see me again, for I was suffering with Bright's disease of the kidneys in its last stages. Within the next few days more than twenty friends came to give me good bye. Among the number was Dr. John L. Clark. He asked me what I had used in the way of medicines. I told him. He then recommended a remedy of which I had heard much, but about which I was very skeptical. If faith were an element of power it certainly was lacking in my case."

"And so you did not try it?"

"On the contrary, I did try it and to my surprise it seemed to go to just the spot. Indeed, it was the most palatable thing I had taken into my mouth for months. I relished it."

"And did it cure you?"

"Do I look as if it did?"

"Yes, indeed. What was it?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"A proprietary medicine!"

"Of course. What of that? I suppose I once had as great a prejudice against advertised medicines as any one could have. When I was studying medicines at Ann Arbor, Michigan, I used to vow with the rest of the class that we would fight all such remedies at all times. When a man comes down to the last hour, however, and bids his wife and friends good bye, such bigoted prejudices as these all vanish. I can assure you and any remedy that can cure is gladly welcomed."

"And how have you been since then?"

"As well—or better, than before."

"Do you still exert your strength?"

"Certainly. But I do not *over*-exert, as formerly. My strength is increasing every day, and my health is number one. I know that my life was saved by Warner's Safe Cure, and I belive it is the best medicine that was ever compounded by any chemist or physician. I am willing the doctors should sneer at me for such a statement if they choose, but I have proven it truth, and am prepared to stand by it."

The above experience should be of great value to all who are suffering. It shows the deceptive nature of this terrible malady; that all symptoms are common to it and that there is but one way by which it can be absolutely avoided.

THE SQUIRE'S LECTURE.—Five honest Virginia farmers were once convened as an examining court. The subject of their examination was a boy who had been arrested upon a grave charge, and the question was, should he be held for trial at the circuit court.

The honest farmers knew little of law, but they were kind-hearted and not without that mental quality which is known as "horse sense."

They listened to the evidence; it was conclusive against the prisoner. But he was very young, and might reform if given another chance. Should he be sent up for trial, he would be sent to prison and be ruined.

So the kind-hearted justices agreed that the eldest among, old Squire H., should give the youth a severe lecture then discharge him.

The squire, impressed with his serious duty, arose, ordered the prisoner to stand up, looked fiercely at him, and talking through his nose, said:—

"Young man! it's awful—awful, I say! Clear out of my sight, you ornary scamp!"

And he did, amid the roars of laughter from the spectator, while the squire reddened with indignation that such a solemn lecture should be received with ill-timed mirth.

At the municipal election Annapolis, Md., Monday July 9th, Dr. Claude, Democratic state candidate for mayor, was elected by a majority of 55, and the Democratic candidate for city counsellor by 47 majority. Three Democratic and two Republican councilmen were elected, and there was one tie. This is the first time for years that the Democrats have carried the city.

The Louisville Exposition.

There seems to be good reason for the anticipations in which the promoters of the Southern Exposition at Louisville are indulging, that it will prove the greatest success of the kind achieved in this country since the Centennial. Although their active efforts were begun somewhat late in the season—the opening being advertised for August 1—they have been able to create an extraordinary degree of public interest in the matter and have gained influential friends in all parts of the country, who will spend time and money in the advancement of the enterprise. The arrangements for the Exposition have been made on the most liberal scale. Beyond the ordinary entrance fee of $25—intended not so much for the advantage of the treasury as to exclude exhibits so trifling or destitute of merit as to render them undesirable on any terms—no charge whatever is made to exhibitors. With rare, but no doubt sagacious generosity, it is proposed to furnish power, steam, water and other necessaries free of cost. The size of the buildings is also indicative of bold and comprehensive views on the part of the managers. The structures will cover 677,400 square feet, an area which has been exceeded in only three instances on record—by the London exhibitions of 1851 and 18692, and the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876.

The Exposition will comprise five leading departments. The first will be devoted to natural products, mineral, vegetable and animal: the second to machinery, tools and implements; the third to manufactured articles and products; the fourth to devices for transportion, by animal, wind steam and electrical power; and the fifth to art, literature and music. Each of these main departments has numerous subdivisions, in which the immense variety of exhibits drawn together on such an occasion will be accurately classified. It should also be remarked that special prominence will be given to cotton and its products.

Although designated and known as the Southern Exposition, and primarily intended to quicken the development of Southern industries, it is to be presumed that this enterprise will be to a large extent representative of the whole country. One of the chief benefits which is hoped will be realized from it is the obliterating of sectional feeling, and a strengthening of the conviction that the interests of all parts of the Union are substantially identical. The distinguishing features of the Exposition will be the cotton industry and textile manufacturers; but other interests will be given an ample field, and it is sufficient to say in this regard that there is no American industry the impetus of whose growth is not felt by every American citizen.

The location of this Exposition is a strong point in its favor. The Atlanta enterprise labored under an obvious disadvantage in this respect, and its record as to exhibits and attendance was for that reason all the more creditable to its managers. But Louisville is nearly at the centre of population of the United States. It can be reached in about twenty-four hours from either New York or New Orleans, and especially convenient of access from the vast and popular region comprising the Upper Mssissippi and the Ohio valleys. We do not doubt that from the 1st of August to the 31st of October, the period of continuance of the Exposition, the Kentucky metropolis will present a scene of brilliant activity, closing with a triumphant realization of deserved success.—*Mechanical News.*

Sure Remedy for Potato Bugs.

Permit me to inform those of your readers who may not have made the discovery that the common Dalmatian insect powder will slaughter the Colorado bugs as effectually as Paris green. It is not as cheap, but cultivators of home gardens will find the cost but trifling. It may be purchased in loose bulk for about fifty cents a pound, and a single pound would be sufficient for a small patch if carefully applied. It has moreover the advantage of not being a poison, and may be kept on hand without anxiety.

My own method of applying it is to use a can with perforations like a pepper caster, but larger and fewer. A less extravagant method would be to use the powder bellows, but the application would then need to be more frequent. What remains on the leaves is not wasted, for the bug that crawls through it is doomed. I expect equal success with the old fashioned squash bug when he makes his appearance, but shall not wait to report, because I wish others to be experimenting now, while potato bugs are doing their best work. I would suggest to such that a decoction of the powder in hot water might be effective and economical.

I trust that this remedy will be faithfully tried by amateur farmers, and I am not without hope that it will eventually compete with poisons even in the hands of large producers. Paris green loses its poisonous properties very slowly by exposure to the air, and its constant use cannot but have injurious results. A horse eating two tons of hay from land formerly cropped with potatoes must swallow a quantity of arsenic in the dust adhering to it, possibly enough to have a cumulative poisonous effect.

The United States Agricultural Department (see United States Agricultural Report, 1881-2) is making efforts to encourage the cultivation of Pyrethram Roseum in our warmer States, and the cost of the powder will soon be much reduced.

I would say, in conclusion, that this powder will exterminate water bugs if properly used. The powder bellows destroys those which it reaches, but if the powder be placed where they are compelled to travel through it when crawling from their hiding places in search of food none will escape. If applied on the same principle under the slats and in the cast iron sockets of bedsteads, no corrosive sublimate or kerosene will be needed. I have used it with good success for small red ants. Possibly it may be of use to your correspondent who desires to check black ants if he will discover their hiding places and compel them to crawl through the powder. The ravages of carpet moths may be checked by a layer of powder on the floor an inch or two from the edge of the carpet, but the remedy loses some of its efficacy before the carpet is taken up again.—*Corr. of Boston Journal.*

A Fowl Ball.

Scene at the base-ball ground. A ball was knocked sidewise and caught on a fly. "Foul and out!" was the cry of the umpire. A charming high school girl looking at the game ejaculates: "Ah, really! How can it be a fowl! I don't see any feathers!" And she turned to her attendant with an inquiring look. "Well—oh! Yes, you see," he stammered, "the reason you don't see the feathers is because it belongs to the picked nine."—*Peoria Transcript.*

A Snake Laying Eggs.

HOW A BOA-CONSTRICTOR ASTONISHED HER OWNER—A SNAKE-EGG OMELETTE.

Crowds of people visited Railroad Grove, Savin Rock, Conn, to witness the unusual spectacle of a boa-constrictor twenty three feet long and about two feet in circumference laying eggs under a tent there.

The big snake is owned by Frank J. Pilling, who is well known among showmen by his connection with the Coup show and a business manager of the actress Annie Pixley. It was brought from Calcutta, and is worth about $2,000.

Mr. Pilling always supposed he owned a male snake and it was always billed as the Jumbo python. Last night he placed it in its box for the night as usual, covered with blankets. When he came to look into the box this morning great was his astonishment to see that during the night the snake had laid half a bushel—sixty or seventy—eggs about as big as goose eggs, and that it was still laying. The eggs were white and soft, having no shell. Some were round and some oblong. They could be stretched like India rubber. They were laid in a neatly formed pyramid around which the snake lay circled. She was quite cross in the morning and resented being handled by Mr. Pilling or his men.

Mr. Piling was greatly excited. To think, he said, "That all the while I've had that snake I always took it for a male until to-day. I bought it in New York at the Central Park Gardens, and there, too, it was called a male. I have sold it to the management of the zoological gardens in Philadelphia, to be delivered in Sept. I am going to try and hatch out some of those eggs and shall place some in sand near where the cooking furnace at Hale's restaurant is and shall bury some in the sand down by the rock where the sun can help along the hatching process. Some of the eggs I shall make into an omelette just to see how snake's eggs will taste. Most of the eggs I shall leave with the snake and perhaps she will hatch them out in some way. As a matter of fact I don't expect to succeed in hatching any of the eggs, but the thing could be done under more favorable circumstances.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.35 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.30 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.50 p. m.; Washington 6.40 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.55 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.21 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 a. m.; New York 9.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.20 a. m.; Baltimore, 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.25 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandaigua and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.35 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 3.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Pullman parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.25 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Perry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9.20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Perry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Perry 12.06 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.40 p. m. arriving at Bloom Perry 7.01 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 27, 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED).

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 26 and 7,20 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,20 a. m. and 4,05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 7,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 3,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Jan. 19, 1883-tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH			STATIONS	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 20	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 03		9 37	.....Taylorville..	9 45	20	6 27
8 56		9 30	.....Lackawanna..	9 52	27	6 34
8 48		9 21	.....Pittston.....	9 58	34	6 41
8 42		9 19	.....West Pittston	10 03	39	6 46
8 37		9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 08	44	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
8 25	00	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	54	7 09
8 25	1 50	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 32		.....Plymouth Junc			7 14
8 19	1 26	8 58	.....Plymouth.....	10 26	3 02	7 22
	1 25		.....Avondale.....		3 06	7 30
8 07	1 18	8 47	.....Nanticoke.....	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	.....Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 09
7 46	12 42	8 25	.....Shickshinny..	10 56	3 33	8 25
7 39	12 29	8 17	.....Hick's Ferry..	11 07	3 45	8 40
7 26	12 15	8 12	.....Beach Haven.	11 13	3 51	8 50
7 19	12 10	8 00	.....Berwick.....	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 05	11 47		.....Briar Creek..			8 06
7 00	11 40	7 50	.....Willow Grove.		4 07	8 09
7 02	11 32	7 50	.....Lime Ridge..		4 12	8 15
6 57	11 10	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 39	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	.....Bloomsburg..	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 50	4 33	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 29	Catawissa Bridge	11 55	4 38	8 35
6 18	10 32	7 11	.....Danville.....	12 18	4 56	8 52
6 10	10 00		.....Chulasky..			9 00
6 04	10		.....Cameron..		5 19	9 04
45	9	6 45	Northumberl'd	12 45	5 25	9 20
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1883.