In the Days When Negroes Were Brought From Africa and Sold in New Orleans - White Girls Sold to African

"Yes," said William Jack Haynes, the centonarian, the other day, "I was in the slave trade for three years-that is, I was engineer on the steamship Grampus, which ran from New Orleans to Africa for three years, buying negroes in Africa and selling them in

"How did you get possession of the negroes

to bring them over?" "I will tell you how we generally managed, and we always had a good load on our return trip. You know in those days, fifty or sixty years ago, the servant girls in the south were of a very ordinary and worthless kind, and would do almost anything. Many of them had no home, and few, if any, friends, and so no one noticed their departure. The captain of the ship Grampus would induce a number of these girls to go on board as servants, and when we reached the coast of Africa we would east anchor, and the captain and his men would have the boats lowered and go ashore. They would soon ascertain where the chief or head man of the tribe lived, and then they would take one or two or the girls ashore with them and pay a visit to the head of the savage tribe. The girls were always willing to go 'and see the country,' and when they reached the African chief they were de an article of merchandise, just as were the trinkets that we carried over with them. The captain would negotiate by signs when no interpreter could be had, and the savage chief most always was charmed with the white girls, and was possessed with a strong desire to have them remain. He would give them all kinds of presents and make much ado over them, and it was by taking advantage of this weakness that the captain was almost always successful in bartering them to him for as many negroes of his tribe as he could carry away. Sometimes he would have to leave two girls if he brought back very many Africans.

MORE OR LESS STRATEGY.

"These girls were then forced to stay?" "There was always more or less strategy used, and they generally consented to remain until the ship returned. Through the over-tures of the chief and the assurance that everything the country afforded would be at their command, and partly through the threats of the captain and his promises to re-turn, they generally remained, seemingly con-tent to wait for our return, but always waited in vain. We would make up our load of slaves, turning a certain number of them in each evening and storing them securely in the hold, and, by repeating this each day, we would, with the chief's help, soon get as many as we cared to sail with. They were never obstreperous, and seemed perfectly content as long as they got plenty to eat, and were joyous in their barbaric conversations in the ship's hold. Occasionally one would die, and we would throw him into the sea, and then the others would make strange motions. I think they worshiped the sun and moon when in their own country.'

"And could you get a ship load of negroes for two servant girls!"

"Yes, sir; that's what we did. Of course, there were more or less trinkets given, but we never hoped to accomplish anything until we had made peace with the chief of the tribe, and this could most always be done with two girls. We never left more than three with the head of a tribe." "What kind of slaves did you prefer to

"We always picked up the young bucks, say from 17 to 20 years old. We also brought a number of females about the same age. frequently brought them all up on deck, but when a storm came they would drop back to the hold in an instant at the wave of a white hand. They were obedient, and I never knew one to show any inclination to be other.

"What report would you give on your return of those girls who went out with you?"

THEY LEARNED THE TRUTH.

"They were, as a rule, never inquired after, but on one occasion a girl whom we left happened to belong to a pretty good family, and when we returned to New Orleans her friends were on hand to meet her, and when she did not appear they besought the captain eagerly as to what had become of her. He informed them that she had preferred to remain in the sunny and until the good ship returned. This did not at all satisfy them, and they pushed their inquiries day and night until they learned the truth, and Capt. Johnson (for this was his name) was in danger of being mobbed, when he quietly set sail one evening and passed down the river and out through gulf, and I never heard of him after-

"Then you did not return to Africa?" "No; it was just at this time that I had an offer to take charge of an engine on the first steamboat ever run on the lower Mississippi, and I accepted it."

"When you were in the slave trade did you ever return to the place from where you se-

cured your previous cargo?"
"No, indeed; we would always go to some other point, but we heard afterward that the girls left there did much good for the natives, eaching them to sew, cook and work."

"Did the Africans have any idea at the time that they were being sold into slavery?"
"Not the slightest. They thought from the signs that had been made to them that they were coming to a place where all was lovely where the sun shone brighter and the moor looked larger, and to eat tropical fruit would be their chief employment. Sad, indeed, must they have felt when they began to realize that they had been sold into slavery, from which it was as impossible for them to extricate mselves as it would be to change the color

"How many did you bring to America "I kept no record of this myself, but on one occasion I remember well we had one thousand on board, and we landed them safely in New Orleans. They were all sold in less than a week. We brought six ship loads over during the three years I was with the

ship, and I suppose the total number would be at least 7,000." "Where were they kept in New Orleans until they were sold?"

"They were taken to what was known as the negro pen, which was an inclosure where a large shed was built. In this inclosure were cots of straw, and they slept there until they were driven off by their new masters to the cotton and sugar plantations, from which imany of them were never released until centh.-St. Louis Republican.

Looking Out for Him.

Countryman (in an uptown hotel)—What time is supper ready, mister?" Clerk—Six o'clock, sir.

Countryman (with an air of vexation)—Weil, I've got some business to 'tend to afore I cat, an' I'm 'Iraid I won't git back till 'bout

Clerk-I'll have the cook put something away for you on a plate.—New York Sun.

IRELAND'S PRODUCTIVENESS.

How Much the Quantity Exceeds That of the State of Maine.

A statement from Lord Macaulay led me to a practical examination of Ireland's resources. I went at it in a plain farmer like way and examined the statistics relating to Ireland's production. I gathered all my information from British authority, but could get no later accounts than for the year 1880 and for the years preceding, and I give you the result of my examination, frankly confessing that I was astounded at the magnitude of the figures. In the year 1880 Ireland produced 4,000,000 ashels of wheat. But wheat has ceased to e the crop of Ireland. She produced 8,000,000 suchels of barley. But barley is not one of the great crops of Ireland. She produced 0,000,000 bushels of oats, a very extraordin-

ary yield, considering Ireland's small area.

The next item I think every one will recogsize as peculiarly adapted to Ireland. Of potatoes she produced 110,000,000 bushels, within 60,000,000 of the whole produce of the United States for the same year. In turnips and mangels together she profitted 105,000,000 bushels, vastly greater in weight than the largest cottou error of the United States. Ene produced of fex 60,000,000 of porreds and of abbage 850,000,000 of pounds. She produced of hay 8,800,000 tons. Ghe had on her thousand hills and in her valleys over 4,000,000 head of catale, and in the same positivego she had 3,500,000 heart of already. Phy had 500,000 horses and 210,000 researched to all a surface or the the year 1980 dis expose 4 to 1 700,000 cattle, over 7,0,000 alles 500,000 swine. From rener came from a territory and qu the state of Maine, and from a

vation less the 100,000,000 of But with this meet this fertile land, riv. ancient Goshen, there are food and appealing towing t the stranger and course through their blood and had Why should this sad cond that overflows with plenty had lions of produce to other comer ing to the inspired command of la vgiver of Isinel, "Thou shalt i the box that treadeth out the com Paul, in quoting this text in his free of a

gaged in producing these wonderful harvests are to-day lacking bread to satisfy their hunger.—Great Irish Struggle.

to Timothy, added: "The laborer is working

of his reward," and yet many of the men on

Figuring to Fit Minds. "Yes," said a down town tailor the other lay. "fitting people with clothes is just about as often a matter of temperament as it is any thing else. We can fit bodies well enough but it takes a great deal of skill and hard work and figuring to fit minds. And about half the time it's the mind that we have to fit rather than the body. Some minds are large waisted and angular at the same time, and there is no tailor a ve that can get around them unless he is tremendously agile. Sometimes the minds change after we've measured them and before the clothes are tried on to them. Some minds that we have got the knack of fitting change their shape gradually as the years roll on, and, with increasing age, increasing size and added curves and angles, get so that there is no approaching a fit for them. There's nothing for them to do in such a case but to go to another tailor, and it's one of the strangest things in the world that when they do so they often resume their normal proportions in a manner that is almost miraculous. But, bless you! they'll swell again, and get so that they can't be fitted.

"The influence of money on the shape of a mind is one of the things that we have to deal with. You can trace every additional \$f that a man has put in the bank or invested i. stocks or bonds by some mental protuberance or other that you have got to measure around in making him a suit of clothes. Yes, it's a great knack fitting clothes to minds."- Boston Transcript.

Fashions in Manney

There are fashions in manners as there are in clothes, and these the New York girl is sharp as a needle at seeing, and clever as a star actress at adopting. Some years ago that ugly fashion came in for excitable manners, when the girls talked so fast and gasped so you felt as though the whole female portion of the town spent its life in running to catch trains. In one week they all broke out in it. Not a girl who was anybody retained her old form of address. Since then the English manner has come in. The use of the broad "a" fell on them like a pestilence. Not an "a" was left to pursue the even tenor of its way unmolested. The word "lady" was pronounced bad form and "woman" substituted; "gentlemen friends" was boycotted, "and men that I know" took its place. In a prematurely short time the change was effected, and one could not but believe that it was the work of years. Now the languid manner is chic. The girls who gasped and nearly fell into spasms four years ago are half asleep to-day. You would not believe they were the same creatures. The quick turns of the head, the rapid gestures of the hand, all, all are gone into the limbo of the past, and a drowsy, magnificent langor reigns in their stead.—The Argonaut.

A Car Driver's Fate. "You fellah," he exclaimed as he followed a street car down to Jefferson avenue and shook his fist at the driver.

"What ails you?" was the gruff query. "Behold me! See this collah-this shirt

bosom—these pawnts!" "I see. You have been splashed with mud." "And you did it, sah—you are the fellah! I was crossing the street back heah and was about to meet a pwety gurl—a pwety gurl, sah, and she would have returned my bwow, sah-my bwow, when you came along with your old canary colored vehicle and dashed this mud over me-over me, sah!"

"And you didn't get to bow to the girl?"
"No, sah, of course not! How could I, sah,
when I was made widiculous in her eyes! And it was you, sab-you are the fellah!"

"Well, what of it?" "Nothing, sab-nothing except that I shall nevah recognize you as a gentleman, sahnevah, sah! I shall give you the cold cut— the direct cold cut, sah!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Lucky Investment.

The life dream of a Lowell lady has been that the number 272,751 was to be her lucky number. Some years ago she invested a small amount of money in letters patent bearing the favorite number 272,751. She claims the purchase was made to assist the inventor, who lost his health in the late war, rather than for her own speculation, nowith-standing her belief in the number. After years of patient waiting she has been assured by some of the best judges in the state that she had chosen a lucky number, as it appears to day that the goods which the patent covers are of considerable value, -Boston Jour-

Underground Telegraph. Germany having made a very complete underground telegraph cable system through-out her country, France is now doing the same thing. All the great military centers are connected by cable at a cost of about \$8,000,000. The cables are all 3 or 4 feet below the surface, and there is no danger of inrecruption of communication by storm.— New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FANNING THE HAMMER.

A QUICK WAY OF FILLING YOUR ENEMY WITH LEAD.

Hitting the Dead Center of an Opponent in Mortai Contest-Self Cockers and Single Acting Pistols-The "Fanning" Movement Explained.

Harry H. Whitehill, ex-sheriff of Grant county and formerly of New York city, was in Santa Fe during much of the legislative session just closed, and in conversation with a reporter be remarked;

"It's funny, but every tenderfoot thinks that all cowboys carry double acting, or, as some call them, self cocking revolvers. There was a time when those weapons were in high favor, but the cowboys soon found that they were positively unhandy, instead of being a help to a man in a hurry. Now self cocking pistols are boycotted. I'll bet that fourtifths of the cowboys in this territory have gone back to the old style single acting pistol. I'wo years ago everybody had a double acting 'gun,' and wouldn't have any other."

"Why? Don't they like the new style?"
"No. They discovered that, try as they would, they could not avoid deflecting the muzzle of the pistol to the right while pulling the trigger to raise the hammer. You see all the power is applied from the right hand side of the trigger, where you put your finger in. Now, when you pull the trigger for the comparatively long period necessary to get the double acting hammer up to the point where the spring is released, and it falls, you insensibly put a heavy pressure on the right hand side, and can't help slightly swaying the muzzle in that direction. When the double acting guns were in style here we used to notice that five out of every six men who got shot were wounded in the left side. Of these, about one half were shot so far to the left that the ball simply grazed their ribs. Another large percentage were shot on the inner side of the left arm.

HITTING THE DEAD CENTER. "Now the cowboy prides himself on hitting the dead center of his opponent. It is always his wish to put the ball right at the juncture of the ribs above the stomach. This is not merely because they want to put on style; the placing of a forty-eight caliber ball right there prevents your man from 'coming back at you.' Now, as soon as the cowboy began to note this queer feature of the shooting, it became a matter of serious moment to them. They quickly found the fault to be in the self cocker, which, by deflecting their muzzles, of course inclined the balls toward the left side of the man facing them in front. That settled the self cocker. The fact that the cowboys were right is proven by the simultaneous disappearance of the new style pistol and the reappearance of the old style wound."

"But can't one shoot faster with the new style weapon?" asked the tenderfoot.
"Did you ever see a cowboy shoot?" asked
the ex-sher C with a quizzical smile. "Why, see here, this is a single acting, old style pis-

Watch that tree." Before the words were well uttered the handsome sheriff had got the drop on the growing timber, and six shots rang out in such rapid succession that they sounded like the explosion of a small pack of very large firecrackers. During the shooting Mr. White-hill's left-forefinger vibrated along the top of the pistol barrel from muzzle to breech. six balls entered the tree about three inche

"Now, I carry my pistol fixed this way and it's all ready for use," he continued, exhibit-ing the weapon. It was of 48 caliber, about eighteen inches long and handsomely mounted. The trigger was tied firmly back against the inner side of the guard with a rawhide

"All I have to do with it," explained the expeace guardian, "is to brush the hammer back as far as it will go with my left forefinger, while I hold the pistol firmly with my right hand. My right forefinger never goes near the trigger, but helps to hold the stock, and this makes my grip more firm and certain. When I push back the bammer I have only to take my finger off to let it fall and discharge the pistol. You see, the trigger, being tied back, the hammer is always free. One | ERIE MAIL motion is all that is necessary to push be the hammer and fire the shot. The trick called 'fanning the hammer.' You see, pushed it back with my left forefinger; it stantly fell when I released it, and the ne instant my finger was again pushing it be to a full cock. Doing this little act quick makes your finger sway back and forth in way not unlike the fanning motion. Th where it got its name."

QUICE ON TRIGGER

"Do all cowboys adopt this plan!" "Oh, no. Most of them cock the pistol w the left forefinger, but some prefer to ler the trigger free and with each shot apply slight pressure of the right forefinger nec sary to discharge the weapon. There is pressure to speak of on the trigger, however and the aim is never spoiled. With a htrigger you have only to hold the gun straig and you'll get there. When I was she down in Grant I always went around w my trigger tied back, and I never carried a self cocker. Yet I could shoot as quick as any man. If I hadn't I would not be here now. There's Pat Garrett, who used to be sheriff of Lincoln county, which he is now trying to cut in half so as to make Pecos county. He never carried anything but a single acting gun, yet when he shot Billy the Kid he put two balls side by side in Billy's heart before the body struck the floor. first shot killed Billy, but Pat wasn't taking any chances, and he was working his pisto for all it was worth. Now, that second ball had to follow cretty close after the first in order to get to the same spot [before Billy dropped, didd't it? That shows what a good man with a single acting pistol could

"So you would just as lieve put your single acting pistol against the new style?"
"Why, yes. When I tried to arrest a fellow in Grant one day, he came on me sudden-ly, and got the drop with a double acting pistol. But his ball went under my left arm without doing more than scratching. Of course I went back at him as quick as the Lord would let me, and got there. Now you see why I have a poor epinion of double act-ing pistols. That fellow never missed a man before, and if he had had his old gun I would have been dead now .-- New York Sun.

Yale freshmen, anxious to have their class Yale freshmen, anxious to have their class flag displayed on the stage of the New Haven Opera house and thus excite the sophomores, tried to hire the manager of the performance to display it by buying 200 front seats. He refused. Then one of them engaged as a "supe," and when in the course of the performance a boat crossed the stage he managed to fasten the flag to the boat, and it was visible for some ten minutes, while pands. visible for some ten minutes, while pande-monium ruled in the auditorium as the freshmen cheered and the sophomores hissed,-New York Sun.

English capitalists are considering a project for the building of a railroad through the picture-sque lake district from Windermere to Ambleside—a great resort for summer trav-

Railroads. TO VACID WATTER D. D.

DALD EAGLE VA	LLEY	R	R	
D Time Table in effect	t Nov.	15.	*86	
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Mill Hall	8	27	9	0
Beech Creek		38	9	2
Engleville	3	42	9	31
Howard	3	52	9	4
Mount Eagle	3	58	9	5
Curtin		03	10	0
Milesburg	4	10	10	1:
Bellefonte	4	22	10	8
Milesburg	4	32	10	4
Snow Shoe Int	4	35	10	4
Unionville	4	48	10	51
Julian	4	58	11	0
Martha	5	01	11	1
Port Matilda	5	08	11	2
Hannah	5	16	11	81
Fowler		19	11	31
Bald Eagle	5	28	11	41
Vail		31	11	5
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Leaves Bellefonte 9:00 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe at 11:00 a. m. Leaves Snow Shoe 2:50 p. m., arrives at Bellefonte 4:55 p. m. Leaves Bellefonte 7:55 p. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 9:55 p. m. S. S. BLAIR, Gen. Sup't.

LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R. Time Table in effect Nov 15 86. WESTWARD.

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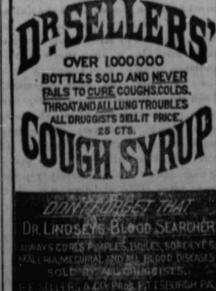
DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. -(Phila. & Erie Division.)-On and after Nov 15, 1886: WESTWARD.

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Leaves Erie ..... 1 5' p m Williamsport .... 1 00 a m Philadelphia .....

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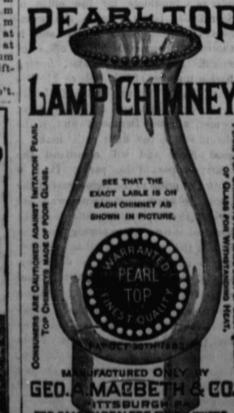
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