THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1871. NO. 34.

New Fall and Winter Goods!
AT GALENA.

HAVING just returned from the City with a well selected stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

a[illegible]of which I will sell at the *Lowest Living Profits*, for cash, or to short time buyers. I have selected my stock with care, and hope to suit all who give me a call.

READY MADE CLOTHING

such as Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Undershirts and Drawers, on hand, and made to order, and on reasonable terms. A Lot of

Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks,

on hand and for sale low.

☞ Give me a call, and if you don't see what you want, ask for it.

C. L. NICKLE,
Oct. 29, 1870—3m. *Galena.*

J. Bell & Bro.,
BUCK NECK WHARF,

INVITE the attention of Farmers to their LARGE STOCK OF FERTILIZERS:

Soluble Pacific Guano: Terms, $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, cash.

Zell's Ammoniated Phosphate of Bones. $60 per ton of 2000 pounds; 90 days time.

Wilson's Super Phosphate of Lime. $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, on 90 days time.

Waltson & Clark's Crosdale. $54 cash or $56 on 12 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Bower's Complete Manure. $52 cash or $56 on 4 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Sphagnine, the Great Delaware Fertilizer. $40 cash, $42 on 6 months, or $44 on 10 months time, per ton of 2000 pounds.

Bone Flour, a pure article, $36 per ton.

Land Plaster; also,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

At prices to suit the times, viz: Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, with Guano and Seed Attachments; Tripple Screen Dixie Grain Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.

J. BELL & BRO.,
Sept. 24—tf. Buck Neck Wharf.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!
Combination Burning Fluid,

THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST, AND BEST article, for illuminating purposes, ever offered to this community.

Only 25 cents per Gallon, retail:
Wholesale, 20 cts. per gallon.

E. F. PERKINS, Esq., has been using the above named oil for some months, and allows me to use his name as a reference.

Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this oil in Kent county, parties may rely upon being always able to obtain it from me, either wholesale or retail.

Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c.

A good assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c., of good quality, and for sale very low. Don't forget the place:

H. O. PAYNE'S OIL STORE,
Queen street, near the pump.

☞ *All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted, either for Cash or Trade.*
Chestertown, March 19, 1870—y.

FLOUR AND MEAL STORE
ON THE CORNER
OPPOSITE T. B. HYNSON'S.

FLOUR 7, 8, 8.50, and $9 per barrel—from 5 to 2 cents per pound retail. Buckwheat by the bag or pound.

CORN MEAL,
CHOPPED CORN,
BRAN, SHORTS,
And other CHOPS.
Dyspepsia Flour made to order.

☞ *Buy where you can get the Cheapest.*
Call at BACCHUS'.
Dec. 10, 1870.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

COME ONE, COME ALL! AND PAY

J. K. ALDRIDGE

WHAT YOU OWE HIM! He has a large amount of money to pay on the 31st of this month, and earnestly requests those that owe him to call and settle on or before that time. Pay up and save extra expense, for he is determined to close all accounts by the first of the coming New Year. J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Dec. 17, 1870.

NEW STORE
AND
New Goods
AT BUCK NECK WHARF.

J. BELL & BRO. invite the attention of the public to their well selected assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, HARDWARE, &c.

FLOUR by the barrel at city prices.

☞ ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. BELL & BRO.
Sept. 24, 1870—tf.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the office of the Hon. Geo. Vickers, on Monday, January 2, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT,
Dec. 17, 1870—3t. Secretary.



FOR RENT.

For rent for the year 1871, the Dwelling adjoining and over the Drug Store of Thomas W. Wickes, on High street. Apply to
Dec. 24—3t. W. N. E. WICKES.

Removal.
SAMUEL C. GLEAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the

Corner Store, up town,

formerly occupied by Mr. ames W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &C

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,
of all kinds, on hand.

☞ Please call and examine my stock of Goods.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES.
Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869—y.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!

IN FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOTH, gotten up in the most convenient style.

HEAVY KERSEY OVERCOATS,
VERY CHEAP.

SUPERIOR CASSIMERE CLOTHING,

all just bought direct from the Manufacturers. Our stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

generally will now be found very excellent and is being offered at most reasonable prices.

Nov. 26 THOMAS S. WICKES.

KERSEYS! KERSEYS!!

OF MALLALIEU'S best manufacture. Virginia Kerseys very cheap and a large stock now on hand.

BLANKETS,

A very full line of various qualities. Heavy Colored Blankets for servants' use, and a large stock of *STAPLE WOOLENS* for Men's and Boys' wear, now being received by

Nov. 26 THOMAS S. WICKES.

SALT

For sale by the Sack.
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 26, 1870.

The World Renowned
MEDICINE
IS
Drs. D. Fahrney & Son's
CELEBRATED
PREPARATION
FOR
CLEANSING THE BLOOD.

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Pimples and Blotches on the Face, Tetter Affections, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Affections, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, General Debility, Chills and Fevers, Foul Stomach, together with all other Diseases Arising from IMPURE BLOOD AND DISORDERED LIVER.

TRY ONE BOTTLE OR PACKAGE

And be convinced that this Medicine is no humbug. Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED BY
Drs. D. FAHRNEY & SON,
BOONSBORO, Md.,
And Dr. P. D. Fahrney, Keedysville, Md.

Be sure to get the genuine. None genuine unless signed D. FAHRNEY & SON.

SOLD BY
T. W. Wickes, }
J. L. Stam & Son, } Chestertown.
W. E. Tarbutton, Crumpton.
May 28, 1870—6m.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.
Feb. 13, 1870—y.

COX, WARDEN & MERRITT
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 16, 1868—y.

500 Cord of Wood for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their *WOOD YARD* on Cannon street, Chestertown,

WOOD OF ALL KINDS,

which will be sawed to any length desired, and delivered at short notice. Having a circular Saw in the Yard, they are prepared to fill all orders with punctuality and despatch.

Pine sawed and delivered at $6 per cord
Oak " " " 7 " "
Hickory " " " 8 " "
Orders respectfully solicited.

S. L. & S. W. RALEIGH.
October 22, 1870—4m.

Something Wonderful.

READ'S Sore Throat and Catarrh Powder is the most wonderful article I ever heard of, for sore throat almost vanishes at its touch.—Rev. J. Foley, Balt For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

TILTON'S PATENT GOLD MEDAL GUITAR

The most excellent and durable Guitar in the World; tone rich, full, brilliant.

HARMONICS,

Loud and clear. Price from $30 to $60, in in Case, with extra set of Strings.

ENCLOSE the price you wish to pay for anything in our line, and you will receive the article, by earliest conveyance, the same and as much to your advantage as if you made the selection in person.

CATALOGUES

and information sent free, on application.

REMEMBER, it is no more trouble or expense to send Music one thousand miles than it is one mile: therefore, send directly to us, and save both trouble and expense.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,
No. 178 West Baltimore street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
May 14, 1870—y.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Fresh Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN,
88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holiday*
Sept. 25, 1869—y.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Come Running, but don't Fall, to

Robt. E. Holtz's Carriage Factory,
WILLIS' CROSS ROADS,

Where you can have built to order, of the best material, and in the very latest styles,



BUGGIES, SULKIES, JAGGERS, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, GERMANTOWNS, DOG CARTS, EXPRESS WAGONS and ROAD WAGONS.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing,

Done with neatness and dispatch,



I will also carry on the WHEELWRIGHT SHOP *at Hanesville,* where I will do all kinds of work in that line, and build to order agons, Carts, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators. All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and



20 PER CENT. LOWER
THAN YOU CAN GET DONE ELSEWHERE, AND *Guaranteed at that!*

LOOK WHAT A SAVING
THAT WILL BE!

☞ Feeling sure that I can give satisfaction, I most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

ROBERT E. HOLTZ,
Willis' Cross Roads and Hanesville,
Apr. 9, 1870—y. Kent Co.

Selected Poetry.

HASTE NOT---REST NOT.

"Without haste! without rest!"
Bind the motto to thy breast!
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well;
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom—
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not—let no thoughtless deed
Mar fore'er the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward, then, with all thy might:
Haste not—years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done!

Rest not!—life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

"Haste not—rest not!" Calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storm of fate:
Duty be thy polar guide;
Do the right, whate'er betide!
Haste not!—rest not! Conflicts past,
God shall crown thy works at last!

Incident about General Robert E. Lee.

[From the San Antonio Herald.]

The almost uniform success of General Robert E. Lee was due probably to the simplicity of the means he invariably adopted to attain even the most gigantic results. As an evidence of this fact we would call to mind something that our people have never known and the people of St. Louis, those most interested, have likely forgotten. Certain it is, that by these latter no official recognition of General, then Brevet Captain, Lee's services were ever made, not even the poor compliment of a notice in the minutes of the Board of Aldermen.

It will be remembered that many years ago all St. Louis was terrified at the prospect of being isolated by the action of the river current which up to that time had been striking its banks, as it swayed from side to side almost in front of the city. But by washing away the banks on the Illinois side, thereby changing the angles of impingement, the stream commenced to gradually wear away the soil below St. Louis, making its way towards the American bottoms, an alluvial tract, and would have finally reached and emptied into a creek some five miles below the city, diverting the river and leaving St. Louis an inland town.

The City Council and the general government made large appropriations, hired the best engineers, built dykes to find them useless, and were finally obliged to admit that if there was engineering skill sufficient to avert the calamity it could not be found. General Scott was consulted to know if he could not recommend some one capable of grappling the problem. The General replied:—"I know of but one officer, a brevet captain on my staff. He is young, but if the work can be done he can do it."

Brevet Captain Robert E. Lee arrived in St. Louis and went to work. Quietly and unostentatiously he prepared his plan, drew his charts, calculated the force and direction of the currents, examined all the discarded plans, and determined on his course. All this took considerable time, because, as he remarked, "too much is at stake to trust to any uncertain agencies or leave anything to fortune." So noiselessly were his preparations carried on that the citizens began to murmur at the apparent inactivity of the young officer; the Republican and other newspapers attacked him, and at last the city withdrew its appropriations.

Through all this accumulated dissatisfaction Captain Lee pursued the even tenor of his way, merely remarking, when the appropriation was withdrawn by the city, "They have a right to do as they will with their own; I do not own the city. The government has sent me here as an officer of the army to a certain work. I shall do it."

The careful preparations were at last completed and everything in readiness. A number of flat-boats, some partially laden with stones, others fully, according to the depth of water in which they were to sink, moored with strong ropes from each, so that they could be cast loose to the current at one time, by one stroke of an ax, and a plug in each so arranged that at a given signal all the plugs could be withdrawn simultaneously. A man stood ready at each line with a hatchet to cut loose, a watch in his hand, with the hour, minute and second indicated when to pull the plugs.

The signal to "cut loose" was the firing of the captain's pistol, which being given, as with one accord every rope was cut, and the boats, exactly as calculated, swung out to their proper and destined places. Curving at first, by the greater force of the current, so accurately had every ounce of pressure been ascertained and provided for that when the moment arrived and every plug was withdrawn the boats went down in a perfect line, at right angles to the current, as intended. Buoys were fixed, and next day Captain Lee paid a visit to see if all was safe. All was safe, including the city of St. Louis. Day after day brush, stones, &c., were sunk, until the dyke thus formed reached the surface of the water. To-day cars cross that same structure to whose existence a proud city owes its greatness, a silent monument to the genius of one who, though dead "still lives."

The whole secret of Lee's success in this case were simply these:—He knew and made use of the well known rule in hydrostatics that the angle at which the water left an obstruction would be exactly equal to the angle at which it struck; or, in other words, philosophically speaking, the angle of incidence would be equal to the angle of refraction. He further knew by experiments already tried that at any other than a right angle the water would cut out and wash away any obstruction he might place. From these simple premises, together with actual measurement of the power to be overcome, he succeeded in what all the rest had failed in, by means so simple that after success everybody could have done it "had they thought a moment," and in spite of the opposition of the city government, press, and people.

The Republican, we believe, managed to say, after the work was complete, "the talented young engineer has succeeded in diverting the current of the river, notwithstanding the fears entertained that such would not be the case."

This is but one notable instance of "Lee's way," which was ever a successful one, whether grappling with a scientific or military problem, whether planning the saving or reduction of a city. Whether in peace or in war his means were as simple, direct, speedy and efficacious as the results of his efforts were successful, enduring and glorious.

Exposition of Spiritual Medium.

TRICKS SHOWN UP BY AN EXPERT.

In Baltimore, a several week's ago, Dr. E. V. Wright, of Pensylvania, who has been for a long time engaged with investigations of mysteries, or physical developments, or phenomena, as they are variously termed, produced by so-called spiritual mediums, gave an interesting expose of the tricks that have from time to time been palmed off upon the community as spiritual manifestations. Raine's lesser hall was the scene of the exposition.—About forty were invited to be present, including a number of citizens who are prominent as spiritualists, some of them honest believers that the tricks of the Davenport Brothers, Frank Gunnell, Harry Emmerson, Charles Read and others of their class were genuine works of spirits.

Owing to the bad weather, however, there were not more than twenty-five persons present, but the believers were proportionately stronger than the non-believers. Dr. Wright it is known, traveled with the Youth Gunnell, who exhibited his tricks in Baltimore and in many other cities, where, by dexterity and cleverness, he established himself firmly as a tip top medium. In addition, the Doctor stated that he had closely followed up the Davenports, Read and others, until he a believer in them at first, became convinced that they were all first-class frauds in claiming that they enjoyed the help of spirits to perform their petty little tricks of tying and untying cords &c. He acknowledged that he had been somewhat mystified by some of the so-called physical phenomena of spiritualism he had witnessed, but he felt able now to convince his hearers that most all these seeming wonders are works of mediums themselves, and not of spirits. He did not wish to be understood as trying to throw obloquy upon the honest belief in spiritualism of any man present, but to show that the tricks of the cheats who had set themselves up as mediums were hollow artifices and delusive, which every man owed it to himself to discountenance. In doing this he did not attempt to discuss one single thought or idea in connection with the morality of spiritualism, or the merits of psychologial investigations, although it was inferred from the tone of his remarks that he is a believer to some extent in spiritalism.—His object throughout appeared to be the defense of this incorporeal belief from the taint of the charlatans. To do this he proceeded to unmask their tricks, having first extemporized a screen by hanging a shawl upon three chairs mounted on the top of a piano. A table was placed near, furnished with ropes and cords for tying, and iron rings large enough to slip easily on a man's arm over the coat sleeve.

Dr. Wright, himself sat on a dais very slightly elevated above the floor, surrounded by the company, very comfortably and socially. The tricks of Frank Gunnell were first exposed. Dr. Wright said the performances of this youth have been more astonishing here and in Washington than those of any other person, and his trick of tied thumbs was considered specially wonderful and impressive with Spiritualists. A gentleman who had never seen the thumbs tied was called upon to do that work for Dr. Wright, and Mr. John Fox was named by the spectators. Mr. J. H. Weaver and Rev. L. M. Forbes served as superintendants to see that it was well done. They had seen all things of this kind before and were up to snuff on the matter. Everybody saw the thumbs tied with a small cord drawn around each thumb, and then over between them, the ends looped and tied to the little finger of one of the hands. Dr. Wright darted behind his screen and instantly back again with the two iron rings on his arms, which apparently could not have gotten there unless the thumbs had been released, but he showed them both bound together as fast as at first. He then turned his back to the audience, and the time it took to wheel about had the rings spinning on the floor, the thumbs, being again exhibited as tightly together as ever. Exposition—Slip one thumb out of its loop by enlarging the other loop with all the slack of the first. This was demonstrated to be practicable and the trick was done openly, to the satisfaction of everybody.

It was explained that the ends of the cord for binding the thumbs were tied to the little finger to secure leverage. Anybody seeing the trick done once could do it without paying fifty cents to be humbugged by spirits. All that is necessary is to get one thumb out, and then you can take your coat off or vary the performance by a variety of acts, all of which look wonderful; then put the thumb back into its loop, and rush out on the stage with a wild look, as though you had seen your grandmother's ghost, and receive the applause of the spectators.

Dr. Wright, was then tied with a rope *a la* Charles Read—that is, both wrists bound by what is known as the Harvard tie, so as to give a double loop to each wrist, the end of the rope being tied to the round of a chair. The tying was inspected and pronounced satisfactory. It seemed impossible than any one could get out of that scrape. The lights were put out and when restored lo the captive was unbound! It took him longer to release himself than should have done, but that was afterwards explained, the cause being the extreme tightness of the binding.

Dr. Wright was understood to say that he could bind a man so securely that not even the most adventurous spirits would attempt to unbind, without using their teeth. In these illustrations he exposed only the tricks of the people he had seen, and their manner of doing them, while claiming supernatural agencies in the work.

Next he took off his coat which was sent by a kick out among the spectators just as the gas was lit, and the Doctor in his shirt sleeves, bound as securely as ever; the lights were put out once more, and afterwards a tumbler of water which had before been sitting near by on a table was revealed upon the head of the demonstrator. "Spirits put it there," say the charlatans. "I put it there, says Dr. Wright.

Numerous other illustrations were given with the hands bound and tied down to the chair in this way, and finally the exposition nearly in the same terms as in the case of the thumbs. All the slack of the binding of one wrist is added to that of the other, so as to permit the withdrawal of one hand, that being achieved, everything is as easy as eating; but in order to accomplish the feat the ends of the rope must be tied to the chair legs or rounds so as to afford the necessary leverage.

If the spirits really united the hands it would not be necessary to secure the ends of the rope in this way, a thing always insisted upon by pretended mediums, under pretence of securing themselves more tightly than if the hands were simply bound and suffered to rest on the lap. Dr. Wright then performed all the tricks in the light, showing how the hands could be withdrawn and replaced as easily as putting on and off an old pair of gloves, by economizing the slack and using the leverage afforded by tying the rope ends to the chair rounds.

The Emmerson trick was next exposed. The Doctor retired behind his screen, tied himself up with a whole clothes line, tied his legs, tied his hands, tied his body to a chair so that he could do nothing but sit, and then called for some one to help him on the stage. The key to the trick was in the wrists and the slack, the same principle as before illustrated, the legs drawn or stretched out, affording more or less levarge, and making the wrist loops appear more or less tightly drawn.

The principles underlie the Davenport brothers' tricks in the cabinet; they underlie the guitar and music in the air business. In all cases the medium frees himself, and then he can perform any trick on the stage. The guitar, daubed with phosphorous, is sent flying about he heads of the audience, and drawn back to the medium by an elastic cord, like a boys returning ball; the position of his feet, marked on paper to detect any movement, is assured by the use of a little paste on the soles of his shoes. The lecturer, in conclusion, showed up the whole medium business as a humbug of the first water, and entertained the company gathered to see his illustrations for over three hours, and finally sent them away well pleased with the entertainment, except a few who still shook their wise heads and doubted.

A Chinaman in the Kitchen.

Of all household trials and tortures, we think those of Miss Maloy, as recited to her friend, Ann Ryan—in *Scribner* for January—must have been the sorest.—Miss Maloy, be it understood, had "five good characters from respectable places," and was well settled in her new situation, when a "rale haythen Chineser, a grinnin' as if he'd just come off a tay-box," was introduced into the family as a waiter:

"Well, the ways and trials I had wid that Chineser, Ann Ryan, I couldn't be tellin'. Not a blissed thing cud I do but he'd be lookin' on wid his eyes cocked up'ard like two poomp-handles, an' he widdout a speck or smith o' whishkers on him, an' his finger-nails full a yard long. But it's dyin' you'd be to see the missus a larnin' him, and he grinnin' and waggin' his pig-tail (which was pieced out long wid some black stoof, the haythen chate!) and gettin' into her ways wonderful quick, I don't deny, imitatin' that sharp, you'd be shurprised, and ketchin' an' copyin' things the best of us will do a huaried wid work, yet don't want comin' to the knowledge of the family—bad luck to him!

"Is it ate wid him? Arrah, an' would I be sittin' wid a haythen an' he atin' wid drum-sticks—yes, an' atin' dogs, an' cats unknownst to me, I warrant you, which it is the custom of them Chinesers, till the thought made me that sick I could die. But the worrest of all was the copyin' he'd be doin' till ye'd be dishtracted. It's yersel' knows the tinder feet that's on me since ever I've bin in this counthry. Well, owin' to that, I fell into a way o' slippin' me shoes off when I'd be settin' down to pale the praities or the likes o' that, and, do ye mind! that haythen would do the same thing after me whinever the missus set him to parin' apples or tomaterses. The saints in heaven couldn't have made him belave he cud kape the shoos on him when he'd be paylin' any thing.

"Did I have fur that? Faix, an' I didn't. Didn't he get me into throuble wid my missus, the haythen? You're aware yersel' how the boondles comin' in from the grocery often contains more'n 'll go into any thing dacently. So, for that matter, I'd now and then take out a sup o' sugar, or flour, or tay, an' wrap it in paper an' put it in me bit of a box tucked under the ironin' blankit the how it cuddent be bodderin' any one. Well, what shud it be, but this blessed Sathurday morn the missus was a spakin' pleasant and respec'ful wid me in me kitchen, when the grocer-boy comes in an' stands forenst her wid his boondles, an' she motions like to Fing Wing (which I never would call him by that name ner any other but just haythen), she motions to him, she does, for to take the boondles an' empty out the sugar an' what not where they belongs, If you'll belave me, Ann Ryan, what did that blatherin' Chineser do but take out a sup o' sugar, an' a handful o' tay, an' a bit o' chaze, right afore the missus, wrap them into bits o' paper, an' I spacheless wid shurprize, an' he the next minute up wid the ironin' blankit and pullin' out me box wid a show o' being sly to put them in. Och, the Lord forgive me, but I clutched it, and the missus sayin', 'O Kitty!' in a way that 'ud curdale yer blood. He's a haythen nager,' says I. 'I've found you out,' says she. 'I'll arrist him,' says I. It's you ought to be arristed,' says she.

'You won't says I. 'I will,' says she—and so it went till she give me such sass as I cuddent take from no lady—an' I give her warnin' an' left that instant, an' she a-pointin' to the doore."

NECK-TIE PARTIES are all the rage in the Eastern States, and when the *modus operandi* is known it will not be long ere they become popular with the young folks hereabouts. The thing is proceeded with thusly: Each lady attending the party makes a bow, or neck-tie of the same material as the dress she wears. The bows are taken to the place where the party is held and placed in a bag. When the gentleman arrive, each one must go to the bag and take out a neck-tie, and it is his duty to wait upon the lady during the evening who wears the dress corresponding in material with the neck-tie he takes from the bag. It is desirable for each lady to wear a dress of different pattern at the party. Much amusement usually attends this lottery for a partner, and it sometimes occurs, as in matrimonial lotteries, that the most congenial spirits do not come together. Who will inaugurate the thing hereabouts?

☞ It is harder to bring up one child well than six. In a large family the children help to bring one another up. It is not merely that the elder ones assist in taking care of the younger, but they all influence one another profitably in other ways; vanity is sometimes laughed into modesty, and arrogance is snubbed into humility. Each child is kept constantly in mind that others have rights, and feelings, and preferences, as well as himself; he forms the habit of considering those rights, feelings, and preferences; and is thus prepared to "get along," as we say, with those among whom his lot may be cast. Parents with one child have a difficult task, and their best way is to get for their solitary chick as many play-fellows of its own age as they conveniently can. It is bad for a child to associate too much with persons of mature age.

A THOUGHT FOR PARENTS.—Never for one day forget that the first book children read, nay, that which they continue to read, and by far the most influential, is that of their parents' example and daily deportment. If this should be disregarded by you, or even forgotten, then be not at all surprised when you another day—to your sorrow and vexation, and the interruption of your business if not the loss of all your domestic happiness and peace—that your children only "know the right path, but still follow the wrong."—*Anderson.*

☞ A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn: "The doctor hitched fast on me, pulled, and just before he killed me the tooth came out."

☞ A negress, speaking of one of her children who was lighter colored than the rest, said. "I nebber could bear dat brat, cause he show dirt so easy."

A little boy, hearing his father say, "There is a time for all things," climbed up behind his mother's chair, and whis-

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that of his neighbor isn't apt to think that two heads are better than one.

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