THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. X. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871. NO. 15.

TIME TABLE
KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule.

ON AND AFTER *MONDAY*, the first day of *MAY*, 1871, Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Freight and Passengers, between Worton station and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Rail Road, and run as follows, until further notice.

GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Worton	6:45	
" Lynch's,	6:55	
" Still Pond,	7:05	
" Kennedyville,	7:20	
" Black's,	7:35	
" Lambson's,	7:50	Q.A.R.R.train
" Massey's,	8:05	1:25
" Morris',	8:15	1.40
" Vandyke's,	8:22	1:55
Arrive Townsend,	8:35	2:10
GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Townsend,	11:40	8:00
" Vandyke's,	11:55	8:15
" Morris',	12:05	P.M. 8:25
" Massey's,	12;20	8:35
" Lambson's,	12:30	
" Black's,	12:40	
" Kennedyville,	1:00	
" Still Pond,	1:10	
" Lynch's,	1:15	
Arrive Worton,	1:25	

☞ Passengers from Worton and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

A DAILY MAIL STAGE
will run in connection with the cars at Worton, as follows:

Leave Hall's Hotel, Chestertown, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Worton on the arrival of the train, say 1:25 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers, by registering their names at *Hall's Hotel* in the evening, will be called for.

FARE THROUGH from Chestertown to Philadelphia, $3.30.

J. K. HINES,
April 30, 1871. Superintendent.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
January 19, 1870—y

TO THE LADIES.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, FOR Beautifying and Preserving the Complexion and Skin. Mr. Laird has every confidence in recommending his Bloom of Youth to the Ladies as being the only perfect and reliable Toilet article now in use.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*
January 7, 1871.

CARD.
E. F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Particular attention given to the collection of claims and the sale of Real Estate.

☞ Office in the New Building in Court Street. May 23, 1863.

BLUE LICK WATER, by the barrel, gallon, or glass.

FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is not surpassed by any Lead now manufactured.

JOHN WYETH & BRO'S. Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871. Chestertown.

NOTICE.

HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE, *FLOUR*, by the barrel and retail,

CORN, MEAL, CHOPS, FEED, &c.,

LIME, by the small quantity or barrel,

BACON, BROOMS, &c.

W. BACCHUS.
Chestertown, April 15, 1871.

GREAT OFFER.

CHOICE CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

LUMBER,
For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1870. J. BELL & BRO

WOOL WANTED.—People's Popular Store, will pay cash for Wool, or exchange for merchandise, and have no objection to receive it on account. We are selling the cheapest Dry Goods in this market.
Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

LUMBER!

AN assortment of LUMBER always on hand.

Buyers will find it their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
February 25, 1871.

GENUINE EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.
VANILLA,
LEMON,
ALMOND,
AND OTHER EXTRACTS.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

THE EUREKA FANNING MILL.
The Greatest Invention OF THE 19th CENTURY!
FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE attention of Farmers and Mechanics is particularly directed to the combined economy, utility and practicability of the Eureka Mill, and to the many other advantages it possesses over every other Fanning Mill which has been introduced to the public. It is the fruit of long and patient investigation by the inventor, who has made it his constant study for over twenty years. He has secured several patents for Mills, and has always been rewarded with the best of success. But not feeling satisfied with his former attainments, he determined to reach the climax, and he now believes that his new invention will warrant him in exclaiming in the joy of his heart, like the philosopher, Phythagoras, EUREKA, signifying in the Grecian language, "I have found it." This has given the name to this new Mill.

In this Mill are all the former improvements, to which have been added several more, adding still greater advantages than were at first anticipated, or even thought possible by the inventor himself. It embraces the three great essentials necessary in every invention.

It combines Utility, Economy and Practicability!

THE EUREKA MILL

Is small and lighter, and is capable of doing more and better work in a given time than any other Mill ever invented. It is the only Mill that will successfully remove from wheat such pests as Cockle, Garlic, Oats, Rye, &c.

Should an extra quality of grain for seed or gristing purposes be required, it can be so arranged as to catch in one box perfect grain, and in the other, grain fit for market or mill. Here is made a great saving usually lost sight of; for nearly one-quarter of the grain cleaned in the common Mills is lost when sown, on account of shrunken kernels and inferior grain. The Eureka Mill saves all this, and gives seed every kernel of which will grow when put into the ground, and this saving will, in a short time, pay for the Mill.

HINES & BURCHINAL,
Chestertown, Md.,

Owners of the Mill, are having them manufactured at the Sash Factory and Planing Mill of NOLAND & Co., Port Deposit, Md., which is a guarantee they will be put up in the very best manner.
June 17, 1871—tf.

A CARD.

GEORGE VICKERS and H. W. VICKERS have united under the title of *GEORGE VICKERS & SON*, for the practice of the Law in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.
Chestertown, July 1, 1871—3m.

PEACH BASKETS

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the Peach Growers of Kent and adjoining counties with the MITCHEL BASKET, at 18 cts. (at present), and three other styles; also, the ROCHESTER BERRY BASKET.

☞ Samples to be seen at C. F. Stam & Bro's., Chestertown; A. L. Gooding's, Chesterville; T. H. Horsey's, Galena, and at D. U. Dewees', Kennedyville.

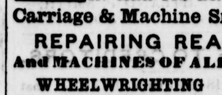
Also, a general assortment of *NURSERY STOCK*, particularly SMALL FRUIT Plants.

For particulars apply to
ROBERT E. WALLIS,
KENNEDYVILLE,
June 17—3m° *Kent Co., Md.*

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250 Sets Cultivator Teeth.
250 Sets Cultivator Teeth.

WE offer to the farmers of Kent and the adjoining counties our well known Cultivator Teeth, which have been used for some years with entire satisfaction. They have stood the test, and are considered far superior to the old three-cornered teeth. Their regular crook from the frame to the point makes them draw to the ground and run deep, while they run close to the plant without covering it up. They are made of the best steel, and can be bought as cheap here as elsewhere, having reduced the price on them as on the rest of our work.



WE DO BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Carriage & Machine Smithing,
REPAIRING REAPERS
And MACHINES OF ALL KINDS.
WHEELWRIGHTING
Done at Reduced Prices, and
WITH SEASONED LUMBER.
FARM, PEACH AND EXPRESS WAGONS, AND DEARBORNS,
MADE TO ORDER.
Every thing needful for the farm.
☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
April 29, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

On and after THURSDAY, January 19, 1871, the **STEAMER GEO. LAW** will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Crumpton, stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica, Spencer's Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown.—*Returning*, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock A.M., making the above stops.

A. T. JOYNES,
Jan. 21, 1871. Agent.

Selected Poetry.

From the Guardian.

THE SIGNERS IN RHYME.

BY REV. J. H. DUBBS.

The Massachusetts delegation,
That signed our glorious Declaration,
Were Hancock, Gerry, Robert Paine,
The great John Adams, and again
Another Adams, Samuel by name.

New Hampshire, called 'the Granite State,'
Sent Whipple, Bartlett, Thornton, great
Alike in counsel and debate.

Rhode Island's delegates, we see,
Were Stephen Hopkins and Ellery.

Connecticut, excelled by none,
Sent Roger Sherman, her noblest son,
With Wolcot, Williams and Huntington.

New York as delegates employed
Lewis Morris and William Floyd,
With Francis Lewis, and Livingston
Who died before the war was done.

New Jersey to the Congress sent
Her honored College President,
John Witherspoon; with Stockton, Clark,
Hart, Hopkinson—all men of mark.

Though Pennsylvania need not blush
For Morris, Morton, Wilson, Rush,
And though most men might seem as dross
To Clymer, Taylor, Smith, and Ross;
To Franklin each his tribute brings,
Who neither lightnings feared, nor kings.

The men from Delaware—indeed,
As true as steel, in utmost need—
Were Rodney, with McLean and Reed.

"My Maryland" is proud to own
Her Carroll, Paca, Chase and Stone.

In old Virginia's roll we see
The gifted Richard Henry Lee,
And, just as earnest to be free,
His brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee;
And Wythe and Nelson, patriots true,
With Harrison and Braxton, too;
But of them all; there was not one
As great as Thomas Jefferson.

North Carolina's chosen men,
We know were Hooper, Hewes and Penn.

And South Carolina's vote was won
By Heyward, Lynch, and Middleton.

From Georgia came Gwinnet, and Hall,
And Walton, too, the last of all,
Who signed our precious Declaration—
The pride and glory of the nation.

An Exhausted Husband.

Letter from a Young Wife to her Aunt in Boston.

NEW YORK, June, 1871.

My Dear Aunt:—Although you told me when I invited you to my wedding, that I was too young to marry, and not capable of choosing a mate for life properly, and with due consideration, I believe you now feel that I was wiser than you thought. In selecting dear Olando, I have gained a most affectionate and attentive husband, and one who has not a fault or vice. Heavens! what must a girl suffer who finds herself united to a dissipated person, neglectful of her, and disposed to seek the society of unworthy persons, who drink, smoke, and do all sort of dreadful things! Thank Heaven, *Orlando is perfection!*

To-day is my eighteenth birth-day, and we have been married a year. We keep house now, and I can make pretty good pie, only the undercrust will be damp.—However, I think that must be the oven. Once I put peppermint in the pudding sauce instead of lemon flavoring; but then Olando was trying to kiss me, right before the girl, who did not much like either of us coming into the kitchen at all.

The flowers are coming up beautifully in the back garden. We sowed a great many seed, but hardly expect to see many plants. Among the most numerous is one variety with a very large leaf, that scratches one's fingers, and don't smell nice. I wonder what it is? Orlando flightens me by talking about weeds; but seeds always come up don't they?

Dear Orlando! I come back to him again—so excellent, temperate and true. Tell all the girls to marry as soon as they can, if they can find a husband like mine.

I have but one trial—business takes him away from me so much. A lawyer MUST attend to business, you know; and sometimes they carry on the cases until two in the night. Often and often has he examined witnesses until half-past twelve, and come home perfectly exhausted.—And the nasty thing will smoke so, that his dear coat quite smells of it. And as it makes him as ill as it does me, I have to air it and sprinkle the lining with Cologne water before he dares to put it on again.

I had a terrible fright the other night—dreadful. Orlando told me that business—I think he said it was a case of life and death—would detain him late. So I sat up as usual with a book, and did not worry until one o'clock. After that I was a little anxious, I confess, and caught a cold in my head, peeping through the upstairs window blinds; for, dear aunt, it was not until three o'clock that I heard a cab driving up the street and saw it stop at our door; then I thought I should faint, for I was sure some dreadful accident had happened to Orlando.

I ran down to open the door, and Mr. Smith, a friend of Orlando's, who is not, I confess, very much to my taste—such a red-faced, noisy man—was just supporting my dear boy up the steps.

"Oh, what has happened?" cried I.

"Don't be frightened, Mrs. White," said Mr. Smith. "Nothing at all; only White is a little exhausted. Application to business will exhaust a man, and I thought I'd bring him home."

"No,' said he, I'll be all right in the morning. I'm all right now. Here's your health. You're a brick. I—' And over he fell, fast asleep.

"Oh, why do men think so much of money making? Is not health better than anything else?

Of course, he laid down in his hat, I took that off first. And I managed to divest him of his coat. But when it came to his boots—dearest aunt, did you ever take off a gentleman's boots? probably not, as you are a single lady—what a task!—How do they ever get 'em on? I pulled and pulled, and shook and wiggled, and gave it up. But it would not do to leave them on all night; so I went at it again, and at last one came off so suddenly, and over I went on the floor, and into his hat, which I had put down there for a minute. I could have cried. And the other came off the same way, just as hard and just as sudden at last. Then I put a soft blanket over Orlando, and sat in my sewing chair all night. Oh, how heavily he breathed! And I had, as you may fancy the most dreadful fears. He might have killed himself by his over-application to business for all that I know. The perfect ones go first, it is said.

"All right, Belle,' said Orlando, Smith tells the truth—I'm exhausted,

And dearest Aunt, he was so much so that he spoke quite thick, and couldn't stand up without tottering. Mr. Smith was kind enough to help him up stairs; and he laid on the bed so prostrated that I thought he was going to die. Then I remembered the French brandy you gave me in case of sickness. I ran to get it.

"Have a little brandy and water, dear," I said.

"The very thing. Smith is exhausted too. Give some to Smith," said he.

And so I reproached myself for not having thought of it before Mr. Smith was gone. But I gave a glass to Orlando, and, under Providence, I think it saved his life; for, oh, how bad he was!

"Belle," said he quite faltering in his speech, "the room is going round so fast that I can't catch your eye. And besides there's two of you, and I don't know which is which."

I knew these were dreadful symptoms.

"Take a drink, dear," said I, "and I'll try to wake Mary and send her for the doctor."

However, imagine my delight when at noon next day, he was able to get up, eat a slice of toast and drink a cup of strong tea, and declared himself much better, though his head ached. How happy I was! I found myself laughing over an incident that occurred that afternoon, as though I had any trouble. A lady's glove fell out of Orlando's pocket, and the fragments of a bouquet. The bouquet, he had bought for me, thinking to be home early, and the glove he found in the street. And I pretended to be jealous, and pulled his whiskers for him.

Oh, how differently should I have felt had anything happened to my beloved Orlando! He has not had so exhausting a day since, and I think, sees the folly of over-work, though if courts will keep open so late, what can poor lawyers do? I think it is very inconsiderate of the Judge. I wonder whether he has a wife—mean old thing.

The Census---Classified Statement of Population.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—From the officially revised census reports for 1870, it appears that the total population of the States and Territories of the United States is 38,555,983. The totals of the populations of States and Territories are made up of the following classes: Alabama, white 521,384, col'd. 475,510, Indians 98; Arizona, white 9581, colored 122,169, Indians 89, Chinese 98; Arkansas, total 484,471; California, white 499,424, colored 4,272, Indians 7,241, Chinese 49,310, including some 33 Japanese. (Note—As compared with the census of 1860 the above totals show an increase in this State, California, of 14,377 Chinese, and a decrease of 10,557 Indians.) Colorado, white 39,221, colored 456, Indians 180, Chinese 7; Connecticut, white 527,549, colored 9,668, Indians 235, Chinese 2; Dacotah, white 12,877, colored 94, Indians 1,200; Delaware, white 102,221, colored 22,794; District of Columbia, white 82,278, colored 43,404, Indians 15, Chinese 3; Florida, white 96,057, colored 91,689, Indians 2; Georgia, white 638,926, colored 545,142, Indians 40, Chinese 1; Idaho, white 10,618, colored 60, Indians 47, Chinese 4,274; Illinois, white 2,511,096, colored 28,762, Indians 32, Chinese 1; Indiana, white 1,655,837, colored 24,560, Indians 240, Iowa, white 1,185,979, colored 576, Indians 48; Kansas, white 346,377, colored 17,108, Indians 914; Kentucky, white 1,098,692, colored 222,210, Indians 108, Chinese 1; Louisiana, white 362,065, colored 364,210, Indians 569, Chinese 71; Maine, white 624,809, colored 1,606, Indians 499, Chinese 1; Maryland, white 605,497, colored 175,301, Indians 4, Chinese 2; Massachusetts, white 1,443,156, colored 13,947, Indians 151, Chinese 97, including 10 Japanese; Michigan, white 1,167,252, colored 11,849, Indians 4,926, Chinese 2; Minnesota, white 438,257, colored 759, Indians 690; Mississippi, white 382,896, col'd. 444,201, Indians 809, Chinese 16; Missouri, white 1,603,146, colored 118,071, Indians 75, Chinese 3; Montana, white 18,306, colored 183, Indians 157, Chinese 1,949; Nebraska, white 122,117, colored 789, Indians 87; Nevada, white 38,959, colored 357, Indians 23, Chinese 3,152; New Hampshire, white 317,697, colored 580, Indians 23; New Jersey, white 875,407, colored 30,658; Indians 16, Chinese 15, including 10 Japanese; New Mexico, white 90,393, colored 172, Indians 1,309; New York, white 4,330,210, colored 52,081, Indians 439, Chinese 29; North Carolina, white 678,470, colored 391,650, Indians 1,241; Ohio, white 2,601,946, colored 63,213, Indians 100, Chinese 1; Oregon, white 86,929, colored 346, Indians 318, Chinese 3,330; Pennsylvania, white 3,416,449, colored 65,294, Indians 34, Chinese 14; Rhode Island, white 212,219, colored 4,980, Indians 154; South Carolina, white 289,667, colored 415,814, Indians 124, Chinese 1; Tennessee, white 936,119, colored 322,331, Indians 70; Texas, white 564,700, colored 253,475, Indians 379, Chinese 25; Utah, white 86,044, colored 118, Indians 179, Chinese 445; Vermont, white 329,613, colored 924, Indians 14; Virginia, white 712,089, colored 512,841, Indians 229, Chinese 4; Washington Territory, white 22,195, colored 207, Indians 7319, Chinese 234; West Virginia, white 424,633, colored 17,980, Indian 1; Wisconsin, white 1,051,351, colored 2,113, Indians 1,206; Wyoming Territory, white 6,726, colored 183, Indians 66, Chinese 143.

A Fisherman Astounded.

The Hartford Times says: A few days since, while the steamboat City of Hartford was lying at Pratt's Ferry waiting for the arrival of the small boat from this city, the second mate thought he would improve the time by fishing for bass. So he got out his lines, and hook, and bait, and made everything ready—lighted a cigar, and, casting his line into the water, sat down patiently to await the result.

On board of the boat is a young colored boy, one of those amphibious Kanakas who came to San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands, and eventually turned up as a boat hand on the "City of Hartford." Like all of his amphibious race, he can remain a long time under the water. He took it into his head to play a joke upon the mate, and divesting himself of his clothes, he jumped into the water on the opposite side of the boat from where the mate sat, hopefully but dreamily awaiting "a bite."

Presently that official was startled by "a strong pull and a long pull" at his line. His slumbering eyes opened wide, his breath came fast and thick, for he thought he had captured one of the biggest of the "big" bass which abound in the river. He attempted to pull in his hook, but it resisted all his efforts. Then he thought he would "play" the fish for a little while, and so he would let out a few fathoms of line, and then draw in again.

This was repeated several times, until finally the boy, thinking he had carried the joke far enough, held on to the line and came to the surface with it, just at the time the mate, with bigger eyes than he ever exhibited in all his life before, expected to land a big fish, and he shouted so to the men on deck. The astonishment of the of-fish-al can be better imagined than expressed when he saw the woolly coconut-head and rolling eyes of the Kanaka emerge from the waves!

At first he thought he had caught the devil fish, that Victor Hugo wrote about, then he didn't know what it was; but finally, as the boy, blubbering and blowing like a porpoise, struck out for the boat, and the laughter of some of the hands who were in the joke rang in his ears, he acknowledged himself sold, and treated all round. This good story is in every particular a true one.

An Editor's Responsibilities.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* says the duties of an editor are much more onerous than many persons suppose. So many subjects come up for consideration and action; so many individuals to be affected by the appearance or suppression of an item; so much good or harm is wrought by thousands of receiving at once the same idea or the same information, or by these being withheld from them; so many are accustomed to look to him for some degree of guidance, that great care is needful to to the proper performance of his work.—Beside keeping himself informed as to what his customers expect and require of him, he must learn how to meet their wants. This involves a wide range of general information, knowledge of the events of the day, familiarity with personal and social influences, decision of character, and faithfulness. He must have nerve enough to tell the truth, even at the risk of offending. He must carefully discriminate between good and poor contributions and communications, neither accepting the latter nor overlooking the former. He must be on the watch to frustrate attempts to misuse his columns for small or selfish ends, and equally watchful to do justice to all and secure the co-operation of the worthy and judicious. The editor's chair requires such combination of keenness, decision and firmness, that comparatively few men are strong enough to fill it long with success. As to the great importance of the editor's work, the *Christian Union* (Henry Ward Beecher) recently made the following statement: "Pastors who are hard at work attempting to mold religious opinion and conduct, laymen who long for the coming of the kingdom, do not read your paper as if it were only a luxury—it is a power; it is a mighty power; and the men who decide what voice shall reach your ears, who write editorials, who mold and color the thousand items which enter your household, either for good or evil, need your hearty prayers. In this age the preacher can no more ignore the editor than he can gesture without hands. The work done in the pulpit will be undone in a half-hour's reading, unless the same spirit guides them both into all truth."

THE following, clipped from an exchange, is too good to be lost:

"A Toledo German, who has been keeping a saloon for the accommodation of printers, has been obliged to suspend. On his books were found the following named members of the craft: 'Der Laim Brinter,' 'Der Leettle,' "Der Pen Putler Brinter,' 'Der Tivel,' 'Der Brinter mit der red hair,' 'Der Brinter mit hair not shoost so red",

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A Siamese Custom.

Late Siam papers are received, and contain interesting matter relating to the affairs of the country. The late death of the King and the ascension of a new ruler has brought to notice a curious custom which is peculiar to the Siamese nation, and is not to be commended for imitation. It is called "marking the people." Every male subject of the government must select a government official whom he will recognize as his master, and then must have a mark on the back of one of his wrists indicating the department to which he is thus attached. All persons thus marked are liable to be called upon to to render personal service in the department to which he belongs. The government official is responsible for government work according to the number of men marked to him. It is in many cases optional with the master whether he will require personal service, or accept substitutes or money for procuring them. But, in some cases, personal service must be exacted. The amount of service required varies considerably. Some are required to give their whole time, receiving a nominal salary, wholly inadequate to their support even in the style of the poorest class of laborers in that country. But, as a rule, they are required to give only a portion of time—a certain portion of each month, quarter, or half year.

This system of marking is, as may be inferred, unpopular with the people, and at such times as it is to be enforced the greatest vigilance is required on the part of government officials to prevent a general emigration from the country of those subject to the mark. But bad as the custom is of itself, it is made far worse by being made the prolific source of great abuse and oppression to the common people. The power of the government official over those marked to him and their families is almost unlimited, and they are often the worst of men. The greatest instance of oppression are in the cases of the death of marked men. The unscrupulous master finds this his opportunity. He insists that the man marked to him has not served for a long number of years, and claims the arrears from a wife or mother.—As certificates are not given, the wife or mother can bring no available proof that her husband or son has served or paid. The mother must, if able, pay the demand or give a paper of indebtedness selling herself or fair young daughters, or young sons, as many as the master deems a fair equivalent for the amount claimed, and the master is enriched in money, or by additional handsome wives and personal servants. If of these personal servants any are boys, next time there is an edict to mark the people, these swindled boys are reported as slaves, and marked as slaves of the master. Thus marked, they are exempt from rendering personal service at government call, and the master pays for each 1¼ ticals (ninety cents) per annum in lieu of all government demands. In this way prominent nobleman become possessed of many personal servants, of whose services the government is deprived and in lieu of which it gets a paltry sum per annum, while many a fair woman and talented man augments the pleasure, comfort, or wealth of unprincipled masters.

Proclamations for marking for service under the present reign, were issued in April. Officers were appointed to go through the kingdom to see that the business was promptly attended to and concluded with as little loss as possible. Detectives were also assigned to the duty of ferreting out any who might contrive to escape. Men marked for the previous reign were to be re-marked for this, and all young men measuring two and a half sok (fifty inches) to shoulder were by the proclamation required to seek the government master, under whom their fathers served, and solicit him to take them to be marked in the same department, and for the same service that was required of their father. Young Siamese-born men, whose fathers had not been marked, could select masters for themselves. It is the desire, generally, of the government to have as many as possible marked to the King, or for service in the army.

This custom is said to be of great detriment to the country. It prevents the immigration of Chinese and others, who, but for this would settle permanently and become subjects of the Government, and it also causes as many as can of the native population to leave. This marking system, operating in this way, and the extensive prevalence of polygamy, combine to keep the population much below what the country is capable of supporting, and not sufficient to fully develop its resources.

The Gauge of Railroads.

The gauge of the most of the United States roads is on the American standard of four feet eight and a-half inches. The Railroad Gazette, of Chicago, one of the best authorities, compiles some facts, showing that there are about 41,000 miles of "standard" or four feet eight and a-half inch gauge in the country, and only 2,059 miles of the six feet gauge. The standard gauge is used on all the roads centering in Chicago, and all the main trunk lines (with their branches) passing across the continent, east and west, excepting the Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western, the Albany and susquehanna, and the Delaware and Lackawanna, both of which are operated by the Erie, have the six feet gauge also; but the prospects are that all these will reduce their gauge to the standard width before many years. There are also causes at work to induce a reduction on the Lackawanna and the Delaware and Susquenanna.

The change of the Great Western of Canada from a broad to a narrow gauge was effected by degrees; that is, a third rail was first laid down to accommodate the cars of other lines, while the rolling stock of the Great Western itself was kept at the broad standard. Lately, however, the outside rail has been taken up altogether, and the rolling stock of the company and the gauge of its branch roads been altered to the medium standard.

At the South, however, there is still a general adherence to what may be denominated the Southern standard, viz, five feet, the gauge of a majority of the roads, except some in the southwest, which are five feet six inches. Already the standard Northern gauge has penetrated well into the Southern States, and constitutes the gauge of the following Virginia Railroads: Richmond and Petersburg, 46 miles; Petersburg Railroad (Petersburg to Weldon), 82 miles; Seaboard and Roanoke (Norfolk to Weldon), 80 miles; Wilmington and Weldon, 181 miles; the Raleigh and Gaston, 97 miles; Atlantic and North Carolina, (Morehead City west by north to Goldsboro), 95 miles, and the North Carolina Railroad (Goldsboro to Charlotte), 223 miles; in fact, all the roads of any consequence in the State, except the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, running from Norfolk westward.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad of Missouri has the five-foot gauge, and to that have several connecting lines in Arkansas, and one (the Cairo and Fulton, partly built) in Illinois has been built to conform. The new roads in Missouri railroad (the Missouri Pacific) has been altered through all its 283 miles of the track to conform to the national standard.

As to the extreme narrow gauge—by which we designate the tracks of three feet, or less, which are being laid on the Colorado and Rio-Grande, and on one or two less extensive lines this side of there—it is not likely to interfere seriously with any of the trunk lines or other roads whose economy is identified with a first-class service. It will be found very useful in mountainous districts, where curves and grades are sharp, and where the business is mostly in freight.

THE official census of Japan, which has recently been completed, shows a total population of 34,785,321 souls, of whom 17,586,700 are returned as males, and 17,198,021 as females—a pretty even proportion. As the area of Japan is but 150,000 square miles, or 28,000 more than that of Great Britain and Ireland, it follows that the density of population is about the same as in the United Kingdom; that is, 232 inhabitants to the square mile, on an average. The entire population of Japan is housed in 7,092,728 houses, which gives an average lodgment in each house for nearly five persons, which is also about the rate in England. Classing the Japanese according to rank, we have, first the Mikado, together with the members of the Imperial family of the blood royal, numbering about twenty in all; next comes the Daimios, or aristocracy, numbering, with their relations, about 3,186 persons, mostly of the literary and military orders; and the fourth and most numerous class is formed by the farmers, artificers, tradesmen, and laborers, which number 31,954,821. In this number is, however, also included the priests and paupers, the exact number of which is not set forth. The Budhists, who teach the doctrines and administer the rites of that religion, are set down as amounting to 244,869 in all. But underlying the social strata are to be found nearly half a million of the Yeta, or interdicted class, the actual figures being 466,695, who are restricted from intermarrying with the rest of the people, live in separate villages, and are compelled to perform the trades which are considered unclean, such as tanners, skinners, etc. All social and political privileges are denied them, and they are the Pariahs of Japan.

The Drop of Water.

A little drop of rain fell into the opened leaves of a rose. It was a comfortable cosy home for it. The bed on which it rested was soft as velvet, and the perfume of the rose was delicious. For awhile the drop was happy as it could be.

By and by it grew tired of doing nothing. It is not right thought the little drop, that I should be idle when there is so much to do. The buds are spreading their leaves to the sun. The vines are hanging out their tiny grapes. The birds are building their nests. The bees are at work, Even the sunshine is busy warming everything into life. But I, what shall I do? I will wait and watch. The great God will find something for a drop of water to do in His own good time.

While it was thus thinking, clouds came up into the sky until the heavens grew black with them. Then the rain fell merrily enough and the little rain drop leaped from the rose's heart to join his brothers and sisters. Together they all ran down the garden path, through the hedge, over the meadow grass, till with a glad laugh, they leaped into a brook and sped away towards the sea. But our little drop was not lost. It helped to water miles of meadows and roots of trees in the forests. It helped turn the wheels of huge mills and factories. It helped to bear up great ships and steamers with all the wealth and precious lives they bore. And so it was happier than when softly cradled among rose leaves. At last it swept out into the ocean, and as it went it sang: "Happy is the little drop of water. The dear Lord did not make me for nothing.—Work and sing. Work and sing."

Little children, God has something for you each to do. Find what it is, and do it.—*Presbyterian.*

BUY YOURSELF A HOUSE.—An exchange very appropriately remarks that every poor laboring man should buy himself a town lot—get that paid for and then work to add the necessary improvements—a little here and a little there will in time produce you a home of your own and place you outside of the landlord's grasp. Remember that $50 a year saved in rent will in a very few years pay for your own home, and the money it costs to move about will without any loss of furniture and of time, pay the interest of a five hundred dollar judgment against your property until you can reduce it to nothing. You can all buy in that way—why do you not risk it? If you fail you are no worse off—if you succeed, as any careful man is sure to do, you have made a home and established a credit equal to to another which will start you in business.

A SINGULAR REMEDY.—Whenever Burke found himself indisposed, he ordered a kettle of water to be kept boiling, of which he drank large quantities, sometimes so much as four or even five quarts in a morning, without any mixture or infusion, and as hot as he could bear. His manner was to pour about a pint at a time into a basin, and to drink it with a spoon as if it had been soup. Warm water, he said would relax and nauseate, but hot water was the finest stimulant and most powerful restorative in the world. He certainly thought it a sovereign cure for every complaint, not only took it himself but prescribed it, with the confidence of a Sangrado, to every patient that came in his way.

IN reply to a young friend leaving a town because something in it was not exactly to her taste of content, an old lady of experience said, "my dear, when you have found a place where everybody and everything are always pleasant, and nothing whatever is disagreeable, let me know, and I'll live there too."

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