THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. X. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1872. NO. 47.

TIME TABLE



KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

Spring Schedule.

The Kent County Railroad having been completed to Chestertown, trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for freight and passengers, between Chestertown 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 Chestertown	6:30	
" Worton	6:45	
" Lynch's,	6:55	
" Still Pond,	7:05	Q.A.R.R.train
" Kennedyville,	7:20	
" Black's,	7:35	1:25
" Lambson's,	7:50	1.40
" Massey's,	8:05	1:55
" Morris',	8:15	2:10
" Vandyke's,	8:22	
Arrive Townsend,	8:35	
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	
" Worton,	1:25	
Arrive at Chestertown	1:45	

☞ Passengers from Chestertown 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.

JENNINGS HOOD,
March 2, 1872. Superintendent.

Attention

THE most elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing is by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES the most popular and prevailing perfumes now used. You can also find at his store a most elegant assortment of Combs, Brushes, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, all of the finest quality, and at city retail prices. The Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used so extensively in Europe and this country, and which has been satisfactorily proven by men of science and taste to be the best Hair Dye in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Natural Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black and Red Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage. Extracts for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Jan. 7, 1871.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

Excelsior Hot Blast Cook, Superb Cook, Ironside, Columbia Cook, Niagara, Continental, All Right Cook, Farmer, Champion Complete Improved, Victor Range, Reliance Range, Novelty parlor Cook.

THE IMPROVED MORNING GLORY,

Token Gas Burning Base, Token with Reflector, Parlor Light Base Burner, Magic Light Base Burner, Comet Air-tight Radiator, Myrtle Illuminating Base, Casket Air-tight, for wood or coal, Vulcan Egg, Tuscan Open Front, for wood, Union Air Tight, Woodland, Flame, Nine Plate Stove, &c. &c.

BIBB AND SEXTON'S HEATERS

put up to heat one, two or three rooms, at city prices, and repaired at moderate rates.

Call and examine our large stock of Stoves, and be convinced that we are selling them as low as in the city.

Store opposite the Court House.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, Oct. 21, 1871.

New Firm in the Lumber Business!



Having purchased the entire stock of Mr. Wm. Vannort in the Lumber Business, we intend to keep at his old stand a full and complete assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL;

AND A LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER, to which we invite the attention of consumers, comprised in part of Select Cullings, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine, 5-8 Siding.
Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring,
White Pine Scantling and Bill Stuff,
Hemlock Joist, Scantling & Bill Stuff,
White Pine and Hemlock Fencing,
White Pine and Cypress Shingles,
Laths, Pales, Window Sash glazed, and Window Shutters.

We hope, by attention to our business, to merit a full share of public patronage.

We will also continue the

CARPENTERING
AND
Undertaking

business with unabated vigor.

JOHN T. DODD & SON.
July 15, 1871—tf.

For Rent.

A desirable Dwelling on Queen street in Chestertown, with a large Garden in front. The building is a two story Brick, ad was recently occupied by B. B. Perkins.

The premises are also for sale.

Apply to E. F. PERKINS,
Dec. 9, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

CIDER VINEGAR, RELIABLE FOR PICKLING, on hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown August 19, 1871.

B. C. BROOKER, JR. WM. B. LEWIS.

Brooker & Lewis,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 236 W. Baltimore street,

NEAR CHARLES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

[redacted]



THE subscriber Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,* Farm and Plantation Machinery—he also makes a speciality of PLOWS of all the various varieties for the Southern Trade. Having established himself in

Warehouse No. 40 and 42,
Light street, Baltimore,

respectfully invites all his old customers and others interested in such Wares to give him a call and examine his stock, which will be as

COMPLETE AND WELL MADE AND SOLD AT AS MODERATE RATES

as any other like establishment in the country. Address

JOHN MAYHER,
40 and 42 Light street,
Oct. 7, 1871—y. BALTIMORE.

COAL HODS, Shovels, Pokers, Seives, Stove Brushes and Blacking, on hand and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. A large assortment of HARDWARE, TINWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, for sale cheap.

Give me a call and get a good Cook Stove or a very small sum of money.

Store opposite the Court House.

Oct. 21. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

CORN STARCH,
FARINA,
RICE FLOUR,
TAPIOCA,
SAGO,
SEA MOSS FARINA.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

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. *WICKSE' DRUG STORE.*

GALENA SEMINARY.

A Home School for Young Ladies,

Near Lambson's Station, Kent Co. R. R.

THIS INSTITUTION offers special inducements to those desiring for their daughters careful training, thorough instruction in all the branches of an English and Classical education, and every advantage of a Home School.

Studies in English, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting, conducted by *experienced* Teachers.

The Fourth Half-Yearly Term will begin on *Tuesday, the 6th of February*

Address **E. L. BENNY,**
Feb. 3, 1872—6w. Principal.

A Card.

IRRESPECTFULLY inform my friends and the public that in the future I can be found at all hours, night or day, at my Drug Store on High street, where I will be at all times ready to compound medicines accurately, and with dispatch.

I take pleasure in showing my fine assortment of *FANCY ARTICLES,* which is varied and attractive. NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Thanking my friends for their liberal patronage bestowed in the past, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

T. W. WICKES.

P. S.—Persons wishing Medical advice will always find Dr. T. S. Holton in attendance, when not professionally engaged.
Feb. 3, 1872. T. W. W.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

THE attention of the public is respectfully called to a fine stock of

Pure Drugs and Medicines,

which I have now on hand and am prepared to furnish at a very low price.

Prescriptions accurately compounded, and Physicians and all others interested, can depend upon having their prescriptions and orders filled with medicines *fresh* and of the *best quality,* as I deal only with a first-class house. I hope by careful attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of custom All packages plainly and carefully marked. **JOS. E. WEER,**
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

AXES!

SEVERAL kinds of Axes, of superior makes, for sale low. JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville,

PATENT MEDICINES!

A FINE assortment of Patent Medicines usually found in a country store.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
NAILS A SPECIALTY.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville.

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

INGRAIN, LIST, COTTAGE AND HEMP CARPETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
NEW STYLES.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD
Table Oil Cloth.

PLAIN, TWILLED AND DUCK
CARRIAGE CANVASS.

For sale by
T. W. ELIASON, JR.

GAMBRILL
Patapsco Extra Flour,
FOR SALE
At Baltimore Price,
By T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1872.

CALL
AT THE
Grocery, Provision and Variety Store

OF the undersigned, opposite the M. E. Church, Chestertown,

And you can always get a fair market price either in cash or goods, for

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Dried Fruit. Feathers, Tallow, Beef Hides,

Otter, Mink, Fox, Coon, Rabbit and Muskrat HIDES.

A. M. RUSSELL,
Feb. 3, 1872—3m. Agt.

R. B. Russell

HIGH STREET,

NEAR THE VOSHELL HOUSE,

Has in store a full supply of very superior

Cigars, Confectionery, and Tobacco

for the season, which can be bought as cheap as any where in the Town.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

of all grades, both Sweet and Natural; also Fine Cut.



Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES,
A good assortment.
Candies and Fruits.
GENERAL PROUDUCE.
FRESH BREAD every afternoon.

☞ Lovers of the weed are invited to call. Everybody is invited to call and buy something. Dec, 9, 1871.

Groceries.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c.
Flour of different grades,
and Buckwheat and Corn Meal, &c., &c.
JOS E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

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.

RINGGOLD'S
HOSIERY BAZAAR.

Selling off,
Selling off,
at very low Prices.

175 W. Baltimore street,

☞ **Under the New Hotel.** ☜

50,000 Bushels of Corn Wanted.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

TO be delivered on the Kent Co. Railroad at Worton, Lynch's, Still Pond and Kennedyville stations.

BELL & BRO.,
Agents for E. JEFFERSON & SON.
Office, Worton Station.
Dec. 16, 1871—3m.

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

GREAT OFFER.

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

TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, &c., &c. JOS. E. WEER.
Feb. 24, 1872.

Best Italian Guitar & Violin strings.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

Selected Poetry.

TOMMY'S POCKETS.

Here, Sarah, are Tommy's trowsers,
They must be mended to-day,
You'll have them to do, for I'm busy,
And they'll bear no longer delay.
Here's the thread—and here are the patches,
The pockets need mending too;
I guess while you are about it,
You may as well put in new.

Thus spoke my mother and vanished,
While poor unfortunate I,
Viewed the tatters in anger and sorrow,
And Tommy stood calmly by—
Now Sal, hurry up! for I'll want them,
To-morrow, to wear to school,
Don't lose the things in the pockets;
Just "shy" me that printed rule..

Important affairs thus adjusted,
Young autocrat sauntered away,
And I in grim resignation,
Prepared for a comfortless day.
But first, lest the school-boy treasures
Should be treated with disrespect,
The pockets with care must be emptied,
Of contents so rich and select.

One digit with caution inserted—
Experience once more has failed,
Far quicker drawn forth than it entered,
On a rusty fish hook impaled.
I, with finger in mouth ruminated,
What next 'twould be safe to do,
More traps in the depths might be hidden,
How many the Lord only knew.

But reflecting that time never lingers,
The hazardous venture was made,
Such a grotesque collection should never
Be consigned to oblivion's shade.
Half a dozen or so of pennies,
Which in school-boy judgment was *rich,*
A peck or less of marbles,
A "hunk" of Burgundy pitch.

A piece of dry bread and butter,
A handful of shingle nails,
A pair of suspender buckles,
A weight from a set of old scales,
A few old straps of leather,
Two "cuds" of gum well chewed,
Some strips of "slippery elm,"
To *chaw* when in thoughtful mood.

And bless me! if here ain't a letter,
As sure as I am a sinner,
I gave the young scamp to deliver,
Two weeks ago just before dinner.
About half a pint of walnuts,
Some pieces of colored glass,
A leaf out of some one's old grammar,
A ring made of purest brass.

A pair of old gloves and an odd one,
A collection of Irish songs,
A rubber ball and a pencil,
A tooth with three monstrous prongs,
A line and attachments, including
The fish hook of bloody fame,
And fragments beyond all description,
Too many to number or name.

And soon Tommy's trowsers were mended,
How his eyes with mischief would shine,
Could he know the mishap Sal encountered
In a service she'd gladly resign.

Alcohol---Its Nature and Effects.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF DR. R. M. LEPOER, OF BALTIMORE.

In a general lecture on Temperance, the speaker said that, in order to a clear understanding of the question, it was desirable to have a knowledge of the character of the enemy we were fighting.

It makes no difference what it is that men may drink—whether it is wine, whisky, brandy, gin, ale, or lager beer, it is the alcohol that they are after; without which any of them would be as unpalatable as castor oil. It is the stimulus of the alcohol that they want in all cases, and the only difference is in the flavoring that makes the various liquors. What, then, is alcohol? It is the distilled essence of death! a deadly narcotic poison! Everything in nature exists by virtue of its opposing elements, and alcohol is contained, in some shape, in all vegetable products, just in proportion to the amount of starch and nutriment they contain. You may obtain it from birch bark, carrots, or even brown paper, but in small quantities. Grain that contains the largest amount of nourishment, furnishes the greatest amount of alcohol, and this is why it is so largely used in the manufacture of that article. But in order to obtain the alcohol every bit of the nutriment is destroyed—rotted—and the alcohol is then separated from the rotten mass by distillation. This in itself is a crime against the laws of God—to take the grain that he has so bountifully provided for our sustenance, and convert it into a poison. Alcohol is always the product of death, and is not to be found in any living thing—grain or vegtable.

What, then, is the effect of alcohol on mankind? In order to come to a full understanding of this, it is necessary to look somewhat in detail into the human organism. Man is a dual creature, having two natures—the mental and the physical—and all the organs of his body are double. He has two brains, also—a front brain and back brain; the back one of which controls the physical man, and the front one the intellectual.

The nerves extend from the brain and spread out, by repeated sub-division, into about 4,000,000 of nervous fibre, covering the entire surface of the human body. So closely are they set, that the point of the finest needle cannot be placed upon the skin, in any part of the body, without touching one of them. Upon the healthy condition of these nerves, the health of the system depends, and if you destroy or paralize them, all power of motion ceases.

Now, if you take a piece of flesh from any part of the body, and lay it upon a plate and pour water, coffee, tea, milk, or any such substance upon it, it will have no perceptible influence. Now, pour alcohol on it, and watch it through a magnifying glass, and in one minute and a half the nerves will fall like a piece of glue upon a hot, stove, and in two minutes the meat will be completely cooked.

Now, alcohol that is taken into the system is not changed by the gastric juice, as it is indigestible, but is taken up by the blood and forced out through the heart to every part of the system, destroying, in its course, the nerves it comes in contact with, and when a great proportion of these become injured, the man loses the power of motion and feeling, and this is the phenomenon of drunk.

The Influence of Music on Animals.

The most common exhibition of the influence of music on animals is, perhaps, that witnessed in circuses and other equestrain entertainments, where the horse is affected in a lively and exhilarating manner by the performances of the band—often walzing and prancing, and keeping perfect time with the music. Dogs are affectek by music; but it is difficult to determine whether agreeably or otherwise. Many naturalists believe it to be disagreeable to them—an opinion which is strongly supported by the fact that if left to their liberty, they generrlly take to fight with howls as soon as the music reaches their ears. They have been known to die when compelled to hear music for a considerable time. Other quadrupeds, and also owls, have been known to die from the effects of music. Cats are said to mew loudly on hearing the sound of instruments, but are more seldom and less painfully affected than dogs. On the other hand, it is well known that many kinds of birds are affected in a very agreeable manner; often approaching as near as possible the instruments or persons, and remaining as long as the music continues, and then flapping their wings, as we should clap our hands, in approbation of of the performance. Many of the wild animals are said to be found of and even charmed by music; the hunters in the Tyrol and some parts of Germany often entice stags by singing, and the female deer by playing the flute. Beavers and rats have been taught to dance the rope, keeptime to music. Among reptiles, the lizzard perhaps shows the most remarkable susceptibility to musical influences—lying first on his back, then on his side and on his belly, as if desiring to expose every part of his body to the effect of the sonorous fluid which is so delightful to him. He appears to be very refined in his taste, soft voices and plaintive airs being his favorites, while hoarse singing and noisy music disgust him. Among the insects, spiders are found to be very fond of music. As soon as the sounds reach them they descend along their web to the point nearest to that from which the music originates, and there remain motionless as long as it continues. Prisoners sometimes tame them by singing or whistling, and make companions of them. But, perhaps, the most remarkable instance of the influence of music on animals occurred at a menagerie in Paris, a few years ago, when a concert was given, and two elephants were among the auditors. The orchestra being placed out of their sight they could not perceive whence the harmony came. The first sensation was that of surprise. At one moment they gazed eagerly at the spectators; the next they ran at the keeper to caress him, and seemed to inquire what these strange sounds meant; but, at length perceiving nothing amiss, they gave themselves up to the impressions which the music communicated. Each new tune seemed to produce a change of feeling, causing their gestures and cries to assume an expression in accordance with it. But it was still more remarkable that, after a piece I had produced an agreeable effect upon them, if it was incorrectly played they would remain cold and unmoved.

Sitting up for Her Boy.

Here and there throughout the village a few lights flicker like pale stars through the darkness. One shines from an attic window, where a youthful aspirant for literary honors labors, waisting the midnight oil and the elixir of his life in toil, useless it may be save as patience and industry are gained, and give him a hold upon eternal happiness. Another gleams with a ghasty light from a chamber into which death is entering and life departing.

One light shines through a lone cottage window, from which the curtains are pushed partially aside, showing a mother's face, patient and sweet, but careworn and anxious. The eyes, gazing through the night, are faded and sunken, but lighted with such love as steals only into the eyes of true and saintly mothers, who watch over and pray for their children; who hedge them in from the world's temptations, and make of them noble men, and true and loving women It is nearly midnight, and the faded eyes are strained to their utmost to catch the far-off sight of some one coming down the street. The mother's listening ear loses no sound however slight that breaks upon the stillness that reigns around.

No form seen, no quick step heard, she drops the curtain slowly, goes back to the table, where an open book is lying, and a half-knit sock. The cat jumps up in her chair, and yawns and shakes herself, and gradually sinks down again into repose. No one disputes her possession of the easy chair. Up and down the little room the mother walks, trying to knit, but vainly; she can only think of her son, and wonder and imagine what is keeping him. Her mind pictures the worst, and her heart sinks lower and lower. Could the thoughtless boy know but one-half the anguish he is causing, he would hasten at once to dispel it with his presence.

She trembles now as she listens, for an uncertain step is heard—a sound of coarse laughter and drunken ribaldry; her heart stands still, and she grows cold with apprehension. The sound passes and dies away in the distance. Thank heaven it is not he, and a glow comes over her, and once more her heart beats quickly.

Only a moment, for the clock on mantel shows on its pallid face that it is almost midnight. Again the curtain is drawn aside, and again the anxious, loving eyes peering into the darkness. Hark! a sound of footsteps coming nearer and nearer; a shadowy form, advancing, shows more and more distinct; a cheery whistle, a brisk light step up the pathway; a throwing wide open of the door, and the truant boy finds himself in his mother's arms, welcomed and wept over. He chafes at the gentle discipline; he don't like to be led by apron-strings; but he meets his mother's gentle, questioning gaze with one honest and manly, and makes a half-unwilling promise not to be so late again, And he keeps his promise, and in after years thanks heaven again and again that he had a mother who watched over him, and prayed for him

He knows better than she, now, the good that was done by her sitting up for her boy.

About Glass.

The elements which enter into the composition of the material of glass are silex of flint, soda, potash, lime, clay or its metalic basis, add minium or red lead, the matter which colors house-painters' priming. They are mixed together in the crucible of the glass-house, and then combined or melted by the aid of fire. The temperature at which fusion is attaied varies with the kind of glass and the ingredients of which it is composed Window glass is made of flint, soda and lime; bottle-glass, of flint and iron (in the shape of ferruginous sand,) soda, lime and clay; crown glass, of flint, potash and lime; and so on for other kinds of glass. The greater the number of bases used in the composition, the more easily they are melted into glass. Hence, for cheap glass, such as bottles, the manufacturer mixes as many different elements as possible, in order to obtain his result at the last possible expenditure of fuel. Nevertheless, as often happens, what is gained in one way is lost in another, for the greater the fusibility of the glass, the more it is liable to decomposition by atmospheric and other influences. This decomposition is evidenced by curious and even beautiful phenomena. Old window glass, and especially stable window glass, manifests incipient decay by the irridescent tints which cover its surface Bottles that have long been buried in the earth or submerged in ponds become most striking and ornamental specimens, from the gorgeous hues which they display; their transparency is gone, and they are costed with small scales shining with metalic lustre. By exposure to great heat and gradual cooling, glass also becomes unvitrified and opaque, presenting a great resemblance to crockery, and named after its discoverer, Reumur's porcelain. The opacity results from the formation of microscopic crystals of one of the earthly silicates which constitute glass in consequence of the alkaline ingredient. Such porcelain is in request for decorative purposes; nor is this the only way in which decomposition of the original compound has been turned to account. Soluble glass is obtained by melting in a crucible a mixture of fifteen parts of quartz reduced to a fine powder, ten parts of carbonate of potash, and one part of pulverized char coal. For use, it is broken up into little bits, and then dissolved in boiling water till the solution has the consisteney of syrup. It is somewhat muddy and has an alkaline taste. Nevertheless, it must be very pure not to effloresce under the action of the air after a certain lapse of time. A good plan is to cover the articles to be protected with several coats of the soluble glass, beginning with a weak solution, to be followed by a more concentrated liquid. Its efficacy is also increased by mixing with it some other incombustible substance; powdered clay, for instance —*All the Year Round.*

To Young Ladies.

In marrying, make your own match. Do not marry any one to get rid of them, or to oblige them, or to save them. The man who would go to destruction without you would likely go with you, and perhaps drag you along also.

Do not marry in haste lest you repent at your leisure.

Do not marry for a home and a living, when by burning up your corsets, and rolling up your sleeves, and taking care of your health, you can be strong enough to earn your own living, and provide a home for yourself

Do not let aunts, or uncles, or any one else, sell you for money or position, into bondage, tears, and life-long misery, which you alone must endure.

Do not place yourself habitually in the company of any suitor until you have decided the question of marriage. Human wills are weak, and people often become bewildered, and do not know their error till it is too late.

Go away from their influence, settle your head and make up your mind alone. A promise may be made in an hour of half delirious ecstacy, which must be redeemed through years of sorrow, toil and pain.

Do not trust your happiness in the keeping of one who has no heart, no head or health.

Do not look too high, unless you wish a companion who will despise you.

Beware of insane blood, unless you desire children that will fill your life with sorrow and close their own with suicide.

Do not marry hastily, contrary to the wishes of parents, guardians and friends; you may refuse to marry at their bidding, but you have no right to rush hastily into wedded life against their counsel. Wait —a few months may make you thank heaven for their restraint and their care. Love can wait; that which cannot wait is something of a different character.

Do not imagine that because two persons are miserable when apart they will be happy together. The opposite is more usually true. The 'happy' is in the heart. Those who are happy when separated will be happier when united.

The above is all good advice, but how many of our lady readers will give any attention to it? The simple will pass on and be punished.

Show Thyself a Man.

Now, there are two courses, either of which you can take. One is to say: "I am not living nor dressing so well as my companions, and I must have fine clothes and better fare." The other is to say, with stern manliness: "I have come here to make my way; and honesty and simplicity require that I should not live any higher than I myself can earn the means of living. I will be no man's pauper or beneficiary. I will make what I take; and what I make and take shall support me." The discipline which you get from the latter course of self denial is better than going to college. Many a man cradled in learning gets no discipline; but a young man who, having been reared and trained in self-indulgence, leaves his father's house, and comes to the city and says, "I will be beholden to no man; I can afford to live as plain as any man, both in regard to diet and clothes, if it is necessary to my manhood, and I will not have anything which I cannot fairly earn; I will be independent and establish myself", —such a young man gets a discipline which is worth a university education. By forming that purpose and adhering to it, he is educating himself in the very elements of manhood. He is making a man of himself. Do you suppose men think less of you because you dress plainly? Fools may, but men do not. Do not think your chances in life are less because you feel ashamed to show a man where your room is, and where you sleep? Why, many a man has slept in a barn who was better than many another who slept in mansions and palaces. A man ought not be ashamed to say: "I am poor and I cannot do so and so." It is the curse of America, since there are no orders of nobitity here, men are ashamed to admit they are poor. The young man defends himself and says: "I am not so poor as you take me to be." Even sensible people yield to the temptation of the devil, and are ashamed to acknowledge that they work,—*Plymouth Pulpit.*

CHANGING CLOTHING.—Hall's Journal of Health says:

In the lattitudes of New England and New York, going westward, the month of March is the most disagreeable of the whole year, with its changing temperature, its slosh and mud, its cold, raw, piercing, damp winds; and although not as cold as January and February, it is more prolific of dangerous diseases, greatly promoted by the hurry of the people for lighter clothing, but it would be a great deal better to wear the entire winter suits through March, and even to the middle of April; add even then, until the first week in May, to make no change in the outer clothing, nor any in the inner garments, except to a less heavy woolen next the skin; for it is only for the three hours embracing 1 o'clock in the afternoon that winter clothing is at all oppressive; while the very warmth of noonday make the raw dampness of the morning and late afternoons especially felt.

All changes to a lighter or cooler garment should be made at dressing in the morning, and if in any case the change leaves the body chilly, or soon after it is made the weather changes to be much cooler, by all means promptly, without half an hour's delay, resume the full winter dress. The old, the young, the invalid, in short all persons of feeble constitutions, of small vitality, should be especially careful to heed these suggestions; inattention to which gives rise to the very frequent announcements in the morning papers, in the early spring, "Died suddenly, yesterday,———of pneumonia." —often the very friend whom we had met in the street, or at church, within a week, apparently as well and as hearty as ever before.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more, and do more, than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people with large families.

CLEANING TINWARE.—An experienced housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tinware is common sod a She gives the following directions: Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can thus be made to look as good as new.

☞ The California Legislature has passed a bill compelling parties commencing libel suits to give security in advance for costs.

☞ A fashionable young lady of New York boasted of having a dress on which were two hundred yards of lace trimmings.

☞ Science shows clearly that man has lived upon this earth for more than 6,000 years.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0514