The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1881. VOL. XX-NO. 21.

B. F. FLEMING,

Dealer in Grain.

SCHUYLKILL LIME, quick and slaked, delivered by cars or vessel. Frequently pays for itself in the first crop. I refer to a few who have used my Lime: Richard Hynson, Esq., J. A. Pearce, Esq., Joseph Fowler, Round Top; Isaac Parsons, George R. Reed, Major B. T. Biggs, Robert Nicholson, H. W. Vickers, Major T. B. Hynson, John T. Mier, Jas. Beck of Geo., Bartus P. Hatcherson, Samuel Hurlock, Rev. E. B. Newnam, Rev. S. W. Thomas, Thomas Gale, David Hurlock, William Hurlock.

BITUMINOUS and ANTHRACITE COAL.

OAK and PINE WOOD, sawed and split if desired. Apr 14, 1881—y

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES FROM

Samuel Burns & Co.,

104 LIGHT Street Wharf,

Baltimore, - - - Maryland.

SUMMER

Announcement

—OF—

Louis K. Stam.

Please Read Carefully.

In painting your buildings it is always to your advantage to select the Best and Purest of materials.

I have house and carriage Paint and Varnishes, all kinds, of the best quality that can be obtained, viz:—John W. Masury & Sons, and John Lucas & Co's. It is guaranteed neither to CRACK, PEEL nor BLISTER, and to last in any weather. It has stood the test here for eight years.

My Spring designs of WALL PAPER are most beautiful and have been selected with great care from the largest Houses of New York and Philadelphia.

Garnet, Cherry, Dark Brown, Light Brown Drab, Pearl, and many other colors of Window Shadings. Shades made to order to fit your window.

Protect your Barns and other Buildings by using Washes. I have all the different earth Paints for such work and will give directions to mix the wash.

Paint Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Kalsomine, &c. Full Stock. VERY LOW PRICES.

Full assortment of FURNITURE. Goods delivered to your houses free of charge, and satisfaction guaranteed. Don't fail to call when you visit town. You will be received politely.

Just below C. F. Stam's Drug Store, and adjoining Mrs. Ellen Melvin's.

Louis K. Stam,

April 28, 1881. Chestertown.

To Parents,

TEACHERS

And Scholars.

YOUR attention is now called to our very superior stock of

School Books and School Supplies

generally, which we have ready for the opening of the schools.

OUR PRICES ARE THE VERY LOWEST.

We know we can sell you these goods cheaper than you can get them elsewhere. We request a comparison of prices for the truth of this statement.

SLATES, STATIONERY, PENS, INK, CHALK, SPONGES, COMPOSITION BOOKS, PENCILS,

In fact everything required by the pupil, purchased by us in large quantities and sold very cheap.

Give us a call at THE CORNER DRUG STORE, and look over our stock.

Colin F. Stam

Aug. 25, 1881. DRUGGIST.

CALL AND EXAMINE

C. M. LUCAS'S

LOT OF KEY AND STEM-WINDING

WALTHAM WATCHES,

Just received from New York.

For correct time and beauty of finish these Watches have no superiors, and have in every case given perfect satisfaction.

Also, a new assortment of

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c.,

OF LATEST STYLE.

April 21, 1881.

WHITE GOODS.

NANSOOKS, Plaids, Stripes, Figured Lace Stripes, India Lawns, Madras Linens, Piques, Marseilles, Basket Goods.

For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

FORKS, SHOVELS, SPADES, RAKES, Hoes, Spading Forks, Rope and Chain Traces, Plow Lines, Rope Halters, Back Bands and Hooks, &c., at

Mach 10 J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

BLATCHLEY'S B. and G. PUMPS—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

THE BEST RAT TRAP—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

C. F. STAM,

Druggist & Chemist,

PREPARES MEDICINES

from the choicest

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRUGS

Physicians' Prescriptions

always a specialty, being prepared in the neatest and most scientific manner, with the assurance of perfect accuracy, at reasonable prices. The preparations of the celebrated Dr. Squibb are always used in dispensing our medicines.

NOTICE!

Persons desiring medical advice must consult a Physician, as we will not assume the responsibility of prescribing for the sick, which is foreign to our profession.

Respectfully,

COLIN F. STAM

May 26, 1881. DRUGGIST.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS,

QUEENSWARE,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

WOULD call special attention to our stock of Plain and Fancy Groceries, which is full and complete, all at BOTTOM PRICES.

Flour by the sack or barrel.

BEST SUGAR CURED HAMS,

DRIED BEEF;

TOBACCO and CIGARS.

MASON'S IMPROVED FRUIT JARS,

As good as any in the market.

Don't fail to call and see us!

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

August 4 Chestertown.

THOMPSON'S

FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE

For BALTIMORE.

On and after June 27, 1881, the

STEAMER L. G. CANNON,

CAPT. WM. A. THOMPSON,

Will leave Chestertown every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.; Quaker Neck 4 p. m.; Hooper's Wharf, Centreville, 5.30 p. m.; Emory's Wharf 5.45 p. m.; arriving in Baltimore at 10 p. m.

Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday at 3 p. m. and Friday at 6 p. m., stopping at above landings.

Mr. Wm. Coursey will convey freight and passengers to and from Centreville.

Fruit will be landed at Pier 9½ Light St.

☞ Freights received every Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at foot of Commerce st., Baltimore.

☞ *Specialty—handling and caring for freight.* Charges moderate.

FARE 75c. Round Trip tickets $1.25. State-rooms extra.

Freight on grain 4c. per bushel.

JOS. W. THOMPSON,

June 30, 1881—tf. Manager.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

WE hereby notify our friends and the public generally, that we have opened a

NEW STORE

at the room recently occupied by Mr. S. Merritt, alongside of Mr. J. K. Aldridge's hardware store.

We hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. H. LAMBERT & CO.

TRY OUR ROYAL 5ct. Cigar, as good as ... At SPARKS'S.

WE are still ahead in good cheap *CLOCKS* SPARKS.

WE keep as large and fine a stock of Cigar as there is in town. SPARKS

A FULL stock of Confectionery, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars and Tobacco, constantly on hand—at SPARKS'.

KEEBLER'S Pound, Fruit, and Sponge Cake—at SPARKS'S.

OARS AND OARLOCKS—for sale by T. L. HINES & CO

REST.

BY FATHER RYAN.

My feet are wearied and my hands are tired—
My soul oppressed,
And with desire have I long desired
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil, when toil is almost vain,
In barren ways;
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear,
But God knows best;
And I have prayed—but vain has been my prayer—
For rest, sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap
The autumn yield;
'Tis hard to till and when 'tis tilled to weep
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry, a weak and human cry,
So heart-oppressed;
And so I sigh, a weak and human sigh,
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,
And cares infest
My path, and through the flowing of hot tears
I pine for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child I laid
On mother's breast
My weary little head—e'en then I prayed
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still; 'twill soon be o'er,
Far down the West
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore
Where I shall rest.

SUBMISSION,

Answer to Father Ryan's "Rest."

BY ALICE BROOKS.

Poor wearied feet! Poor tired hands
With labor stressed!
Press on a little while life's friendless strands,
'Till cometh rest.

Thine eyes should never know the tears
Of bitter pain;
Thy heart should never know the fears
Of scanty grain.

Thine eyes the harvest shall not count,
Thy murmuring cease;
The barren ways grow fruitful from God's fount;
He gives increase.

Then scatter seed in springtime's gleam,
On rock and sand,
And he will garner beyond thy dream
A harvest grand.

Thy restless longing for the "other shore,"
Far down the west,
Must restful be forever more
For God knows best.

A little while and toil for all is o'er;
Thy heart oppressed
Shall know no care nor restless longing more,
But Rest, sweet Rest!

Then hush thy "human heart cry" low
Within thy breast;
Ere long on mother's heart in heaven thou'lt know
Eternal Rest!

Birmingham, Alabama.

ABOUT THE HEBREWS.

THEIR WORKS AND WOES—HOME OF THE RACE—HEBREWS IN EXILE—THEIR BUOYANCY—THEIR POSITION IN THE WORLD, ETC.

The government of Great Britain within the past few weeks, has asked the United States government to join with the powers of Europe in seeking to obtain some measure of clemency for the persecuted Jews in Russia. Before this note, however, was sent by Earl Granville, the authorities at Washington had already instructed our representative at St. Petersburg to interfere in a conciliatory manner in behalf of the Jews. Once more the Jewish nation is undergoing its season of persecution. Once more the friends of humanity, England and America, are joining hands in the good work of helping the down-trodden and the homeless. This time it is in behalf of a small but well-known country, Palestine, in olden times the "land of milk and honey," the glory of all lands, is by no means a large country, being about the size of the State of Vermont. A trifle larger than Belgium, it is smaller than Holland, covering an area of only 20,000 square miles. But if Palestine cannot boast of a wide domain, she can claim to be the mother of a great race, the most distinguished, perhaps, that has ever been seen or ever will exist on the face of the globe.

A BEAUTIFUL LAND.

Physically speaking, she was once beautiful. She is now in ruins, and her sterility of soil, from want of cultivation, is in as striking contrast with her fertility of the olden time, as is the singular glory and as singular disgrace of her scattered children. "The glory of Zion has indeed departed." Rich and fertile plains, with groves of beauteous palm trees and fragrant balsams, no longer delight the traveler as he passes near the Jordan on his way to Jerico. If he gave a thought to an eventful blind man, whose eyes saw the light on his way thither a long time ago, in the midst of the desolation he now views on every side, it may occur to him that this Jew would count blindness to-day a blessing rather than a curse. The Lake of Gennesaret, it is true, sleeps among the mountains, mirrored as of yore in its tranquil beauty, but its banks are no longer teeming with a happy people.

Lovely Galilee, with its mulberry groves, and forests of oak, is lovely no more. The hills are now gray and bare; the valleys where grew the corn and barley are neglected; Lebanon and Hermon offer shelter no longer under their protecting cedars, for the timber has long since been cut down. Vine and olive terraces strew the ground in reckless profusion—entangled, unrooted and unkept. Smiling villages, merry in the happy crowds that thronged their streets in busy times gone by, are now dull and voiceless. Poverty and squallor have succeeded to thrift and activity, and solitude, like a ghost lingers in the former abodes of men.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

It would be an idle task, and a useless one, to reason long over the decay of the land of the Saviour, or the hopeless fortunes of the wandering tribes, whose home was the promised land, but whose tents now are cast in that great desert known to them as the inhospitable outside world. Time and again the question has been thoroughly mooted, and in as many languages as the races of men, and whether we believe in the vengeance of God as pursuing this people, or call it the wickedness of men, ostracizing them from home and fortune; or view their own peculiar religions and customs as warring against them, withholding from them the sympathy and support of mankind; or whether we consider all these causes combined as working decay, practically speaking, it makes no difference, and we cannot reach a satisfactory conclusion. The fact still remains as unchallenged as ever, the Jews are driven from their own land, they have nowhere a home, and the whole world is in arms against them. Their very existence, after so many centuries of persecution, is a miracle in itself, and as it has been in the past, so will this very existence continue to be in the future, the problem and miracle of the world. For more than eighteen hundred years the Jew has been an exile, and from all we know, and judging from present indications, he is not likely to have a home this side of the grave. Truly has the poet sung:

Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast,
How shall ye flee away and be at rest?
The wild dove hath her nest, the fox his cave,
Mankind their country, Israel but the grave.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

It would be almost impossible to describe when the Jews first took up their system of wandering from country to country. So much has been written about them, so many lands have witnessed their coming and going, their settlements for a time, their expulsion, their return at stated periods, that the Wandering Jew has become proverbial, and the genius of Dore, even if he never limned another sketch, would be immortal by the treasure bequeathed posterity in his admirable protrayal of this fugitive of the centuries.—Every land discovered has been trodden by the Israelite. In Europe he is a monument more enduring than any raised to commemorate the deeds of the greatest captains or the heroes of chivalry and romance. In Egypt he has stood at the foot of the Pyramids, and it would be hard to say whether, with all his knowledge and craft, he was not able in his day to decipher the hieroglyphics that have puzzled the generations since. In Arabia his swift feet bore him into the market places of the towns and cities, and his genius easily acquired for him places and distinction among the merchants and princes of this land of spices and hidden treasure. History tells us of his presence in the Land of the Rising Sun, and while bartering his goods to advantage, and making exchanges of gold and precious stuffs, he learned Chinese and knew the doctrines of Confucius as well as the secrets of his own Talmud. Dwelling in Syria, he drove a sharp trade with those who, to live in favor with him for a short time, lent him all he asked, and in return were repaid by his skill in the art of healing and his knowledge of hidden science. The Jews came to England as early as the Saxon times. Many came with William the Conqueror; nor were they less famous at this period than they are to-day, even then being regarded as most learned and as experts in whatever they undertook. In the first and second centuries they were the objects of fearful persecutions. Severus, the Roman Emperor, in the third century, sought to banish them beyond the limits of the Empire. A century later, Constantine, although but recently converted to Christianity, inveighed against them with untold cruelty, and issuing an edict, that the ears of all the Jews within his realm should be cut off, expelled them from his kingdom and with this terrible mark of ignominy to distinguish them, sent them adrift among the nations of the earth. Nowhere was the poor Jew spared, and broad as was the canopy of Heaven, nowhere under its protecting shelter could he find peace. Christians, Mohammedans and heathens agreed to disagree among themselves, but united with one accord to persecute the common foe, as they called him, the intruding Jew.

BUOYANCY OF THE RACE.

There is no fact recorded in the history of the world at once so astonishing and so perplexing as the vitality of the Jewish race. Proscribed, banished, driven into exile, the Jews return again and again. Their stubbornness is only surpassed by the efforts devised by the cruelty of men to rid the world of what Emperors, Kings and Churchmen have termed in one voice the enigma of existence. Crushed into the bowels of the earth, like the hated Christians they abhorred, they came out even as did the Christians, with new vigor and fresh courage, to renew their traffic in every town and city of the Roman Empire. In every place and under all situations they were always the same, retaining their own religion, holding fast to the customs, the manners and recollections of their ancestry. With an unconquerable buoyancy of spirit, with indomitable industry, with unshaken fortitude, they weathered every storm, and when Imperial rage had spent itself, when the cunning of the Inquisition had exhausted every device, the Jewish people seemed as unmoved, as full of resolution, and as defiant as when they shut themselves up in the walls of Jerusalem, bidding the armed legions come on, heedless of the consequences. Surviving the destruction of the besieged city, it seemed they could outlive all manner of torture every human agency invented for their destruction. And their actual victory over the wicked energies of men proves, besides the extraordinary vitality of the nation, that a more than human power is exerted, for some reason or other, in prolonging a nationality and an existence that otherwise would have perished from the annals of the world.

MERCHANTS.

The Jews at a very early period did an immense business, nor were they confined to any particular line of trade nor to any particular country. The genius of the people showed itself eminent in whatever enterprise they ventured. Thus, at one time the whole export trade of Egypt, especially in grain, was in the hands of the Jews. They imported fish from Spain. From Crete they brought apples. Bithia furnished cheese. Greece and Egypt were taxed to supply them with gourds, beans and other vegetables. the richest plate that Babylon could manufacture were consigned to Jews. Italy supplied them with wine, not that they were immense consumers themselves—for the Jews are notably abstemious—but they purchased and sold of the best the sunny land could grow, and their profits were immense. In shawls and dresses from India they were the largest importers. In return, Palestine furnished her commercial neighbors with oil, balsam, honey, figs, surpassing them all both in the supply and quality of her exchanges.

TEACHERS OF THE SCIENCES.

No one will dispute that the Jews are learned. It has been remarked that the Jewish mind is adapted to acquire and impart science better than any other in Europe. In proportion to population the Jews can boast of more men of genius and profound learning than any other people. When Europeans sat in the darkness of superstition, when it was a boast among the great and powerful that they could neither write nor read, Jewish rabbis were teaching philosophy and mathematics in the schools of Toledo and Cordova. In England, under Henry I., Jews taught algebra, logic and geometry in Oxford. They were looked upon as being first in astronomy and medicine in France and Spain at a very early date. Nor is it difficult to understand how they had become proficient in all these branches. Their indefatigable industry had rendered them masters of the commercial world. They traveled more than any other nation.—They studied and easily mastered every foreign language, and with commendable zeal, for which the world does not thank them, they sought out and deciphered and explained all the Greek and Roman manuscripts they could lay their hands on. When the Moors took possession of the city of Cordova a new era of civilization was inaugurated. Literature, the arts and sciences took a new flight. The Jews at this time enjoyed equal rights with their fellow citizens, and in wealth and splendor and in the cultivation of taste and the fine arts they not only equaled but surpassed their own masters.

If Spain was at one time the mistress of the world in medicine, in philosophy and in navigation, she owes it to the Jews. When she offered them a refuge and home, as she did more than once, the Jews were grateful. In return they opened schools, they taught the Spanish youth, they fired the young with their own ambition of becoming distinguished in the walks of literature, and under the guidance of Jewish rabbis and Jewish professors the Spaniards became the first nation in Europe. In Spain, as well as France at one time, the Jews rose to great eminence. Kings and Emperors sought their counsel and made use of their counsel and made use of their influence, and so well did Charlemagne think of the illustrious Isaac, surnamed the Jew, that he sent him as his embassador to the famous Haroun Al Raschid.

In every department of science the Jews have had remarkable and representative men. It is unnecessary to go back to a remote period to realize the truth of this statement. Facts nearer home furnish abundant testimony to justify the full measure of what is here related. Among scientists the world over, in the department of theology, the names of Nachmanides, Kimeni, Malmondes, Abraham Ben, Daor and Joseph Aben Sachal, are well known, and as authorities are held in high esteem. To Abraham Aben Ezra, the world owes the discovery of the equator of the celestial globe. Isaac Israch was famous as an astronomer in 1262. Moses Ben Marimon knew almost all the languages of his day, and is called "the father of translators." Moses Giguatilla and Juda Ben Saul were poets of no mean order. In literature Moses Mendelssohn, Hertz Wesel, David Friedlander, Dr. Black, the naturalist, and Perrira, the first teacher of deaf mutes, will always shine out as worthy names to rank with the best of any nation.

THE JEWS AS FINANCIERS.

To mention the name of Rothschild is to express in one word all that is great in the money world of to-day. But Rothschild is a Jew, and the same family is all-powerful in the great exchange centres of London, Frankford, Paris, Vienna and Berlin. The operations in money matters of this famous house have more than once interested the persecuting Governments of Russia, Germany, France and Spain. The Christian more than once has struck down the unoffending Lazarus as he was pleased to look upon him; Lazarus turned Dives is quite a different person. To-day the Christian may be in need; let him learn to treat Lazarus well, for to-morrow Lazarus will be Dives, and in the shape of a Rothschild may prove his best friend. The Jews in finance are potent factors the world over, and in our own country, more especially in the West, their influence is very great.

The Nineteenth century boasts of its enlightenment, its excellence over the ages that have gone before in the ways of perfection and progress. It is a strange showing, however, that in this last portion of a great era a race that has so many claims upon the attention and gratitude of the world should be relentlessly persecuted. Lately in Germany, or that portion of United Germany called Prussia, comes the wail of agony from this suffering nation, the homeless Jew. Russia, within the past month, has engaged in a like warfare. To the honor of the young King of Spain be it said, a royal proclamation has invited a return of the Jews, and once more Spain makes amends for her cruel treatment of a people who helped her in centuries gone by. It is to be hoped that the century in which we are will see the Jews restored to all rights and privileges they deserve. To banish them from hotels and baths in public places here in America is a violation of all justice, is un-American in principle and act, and a self respecting community should visit the perpetrators with marked evidences of indignation and avoidance.

In the world of art, within the past few years, the Jews have furnished America with more than one artist of renown. Rachel, the predecessor of Sara Bernhardt, was a Jewess, so is the famous Sara herself. Vieuxtemps, Wienlawski and Wilhelmj, the eminent violinist, are Jews. Goldmark, Strauss and Ducca are members of the hated race. Offenbach was a Jew, Januschek and Modjeska are of the land of Israel.

THE NUMBER IN THE WORLD.

When we consider that there are not quite 7,000,000 Jews in the world, and pause for a moment to review the achievements of this persecuted people, we know not which to admire most, their genius or their unexplained vigor and seemingly inexhaustive vitality.—That they are destined to play a great role in the future, we may be assured from the study of the past exploits and activity of this wonderful people. Egyptians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Mohammedans, the Churches all have united to persecute them. They still live and they flourish.—They were yesterday, they are today, they will be to-morrow. They have lived among all nations, with them, yet not of them, and they have dwelt alone. Influences of every kind—political, moral and physical—have been employed against them, yet they have remained unchanged, and are still a distinct and numerous people. War, persecution, climate, time, have tried them, leaving them valiant and unsubdued. All these they have overcome. What are they waiting for? The Messiah? Perhaps. And then? To return in triumph to "the land of milk and honey," the glory of all lands.

EDWARD D. ARMSTRONG and his niece made a marriage engagement at New Windsor, Ill., and when the girl became convinced, through the arguments of her parents and others, that such a union would be improper, and sent him word that she would not keep her promise, he declared his intention to commit suicide. "But if any of you who are so strong at arguing can convince me that it is worth while to live," he said, "I will not kill myself." They talked with him a whole afternoon, and supposed when they left him that he had changed his mind; but they had not got out of hearing when he fired the fatal shot.

A CHICAGO police captain arrested a wife murderer, but could not find the remains of the woman, and the case seemed likely to fall through Knowing that the prisoner would be speedily discharged unless some proof was forthcoming, the Captain entered the cell with a paper in his hand, and said:

"Your wife isn't dead, after all, She was found where you left her, and taken to hospital. This is her sworn statement of what you did to her. She wants to see you."

The murderer was completely deceived. On the way to the hospital, as he supposed, he was induced to tell where he had shot his wife, and there the body was found.

PARIS HAS MORE POOR than any city in the world. The number of registered poor who have received relief during the present year reaches the number of 354,812, of whom 200,000 receive outdoor relief. The number supported wholly by charity is over 150,000. In 1789 every tenth person was a confirmed pauper. The annual poor rate of Paris is 114 francs per head, or $125 per family. Paris supports 28,000 orphans and foundlings, pays the expenses of 15,000 mothers too poor to defray themselves, and has the names of 50,000 poor families on its official lists.

BUFFALO BILL introduces real Indians in his plays, and they are expected to let him heroically vanquish them; but in a Chicago performance one of them was drunk, and refused to fall when the scout struck him a sham blow. Instead, he tried to use his tomahawk, and had to be dragged off the stage.

WHITSON, as Town Marshal of Chama, New Mexico, was instructed to enforce an ordinace against carrying weapons. He saw a pistol in Keiser's belt, and tried to take it. Then Keiser proposed a duel at ten paces, and the officer agreed. It was a bright moonlight night, and the firing was done at once, with the customary formalities. Both were hit mortally.

AN unpleasant sensation has been caused in Bristol, England, by the discovery that a cargo of 300 tons of human bones had been landed there to the order of a local firm of manure manufacturers. The bones were shipped at Rodosto and Constantinople, and are the remains principally of the defenders of Plevna. Hair still adheres to some skulls.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MANNERS.

The American claims, instinctively and implicitly, a natural and inborn right to the companionship, and, to a certain extent, the sympathy of whomsoever he meets. This is his first claim upon society at large. The Englishman claims, as instinctively and implicitly, a right to be left alone whenever and wherever he please. The one is ever aggressive, the other ever on the defensive. When the two meet on neutral ground, it is not unnatural that they should tread upon each other's toes a little, metaphorically speaking. Go up to an Englishman in the street and bluntly ask him the way to such and such a building, and he will reward the unprovoked onslaught upon his privacy with the very coolest of astonished stares. But if you preface your question with an "I beg your pardon" (acknowledging thereby that you are asking a gratuitous favor) he will answer you very civilly indeed, and even go out of his way to show you yours. In the dense crowd coming out of one of the concerts at a Birmingham festival, a well-dressed American looked into the face of an equally well-dressed Englishman (a total stranger to him), and said, "Pretty tight squeeze, isn't it?" The Englishman replied with withering coolness. "I'm sure I can't see why you should address me in this disgustingly familiar manner!" A conversation abruptly launched into in an English railway carriage will probably be cut short at the outset by what strikes us Americans as very gratuitously rude curtness. But if the conversation is introduced by that unfailing open-sesame, "I beg your pardon," it will flow on very pleasantly, and likely as not end in an invitation to pass a week or so at a country house. Americans are often shocked at the apparently insolent bearing of German shopkeepers, especially of German bankers. It rarely occurs to them that they themselves have opened hostilities, as it were, by breaking the very first rule of German good breeding in keeping their hats on. In Germany a man just as scrupulously takes off his hat, and keeps it off, in a shop or counting-room as in a lady's parlor.

An American of our acquaintance happened to be one of a party of some five or six who went to the top of a certain tower in Germany, the view from which is famous. The party was shown the way by the daughter of the guardian of the tower, a comely young girl of seventeen or thereabouts; our friend treated her with common politeness, but a Frenchman, who was one of the party, was so demonstratively and overwhelmingly attentive and gallant that the American began to feel as if he had been somewhat rude in comparison with such a pyrotechnic display of courtesy. Well, when the party had got to the top of the tower, they found only one chair there, upon which the Frenchman immediately seated himself. This authentic anecdote is quite characteristic. If we Americans stand pre-eminent for good, solid, efficient politeness, we certainly are deplorably deficient in manner. We have neither the dignified repose of the English, nor the grace of continental Europeans. Possibly we are shy, and try to hide our shyness under an assumed gruffness of bearing. Certainly, it seems, nine times out ten, as if an American, even while performing a very polite act, thought himself degraded by any outward show of courtesy. He may willingly and cheerfully offer his seat to a lady, and be perfectly content to stand himself, but his manner of making the offer is almost insulting. He will growl out "Take my seat" in a voice that seems to imply, "and be d—d to you!" Or else he will make the offer with a jovial familiarity of manner which would be quite in keeping between two old pot-companions in a tap-room. We may be rich in the solid gold, but we are poor indeed in the small change of politeness. "Fine words butter no parsnips," say we; this is a mistake; fine words (and manners) butter all sorts of parsnips; indeed, as Thackeray says, there are many people whose parsnips are buttered in no other way.—*Boston Transcript.*

"WHY, how odd you look with your hair parted in the middle!" exclaimed Mrs. Brown.

"I used to part mine on the side," said Mrs. Jones.

Then the conversation became general. Each lady had to tell how she parted her hair—all but little Edith's mother. She said nothing. Suddenly little Edith's voice was heard. She evidently did not like to have her mother ignored. She said:

"My mamma parts her hair in her lap."

TURKS AT A FRENCH BANQUET.—Toward the conclusion of the feast a Frenchman selected a tooth pick from a tray lying near him, and politely passed the receptacle to his neighbor, who declined his offer, exclaiming:

"No, thank you; I have already eaten two of those things, and I want no more."

A RECENT visitor to Longfellow says that the poet is not so white from age as his portraits represent him. his hair and beard have dark lines, and his moustache has a tawny amber shade of the vanished chestnut of youth. His blue eyes are bright and his cheeks ruddy.

"NEVER leave what you undertake until you can reach arms around it and clinch your hands on the other side," says a recently published book for young men.

"Very good advice, but what if she screams?" asks a bashful paragrapher.

THE business men of Baltimore are taking steps to make the Oriole a permanent local institution in that city every year.

All Sorts of Clippings

Little roosters crow loud.

Phantom fruit—currents of air.

A woman's belt is always waistful.

Every cloud doesn't bring a storm.

Light heads of wheat stand straight.

Some Texas jails are guarded by blood-hounds.

Koumiss is already obtainable at the Washington bars.

Modesty is the conscience of the body.

Nothing makes men sharper than want.

Fly the pleasure that bites tomorrow.

Charity is a first mortgage on every human beings possessions.

The man who knows the most is not a knowing man.

Worldly faces never look so worldly as at a funeral.

Proud hearts and lofty mountains are always barren.

Gnarly apples don't pay for their fodder.

A lying tongue puts a patch on its neighbors.

Weeds in the corners are as bad as holes in the pockets.

You can't tell by the blossoms which of the apples will be wormy.

We shall be free from evil desires only when we are pure in heart.

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent a day of sorrow.

The faculty of reasoning seldom or never deceives those who trust it.

Petards were invented by the Huguenots in 1576.

There are 331 different styles of bicycles now in use.

A Protestant church has been opened at Oaxaca, Mexico.

The net profits of the Cunard line last year were $965,000.

It is estimated that there are 7,000,000 of Jews in the world.

Mesmer, a German physician, first advocated mesmerism in 1766.

Tennyson was President Garfield's favorite poet.

London ladies are said to be using trycicles quite extensively.

The cure that sick politicians prefer—sinecure.

The Boston Post judges that Ananias was a fisherman.

Worth thinks plush is "outrageously unfit for bonnets."

The needles of the Romans were made of bronze.

The Vassar college girls think of challenging the Cornell crew.

The apple and the small boy demonstrate cores and effect.

The new Tay bridge will be 10,000 feet long.

Type-setting in Belgium is largely done by machinery.

The Astor Library in New York contains 190,000 volumes.

The Chinese giant has to have his liver pad made in a sail loft.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as well as geometry.

Adage by a young lady—Man proposes, but mamma disposes.

In Paris the hours for calls are from 3 to 6 P. M.

Even the most expert riflemen are fond of Misses.

The man who gets into a pickle isn't always sharp.

The error of a moment often becomes the sorrow of a whole life.

Whoever loves in us our beauty of soul loves us truly.

An Albany, Ga., woman has lost a hand by the stab of a catfish's fin.

The average annual crop of an orange tree is from 6,000 to 8,000 oranges.

France is practicing on Tunis to get her hand in for walloping Germany.

A man may suffer without sinning; he cannot sin without suffering.

Ragged clothing cannot debase a man as much as a frayed reputation.

Katie Phelps, of Atchison, Kansas, has vomited a nickel swallowed nine years ago.

The vellum of book bindings began to be stamped with designs in 1510.

Iowa has 400 creameries, whose machinery is valued at about $1,000,000.

Christian IX. of Denmark is about to visit Russia, Germany and France.

Archibald Forbes is coming to America on "a farewell lecture tour."

Indiana shows up, for 1881, 3,160,000 acres of corn and 3,179,075 of wheat.

There are 20,000 seeds of oats in a pound and 686,400 seeds of white clover.

Cadmus brought the invention of letters from Syria to Greece about 2549 A. M.

The Czar Alexander II., it is said left $25,000,000 on deposit in London banks,

Louisiana has a school population of 290,036. Of this number 139,657 are colored.

Queen Isabella of Spain is staying at Spa, where she styles herself Princess Isabella.

According to Dr. Gunther there are 7,000 species of fish now known to men of science.

The transfusion of the blood of one body into that of another was first attempted in 1667.

This world would be a dreadfully silent place if people talked as little as they thought.

[Keokuk Constitution.]

Every Time.

A man, or even a piece of machinery that does its work right every time, is, we think, very correctly judged "valuable." And certainly none the less valuable is any article designed to relieve the ills of mankind, and which does so every time. Messrs. Jones, Cook & Co., Bay State Brewery, Boston, Mass., write: We therefore heartily recommend it as a pain-healing liniment.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8205-0405