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THE COMING SESSION.

Next Monday Congress meets in regular session. The Republicans will have legislation their own way this winter. They have a decided majority in the lower House, and counting Judge Davis and Billy Mahone, they have a majority in the upper House.

Congressmen have been gathering at Washington for some days, and much preliminary wire-pulling for the Speakership of the lower House has been going on among the Republican members.

Hiscock, of New York, and Kasson of Iowa have the lead with Keefer of Ohio and Robinson of Massachusetts as prominent aspirants. No candidate is considered so strong but that an altogether dark horse may be elected.

The new President, if he has determined upon a Cabinet, keeps it to himself, so that it is a mere matter of speculation as to who will compose it. It is surmised that when the Cabinet is finally placed before the Senate, the finger prints of Grant and Conkling will be seen. It is not likely that any fight will be made over the new President's appointments, but at the same time the promise ahead of him is not all sunshine and sweetness. If Conkling and Grant are to work Mr. Arthur's term in the Presidency, they will undoubtedly,—to use Guiteau's expression—work it for all it is worth for '84. The anti-Grant and the anti-Conkling element in the Republican party is still uppermost and hence Mr. Arthur will have trouble when he attempts to run the machine according to the wills of Grant and Conkling.

No man can tell what the wheel of events may turn out in three years. It may turn out a Democratic President.

REPUBLICAN AIR-CASTLES.

The Republicans expect to play high and low for the control of the legislature this winter. They are making heavy bids to have the Independent Democrats combine with them. The Republican State organ is doing its level best to stir up bad blood, and destroy harmonious action between Democratic members of the coming assembly. According to the *American* the Republicans will concede all the offices to the Independent Democrats as the price of coalition, save the office of State Treasurer. This the Republicans must have as their share of the trade consideration. Where the money bags lie, there will be the heart of the Republican office seeker also. But here is verbatim what the *American* says as to "dividing the spoils":

"The Republicans are willing to let the Independents select the presiding officers of both houses (provided they are good men), and even go further than that by offering to allow them to name the police commissioner, but in return they demand that a Republican be chosen as state treasurer. They think that this basis of a coalition is entirely reasonable and liberal. There would then be in the board a Hamilton man, a "regular" Democrat and a Republican. Some of the Independents say that they would have no objection to the election of a Republican as state treasurer, provided such a man as Mr. Enoch Pratt or Geo. Small would be selected. The office has been denominated by a politician as the only "gentlemanly office" in the State. The salary is $2,500, and one visit a week to Annapolis, or two at most, is all that is generally required of the incumbent. It is thought that on this plan both of the elements desiring a coalition can agree. There are O. L. D.'s who prefer that a Hamilton man be chosen treasurer, and the Republicans divide the offices of the two houses and the Police Commissioners. A few of the Republican members are willing that the latter shall prevail. The Hamilton men want the Treasurer because that would give them the assurance that the ring would be wiped out in all its departments.

BALTIMORE'S NEW AMBITION.

Baltimore is working up to metropolitan ideas. Not satisfied with being a great commercial city, she is aspiring to become a great manufacturing city. With the best water supply that flows to any city in America, she considers that she has better than ordinary inducements to offer to manufacturing capitalists.

Baltimore's leading business men have formed an organization for the encouragement of manufactures. They have held a meeting, and have talked over the desirability of developing Baltimore as a manufacturing city. They have talked over the inducements which Baltimore can offer to manufacturers. They have talked over ways and means of encouraging people to come to Baltimore and engage in manufacturing industries. In fact Baltimore can turn out as fine a set of talkers, on any given subject, as any city in the Universe. They talk about building and buying more big railroads, and about engaging in more big enterprises than any other city we read of. But after the speeches are all made, the applause all in, and the newspapers have got full and accurate notes, the meeting adjourns sine die, and the big enterprises go to the winds.

It seems not to have occurred very forcibly to the Baltimore capitalists that a very good plan for establishing Baltimore as a manufacturing city, is for themselves to engage some of their surplus capital in manufacturing industries. If there is money to be made in Baltimore in manufacturing, surely the Baltimoreans are not the sort to turn the matter over to people from Boston.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

A number of witnesses have been put on the stand by Guiteau's defence, to prove his insanity. Many have sworn that long ago they believed him insane. Among the witnesses have been his own brother and sister. Several Chicago lawyers, who knew Guiteau as a practicing lawyer in Chicago have testified to strange freaks of the prisoner, that would seem to point to an unbalanced mind.

Guiteau has been as demonstrative as usual, and has contradicted the testimony of witnesses whenever it did not coincide with his own version. Many insanity experts have been watching the prisoner, and they are yet to testify. It is expected that there will be much contradictory opinion among experts as to Guiteau's condition.

Judge Cox has been condemned in some quarters for allowing the prisoner so much free use of his tongue, but for the most part his course has met with approval.

The case will probably not be given to the jury for some time yet, as the prosecution will probably introduce much testimony in rebuttal of the testimony of the defence to prove insanity.

THE Baltimore *American* says that Gov. Hamilton has a hat full of bombs and bricks, which he expects to fling around promiscuously this winter. It would please the *American* immensely if one of the bricks should chance to knock the Democratic party in the head.—That's the kind of reform the *American* is sighing for.

THE Democratic *Advocate*, published at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., has long been among the handsomest papers published in the State. It has recently come out in new type, and has made alterations that make it handsomer than ever.

THE COMING SESSION.

From Miss Grundy's Letter to Phila. Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The city is now beginning to look lively again and members of the two houses of Congress arrive daily. The majority of them will not come, however, until after Thanksgiving festivities have been enjoyed in their own homes. Those who own or have residences here usually come by the middle of November and many of the Senators have had their houses open since October.

Senator Don Cameron and his wife have recently taken possession of their new house, which was completed nearly a year ago. Their youngest children are now with them. Their house is not only one of the most spacious in the city, but, except the dwelling belonging to General Butler which President Arthur has been occupying since his inauguration, has by far the most beautiful situation. Very few of the houses built by prominent public men within the past few months will be ready for occupancy this winter. Secretary Blaine's dwelling, which is nearly as large as Mr. Cameron's will not be finished before next spring, and Senator Windom's will not be completed much earlier. Mr. Blaine said at the time he ordered his, which was several weeks before the shooting of the President cast a doubt upon his political prospects, that he would build that house for the benefit of his family, who preferred a permanent home in Washington, whether he remained in public life or not.

WHERE CONGRESSMEN LIVE.

Ex-Governor Curtin's wife and daughter have for a fortnight occupied the residence he has leased here—that of Ex-Assistant Attorney General Coffey—but he is not expected to join them until next week. Ex-Speaker Randall and his family have for a week been at their modest dwelling on Capitol Hill. He has been, I hear, suffering severely with gout. Several members of the Pennsylvania delegation, including Representatives Mosgrove and wife, Bayne and wife, Beltzhoover and wife, Jadwin and A. Herr Smith, have engaged rooms for the season at Willard's Hotel, where, I hear, Ex-Senator Wallace and family will again pass the season, and also twelve members of the New York delegation, among them Messrs. Belmont and Flower. The latter has engaged the handsomest suite of apartments in the city, the same which Mr. Huntington, of the Pacific Railroad, has had when here, from which fact it is deduced that Mr. Astor's successful competitor means to "cut as much of a swell" in Washington as Mr. Astor himself could have done. On his return from Philadelphia with his wife General Hazen, the Chief Signal Officer, moved into the new house her father, Mr. Washington McLane built and presented to her.

THE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

As to the great question which has agitated society ever since Mr. Arthur's succession to the Presidency became probable—"What lady will assist him at his receptions at the White House?"—it seems likely to be settled in a very easy way. The wife of a member of the present Cabinet told me that the President has said to her and the wife of another member of his Cabinet that he expected them to help him in dispensing the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion, and that when he had receptions there he thought the ladies of the families of his Cabinet would be all he would need as assistants. He said to the same lady that he should not ask his married sister to assume the cares and responsibilities of mistress of the White House, as she had a husband and children who needed all her attention. He told me that his unmarried sister would not be able physically to discharge the onerous duties which would devolve on her if she came to live with him; so she would not preside for him. It looks now as if none but formal entertainments, when ladies are included, will be given at the White House during the winter—that is to say, dinner parties and public evening receptions, usually called levees. There will be no one there on whom ladies can call sociably, as they have been in the habit of doing on the ladies living there during the administrations of Presidents, except that of Mr. Jefferson, whose daughters were with him very seldom, during his eight years—only twice, I think.

THE PRESIDENT TO MOVE.

The improvements of the Executive Mansion have been goingon as slowly as if in a private house, and every housekeeper knows how slow that is. Nevertheless President Arthur means to move in next week and will take his first dinner there next Tuesday. The room he is to have for his sleeping chamber is one which has rarely been used for that purpose by his predecessors, though General Grant occupied it for a short time. It is very spacious, measuring about thirty by twenty feet, and is over the private dining room. It is full as large as the Red Parlor down stairs. During General Grant's two terms this room was known as "Miss Nellie's room," being that usually occupied by his only daughter. The chamber is on the north side of the house and with the smaller room adjoining occupies the northwest corner. The sun never shines on the large room. The small one will be, so to speak, the President's boudoir and communicates with the larger one by a mahogany door. There are three other doors of the same wood in the larger apartment, one opening into the main hall and one on either side the white marble mantlepiece. One of these doors opens into a bath room, the other into a closet, but both of these shut so closely as to prevent any danger from sewer gas entering the sleeping room, in which there is no stationary wash-stand, the water having been, by Mrs. Hayes' order, cut off from that which was in the room about three years ago. This room is being thoroughly renovated and newly papered and painted. Over the mantel, which during the Grant administration was discolored by a fire caused by some hangings upon it catching from the open grate, a very handsome lambrequin will be placed.

WEDDINGS IN WASHINGTON.

Several weddings of interest have occurred within a few weeks, and one in which many New Yorkers took part came off Tuesday evening at Ascension P. E. Church. The groom was Mr. John Cropper, of New York, and the bride the only daughter of Mr. Allen McLane, of this city, whose first wife was Miss Bache, a great-grand daughter of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. McLane is a brother of Ex-Representative McLane, of Baltimore, and of General Joe Johnson's wife. A large company, including many of our most prominent residents, foreign ministers and army and navy officers, with their families, were present at the church, and a few in addition to the relatives of the bride and groom were invited to the reception from half-past 7 to 10 at Mr. McLane's residence, which is not large enough to accommodate many guests at once. The groom's best man was Dr. Cheeseman, Jr., of New York, whose father is and whose grand-father was an eminent physician there. The ushers were Messrs. Spencer, Whitlock, Fales and Parish, of New York. The four bridesmaids were Miss Emmett and Miss Potter, of New York; Miss Annie Mixter, of Boston, and Miss Katherine McLane, of Baltimore, a cousin of the bride. They wore tulle veils with their dresses of India mull, embroidered in white floss, and court trains of polka-dotted satin. The bride's vail and the draperies of her rich satin robe were of Spanish lace. The presents were unusually magnificent, including a full dinner service of silver repousse, from the bride's father, and a tea set and strawberry set of the same ware from other relatives, and full sets of table forks and spoons to match the dinner set, and a dozen silver dinner plates.

M. DE LA SALLE, a well-known French collector, early in this century, on one of his exploring expeditions to Florence, immediately on his arrival came across a large-sized bas-relief in bronze, representing a Madonna surrounded by a crowd of angels, and in it he recognized one of the Santo bronzes. He paid 20 francs, or $4, for this exquisite work, into which a follower of Donatello had thrown all his rare talent as an artist. At that epoch there were many needy Italian nobles, living from hand to mouth in the midst of the richest collections of art, which to them were scarcely more than encumbrances. A foreigner seeking the works of masters of the fifteenth century, and paying 20 francs for a bronze bas-relief, caused quite a sensation and flatter of hope among this class. M. de la Salle received an invitation to visit one of the most renowned palaces of the city. On arriving, he found himself in presence of a noble of the highest lineage, who, after praying him not to disclose his name, caused to be spread before him the contents of several large sacks. To the astonishment of the collector these proved to be the rarest plaques and medallions of the Italian Renaissance. "How much?" "A crown" (about $1) "apiece," was the reply. M. de la Salle emptied his pockets before leaving.

A PROGRAMME of addresses by dignified members and music by a large orchestra was arranged to celebrate the removal of the Cincinnati Board of Trade to a new building. Certain of the members, however, devised a programme of their own. When a venerable ex-President stood up to speak a paper ball full of flour struck him in the face, scattering its contents over his clothes. A shower of similar missilas fell on all who attempted to speak. When the music struck up it was drowned by horns, bells, gongs, and firecrackers. Then the street procession from the old quarters to the new ones was undertaken, and along the route everybody within range was pelted with flour balls.

Victoria, Australia, is about to borrow another twenty millions of dollars.

A GREAT NAVY.

To get one old crusier rebuilt has of late years been a great event for the Navy Department; a still more prodigious triumph has it been to construct a whole new war vessel. Hence the grave proposal of the Naval Advisory Board to build not one but forty war ships is somewhat startling.

The precise language of the Board's report is not likely to be known until it has been examined and digested by Judge Hunt, who has returned from his laborious and exhausting task of inspecting the northern yards. Nevertheless, it is substantially know that the summer cogitations of the Board have resulted in its recommending the construction of two big cruising vessels, of over 5,500 tons displacement each, and with a speed of 15 knots; half a dozen of about 4,500 tons displacement, and a speed of 14 knots; ten—some rumors say thirteen—of about 3,000 tons displacement, and a speed of 13 knots; and either twenty or twenty-one of about 800 tons, and a speed of 10 knots. The total is a fleet of thirty-eight, forty-one, or forty-two new vessels. As the Board report that there are about twenty-one ships that can now be depended on for squadron service, their proposition is substantially to triple the cruising navy.

The first point to be noted in the new proposition is that the ships are all added to the aggressive or ocean-going, instead of to the defensive or harbor fleet functions of the navy. Of course, crusiers have, in one sense, a very important defensive function as convoys of commerce; aggression, too, is often a method of defence; but that the urgent problem of coastwise security forms no part whatever of the colossal new naval scheme, is evident from the fact that every one of these forty vessels, from the two first-rates to the twenty gunboats, is to be unarmored. We may conclude, therefore, that the whole question of ironclads has been passed over, unless in the form of rams, of which it is believed a supply has been favored by the Board. Yet certainly, in our day, considering what has been going on in foreign navies, the ironclad question has a degree of importance.

The next thing to be observed is that the proposed 40 ships are to be built of steel. It is probable that the use of steel for the hulls would give advantages in minimum weight for strength, and in gain of space for the maximum of motive machinery and of capacity of coal bunkers, which is equivalent to a greater assurance of speed, and also to plenty of room for heavy batteries. Merchant vessels, built by owners able to afford the first outlay for steel, are now very largely constructed of it; and the use of this material, which only began a few years ago, is increasing enormously every year. But the argument that the recommendation of steel will give an impulse to the American shipbuilding in that material may not commend itself to those works which are only prepared just now to build of iron.

In the third place, the question of speed obviously becomes of the highest importance, under the conditions already spoken of. That is, these ships would add little directly to the urgent broblem of cost and harbor defence—though the Board will undoubtedly be found to have considered the latter to a certain extent under recommendations for very swift torpedo launches and for harbor rams. Furthermore, the fact that the vessels are to carry no armor on their steel hulls would diminish, though of course not wholly forbid, their use in attacking a foreign port defended by powerful modern artillery, so much of which could easily riddle the heaviest of the new fleet at the fighting range of our own naval guns. Accordingly, in time of war with any maritime nation of the first class, these vessels would be chiefly valuable, it is to be presumed, in destroying the enemy's commerce. For this they would be more than adequate in strength. But their success would largely be dependent on speed. It is therefore noticeable that fully a half of this new navy is not expected to realize more than ten knots. It is evident that these vessels could not escape from many modern ironclads, and could not overhaul a large part of the modern mercantile steam marine. It is true that these small gunboats might have limited and special functions which they could adequately perform, such as patrolling Chinese rivers or entering shallow Mexican or Central American harbors, and it is also true that, though their numbers would be great, their cost would be a small fraction of that of the whole fleet. Still, their proposed speed is certainly not ambitious, even for peace service. The other half of the suggested new navy is more promising; but only eight of the vessels will call for over thirteen knots, and only two will be expected to reach fifteen. And this, too, is without armor. If the contractors for the engines are allowed, as usual, the advantages of a trial on the measured mile, with its smooth water and selected weather, the average working speed might be a knot or two less. Much, therefore, depends on what will be required in these respects.

But as the cost of this proposed new fleet would be, even according to the first estimates, $30,000,000 or $31,000,000, it is perhaps premature to discuss in close detail this scheme, which is to be offered, with a request for the first installment, to a Congress already aghast at other prodigious demands for appropriations.—*N. Y. Sun.*

EDWARD DAVIES arrived destitute at Oshkosh, Wis., and said that he had come from Wales to seek his fortune in America. He protested that he did not mind privation for himself, but felt keenly for his wife and children, whom he had left behind. He had not been able to send them any money, and feared they would starve. The Welsh people of Oshkosh obtained employment for him, and he soon became popular among them, singing in their church choir, and taking an active part in religious affairs. His new friends raised $200 by subscription to bring over his family, and kept the matter from his knowledge in order that he might be agreeably surprised. He was surprised, indeed, but not pleasurably by the arrival of his wife, for he had deserted her to elope with another woman, and had made all the arrangements to introduce the latter at Oshkosh as his only consort.

ITALY'S SEA TRADE.

THE CAUSES OF ITS DECLINE, AND THE SEARCH FOR MEANS TO RESTORE IT.

The opening of the tunnel through Mount St. Gothard is expected by the Italians to give a powerful impetus to the trade and commerce of the peninsula. But doubts are expressed on all sides whether Italy is properly prepared to take advantage of it. The mercantile marine at present under the Italian flag is greatly inferior to what it used to be, and a parliamentary commission, charged to investigate the causes of its decline, and to suggest remedies, has just published the replies of Mr. Giovanni Lagara to sundry questions addressed to him. Mr. Lagara is a practical man, who has during his whole life been engaged in maritime affairs, and who is now a director of one of the greatest companies in Italy. Before steam had made the great revolution in transportation, which the English were the first to take advantage of Italy occupied the third place in the mercantile marine of Europe, and almost monopolized the trade of the Black Sea and the grain trade with the United Kingdom and France. But while France and England were substituting steamships for sailing vessels a concurrence of favorable circumstances lulled the Italians into a feeling of false security, and their shipowners and shipbuilders, in place of adopting the new system depreciated it, and continued to build wooden vessels. The result was what longer heads anticipated. Lowness of freight became of less importance to the shipper than rapid transit and good delivery of cargo. At present, therefore, the bulk of the Mediterranean trade, which Italy, from her geographical position, ought to command, is in the hands of foreigners. The English have the MacIver, the Leyland, the Wilson, the Anchor, the Blue Cross, and other lines, Hamburg has the Sloman Company, and Holland the Royal Netherlands Company, all well engaged.

Mr. Lagara says that the decadence of the nation's marine arises from two causes: First, the substitution of steam for sails; second, the substitution of iron for wood in building ships. He discusses the methods proposed to build up a fleet of merchant ships. He opposes differential duties on international commerce, because they may lead to another vicious system, an exaggerated protectionism, as well as to reprisals. He argues that no foreign vessel ought to be allowed to embark in the coasting trade. He advocates a reduction or remission of duties on all materials imported for the construction or repair of ships, and asks that the Government grant sites for shipbuilding establishments capable of turning out vessels of the present model. In reply to all arguments in favor of sailing vessels of wood, he points to the example of England and, gives some interesting figures.

The Clyde builders in 1859 turned out 35,709 tons; in 1863 the tonnage of vessels constructed there was 123,000 tons; in 1878 it reached 233,000 tons. The cost of ships built on the Clyde in 1880 is estimated at $30,000,000, including ships of war. The cost of merchant ships is put down at $125 per ton. There are no less than thirty-seven shipbuilding yards. The largest, that of J. Elder & Co., sends out 35,262 tons a year. Alex. Stephen & Co. turn out 19,005 tons; Denny Brothers, 18,112 tons; Milan & Sons, 13,815 tons; Scott, 11,850 tons; Inglis, 10,755 tons. Of the 255 ships constructed in 1880, eight were paddle-wheel gunboats, 156 screw merchantmen, 15 sailing ships, 13 steam yachts, and 30 small craft. The total tonnage of the 255 ships is 242,774 tons, of which only 14,809 belong to the vessels of war. The tonnage of the 159 screw steamers amounted to 195,775 tons. In 1877 the Clyde yards turned out 105 screw steamers, with a total of 78,000 tons; in 1878, 129 ships, representing 176,510 tons, in 1879, 95 ships, of a total tonnage of 135,204. Mr. Lagara points out, further, the gradual increase in size. In 1840 the average tonnage was 140 tons; in 1862, 230 tons; in 1880, 952 ton. Ships of 4000 tons are now regarded as of moderate dimensions by the side of the newest transatlantic steamers. The difference in tonnage between sailing vessels and steamships is clearly marked in the last five years. In 1875, of a total of 211,824 tons, 102,136 belonged to sailing ships. In 1880, of a total tonnnage of 242,774, only 18,500 tons belonged to sailing vessels. Meanwhile, until the Italian shipbuilders are ready to meet the demands of modern commerce, he says, let the vessels be bought abroad and registered free of all duty.

In the course of his replies to the Commission, Mr. Lagara discusses colonies, banks, duties, taxes, naval schools, the condition of sailors, shipwrecks, insurances, and the like.

It cannot be concealed that the whole drift of the questions and answers are inspired by jealousy of French influence. "Italy," Mr. Lagara says, "is destined by nature to be the mistress of the Mediterranean.

THE resources that the big monopolies can bring to bear in a contest are not always measured carefully by those who undertake to wage war upon them. The grocers in Columbus, Ohio, wanted to buy oil on better terms than the Standard Oil Company would supply them, and purchased of other refiners. The Standard Company immediately undersold the market. Failing thus to bring the grocers to deal with them, the oil company started in the grocery business and sold goods at cost. This state of things continues. The grocers stand firm, and, with public sympathy on their side, promise to make a hard fight. The temptation to buy cheap groceries in these times of high prices, however, is likely to prove too much for the average householder of Columbus, and we fear the grocers will find that the odiousness of the monopoly will not prevent their customers from getting their flour and sugar where they can buy cheapest. But Ohio would seem to be a good missionary field for the Anti-Monopoly party.

IN the case of Edward Maxwell, who was dragged out of a court room by lynchers at Durand, Wis., the noose killing him before the mob got him to a tree, a Coroner's jury has declared that he "fell from the court house steps and broke his neck."

THE Cyprian, Capt. J. A. Strachan, founded on the Welsh coast last month. Among those on board was a young stowaway. As Captain Strachan was about to don the only remaining life belt and plunge after his crew into the boiling sea his eye caught that of the trembling stowaway. "I can swim," said the gallant seaman, as he fastened the life belt round the boy, who then leapt into the water and reached shore in safety, while his preserver was drowned. Only eight out of twenty-eight were saved. This incident and that recently related of the surgeon who performed an operation while dying, show that there are some Englishmen of a different sort from those who sat and looked at the little girl drowning in two feet of water.

AT the last meeting of the Medical Psychological Association in London Lord Shaftesbury, who has for years been Commissioner of Lunacy said that when, in 1828, he first began investigating lunacy, it was the practice in one house he visited to chain down every evening from 200 to 250 patients in their cribs, and leave them there until 6 o'clock the next morning unvisited by a soul, and provided merely with bread and water. Dr. Burchnill said that about 1815, in the case of an institution at York understood to have been burned down to hide the record of its iniquities, there was ample evidence to prove that in one room many women were always chained down, utterly mute.

THE overshadowing size and strength of Prussia as compared with the other States that compose the confederacy of the German empire, are shown by the recent budgets submitted to the Federal Council in relation to the imperial army. The total standing force is 427,274 soldiers and non-commissioned officers, and 18,134 commissioned officers. Of these the several States have as follows: Soldiers and non-commissioned officers, Prussia, 330,629; Bavaria, 50,224; Wurtemberg, 18,815, and Saxony, 27606; commissioned officers, Prussia, 14,008; Bavaria, 2,216; Saxony, 1,137; Wurtemberg, 773.

A Philadelphia theatrical wig maker says that Clara Louise Kellogg wears a profusion of blonde hair a yard long as *Marguerite* at a cost of $700; but, as a rule, wigs worn on the stage are cheap imitations. The curly brown wig worn by Jefferson as *Rip Van Winkle* weighs less than an ounce, and is considered a marvel of good workmanship, while the gray one cost, with the beard, $150. Rose Wood lately paid $90 for a blonde wig, Ada Gilman $125, Maran Booth $100, and Fanny Davenport $225.

A GRAND imperial palace is about to be built in Strasburg. The German Emperor has often expressed himself dissatisfied with the accommodation which has been at the disposal of the court during the imperial visits to that city; besides which the Hohenzollern family consider it necessary for future generations that German Emperors shall be provided with a suitable residence in the conquered provinces. The cost of the palace will be about $665,000.

MATTHEW BRAY is the head of a wealthy lumber firm at Hudson, Wis. He was Bertha Snell's suitor ten years ago, and they made a marriage engagement. Subsequently he changed his mind, and asked her to fix a price for permitting him to marry another. She said that $3,000 would satisfy her, and he signed a note for that sum, payable on his wedding day. He did not take a wife until lately, and now a law suit is the consequence of his refusal to pay the claim.

"BROTHERS," said President Taylor, in his last annual speech to the Mormon Convention, "we don't exactly know how the Temple fund stands. There is no need of keeping any account. There is the building going up right before your eyes, and you can all see for yourselves. We will now sing the 336th hymn." This was regarded as rather cool, considering that the fund has already absorbed several millions, and charges of stealing in connection with it have been made.

IN a Prison Reform Convention in San Francisco recently, the Rev. Dr. Platt claimed that a man once a convict would always be a convict. There might possibly be reform for the unconvicted criminal, but no man could reform under the weight of scorn, isolation, and poverty which is the lot of every convict. The best course of treatment for a convict was "a merciful detention for the remainder of his natural life."

H. CLAY SALE called J. U. Garten, another Louisville merchant, a lying scoundrel, and Garten replied that at a certain hour he would be at Sale's office to demand an apology or blood. When Garten entered the room he found Sale with a cocked rifle lying across his lap and a *Courier-Journal* reporter on hand to describe whatever might occur. There was no shooting, but a brief hand-to-hand combat, and then a bottle of wine.

A SCHEME is projected for reviving the idea of a canal through the Isthmus of Kraw, situated in the upper part of the Malay peninsula. It is stated that the project is under French auspices. The idea is not new, as it was energetically pushed as far back as 1859-'60, and was advocated at that time by Sir John Bowring, a former Governor of Hong Kong.

THE dispersed orders of French monks are beginning to show their despair of better times by selling off their empty establishments. Thus the Italian Barnabite Monastery in Paris has been demolished, and the Jesuits' College at Poitiers is advertised for sale.

AT a game dinner in Chicago thirty-eight kinds of wild fowl were served, and the bill of fare also including black bear, mountain sheep, buffalo, antelope, bison, elk, rabbit, squirrel, woodchuck, and 'possum.

MR. GLADSTONE has had a regular body guard of police of late. This is as much a novelty for an English Prime Minister as for an American President.

A HEAVY rain storm prevailed at the time appointed for Frank Wells's marriage, Crawfordville, Ind., and it may be that the dampness quenched his matrimonial ardor, for he borrowed $6 and an umbrella from the bride, walked off hurriedly toward the railroad station, and has not since been seen in the town.

WHY WILL YOU allow a cold to advance in your system and thus encourage more serious maladies, such as Pneumonia, Hemorrhages and Lung troubles when an immediate relief can be so readily attained. *Boschee's German Syrup* has gained the largest sale in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and the severest Lung Diseases. It is Dr. Boschee's famous German prescription, and is prepared with the greatest care, and no fear need be entertained in administering it to the youngest child, as per directions. The sale of this medicine is unprecedented. Since first introduced there has been a constant increasing demand and without a single report of a failure to do its work in any case. Ask your Druggist as to the truth of these remarks. Large size, 75 cents. Try it and be convinced.

MARRIAGES.

STARTT—GARDNER.—Nov. 16th, 1871, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, on Kent Island, AUGUSTUS STARTT, of this county, to Miss MARY ANNA GARDNER, of Queen Anne's county.

HURLOCK—COPPAGE.—On the 15th of November, by Rev. Wm. B. Walton, DAVID T. HURLOCK and Miss KATE R. COPPAGE, daughter of John Coppage, Esq., of Queen Anne's county.

BECK—PRIMROSE.—On the 25th of October, at Bond Chapel, by Rev. J. E. Kidney, JOHN CHARLES BECK, of this county, to Miss RACHEL C. PRIMROSE, daughter of John Primrose, Esq., of Queen Anne's county.

DIED.

SPARKS.—Near Crumpton, on the 6th of November, CHRISTOPHER SPARKS, in his 80th year.

Death of Mrs. John H. Kennard.

MRS. ANNE MCGEHEE BURRUSS, wife of Judge John H. Kennard, of New Orleans, died at the Brevoort House, New York city, November 4. Mrs. Kennard was a daughter of J. W. Burruss, and grand-daughter of Judge Edward McGehee, both of Woodville, Miss. She had been an invalid for some time, but during her summer sojourn at the North had greatly improved in health. After the family had started homeward she was taken seriously ill at the Brevoort House in New York, and after several weeks of great suffering her earthly life ended. But little more than a year ago her son Burruss, a noble and promising youth, died suddenly. It was a great but a sanctified sorrow. The mother and her boy are now, doubtless, united in the home of the good. Mrs. Kennard was an accomplished woman, intelligent, vivacious and gifted. She was also a Christian woman, chastened by suffering, and graciously prepared for her change. She was the light and joy of a most devoted household, and the centre of a delightful home. She has been taken from husband, children and sisters, in the prime of life, and with strong ties to bind her to time. God knows best, and he doeth all things well. May the divine arms support the sorrowing ones.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF THE M. P. CHURCH, Chestertown, will hold a Fair and Festival at the Town Hall, beginning TUESDAY, Dec. 13, and continuing several evenings. The friends of the Church and public generally are invited. Dec. 1—3t.

PAINTS.

We offer to the people of Kent

The Girard Ready Mixed Paints,

acknowledged, by all who have used them, to be the best. These Paints are put up in pint, quart, and gallon cans, ready for use. Every can fully guaranteed. Should any one find them other than as represented we will furnish, free of charge, any other paint desired.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Dec. 1. THOS. L. HINES & CO.

The Campaign Has Opened!

AND WE INTEND TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE THROUGH THE

HOLIDAYS.

WE have just received the largest lot of

NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, &c.,

ever offered in this market, which we intend to sell at prices that will surprise all. While Fruits of all kinds have advanced in price, you will wonder how we can afford to sell so cheap. The secret is—We buy large lots, from first hands; we buy at our own prices. Get the prices of Fruit from other stores and then call on us, and when you return home you will carry with you the worth of your money, and also carry with you a smiling face. All through the Holidays, in fact, you will smile every time you think of the great bargains you made at

HUDGINS' BAKERY.

P. S.—We shall open, December 1st, a fine assortment of TOYS, BABY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, FIRE WORKS, ACCORDEONS, NOTIONS, FRUIT CAKE, POUND CAKE. Also, a large lot of FAMILY MINCE MEAT cheap. *HUDGINS' BAKERY.*
Nov. 24, 1881—6t.

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS

HAS opened her stock of *FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS*, comprising the latest styles of

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, Trimmings, Ruffles, Neckwear, &c.

The ladies are invited to call and examine her stock. Store opposite the M. E. Church.
Nov. 24—3t. MRS. C. R. FIDDIS.

CONFERENCE ACADEMY

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.

Fine Location, Ample Grounds, New and Modern Buildings, Pleasant Rooms.

Three Graduating Courses, and College Preparatory.

For Catalogue, address
R. H. SKINNER,
Nov. 24, 1881—4t. Dover, Del.

To County Officers Recently Elected.

THE COMMISSIONS for County Officers recently elected, are now on file in this office.

The law requires that they shall qualify within thirty days from receipt of their Commissions, (November 23d) as their places will otherwise be vacated.

SAMUEL BECK,
Nov. 24—3t. Clerk Circuit Court

Wanted a Clerk,

To do general work in a store in this town.

Apply to
WICKES & BROTHER,
Chestertown, November 24, 1881—3t.

CAUTION TO GUNNERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned against trespassing on my premises with dog or gun, under penalty of the law.
Nov. 17, 1881. MRS. E. R. WICKES

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES and Cigar Holders, at SPARKS'.

TRY OUR HAVANA CIGARS, 4 for 15 cts. Warranted all Havana. SPARKS

DOOR MATS—very cheap—at THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

GO TO THE

Town Hall,

—IN—

GALENA,

AND BUY YOUR

Furniture,

STOVES AND CARPETS

AT CITY PRICES.

A well-selected stock always on hand. An examination of stock and prices is requested before purchasing elsewhere.

THOS. H. HORSEY.
Nov. 5, 1881—3m.

SPECIAL.

GROUND PEPPER,
GRAIN PEPPER,
SAGE,
SALTPETRE,

At the very lowest possible prices in keeping with strictly pure goods.

Call at Stam's Drug Store and make your purchases.

COLIN F. STAM,
Nov. 17, 1881. DRUGGIST.

New Millinery

FOR

FALL & WINTER,

MRS. KATE GILL

Has just opened her NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK, of the latest and best shapes of HATS.

New and magnificent line of

Shaded Plushes, Shaded Ribbons,

New Styles Watered Ribbons, Handsome Ostrich Plumes and Tips of all varieties, and all the LEADING NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.

Also, a fine assortment of kid, silk and Berlin GLOVES. Full assortment of Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Saxony Yarn; Zephyr Knit Coats and Hoods for infants and children, with other notions just open. Please call.
Oct. 27, 1881. MRS. KATE GILL.

Spears' Golden Sun

—AND—

NEW GOLDEN SUN,

The most perfect Base Burning and Illuminating Fire Place Heaters of this age, now more popular than any other Stoves of the kind in the country. Call and examine the above Stoves and prices at JOHN K. ALDRIDGES'.

A large assortment of HEATING STOVES at very low prices, for wood and coal.

THE NOVELTY BASE BURNER, entirely new, and a very desirable Parlor Stove. Call and examine it.

THE NEW SILVER MOON, *Parlor* or *Double Heater*, for heating 2 or more rooms.

OUR PRIDE SOLAR LIGHT and many other kinds of STOVES for sale at City Prices.

We offer the IMPROVED EXCELSIOR COOK STOVE for wood or coal, and guarantee a perfect Baker, and cannot be excelled.

THE NEW JASPER, Niagara, Quaker City Washington and Splendid Range, and other Cook Stoves and Ranges, which we guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.
Oct. 13, 1881. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

SPRING DALE

PURE RYE WHISKEY

FIVE YEARS OLD,
50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Rockbridge Virginia Pure Whiskey,

THREE YEARS OLD,

$2 a Gallon.

H. ROSENHEIM.
375 *West Baltimore street*,
Between Eutaw and Paca streets.
Sept. 15, 1881—6m.

The Largest

MOST COMPLETE

—AND—

Cheapest stock of LAMPS

AND FIXTURES

IN KENT COUNTY,

At SPARKS'.

Opposite the Court House.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

A BABY SHOW.

200 Babies on Exhibition

At SPARK'S.

WE HAVE the largest and cheapest stock of Wax and China Dolls ever brought to this market. From 5 cts. to $3.00 SPARKS,
Nov. 24, 1881, opp. court house.

FARMERS

WHO ARE NEEDING MEAT CUTTERS, STUFFERS, LARD, FRUIT & JELLY PRESSES combined, will do well to examine our stock. We also offer Lever Sausage Stuffers, Lard Cans, Butcher Knives, &c., which we are selling as low as the lowest.
THOS. L. HINES & CO.

STOVE REPAIRS and Bricks on hand, and for sale, at less than city prices, at JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

GO TO THOS. L. HINES & CO'S. and examine his Fire-place Heaters and Cook Stoves Sept. 16.

WE have now on hand a large assortment of Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Rims, Single and Double Trees, Fork Handles, Shovel Handles &c., which we are offering at city prices, both wholesale and retail.
THOS. L. HINES & CO.