The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1882. VOL XXi-NO. 20

NEW GOODS

LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

Fancy Dress Goods, Dress Ginghams, all wool black Cashmere, Bunting, Ladies' Cloth and Sacking in latest shades, Lawns, Percales, Red and white Table Goods, White Goods, Muslins, Prints, Cassimere, Cottonade, &c.

NOTIONS

Summer Shawls, Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Hamburg Edging, Towels, Combs, Brushes, Gents' Underware, Cravats, Collars, &c.

SHOES,

Ladies' and Misses' Kid Fox Button Gaiters, Peb. But. Boots, Lace Fox Gaiters, Lace Mor. Shoes, Opera Slippers, Sandals, But. Slippers. Newport Ties, &c., Childrens' Peb, But. Kid But. and Solar Tip Shoes, Gents' and Boys' Box Toe Congress Gaiters, But. Gaiters, English Ties, Alexis Ties, Low Cut Shoes, Plow Shoes, &c.

FANCY, CHECK AND WHITE MATTING.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.

GROCERIES

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Molasses, Hams, Coal Oil, Soaps, &c.

Queensware and Woodenware.

I have in store a full stock in every department, and will sell at the very lowest prices. A call solicited.

J. H. SIMPERS,
May 11, 1882. Chestertown.

T. G. WROTH. W. R. ALDRIDGE

WROTH & ALDRIDGE

Have opened a New Store in Chestertown, next to J. K. Aldridge.

Every thing New, bought for Cash, at Best Cash Rates, and will be sold accordingly.

We keep a Full Line of Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Segars and Tobacco, Crockery, and Everything usually found in a First Class Store.

A lady's nice Kid Glove will be sold for a dollar. Every pair guaranteed not to rip or tear.

Eggs, Butter, Lard, Poultry, and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, at highest market prices. Give us a trial.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.
Feb. 16, 1882.

SPRING GOODS.

FRESHST OCK JUST OPENED.

A Full Line of

Dry Goods,

HAT, GROCERIE, TOBACCO, CIGAR ,&c.

HORSE COLARS, PLOW BRIDLES, HALTERS, &c.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market prices. Will also exchange goods for all kinds of Stock, such as horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c.

THOMAS J. MANN,
April 27, 1882. opp. the Bank.

SPRING and SUMMER

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY GOODS.

MRS. KATE GILL, opposite the Voshell House, Chestertown, Maryland, takes pleasure in informing the ladies and the public generally, that she has received a ful and complete assortment of new

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

Hats and Bonnets,

THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings, Tuckings, Ruffings, Worsteds, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Gloves, Corsets, &c.

A full line of Ladies Nice Neckwear.
May 4, 1882.

THE "SUCCESS"

Force and Suction Pump.

Of which we have the exclusive control, is now being extensively used in this county. We have one at our store in Chestertown, where it can be seen at work. These pumps are made of the best material, the cylinders and valves are of brass, the pipe is wrought iron galvanized. No. 1 Pump will throw 40 gallons per minute. No. 2 pumps, 17 gallons per minute. We warrant each and every pump to work satisfactorily for one year in any depth of well, and to force water 700 yards with a rise of 150 feet.

Call and examine this pump and you will buy no other.

T. L. HINES & CO.
May 18, 1882.

Lime for Sale.

Having purchased

THE LIME KILN

at the Railroad Station at Chestertown, Md., formerly owned by Levi Fiddis, Jr., I am now prepared to sell either

Slaked or Quicked Lime

for Building purposes, at the following rates at the Kiln: Slaked, 6c. per bushel; quick, 12c. per bushel.
Oct 20, 1881. WM. PERKINS.

GRAIN Cradles, Grass cythes and Briar Scythes, for sale by
T. L. HINES & CO.

Invitation.

Strangers are invited to visit our store, when in Philadelphia, to leave packages there, and to make a convenience of it generally. It is a handy place, right by the new City Hall, at the very center of the city. It answers our purpose to welcome you, and to provide for such of your wants as we can.

The store is about twice as large as it was two or three years ago; made so by digging under ground and building overhead, and by extension on Chestnut street. Parts of the store are about as comfortable as any place can be; and one of the most comfortable parts is now being got ready for the rest and refreshment of strangers.

One of the pleasant things about the store always has been the fact that you can walk all over it, either alone or with a guide, without ever being asked to buy a thing. We know very well that most of you come to us for a good share of your supplies; why should we spoil your visit by intruding goods upon your attention, when you come to see the place?

But perhaps you are not coming to Philadelphia just now. Very well; take a cooler time. It's cool enough in the store, when you get here. You can write for any goods that you may happen to want; and get them, probably, just as well as if you were on the spot. Any how, you know, you can return whatever you get that you don't like.

We sell more sorts of things than we can put into an advertisement. So, whatever you want, suppose you drop us a line. We'll help you if we can.

JOHN WANAMAKER.
Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.

THE EASTERN SHORE

Marble Works,

CHESTERTOWN, KENT CO., MD.,

fronting Market Space, between the Transcript office and the Armory.

PARKER & McFADDEN

HAVE OPENED A

New Marble Yard

IN CHESTERTOWN,

and by

Doing First-Class Work.

at Reasonable Prices, they hope to secure the patronage of the public.

The public are requested to inspect our work, and ascertain our prices before going to the city or elsewhere.

D. McFADDEN, the practical member of the firm, has had large experience in the best Marble works in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and claims to be able to turn out the

FINEST WORK

IN

Carving Lettering and Sculpturing.

PARKER & McFADDEN.

N. B.—Old tombstones and monuments cleaned, re-set, re-lettered, and made virtually new, at reasonable prices.
June 22, 1882.

The Enterprise

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

—OF—

Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.

To Farmers and Merchants,

And the PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE Enterprise Transportation Company having secured the Large and Fast Propeller "Sarah," are prepared to carry every class of Freight, and handle the same carefully and with dispatch.

THE STEAMER "SARAH,"

On and after July 10th, 1882,

until further notice, will leave Crumpton every Monday and Thursday for Baltimore, stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown and Newman's, returning every Wednesday and Saturday.

The Steam Barge

A. J. Whitney, will make regular trips to Baltimore from Morgan's and South East Creek.

The company is also prepared to receive and carry GRAIN by sail vessel, at short notice from any point on the river or bay.

AMPLE FACILITIES

For Storing Crain & Freight,

of all classes, at Crampton, Sprys', Deep Landing, Chestertown and Bens Point.

On application, Bags will be furnished to shippers for delivering grain (all freight carried at reasonable rates).

For further information apply to the Agents at the wharves, or the president.

R. J. FOARD, Prest.

The company is building a new boat to be put on the line for the peach season.
July 6, 1882—tf.

NEW GROCERY

—AND—

FEED STORE

Corner of High and Queen streets, Chestertown

FAMILY GROCRIES;

ALL KINDS

OF

CANNED GOODS;

100 Bushels of White Potatoes,

In First Class Condition,

now in the cellar.

SUPPLY OF OTHER VEGETABLES

WILL BE RECEIVED DAILY,

and furnished Fresh and Good.

Our Motto:

Low Prices,

Cash Rates

and Quick Sales.

P. S.—Will continue to keep on hand Castings for the Advanced Chilled Plow, also Champion Reaper repairs.

A. BELDEN,
Jan. 12, 1882. Agent.

Farmers' Goods!

Farmers' Goods!!

A Large Assortment of

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Tree Axes, Hedge Trimmers, Pruning Knives, Spears, Saws, Bill Hooks,

Bramble Scythes and Snaths,

Webbing & Buckles for Plow harness;

GARDEN SEEDS,

ROCK SALT! ROCK SALT!

Plow Lines, Traces, Hames, Farm Bells three sizes; Cow and Sheep Bells, and a large assortment of Sheep Shears.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
April 13, 1882.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST!

The American

FRUIT DRIER

OR

PNEUMATIC EVAPORATOR.

THE undersigned, agents for the American Manufacturing Co., of Pennsylvania, for the sale of their AMERICAN FRUIT DRIER in Kent county, respectfully request all FRUIT GROWERS who are in want of a

FRUIT DRIER

to call on either of them and examine this Drier before purchasing. It is built in

FIVE SIZES,

with capacities from 6 to 150 baskets of Peaches per day, and is the *CHEAPEST DRIER IN THE MARKET* considering its many advantages. A full descriptive catalogue furnished on application.

Address WM. P. NORRIS, Lynch's, Kent Co., Md.
or J. C. SLAUGHTER, Chestertown, AGENTS.
April 8-tf.

F. M. Maldeis,

No 339 W. Baltimore St. Balto., Md.

MANUFACTURER

—OF—

Fine Harness,

TRUNKS

TRAVELING BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, SADDLE, HORSES and LAP COVERS, WHIPS, BRUSHES,

and everything that is kept in a Saddlery Store. The place to buy first-class leather goods at lowest prices.
April 6, 1882.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Hickory, Oak and Pine.

THE subscriber has purchased 200 cords of the very best seasoned Oak that has been in this market for some time, and is selling it, delivered, at $4.50 per cord; sawed and split at low rates.

This Wood has all been culled over; is full length, clear of knots and small sticks.

KINDLING WOOD for sale low.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Rising Sun, Saloon, Chestertown.
Sept. 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

C. F. STAM has just received a large stock of the

NEW METHODIST HYMNALS,

very nicely bound, and which he is selling very cheap, from 50 cts. to $2.00—an examination of stock and prices is solicited. Call at the corner Drug store. [Jan. 8, 1880

SHOES

FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

A full line of Low Cut Shoes.

MRS. KATE GILL,
opp. Voshell House, Chestertown, Md.

ACCORDEONS, Mouth Harps and Doll Babies—at HUDGINS' BAKERY.

A LARGE Assortment of Coal Hods, Shovels and Pokers, at
Oct. 13. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

CAKES—A greater variety of cakes and crackers than can be found outside of a bakery—at SPARKS'.

NOTIONS—A full line of combs, brushes, presses, shaving and toilet soaps, perfumeries, &c—at Sparks'.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

LUMBER

—FOR—

Spring Trade

AT AS

Low Prices

AS THE ADVANCE WILL ALLOW

Terms Liberal

AND

SPECIAL PRICES MADE

FOR LARGE CASH OR CREDIT PURCHASES

Give me a call before sending your orders away from home, and the probabilities are that I will *save you money*, either in cash or quality of material.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.
March 30, 1882.

Kerosene or Coal Oil Stoves.

The Golden Star Oil Stoves, the Most Successful Stove Ever Used.

12 *Reasons why you should use the GOLDEN STAR, in preference to all other Oil Stoves:*

1st—It has always been found reliable.
2d—It does all we claim for it.
3d—It is clean, neat, and convenient.
4th—It is made to last many years, and will continue to work well.
5th—It combines all the important improvements, and has patented devices found in no other stove.
6th—It furnishes great power, for the space occupied.
7th—It is warranted to be as represented.
8th—It costs but little for fuel and makes no dirt.
9th—It is a treasure in hot weather, which you cannot afford to dispense with.
10th—It costs but little to buy it and try it.
11th—It costs no more than the worthless and unsafe imitations.
12th—The double stoves are so constructed, that each stove can be used separately.

THE GOLDEN STAR OIL STOVES,

for sale at manufacturers prices, by
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.
June 29, 1882. Chestertown.

Eureka!

W. H. LAMBERT.

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, Notions, Queensware, and Groceries a specialty,

Such as SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, Syrups, Cocoa, Chocolate, all kinds Canned Goods.

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

and Shoulder, Dried Beef,

Choice Family Flour.

FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

all at LOWEST prices. Give me a call.
July 6, 1882.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.

DEALER IN

JNO. Q. A. HOLLOWAY'S

Excelsior.

JNO. Q. A. HOLLOWAY'S

Ammo. Super Phosphate.

J. Horner, Jr's., Ammo. Raw Bone Super Phosphate.

J. Horner, Jr's., Dissolved Animal Bone.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

Dissolved South Carolina.

Special inducements offered to purchasers of KAINIT.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
Aug. 3, 1882. Chestertown, Md

CARROLLTON HOTEL,

Baltimore, Light and German streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

RATE REDUCED TO $3 00 and $2 50 per day according to location of rooms or all above Parlor floor.

Extra Charges for Parlors, Bath and Double Rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built Hotel in the city.

ELEVATOR runs continuously to all floors

All lines of city passenger cars pass it doors.

Electric Light recently introduced.

F. W. COLEMAN,
March 30, 1882—y MANAGER.

RATES OF ICE, for 1882.

3 lbs.	5	Cents,
5 "	8	"
7 "	10	"
10 "	15	"
16 "	25	"
20 "	30	"
25 "	38	"
35 "	50	"
50 "	70	"
100 "	$1.25	

By the Cake, 1 cent per lb.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
WILLIAM PERKINS.
June 8, 1882. Chestertown, Md.

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.

MOULDINGS, SASH, DOORS and WINDOW FRAMES for sale by
T. W. ELIASON, JR

EXCELSIOR HORSE YOKE.

We have received the control of this yoke for this locality, and will warrant every yoke to prevent *any* horse from jumping or no charge.

T. L. HINES & CO.

THE DAYS GONE BY.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The apples in the orchard and the pathway through the rye;
The chirrup of the robin, and the whistle of the quail
As he piped across the meadows sweet as any nightingale;
When the bloom was on the clover, and the blue was on the sky,
And my happy heart brimmed over—in the days gone by!

In the days gone by, when my naked feet were tripped
By the honeysuckle tangles where the water-lilies dipped,
And the ripple of the river lipped the moss along the brink
Where the placid-eyed and lazy-footed cattle came to drink,
And the tilting snipe stood fearless of the truant's wayward cry
And the splashing of the swimmer, in the days gone by.

O the days gone by! O the days gone by!
The music of the laughing lip, the lustre of the eye
The childish faith in fairies, and Aladdin's magic ring—
The simple, soul-reposing, glad belief in everything,
For life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh,
In the golden, olden glory of the days gone by.

J. Whitcomb Riley in the Indianapolis Jour.

FAIRY STORIES.

"Do I believe in fairy stories?"
Darling, of course I do;
In giants so tall,
And Titania small;
I believe in them all,
Don't you?

"Was there ever any Red Riding Hood?"
Oh, yes: without a doubt,
There are wolves to-day
To lead you astray,
When they come in your way,
Look out!

"And was there really a Cinderella,
With haughty sisters?" Why, yes,
I've met with her since;
And though proud ones may wince,
She'll marry the prince,
I guess.

—Chicago Tribune.

THE EGYPTIANS.

WHAT THEY ARE AND WHERE THEY COME FROM.

The present war in Egypt is not the offspring of an impulse. It did not commence with the firing of the English guns on the Alexandria forts. The storm was brewing long before the Europeans had any idea of it, and even in January last when England was resting in financial security, Arabi Bey was laying his plans and stirring up the soldiers with hints of the possibility of ousting the foreigners and with pictures of the plunder to be gained thereby.

During the whole time I was in Egypt, commencing some eight months ago, the air was filled with war and with rumors of war, and in an interview which I held with an American lawyer who had served for years as an officer in the Egyptian army and who was well posted in the secrets of the rebels and the court, I was positively assured that war was ready to break out at any moment, and was told that when it did come it would be a long and bloody one. Said this gentleman: "Europe underestimates the army of the Egyptians, and though when the war does come she will undoubtedly subjugate them, yet it will take a much longer time than foreigners suppose."

At Assiout, the capitol, of Upper Egypt, where I was a month later, the Arabic daily newspaper from Alexandria was anxiously watched by the small European colony there, and its columns were apprehensively scanned for news of the coming war. Every sensible foreigner in Egypt feared that there was to be a war, but England, who must have heard reports of the condition of affairs, made no provision to nip the conflict in the bud, and it grew, and it grew, until it had blossomed into the bloody flower of to-day.

THE EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS.

For months the army of Egypt has governed Egypt, and Arabi Bey has governed the army. The Khedive has been the ruler in name, but Arabi the ruler in reality. I saw much of the army of Egypt during my stay there. I have never seen finer looking soldiers than many of those comprising it. Tall, muscular, well-formed men, their limbs seemed to be made of iron. They marched well, and went through the movements of war with grace and precision. The officers, generally grave, dignified fellows, were gorgeously dressed, and most of them, trained under the foreign military men of the last regime, understood much of the art of modern warfare. They have good features, are intelligent, and many of them make the beau ideal of Shakespeare's Othello.

THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE.

The Egyptian of the better class is much more of a man than people who have not seen him give him credit for. Many, indeed, go so far as to consider him a heathen not far removed from the American savage. In fact I held much the same opinion myself until I stepped on the rich soil of his native land. I soon changed my opinion, especially when I found that outwardly, at least, he was much more religious than I was, that he got the best of me in every bargain I tried to make with him, and that his features were better formed and his natural intellect, in many cases, equal to that of the average American. I don't think I bought a single article of an Egyptian in which he did not beat me, and the Lord knows I tried hard enough to make close bargains.

FOREIGNERS IN EGYPT.

The population of Egypt is composed of more different national elements than that of America. In its cultivatable and taxable part it has five and one-half millions, or nearly twice as many inhabitants as the State of Ohio. Of these before the war 100,000 were Europeans and the rest of the Oriental nations. The Europeans were generally civil officers shop-keepers, business and professional men. Fifty thousand of them were Greeks, and these formed the smartest, meanest and most unscrupulous part of the population. Many of these Greeks were traders and bankers, and they acted the part of Shylock, at the modest rate of six per cent. a month or 72 per cent. a year. The Italians numbered 25,000, and ground organs or kept small shops, as they do the world over. Next came the French, only 12,000; then the English, 8,000; Austrians, 4,000; and Germans, 1,000. Besides these there were a few Americans, and a few of other nations. The Americans were acting the parts of either missionaries or lawyers, and the French and English were either good traders or had the "soft snaps" in the management of the government offices.

So much for the Europeans, the most of whom are out of Egypt to-day.

The Orientals are of many nations, the most of which are professors of Mohammedanism, though 300,000 of them are Copts, or very corrupt Christians.

THE FELLAHIN,

or the native Egyptians, the old stock who have come down from the days of Pharaoh, and Mrs. Potiphar, and whom oppression and tyranny can neither change nor obliterate, still exist as the peasantry or tillers of the soil. They form the largest class of the people to-day. But as an element of the present war they are of little moment unless it should turn out to be a struggle between Christianity and Mohammedanism. They are all Mohammedans, though not very strict ones. Yet they believe that Christians will all go to hell, and that if they can kill one they will have a sure passport to heaven. As for patriotism to Egypt they have none. For two thousand years they have been governed by foreigners, and by these they have always been oppressed. As it is they could not be much worse off than they are to-day. They are taxed over five dollars an acre on their land, and if they lay up any money there is always some new tax to take it away. They work hard, dress in a single blue cotton gown, that of the women being longer than the men, sleep in mud huts among their cattle, and live chiefly on sorghum, flour, and beans. If they don't pay their taxes they are whipped and imprisoned in chains until they do, and two years ago, as probably now, under Arabi, the government forced them to work on public works without pay. With such a present it is not strange that they should not be anxious to fight to retain it. Arabi may offer them something better, but all their history and traditions tell them that their governments lie, and it will be hard to rouse them, except by force. As it is they seem satisfied, and are happy, apparently, and contented.

THE COPTS

are also of a higher class than the fellahin, and the education of ages has changed them materially from him. They live in towns and are accountants, merchants and scribes. They are smaller than the fellahin, are of a lighter complexion, being sometimes perfectly white, and they have always small hands and feet. They generally dress in dark clothes, and many of them, while I was in Egypt, had adopted the European dress. Their religion is a poor form of Christianity, and it is not much better than the Mohammedan. They only have one wife, where the Mohammedan can have four, but they drink strong liquors, while the Mohammedan keeps sober. One of the objections to the Europeans, as urged to me by an old Mohammedan in Cairo, was that they had established saloons and tempted their young to drink.

THE BEDOUINS

are also Mohammedans. They are men of war, and they form the strongest part of the present Egyptian army. They are the wandering Arabs of the desert. They are by far the finest looking men in Egypt, and will compare favorably with any people anywhere. Their features are finely cut, and are much like those of the Europeans. Their complexions are dark bronze, their hair is dark and long, their eyes bright and bold, and their figures as beautifully symmetrical, and as finely put together as Michael Angelo's statue of David. Brought up to war, they are bold, fearless and independent, and if they will stand by Arabi Pacha they can make the struggle a much longer and a far bloodier one.

THE TURKS OF EGYPT.

number only about 100,000, yet these practically form the government of Egypt. They are a kind of privileged aristocracy and hold many of the fat offices. Belong to the army in the more important capacities and do business in the larger cities as merchants. They dress in Turkish costume and are grave and dignified.

In addition to the above there are several minor elements. The Jews are red-headed ones and are bankers and merchants. The negroes are soldiers, slaves and dead-eyed eunuchs, and they may be found at Cairo representing every part of Africa. The Armenians are very fine linguists, and they often have responsible offices.

Such is a short sketch of the elements which make up the Egypt of to-day.

Homely Women—How They Gather at Saratoga.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Saratoga, says: "An hour of silence at a morning concert drew forth the remark that, if 'they had gone round and offered prizes, they could not have gotten many more homely women together,' and a happier man would be forced to the same conclusion. One may reason it around that the proportion of the ill-favored is not so much greater here than elsewhere; but the homely women dress so strikingly and make such a parade of themselves, that it is impossible for them to escape notice. An ugly girl in a cheap and ill-fitting frock goes on by without notice on a city street; but an ugly girl at Saratoga is 'dressed to kill,' as the maids say, and accents all her deficiencies. A pale terra cotta satin dress is a thing of beauty in itself, and, if covered with ruffles of snowy Oriental lace, is a dream in dry goods; but it can be rendered hateful to the eye when worn by a girl with faded eyes, freckled face and hair the color of the sun in a fog. The homely women here surpass all outside rivals by the dead weight of their ugliness, and each hundred pounds of them makes the sight so much more aggravating. In no other place can one see so many shapeless and shaking mountains of flesh girded into a caricature outline of a Paris dress, and these fat women parade the porches and sweep through the parlors as complacently as any of their bony rivals. They come ostensibly to drink of the waters which are supposed to reduce the bulk, and relieve what the handbook of the Springs calls, 'engorged circulation'; but the uncharitable might suppose that they came here merely to show themselves."

The observing male critic above quoted has divided off the three great hotels by their specialities—The United States as the home of the millionaires; Congress Hall as the camp of the Israelites, and the Grand Union as the great three-ringed side-show of fat women. The vast hotel built by A. T. Stewart, and controlled now by Judge Hilton, cast out the Jews, but kept the Gentile mammoths—and there are women here whose mountainous figures outdo anything that a showman ever got hold of. They make their way down the crimson drawing-room with a rolling midshipman's gait their cheeks and their double and quadruple chins trembling as they go, and so great is their number, and so common the sight, that only the newly-arrived wonder at or take note of them. The humorous quibble comes up as to whether a man who married a fragile creature of ninety pounds avoirdupois is legally bound to take those two hundred pounds of a woman that he may now find claiming his name. A matron weighing one hundred and fifty pounds is a Sarah Bernhardt among her companions here, and even a figure of two hundred is not much regarded, while three and four hundred pounds are not an unusual sight.

Constantinople Slave Girls.

The visitor, a lady, entered the salesroom and took her place upon a divan. A number of white girls, of ages varying from twelve to eighteen, were then led up to her, one after the other, each in her turn standing motionless before the sofa till signed to yield her position to her next fellow. They are described as for the most part coarse, clumsy and heavy, with sullen, cowed faces, and muddy, yellow complexions. Their dress consisted of a gauze cape and loose frock, short sleeves, and reaching to the ankles, which was fastened down the front with strings. Declaring that her husband desired to present an *odalisk* to a pasha, the visitor asked to see some prettier maidens, but was told there were none on hand, though a selection would shortly arrive, when she certainly could be suited. Two Turkish women were during this time choosing slaves. No sort of consideration was paid to the feelings of the poor girls. Their teeth were looked at, their persons punched and pulled about. The buyers, wanting sound, useful articles, tested their strength and searched for blemishes in the same unconcerned manner as is done at a horse fair. As for the girls, their attitude was invariably that of absolute, uncomplaining submission. They stood with downcast eyes and drooping limbs, simply doing what they were ordered, and never losing for a moment their look of stupid, hopeless indifference. They acted as though hope were dead within them.

THE PRIZE offered to the most beautiful woman at the peoples' festival in Buda Pesth, Hungary, created a national sensation, an attracted an immense multitude to witness the competition. Over 150 women presented themselves before the bench of judges. They were inspected one at a time, and each candidate, as soon as judged, was passed on to a waiting room. When the whole number had been reviewed they were again taken before the judges singly, and finally all were placed together in a line. After critical inspection, the ten most beautiful ones were selected and the rest dismissed, and then from this smaller number the two loveliest of all were chosen for the first and second prizes. But this was a work of difficulty, and was not settled to the satisfaction of all. The victor in the tournament was Miss Cornelia Szekely, a maiden of 16, the daughter of an official in the imperial household. Her claims to beauty rest upon a charming transparent complexion, melting brown eyes, a small mouth, rich dark-brown hair, and a form of youthful grace; but her features are not wholly regular, and the mouth and the head are not perfect in shape. Her photograph taken in a dress that is being made for her by the first dressmaker of Hungary, is to be sent to all the illustrated journals of Europe for publication. The prizes were bracelets of gold inlaid with precious stones and of rare workmanship. This competition is said to have shown the Hungarians that they can boast of every type of female loveliness, and they are taking advantage of the privilege.

Large Watermelons.

By carefully pruning and protecting his vines, and allowing but one or two melons to ripen on each vine, a Georgia farmer succeeded in getting watermelons weighing sixty pounds and more. One growing melon weighed sixty-five pounds August 23, and was expected to reach seventy or seventy-five pounds by the time it was fully ripe. These melons bring from fifty cents to a dollar each at the nearest town. The secret of success, he claims, is in judicious pruning, an art to be learned only by experience.

Useful in the Family.

We usually leave it to doctors to recommend medicines, but Parker's Ginger Tonic has been so useful in our family in relieving sickness and suffering that we cannot say too much in its praise.—*Salem Argus.*—Adv

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South Carolina Acid Phosphates.

From the Country Gentleman.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Mr. Oliver Miller of our county has made the extraordinary crop of fifty bushels per acre of wheat, and a desire to know what he used on it prompted me to write him, knowing such a crop would require a large amount of nitrogen to develop the gluten found in so much wheat. Gluten is the quarternary compound of wheat, and more of it is found in it than any other grain; hence it is the great food to make flesh and blood, while the starch will make fat and heat. The returning mail brought a reply as follows:

"I used 225 pounds of acid phosphate (free of ammonia) to the acre, and the cost was $28 per ton, and I made 50 bushels per acre." I ask where all the nitrogen came from for such a crop. I find that few farmers know anything about acid phosphate, many supposing the acid to be sulphuric; that is, free in it. Such is not the case, and I will try and explain, to those who are not familiar with its composition, the true facts.

The acid in the phosphate is the same, whether prepared from animal bones just from the slaughter-house, from the ancient deposits of South Carolina, the deposits of birds, or from Navassa. The great bulk of all acid phosphate made at this time, as well as ammoniated phosphate (the only difference between the two is that the latter has some worthless animal matter in it, which I deem worthless, or is mixed with Peruvian guano), is made from South Carolina rock, or Navassa rock. This rock is ground to a powder and treated with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), enough being added to rob the rock of a certain amount of lime. The reader will bear in mind that all bone is a composition of phosphoric acid and lime. The lime having a stronger affinity for the vitriol than for phosphoric acid quickly unites with the vitriol, and assumes another form known as plaster, or sulphate of lime. It absorbs all the free vitriol and presents a neutral salt. This new arrangement leaves the phosphoric acid combined with only a portion of lime, in a soluble condition, and ready at the first chance to reenter into its former condition of insolubility. The resulting compounds, therefore, form a mechanical mixture of acid phosphate of lime, another name for superphosphate, and the newly formed sulphate of lime, and in this condition when properly crushed or ground, is sold as acid phosphate.

The advantage gained by this operation is this: When this is drilled or spread on the land there is a much better chance for a general division of it, as the acid phosphate is quickly carried out of sight, and is precipitated in the soil and diffused through it in its former condition of a tribasic, or insoluble phosphate of lime, assuming the same identical chemical condition it was in before parting with lime to please the vitriol. The newly formed phosphate united by mother earth is now in a fine condition for the roots of plants, which by their vital force do some more stealing, and the phosphorus is taken up into the plant, leaving the lime to look after some other companion, as the lime did the phosphorus in the commencement of the chemical process. Your correspondent from Charleston claims that there is no necessity for all this fuss, and that the plain ground rock will do the business. I fully agree with him, provided the mill he speaks of will reduce the phosphate or rock as fine as he says it does, and would then be willing to pay more for it than I would for the acid phosphate. I very much doubt the possibility of grinding anything as fine as he says this mill does, as it is even finer than the precipitated acid phosphate spoken of above, and if true will do away with the necessity of using vitriol at all. If such is the case a great point is gained for the future success of the South.

I know that millions of acres of land do not need the sulphate of lime, which is necessarily formed in making the superphosphate, and takes the place of so much rock, which will be found in the flour from the mill, ana when applied, one pound will furnish as much phosphorus as two pounds of acid phosphate. If this reaches the eye of your correspondent, and he will send me a sample of the ground phosphate he speaks of, I will compare it under the microscope with the precipitated phosphate, and inform your readers of the result. The sulphate of lime being soluble in water, may be the cause of many wells of water being spoiled. I know of some wells in our county that formerly furnished soft water, but are now so hard that soap is instantly decomposed by the water, and therefore unfit for washing, and any water unfit for washing, as a rule, is unfit for drinking, and should be avoided.

Rock Hall Kent Co., Md. A. P. S.

Schools in Florence, Italy.

The natural curiosity and interest which I felt in first entering a class-room of Florentine children were met by a look on the faces of the scholars so clear and unmistakable as to draw from me the exclamation,—

"How happy these children look!"

I turned to the teachers, and saw the same gentle, unruffled look reflected in their faces. One of them replied,—

"They are very good children."

Suspecting that such general equanimity could only be purchased by laxity of discipline in some form or other, I asked,—

"Do you ever punish them?"

Her face became ominously grave. I expected a birch rod at least.

"Oh, yes! sometimes we must."

"How do you punish them?"

"I give them a bad mark."

I looked incredulous.

"It is felt to be a great disgrace," she added.

"What do you do if a child tells an untruth, or steals?"

"I separate it from its companions, or keep it in for a few minutes, or perhaps I write to the parents," was the reply.

"Do you ever beat them?"

"Oh, never! the child would become perfectly unmanageable, and I should lose all my influence in the school, and discipline would be destroyed."

The explanation which I received to this astounding statement was, that it was the rule to make punishment moral, and that the disgrace of a bad mark had gained such a hold on the children and their parents, that it was found sufficient.

I objected that Italians are notoriously high-spirited and fiery.

The teacher replied,—

"Corporeal punishment would develop all the bad qualities of a child, and it would become perfectly uncontrollable and wild. It is never done."

One teacher boxed a child's ears, and received instant dismissal from the municipality on the grounds that by this act she had forfeited her influence over the other children, and her power of controlling the school.

Cold Winters.

The following statistics of the good old winters are curious: In 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 768, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of the Dardanelles, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822, the great rivers of Europe—the Danube, the Elbe, etc.—were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 1860, the Adriatic was frozen. In 991, everything was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067, the most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1133, the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine casks were burst, and even the trees split by the action of the frost with immense noise. In 1236, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316, the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at six shillings the quarter, rose to two pounds. In 1339, the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432—33—34 were uncommonly severe. It once snowed forty days without interruption. In 1468, the wine distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut with hatchets. In 1684, the winter was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred the cold winter. The frosts penetrated three yards into the ground. In 1716, booths were erected and fairs held on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

MR. AND MRS. YARNALL lived in the same house for forty years, at Media, Pa., without once speaking to each other, each adhering stubbornly to a resolution not to make the first advance toward reconciliation. When the husband was stricken by fatal illness the wife was asked to relent, but she refused, as did he, and death soon made their separation complete.

Childlike and Bland Celestials.

"I have to keep my eyes open all the while, I assure you," said a druggist, whose nearness to the Chinese quarter attracts a large Chinese trade to his store. "Chinamen of the class I have to deal with, the coolie class that works in laundries, on new railroads, or in any other unskilled employment that presents itself, are full of guile. Their faces are so imperturbable and their manner so impassive that you cannot tell what they are up to. The blandness with which they will attempt to pass a leaden, clipped, sweated or pierced coin that has been rejected, I presume, everywhere else, is a masterpiece of acting worthy of Edwin Booth. The guileless way in which they look into your eyes while they are putting the base coin into your hand is likely to put an inexperienced man entirely off his guard. I was nipped several times before my eyes were opened. I tried to make the fellows who gave me the bad coin take it back again, but they were amazingly innocent. They pretended not to understand what I said, and I had to pocket my loss. But the point I have to watch closest is my scales. One of my childlike Chinese customers will slip on an extra weight or press his finger on the scale in a twinkling if I am not watchful. One day when I first came here a Chinaman asked for an ounce of opium. I put an ounce weight in the scale and weighed out an ounce. The scale was not depressed. I poured on more and more, but the scale did not turn. Then I began to smell a rat. Snatching up a sheet of wrapping paper that had, apparently, fallen from my hand upon the pan of the scale in which I had put the ounce weight I saw several ounce weights, which my celestial customer had deftly smuggled into the pan and adroitly covered with the paper. He feigned the most complete astonishment when his rascality was uncovered. I gave him a piece of my mind, but he smiled, shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly, paid for an ounce of opium, and became one of my regular customers. I will say, however, to the credit of my Chinese customers, that they will not pilfer. I have never missed anything from my counters, which, you see, are strewn with brushes, combs, soaps, scents, and other things that they could easily conceal. Then they nearly always have cash to pay for what they want. Rarely does a Chinaman ask for credit. If he does I give it. I cannot remember any loss in this way. It seems to be a part of their religious creed to balance every account at least once a year, usually at their New Year."

The Mighty West.

Some idea may be formed of the progress of the West from the statistics which we annex: Chicago has become an enumerated port of entry of the second class. The collector's salary is $7,000 per year, and it gives Chicago a naval officer and a surveyor, the latter to take place of deputy collector in charge of the inspectors. Heretofore the collector has had a salary of $1,000 a year and moiety from the United States bonded warehouse and fees for blanks used by importers and for clearances. In this connection may be of some interest the following official figures from the various seaports of the United States for the year ending December 31, 1881, which are compared with the official figures for Chicago, though Chicago has only eight months of navigation during the year, being closed during the winter, while these seaports have all the year round: During the year 1881 the combined arriv