# The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, NOVMBER 16, 1882. VOL XXi-NO. 28



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 full and complete assortment of new

**SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,**

**Hats and Bonnets.**

*THE LATEST STYLES OUT.*

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

A full line of Ladies Nice Neckwear.

May 4, 1882.

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.

FORD'S

**BAZAR**

**51 W. Baltimore Street,**

4 DOORS EAST OF GAY STREET.

THE GREAT BAZAR FOR USEFUL AND FANCY HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

**FINE TRIPLE PLATE SILVER WARE.**

**Fine Rolled-Plate Jewelry.**

**Cutlery, Novelties & Notions,**

CLOCKS, LAMPS, VASES, TOILET & SMOKING SETS in great variety.

Selling Goods at Bottom Prices.

Remember the place, 51 W Baltimore St.

*All Goods Warranted as Represented.*

Jan. 5. 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.

Special Notice!

**SOMETHING LONG NEEDED SUPPLIED AT LAST**

WM PERKINS has fitted up hi Lady's Parlor, for the Winter; and ladies from the country, or elsewhere, will find a warm room, when they come to town with their husbands or friends, and do not wish to wait in the stores, or to call on friends, while their gentlemen companions are attending to business matters, in which they can sit, and read, and pass away their time; free of charge.

*Lunches Served at All Hours.*

He also has an upper room, properly fitted up, in which dinner and supper can be privately furnished at all times, at short notice, and moderate prices.

P. S.—All meals served in the upper saloon will be at an extra charge.

Dec. 18, 1879.

**Chester River Steamboat Company.**

SPECIAL NOTICE

**TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS,**

With every facility we are now prepared to receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by

J. R. CLEMENTS, AGENT,

July 6, 1882—tf. Chestertown Granary

ORGANS.

Any person wishing to buy an Organ or Piano, think it would be to their interest to call and see me before buying. I am persuaded that I can make it to their interest to do so. At least it will not cost you any thing to talk with me about an instrument.

Yours respct., J. T. TWILLEY.

Sept. 28—3m.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Can procure School Books, Slates, Drawing Books, Composition Books, and in fact everything requisite at school. Give us a call.

*M. A. TOULSON,*

BORDLEY'S CORNER. DRUGGIST.

Aug. 24, 1882.

T. L. HINES & CO. are prepared to furnish farmers and others with Pumps, Windmills and Tanks, at very reasonable prices. Call and examine their "Success" Force and Suction Pump. Some of our best farmers are using the "Success" Iron Force and Suction Pump, and are thoroughly satisfied with its work. T. L. HINES & CO.

Barber Shop.

THE Barber Shop at the old stand, corner of High and Court streets, formerly conducted by Woolford & McCoy, is now conducted by

WOOLFORD

Prompt and polite attention shown to all customers. April, 1881.

Ice Cream Rates, for 1882

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Gallons and more, one dollar per gallon. | |
| 5 " | 1.25 |
| 1 " | 1.50 |
| ½ " | 75 |
| ¼ " | 50 |

WILLIAM PERKINS.

June 8, 1882. Chestertown, Md.

"FARMERS."

If you need a Horse Rake, call and examine our patent Ilion Horse Rake. Cheap, simple and durable. We propose to sell these rakes at but little advanced, and parties wishing a rake will do well to get our prices.

T. L. HINES & CO.

DON'T do it! What? Buy a Lamp before going to Sparks'. He has the largest and most complete assortment, and sells as low as can be bought. Opp. Court House.

Smoking Tobacco—Blackwell's, Durham, Bob White and other brands 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.

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.

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 preerence 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.

**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.

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.

WHITE GOODS.

NANSOOKS, Plaids, Lace Stripes, Figured Lace Stripes, India Lawns, Madras Linens, Piques, Marseilles, Basket Goods, For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Spectacles 15 cts. Eye Glasses 25 cts—at Sparks'.

FALL ARRANGEMENT

—OF THE—

**The Enterprise**

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

On and after Monday, October 16th, the new steamer

"Enterprise"

Will make tri-weekly trips between Crumpton and Baltimore, running as follows:

Leave Crumpton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 o'clock P. M., touching at Spry's Deep Landing, and Round Top. Leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock P. M., Newnam's at 8:30 and Quaker Neck at 9 o'clock P.M. Returning will leave Piers 12 and 13, Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 o'clock P. M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M.

Comfortable sleeping accommodations for passengers.

Freight received at wharf at Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All freights carried at reasonable rates and handled with care and dispatch.

**Steamer A. J. Whitney,**

will make weekly trips to South-East and Morgan's creeks,

**Schooner W. S. Copes**

and other sail vessels will accommodate the public at any point on Chester river or bay.

R. J. FOARD, Prest.

Oct. 12, 1882.

Fruit Jars.

Tha Mason Jar with porcelain lined top. Glass and tin top jellie glasses, at lowest prices, at *J. H. SIMPERS.*

**W. Register's**

**MARBLE WORKS**

*Chestertown, Md.*

ALLOW ME to tender my sincere thanks for the past patronage of the pubic, and hope to receive their approva and patronage this present year. I am prepared to cut and finish every design in the marble business.

I have a very handsome assortment of my own finished

TOMBSTONE.

**Some of the Latest Designs**

HANDSOMELY FINISHED,

COPIED FROM THE LATE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A arge assortment for chidren, different patterns, some as ow as $6.00, ettering incuded. Some fifty different patterns for grown persons, handsomey finished, some of them as low as $15.00, lettering included. Also, a fine line of different patterns, expressly for the

QUAKER BURYING GROUNDS,

very thick and heavy and handsomely finished of the best marble.

Marble Posts, marble Vases with Pedestal, Marble Coping, Tombstones and ouuments, of ll sizes and styles.

Marble or Sandstone worked to order. I warrant all my work not to color or blister—time has no effect on it. I set up all of my work, thus relieving the purchaser of all trouble or risk.

Come one, come all, that are in want, and xamine my work and learn my prices. I will be thankful. Don't send the money out of your own neighborhood.

Call and see me I do not like to canvass for work, for I think it too sad a business to barter with relatives or friends.

My work can be seen in all the cemeteries of Kent and the adjoining counties.

March 11, 1881 W. REGISTER

LUMBER LUMBER.

HAS in yard and for sae at the owest rates the market w i allow, a arge stock o

White Pine and Virginia Pine

LUMBER

embracing in part:

| | |
|---|---|
| White Pine | Barn Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet; |
| " " | Rabbitted Barn Boards; |
| " " | ⅞ " Weatherboarding; |
| " " | ¾ and ⅝ Plank; |
| " " | Dressed Boards, Culls and Picks; |
| Virginia " | Boards, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet; |
| " " | siding, dressed and undressed; |
| " " | Flooring, No. 1 and 2; |
| " " | cantling, joist, billstuff & railing; |
| Georgia " | Sill stuff, from 16 to 32 feet; |
| Hemlock Fencing; | |
| White Pine 2x3 Railing; | |
| " " 3x4 do. | |
| Cypress Shingles; Laths, Pickets. | |

He also keeps in stock an assortment of

DOORS, DOOR FRAMES, GLAZED SASH, WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS, CROWN MOULDINGS, BAND MOULDINGS, O G MOULDINGS, BEADINGS, &c.

Do not buy your Lumber from home and then discover that you woud have saved money by purchasing in your own home market. Give me a call.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Chestertown, Nov. 3, 1881.

**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.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

**CONSTIPATION.**

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

Age at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

MACHINE OILS!—Parties wishing Machine Oil can buy it cheaper from Thos. L. Hines & Co., than any where else in the county. They keep a first-class article, and at bottom prices.

ATTENTION sublet to Good Things—a HUDGINS' BAKERY.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PUMP, call at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

LADIES' BALBRIGAN HOSE;

" ENGLISH Iron Frame Hose;

Misses Fancy Colored Hose. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, J


### THE WOREMAN'S SONG.

I will write the songs of the workingman,
And I'll sing them, too, for am I not one?
Yea, I belong to the brotherhood.
And I'll work and sing till the work is done—
Till the whole be finished, spick and span,
And rounded off in the homely shop,
Where honest toil and sweet content
Give Life and Time their noblest prop.

Then, comrades, come, and sing with me,
To the end of the toilsome, weary days;
Blend we our songs with the din of work
Till the world join in labor's praise;
With the hammer's twang and shovel's thud,
And the steaming engine's whistle shrill,
Let the song of the workingman be heard
Till the heavens and earth with the echoes fill.

To the plow, to the plane, in field or shop,
Go we to the task with a merry song,
And the toil and moil shall be made all sweet
To the heart and hand of the working throng.
And anon when brawn and brain unite
In God and Nature's righteous plan,
The world shall give all honor due
To the honest, upright workingman.

Who tills the ground with his own right hand
And makes his bread with the might of brawn,
Shall awake from slumber's sweet repose
Refreshed and blest on the morrow's dawn;
Who rings the axe and whirrs the saw,
As rightly becometh him who can,
Proclaims to the world, in his homely way,
There is honor due to the workingman.

The manliest men on earth to-day
Are they who work and still rejoice;
Who well life's brunt and burden bear
And hymn its praise with a grateful voice;
Each treads the earth as a noble man,
God's likeness in his honest face,
And shall in the whited light of time
In the rank of heroes takes his place.

—*Clarence A. Fonerden.*

### A FAREWELL SONG.

Falling leaf and fading tree,
Lines of white in a sullen sea,
Shadows rising o'er you and me.
The swallows are making them ready to fly
Wheeling out on a windy sky;
Good-by, summer, good-by, good-by.

"Hush!" a voice from the far away—
"Listen and learn," it seemed to say;
"All the to-morrow shall be as to-day.
The cord is frayed, the cruse is dry,
The link must break, and the lamp must die!
Then good-by to hope; good-by, good-by!"

"What are we waiting for, oh, my heart?
Kiss me straight on the brows and part,
Again! again! My heart! my heart!
What are we waiting for, you and I?
A pleading look, a stifled cry,
Then good-by forever; good-by, good-by."

### BESIEGING THE POLES.

THE PLAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPEDITIONS TO THE POLAR REGIONS.

*From the St. Petersburg Golos.*

While the attention of the political world has been absorbed by military events in the blissful land of the Pharos, the scientific world has been busy with the grand undertaking of a thorough investigation of the unknown and inhospitable polar region. All the civilized nations of Europe and America take part in the task. Fourteen international stations have been selected, and the total cost will be about $400,000. Learned men are very confident that observations and investigations conducted on a grand scale will solve many obscure questions concerning atmospheric, magnetic, and electrric phenomena.

The idea of international polar expeditions belongs to the famous Austrian scientist, Karl Veiprecht. He holds that the polar regions at this day present the richest field for investigation in all branches of natural science. If the former polar expeditions have not enriched science in proportion to their cost, the reason, in his opinion, is that their object was to discover new lands and new straits, or merely to reach the pole, while the physical phenomena of the polar regions were too little, if at all studied. He advised that the programme of future polar expeditions be entirely different, and that instead of geographical discovery, scientific investigation should be kept in view, and that many simultaneous expeditions should be arranged on a general plan.

Veiprecht's idea was well received. The first international polar conference was held at Hamburg in 1879; the second at Berne, in 1880; and the third at St. Petersburg, in 1881. It has been decided that the following named stations shall be simultaneously occupied from Aug. 1, 1882, to Sept. 1, 1883: In the north polar regions, Barrow's Point, in 155 degrees west longitude and 71 north latitude, by the Americans; some point in North America, in about 115 degrees west longitude and 64 degrees north latitude, by the English; Lady Franklin Bay, 125 degrees west longitude and 70 degrees north latitude, by the Americans; Godthaab Bay in Greenland, 52 degrees west longitude and 64 degrees north latitude, by the Danes; Hogarth Island, in Davis' Strait, by the Germans; Ian-Mayen Island, between Greenland and Norway, by the Austrians; Spitzbergen, by the Swedes; Bossecay, in Norway, by the Norwegians; Sodankulla, in Finland, by the Finns; Nova Zembla and the mouth of the Lena, by the Russians; Dikson's Harbor, at the mouth of the Yenisei, by the Dutch, in the south polar region; Cape Horn, by the French; South Georgia Island, 39 degrees west longitude and 56 degrees south latitude, by the Germans.

At all these stations, during the entire year, there are to be made hourly magnetic and meteorological observations. On the 1st and 15th of each month magnetic observations are to be made every five minutes simultaneously at all stations. The meteorological observations are to include the temperature of the air, the soil, and the sea water; barometric pressure and humidity of the air; evaporation, direction and force of the wind; appearance, quantity, and direction of clouds; sediments, storms, hail, fog, rime, dew, the aurora borealis, magnetic currents of the earth, ocean curr ents; the thickness, structure, and movement of ice; depth of the sea; physical and chemical properties of the sea water, tides, atmospheric electricity, and refraction. Collections are to be made of samples in zoology, botany, mineralogy, and geology.

It is said that as the Germans have received a large sum of money from their Government for the undertaking, they intend to establish six additional stations in Labrador and the Faulkland Islands. Our Lena expedition left St. Petersburg in December of 1881, and that for Nova Zembla in June last. Our Government has appropriated for the Polar expeditions 45,000 roubles.

These expeditions will probably cause no sensation, as they involve no danger to life, but they will greatly enrich science, and we heartily welcome an undertaking which will develop among the nations of the world a better understanding and closer brotherhood.

### Fruit Protection.

President William Sanders, in his recent address before the Entomological Society, of Ontario, said:

California has for some years past been shipping fruits from her abundant surplus to all parts of the continent, and her favored climate furnished conditions under which pears, apples, plums, and grapes prospered to an extent unknown elsewhere, and for many years almost free from the insect pests which in other fruit-growing regions levy so heavy a tax on the growers. But this exemption could not be expected to be permanent. The codling moth made its appearance there in 1874, and ever since then has been increasing to an alarming extent, the climate favoring its propagation with a rapidity unknown in less favored districts, so that there are three, and in some instances four broods in a season. They attack the pears and the quinces, as well as the apples, and destroy and disfigure a large quantity of fruit.

California fruit growers are also suffering from the phylloxera, pear tree slug, red spider, tussock moth caterpillar, the currant borer, a native tent caterpillar, *Clisiocampa constricta*, and a number of species of bark lice or scale insects, which attack apple, pear, peach, plum, orange, lemon, fig, and olive trees, being found alike on the bark, foliage, and fruit, and which multiply with amazing rapidity.

Recognizing the vast importance of the fruit crop to the State, the most stringent measures are being enacted for the purpose of subduing these pests. An act was passed by the State Legislature in March, 1881, in the interests of horticulture and viticulture, providing for the appointment of a State Board of Commissioners, one from each of the large fruit growing districts, with almost unlimited powers to restrain, seize, or prohibit the importation of anything and everything likely to aid in distributing these insect pests—any suspected vines, vine cuttings, trees, empty fruit boxes or other material likely to spread insects or contagion, and any violation of the quarantine regulations of this Board is considered a misdemeanor and punishable with a fine of from $25 to $100.

These commissioners are also charged with the duty of preparing rules to be observed by fruit growers for the extermination of insects, and suitable powers are given them to enforce the carrying out of these rules. In reference to the codling moth, every apple grower is compelled to scrape the rough bark off his apple trees every spring, to collect and burn the scrapings, and apply, after scraping, an alkaline wash—the constituent parts of which are specified—to the tree.

All boxes in which apples, pears, or quinces, have been stored or shipped are required to be dipped in boiling water containing a pound of commercial potash to each twenty-five gallons, for at least two minutes. These measures look to the destruction of the pupa. But, further, bands of cloth or paper of a specified width must be fastened around each apple, pear and quince tree, before the fifteenth day of May in each year, and examined every seventh day afterwards throughout the season, and all larvæ or pupæ destroyed.

Precautionary and remedial measures are being enforced in reference to many other destructive insects, and any laxity or omission on the part of fruit growers in carrying out the instructions of the commissioners is punishable by fine. The chief officer of the commission is required to visit, examine, and report upon the fruit growing interests in the various sections of the State, appoint resident inspectors for each county to enforce the regulations adopted by the commission, and to experiment on the best methods of subduing insects and diseases destructive to fruits, and disseminate the information so obtained. For the carrying out of these objects an appropriation is made by the State of ten thousand dollars a year.—*Scientific American.*

### The Sand in the Colorado River.

Are there any circumstances in connection with the Colorado river, it might be asked, which serve to explain the powerful nature of its action on the rocks? The answer to this question is of the most interesting kind, since it serves to illustrate a new circumstance in river action, and one which renders it highly powerful in its effects on the earth's surface. The Colorado is undoubtedly a fierce torrent. Within the limits of its fall of slope of between seven and eight feet per mile, which is twenty times as great as that of the Ohio and Mississippi. But running water alone will hardly accomplish a work of such magnitude as the Colorado has evidently been able to effect. Hence, when the geologist surveys the Colorado more closely, he notes that its work and power are largely due to the quantity of sand and like debris it carries down, and which, borne along with its currents, serve like a natural saw or file to wear and eat out the rocks over which it runs. The immense power of sand borne by running water, as an agent in eroding rocks, is thus clearly demonstrated. But the sand must be present in proper quantity, that its work may be properly accomplished. There must neither be too much nor too little sand in the river, if its work is to be thoroughly performed. Too much sand will block up its currents and impede its work, will lie in its bed, and thus protect the rocks instead of contributing to their wear. Too little sand will be swept onward and leave no impression on the river course. Hence, it is when the river, as is the case with the Colorado, possesses just that modicum of sand which it can keep moving with dire effect to the rocks, that the wear and tear proceed most quickly, and that the work of water is seen at its best. Curiously enough a tributary of the Colorado illustrates the case of a river which cannot erode its course because of the great amount of sand which it carries. This is the river Platte, which has a fall equal to that of the Colorado, but which is overloaded with sand. Hence its action on its course is feeble as compared with that of the Coloardo, and its work can never, as things are, compare with that of its neighbor stream, which has silently but effectually hewn out the land into great gorges which are among the most wonderful of nature's gigantic works.—*Chamber's Journal.*

### New York Girls.

At home the New York girl plays the piano a little and the harp, banjo or violin a good deal—that is, the last three instruments, and particularly the violin, are throwing the piano into the shade. The piano is left almost entirely to the Wagner enthusiasts, who form an extensive and exclusive clique, and are known personally as "Parsifals." The New York girl is also widely enthusiastic in matters of art, from Kensington embroidery to Bartholdi statues. She paints on everything—silk, velvet, marble, tiles, plaques, walls, wood, stone, dress materials, hosiery, furniture, and her enthusiasm for working in clay is great. She seldom or never produces anything from the plastic mud, but her soul soars, and she is enabled to wear a square pasteboard cap and a huge bib with Queen Elizabeth shoulder puffs. Then, too, she is a prodigious worker at private theatricals, charades and dumb-crambo—if that's the way it's spelled. In private theatricals no end of trouble is taken, and money is lavished in the most reckless manner. Scenes are painted, temporary stages erected in ballrooms, orchestra employed, and skillful dramatic teachers retained for weeks. The most elaborate tableaux are given with a richness of costuming never approached on the professional stage.

The New York girl leads a busy life, and, on the whole, rather a happy one, and taken all in all she is about as charming as any other girl on the bosom of the earth.—*New York Letter.*

The extent of wine making in California astonishes visitors from the East. At the vineyards of San Gabriel, the largest in the State, 500,000 gallons of wine and 100,000 of brandy will be made from this year's crop of grapes. The unskilled labor employed is usually Chinese, but the experts are mostly from the wine districts of France and Germany, though Americans learn the process readily. The grapes are stemmed and squeezed by machinery. The juice runs into vats, where it ferments sufficiently, and is pumped into great butts in the cellars. There it stands until it is clarified by whites of eggs, isinglass, or gelatine, after which it is filtered through charcoal, and drawn off into casks for shipment. As to the profits of grape culture, it is calculated that the vines will bear in the third year after the cuttings are set out, give a profit in the fourth, and in the fifth yield enough to pay all expenses, including the cost of the land. There are seven wine-producing districts in California, and the total vintage this year is 12,000,000 gallons. Some of this will be distilled for brandy, and some drunk at home, but the bulk will be sent Eastward, to be sold under foreign labels.

THERE are ten large bath houses at Hot Springs, Ark., and the price of a bath varies from fifteen to thirty cents, the latter being the limit fixed by the State Government, which owns the springs. An attendant is paid not more than $1 a week. The natural temperature of the water is about 140 degrees, and for bathing it is usually reduced to 100 or a little less. The baths are taken, as a rule, in tubs, placed in a large hot apartment, and separated by low partitions. There is not much luxury in the appliances or surroundings. Vapor baths may be had, but not much in the style of New York establishments. Opinions differ widely among the invalid visitors as to the curative qualities of the water, but all agree that at least temporary relief is afforded. One of the springs is set apart, at certain hours of the day, for indigent persons, who are allowed to plunge into a pool. This daily gathering of crippled and dying wretches, who have begged their way to this place, is described as a most pitiful spectacle.

A FEW weeks ago, during a heavy storm, the Rio Grande River suddenly changed its course by cutting through a bend near Camargo, and thus placed several acres of inhabited territory within the legal limit of the United States.

THE dome of the Washington Capitol is being painted and it will take fifteen tons of white lead.

### THE SONG OF THE SCHOOL GIRL.

With heavy and aching head
With weary and sleepless brain,
A school girl sat in her room at night,
And thus gave voice to pain:

It's study by day and by night,
And it's study by night and by day,
Till a blur comes o'er my sight
And my brain seems oozing away

The studies are piled so high
That the weight is breaking me down;
I wish I had wings and could fly
Away from the school and the town.

It's study and study at school,
And its study and study up here,
And I shudder beneath the rule
That awaits the failure I fear.

All day and all night is my head
With figures and facts oppressed,
And at last when I crawl into bed
They haunt me and rob me of rest.

It's oh, for a romp and a run,
A game with a hoop or a ball!
And it's oh, to be out in the sun,
Away from percentage and all!

Perhaps I may marry some day,
If I ever get through with my life,
And what will my husband say
To a nervous and fidgety wife?

It's study by day and by night,
And it's study by night and by day,
Oh, surely it can never be right
To study and never to play.

—*New York Sun.*

### ARABI PASHA'S HOME LIFE.

LADY GREGORY DESCRIBES THE EGYPTIAN LEADER'S HOME AND FAMILY.

*From the London Times.*

I have already seen and spoken with Arabi, writes Lady Gregory, but it was not until the end of February that I went, with Lady Anne Blunt, to see his wife. They had moved some little time before to a new house, large and dilapidated looking, and which Arabi was represented as having fitted up in a luxurious style; in fact, at that time the crime most frequently alleged against him was that he had bought carpets to the amount of £120. There were some pieces of new and not beautiful European carpets in the chief rooms, but if Arabi paid £120 for them he made a very bad bargain. I have heard, very lately, from one who has taken the trouble to investigate the truth of the stories of his avarice, that he has the same small amount of money to his credit now that he had before he was either Pasha or Minister, and that the foundation of the story of his having become a large landed proprietor is his having become trustee for the child of an old friend who had been kind to him.

The sole furniture of the reception room of Arabi's wife consisted of small, hard divans covered with brown linen and a tiny table with a crochet antimacassar thrown over it. On the whitewashed walls the only ornaments were photographs of him in black wooden frames, and one larger photograph of the Sacred Stone at Mecca. In the room where Arabi himself sat and received were a similar hard divan, two or three chairs, a table, and an inkstand covered with stains.

His wife was ready to receive us, having heard an hour or two earlier of our intended visit. She greeted us warmly, speaking in Arabic, which Lady Anne interpreted to me. She has a pleasant, intelligent expression; but, having five children living out of fourteen that have been born to her, looked rather overcome with the cares of maternity, her beauty dimmed since the time when the tall, grave soldier she had seen passing under her window every day looked up at last, and saw and loved her. She wore a long dress of green silk. "My husband hates this long train," she told us afterward; "he would like to take a knife and cut it off, but I say I must have a fashionable dress to wear when I visit the Khedive's wife and other ladies." I think there are English husbands who, in this grievance at least will sympathize with Arabi.

A day or two before we left I went again to see his wife. She looked a little sadder, a little more anxious, than when I had last seen her, but was on hospitable cares intent, and soon went out of the room to see to the preparation of dinner. I had an Italian lady with we as interpreter, who spoke French and Arabic very well. They had expected me this time, and made more preparations; and when the meal was ready and I saw dish after dish coming in, I was in despair until I found that one of the children, my little bright-eyed friend Hassan, was quite ready to sit by me and be fed from my plate, and so I disposed of my share to his great satisfaction. "I like this better than having to wait down stairs until dinner is over," he said; "then they forget me, and eat up all the good things."

By the time dessert arrived, he said he liked me but hated other ladies, and would like to come and see me in England, but did not know how he could manage it, as his papa wanted the carriage every day. I advised him to learn English, and his mother said she would like to send him to one of the Christian schools in Cairo. "But how can I send him where he will hear his father spoken ill of?" She seemed to be troubled, poor woman, because the Khedive's wife, who used to be good and kind to her, now says: "How can we be friends when your husband is such a bad man?"

The old mother sat in the corner attending to the children and counting over her beads. I said, "Are you not proud now your son is a Pasha?" "No," she said: "we were happier in the old days when we had him with us always and feared nothing. Now he gets up at daybreak, and has only time to say his prayers before there are people waiting for him with petitions, and he has to attend to them and then go to his business, and often he is not back here until after midnight, and until he comes I cannot rest; I can do nothing but pray for him all the time. There are many who wish him evil, and they will try to destroy him. A few days ago he came home suffering great pain, and I was sure he had been poisoned; but I got him a hot bath and remedies and he grew better, and since then I keep even the water that he drinks locked up. But, say all I can, I cannot frighten him or make him take care of himself; he always says, 'God will preserve me.'"

### Household Hints.

If you dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it till it is almost dry, and then hang it up, or stand it handle down, it will last twice as long as it would without this operation.

Green bell peppers make a delicate relish if eaten with salt. Cut the peppers in narrow strips, after removing the seeds and rinsing in cold water; dip the strips in salt, as you do celery. Serve on a plate or in a shallow glass.

Coffee grounds make a highly successful filling for a pin-cushion. They must be dried perfectly before using. Put them in a bag and hang before the kitchen stove till you fill the cushion. They do not gather moisture and consequently do not rust the needle.

Vegetables do not ordinarily form as large a part of the ordinary subsistence of an American family as they should. Whether cooked alone or jointly with the cheaper pieces of meat in the form of a stew or hash, they will always serve as a substantial means of nutrition, and tend to diminish the cost of household consumption.

A prudent and economical housewife will make a soup of bits of cold meat and the broken bones of a fowl, flavored with an onion, a carrot and a bunch of parsley, that will prove more savory than a soup of twice the cost, made by a careless hand. From the toughest part of a fat and well-flavored piece of beef or mutton she will compound stews and potted dishes that will make the eater forget there are choicer bits to be had on any other terms.

A FEW months ago it was stated that Russian Turkestan was suffering from an invasion of mice from India. These visitations are familiar in Asia. Chinese histories record that "on three occasions an army of rats invaded the country. In one instance these insatiable vermin, traveling from one place to another, attempted a passage of the Wei river, and were fortunately drowned, their carcasses choking up the banks of the stream for several days after their destruction. On the other occasion, however, they were more successful. Myriads of the creatures appeared in the neighborhood of Nanking from the Hukuang provinces. They are said to have crossed the brooks and rivers in their course during the night by making themselves into a moving bridge—each animal seizing the tail of the one in front of him with his teeth, and so swimming across; and on arrival at the other side they threw themselves upon the crops and devoured them. Another time they effected the passage of the Yellow river."

AN AGED man and his wife were traveling on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. They had round trip tickets the time of which had expired. The conductor demanded full fares in money, and, as they refused to pay, put them off the train at a small station, where they remained in great discomfort all night. They were somewhat injured, too, by the force which their resistance made necessary in ejecting them. They sued for damages. Judge Hammond of the United States Court, in instructing the jury to find for the company, set forth the law as follows: "A passenger having a limited ticket which has expired, although he may have an understanding with the station agent who sold it to him that it would be good after the limit, has no right of action for the ejection, it not being wrongful. It is the passenger's duty to submit, except in defense against impending bodily injury; and his resistance will excuse force necessary to eject him. When there is a dispute on the train about the ticket, it is the passenger's duty, if able, to pay the extra fare and recover it in a subsequent suit against the road."

AN old woman of sixty years, residing at Buda Pesth, Hungary, has discovered the most extraordinary mode of committing suicide yet heard of. She bought sixty leeches, put them in a bottle, and went to a bathing house. Here she put the leeches on her body, put on her clothes again and left. Hardly had she gone a few blocks when she fell down senseless, and was thus found by a policeman, who forwarded her to a hospital.

Patrick Hurley told his family, at Thompsonville, Mass., that his life was insured for $10,000, that he had $5,000 in a savings bank, and that the policy and bank book were in the Town Clerk's safe. After his death it was found that this was all a lie, and that, instead of investing his money in the manner described, he had squandered it in fast living.


**Strength for Mind and Body.**

There is more strength restoring power in a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderful invigorator for mind and body.—Adv.

Hiram Richards of Brookfield, Mass., habitually took morphine. He was found dying from the effects of the drug, and was only able to say, before becoming unconscious, "I've been poisoned." There had been domestic trouble in his family, and it is suspected that somebody, as a safe means of murder, surreptitiously increased the strength of his usual dose.

Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for any color.

An Ohio paper says, and probably correctly: "The South will make 7,000,000 gallons of cotton-seed oil this year, and you will buy some of it nicely put up and labelled finest Italian olive oil, warranted pure."

CLEANLINESS and purity make Parker's Hair Balsam the favorite for restoring the youthful color to gray hair.—Adv.



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