The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHSETERTOWN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1883. VOL XXi-NO. 2[illegible]

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

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, Ruffilings, Worsteds, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Gloves, Corsets, &c.

A full line of Ladies Nice Neck wear.

May 4, 1882.

STRAW.

The Chestertown Straw Board Company desires to purchase Straw, either to be delivered at their mill or to be hauled by the company. Those anticipating a sale of their straw should have it well put up in stacks or ricks, so as to keep it dry and sound. It must also be free from chaff.

The company is now prepared to make purchases for future delivery.

For further information call on or address

C. T. WESTCOTT, Pres.,

or

T. W. ELIASON, Jr., Treas.,

Chestertown, Md.

June 15, 1882.

D. B. STEWART,

WITH

T. H. KEPNER,

General Commission Merhants,

and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds

Of Country Produce,

No. 2 Bowley's Wharf,

Baltimore, Md.

Special attention given to the sale of fresh and evaporated Fruits and Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Calves, &c., &c.

Consignments solicited and promptly attended. Reference—Our Patrons' and Citizen's National Bank. [Oct. 12, 1882.

E. W. F. SIMPERS.

BEST brands Roasted Coffees, Teas, Cut, Loaf and Powdered Sugars, Syrups, Chocolate, Cocoa, Corn Starch, Gelatine, Cheese, Corned Shad. For sale by

E. W. F. SIMPERS.

SUGAR Cured Hams and Dried Beef; Choice Family Flour. For sale by

E. W. F. SIMPERS.

BEST Dry Yeast on the market. For sale by *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

CROCKERY and Glassware, Mason's Improved Glass Jars, Tin and Glass Top Jelly Glasses. Full stock at very low prices.

E. W. F. SIMPERS.

IF you want a nice 2 for 5 or 5 cent Segar, call on *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

DRY Goods and Notions cheap. For sale by *E. W. F. SIMPERS.*

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.

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, 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.

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	"
1[illegible]		$1.25	

By [illegible] cent per lb.

[illegible]lic's Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PERKINS,

Chestertown, Md

[illegible] Hall and Library SPARKS'.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

LUMBER

—FOR—

Spring Trade

AT AS

Low Prices

AS HE ADVANCE WILL ALLOW

Terms Liberla

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.

Excelsior, Excelsior

STOVES! STOVES!

Received direct from the manufacturers a large assortment of

Cooking Stoves, Ranges, Heating and Fire Place Stoves.

Call and examine the popular Excelsior Cook Stove; gives perfect satisfaction. Niagara, Champion Complete, Carroll Cook, Quaker City, Splendid Range, Magic, Washington, Ruby and Jewel Ranges. We warrant all the above Cook Stoves and Ranges.

The NEW MAGIC LIGHT, a beautiful parlor stove; Solar Light, Our Jewel, very cheap and handsome.

Novelty Base Burner, New Silver Moon very durable and a splendid heater; Novelty Double Heater, Golden Light and Silver Moon Double Heaters, Vulcan Egg Crystal, Token, Baltimore Air Tight and Woodland.

Spear's Fire Place Heaters, Golden Sun and the New Golden Sun—hundreds now in use and giving satisfaction to all.

Nov. 2, 1882. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

A Long Felt Want at last Supplied

AT FAIRLEE!

(T. B. Bordley's old stand,)

Where Goods can be bought at city Prices.

We have a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Calicoes at 5 cts.

Good Bleached and Unbleached Muslin at 5 & 6c

A large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Suits, Pants and Vests.

Groceries,

FLOUR by the Barrel and Pound.

Good Tobacco and Cigars.

NOTIONS, WOODDENWARE and CHINAWARE.

Glass Fruit Jars.

HATS, Patent Medicines, and a full line of all goods generally kept in a country store.

A trial is solicited, and you will be convinced that our prices are lower than the lowest.

H. BAER, FAIRLEE,

(Bordley's old stand) opp. Salem Church

Sept. 14, 1882.

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.

LUMBER LUMBER.

HAS in yard and for sac at the owest rates the market wi 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;	
" "	½ " " Weatherboarding;	
" "	¾ and ⅞ Plank;	
" "	Dressed Boards, Culls and Picks;	
Virginia "	Boards, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet;	
" "	iding, 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, 1882.

At Stam's

DRUG STORE

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

—A—

Grand Display of Fancy Arti[illegible]

Especially adapted

For CHRISTMAS

and

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

consisting of

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

It is impossible for us to enumerate all the articles in our large assortment, so we will name a few a little further down. We cordially invite the public to come in and examine for themselves. We do not display our Handsome Goods in our windows for the simple reason the sun-light fades them, our cases inside are filled with beautiful goods which you can examine for yourselves.

We promised above to enumerate a few of our goods—so we will begin:

FANCY WISK HOLDERS,
WALL POCKETS,
PLUSH and LEATHERETTE CASES,
PERFUME CASES,
ODOR STANDS,
SILVER WARE,
FANCY STATIONERY,

BOOKS, the Choicest and Best Selected Stock ever seen in town. Large Family Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymn Books.

For the Little Folks—Building Blocks, Toy Books, Jumbo the Elephant, Puzzles, &c., &c.

In Bohemia Ware we have Fine Toilet Sets, and Vases of beautiful designs.

Want of space will compel us to stop, so we will extend to all a cordial invitation to visit our store.

COLIN F. STAM,

CORNER DRUG STORE.

Dec. 14, 1882.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT needs only to be better known to add to its already large list of friends. It has been published for thirty-five years and has acquired a world-wide reputation as the best religious and literary newspaper.

THE INDEPENDENT is not denominational. Its creed and field are broader than any sect. As a Christian journal, its aim is to strengthen and extend Evangelical religion and to defend it against the attacks of Materialism, Atheism, and unbelief. It is free to approve or criticise in any of the denominations whatever it believes is designed to advance or hinder the progress of the Gospel of Christ.

In civil and political affairs The Independent will contend for sound ideas and principles. It fought against slavery and the iniquitous system of the Oneida Community. It is now fighting against Mormonism. It believes in the reform of the civil service and tariff, in the purification of politics and in cheaper postage, and will maintain those principles which the highest ethics and best intelligence requires.

The Independent is designed to suit all tastes and wants. We provide weekly stories by the best magazine writers, poems by the leading poets of America and England (we first published in America Tennyson's last poem), and for others, who look especially for instruction, whether in religious, literary, educational, philosophical, or scientific articles, we furnish what no other periodical does or can. We pay large prices to obtain the most eminent writers. Besides the editorials, there are twenty-two distinct departments, edited by twenty-two specialists, which include Bibical Research, Sanitary, Legal, Fine Arts, Music, Science, Pebbles, Personalities, Ministerial Register, Hymn Notes, School and College, Literature, Religious Intelligence, Missions, Sunday school, News of the Week, Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Stories, Puzzles, Selections, and Agriculture. 32 pages in all.

We will report in full Rev. Joseph Cook's celebrated Boston Monday Lectures, which will begin in January. Mr. Cook has just returned from a two years' trip round the world, and his lectures this winter will attract greater attention than ever.

Our New Terms for 1883.

One subscription one year	$3.00
For 6 monts, $1.50; for 3 months	0.75
One subscription two years	5.00
One subscription five years	10.00

These reduced prices ($2 per annum in clubs of five or more) are very much *lower* than any of the standard religious weeklies.

"TRIAL TRIP."

In order that one may read a few consecutive numbers of THE INDEPENDENT, and thus learn its value, we offer a month's subscription, as a "Trial Trip," for 30 cents, which can be remitted by postage stamps. Payment of $2.70 in addition will secure the balance of a year's subscription.

Send postal card for free specimen copy and judge for yourself. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,

Nov. 30. 251 *Broadway, New York.*

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 failed.

☞ If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

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

RYE BREAD, ROLLS, Pies, Rusks and Cakes of all kinds fresh daily—at

HUDGINS' BAKERY

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.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PUMP, call at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

A CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN!

I have a lot of LAMPS and a few CHINA TEA SETS which will be sold at about cost, to mak room for New Goods. LOUIS K. STAM.

NOTIONS—A full line of combs, brushes, presses, shaving and [illegible]

IF IT BE TRUE.

If it be true, and who shall dare deny
The universal voice of prophecy?
If it be true, that [illegible] the grave
Which [illegible]
In a [illegible]
If [illegible]
[illegible] Father loves the [illegible]
Turns aside from any humble door,
If he would seek his children's happiness,
Why in my labor should I venture less?

If soon beneath the very turf I tread
This mortal form shall slumber with the dead,
And resting on its cold and crumbling pillow,
Shall no longer feel the toss of passion's billow;
If head and hand no more have power to move,
To thoughts of mercy or to deeds or love,
Should I this lingering moment consecrate
To thoughts unkind or deeds of scorn or hate?
If it be true—and this I surely know,
That I shall reap the very kind I sow,
That I must stand alone—not for another,
And answer for myself—not for my brother;
Then should I waste my life in fruitless care
For what another's conscience has to bear,
Save, if I may, to bear some humble part,
To lift the burden from an aching heart?

—*Buffalo Sunday Courier.*

THE GOLDEN GATE.

In a dream I seemed to stand
By the Golden Gate of Prayer,
And to and fro from the shining land
Went angels strong and fair.
I heard their beautiful feet,
I saw their wings sweep by,
And the silver sound of their voices sweet
Came thrilling from the sky.

And some as they went were glad,
A jubilant victor train,
And some had faces stern and sad—
The angels, these, of pain;
And some came wearily back,
As if earthly sorrow's pall
Could almost shadow the sunlit track,
Where the angel footsteps fall.

—*Maragaret E. Sangster.*

AN ARISTOCRATIC NIHILIST.

A VISIT TO THE RUSSIAN PRINCE KRAPOTKINE IN HIS HOME AT THONON.

From the London Daily News.

GENEVA, Dec, 16.—As I found the other day, Thonon, at this time of the year, is not very easy of access. By far the pleasantest way of going thither, either from Geneva or Lausanne, is by water; but winter steamers are few and far between, and if you desire to reach your destination before dark the only alternative to starting before dawn is to travel by a lumbering "correspondence" omnibus, driven by a slumbering coachman, as far as Annemasse, and there join one of the trains that crawl from Bellegarde to Evian on the new railway, which, should Mont Blanc ever be tunneled, will be prolonged into Italy. The trains on this line are probably the slowest in Europe. They stop five or ten minutes at every station, apparently to give thirsty passengers frequent opportunities of quenching their thirst, and, though the distance from Geneva to Thonon is only about a score of miles, the journey occupies nearly two hours and a half.

As his friend Krapotkine is now living at Thonon, and the fact has been rather extensively published, M. Rochefort has probably by this time found out that the left bank of Lake Leman, except its two extremities, belongs to France. But many French papers continue to repeat that Prince Krapotkine is at Thonon, in Switzerland (where he is contraband), whence he makes flying and mysterious visits into France.

The Prince met me at the station, and we walked together to his lodgings at the house of a well-to-do peasant on a breezy height between the lake and the Alps. His appearance and manners are much more those of a student than a man of action, and few of the books in his scantily furnished rooms have any bearing on polotics. Among them I noticed a copy of Matthew Arnold's "Essays on Criticism," and his favorite authors are Buckle and Herbert Spencer; but his library consists chiefly of works on metallurgy, mineralogy, chemistry, and kindred subjects. He is now translating a work on chemistry into Russian, writing a paper for an English review, and collecting materials for an article in a forthcoming volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." These are his occupations; they keep him fully employed, and since his arrival at Thonon (whither he went direct from London in *October*), he has not once quitted the neighborhood. He left London for the benefit of his health. He wanted to breathe. He has no connection whatever with the recent "manifestations" at Montceaules-Mines, Lyons, and elsewhere; and the stories told about the organization of certain French revolutionary societies, and the part he plays in them, are pure inventions.

That Krapotkine is a stranger to the disturbances in question is proved by the fact that he is at large; for the French Government is so anxious to prove that they were fomented by foreign agitators that it would jump at the slightest pretext to arrest him, or, at any rate, to expel him from France. His only knowledge of the English revolutionary society of which, together with Rochefort and the late Louis Blanc, he is said to have been elected an honorary member, is derived from a cutting from one of your contemporaries, sent to him by an English friend.

Krapotkine is an object of assiduous attention on the part of the police. Reports of his movements are sent regularly to Paris, and a detective accompanied him all the way from Calais to Thonon. A special force—known, he says, as the International Police—has been organized in almost every European country and included to watch the exiles, suspected [illegible], and of other secret political societies. The French section of the force has its headquarters at Paris, and, though maintained by the Government of the republic, its chief is in close relations with the Government of Russia.

When Prince Krapotkine went to England last year he was followed to Dover by two ladies, who accompanied him to London, and who, he quite convinced, were in the service of the International Police. He inquired if he was not a Russian, were curious as to where he intended to take up his quarters, and asked as many questions as the traditional Yankee. In London they showed great anxiety about his baggage; when he rather roughly shook them off, they went to the entrance to the station, and as Krapotkine's cabman shouted his address to an attendant policeman one of the ladies took a note of it. A few days afterward the police report of the Prince's journey appeared in the *Intransigeant* to which paper it was communicated by an agent of the force—a circumstance that suggests reflections not very favorable to the efficiency of the International Secret Police, if such a body really exists.

Prince Krapotkine attribute to its machinations most of the exaggerated and false reports about himself, and he is strongly of opinion that the Russian paper *Pravda* (Truth), published at Geneva, and distinguished above all others for the atrocity of its sentiments, has been established either by the Russian Government or the International Police in order to discredit the social revolutionary movement. The editor is quite unknown to the Russian colony at Geneva, and at a meeting held a fortnight ago a resolution was unanimously passed repudiating all respensibility for his opinions.

Anarchy, according to Prince Krapotkine, is at present proceeding in England by evolution. Trades unions, co-operative societies, and other voluntary associations are anarchic in the sense that they have come into being, as it were, spontaneously, and without Government interference. But the time will come, he thinks, when the movement, will have to be accelerated by revolution, and he is of opinion that, owing to the unequal diffusion of wealth especially of landed property—there are more latent revolutionary elements in England than in any other European, country, Russia alone excepted.

The Nihilist chief is at one with the English Liberty and Property Defence League in denouncing legislative meddlesomeness, but, more logical than it, he would stop the meddlesomeness by abolishing government. That done, the land appropriated by the tillers of the soil, tools and machinery by the workmen who manipulate them, and everybody a member of a trades union or a co-operative association, misery would cease, and all the world would be happy. The only evil then left to abolish would be death; and, as a Genevan savant is of opinion that this is one of the electrical possibilities of the future, the universal prosperity prophesied by Prince Krapotkine may be preceded or followed by the removal of nature's ban on earthly immortality.

WHILE a Louisville hackman stood at the corner of Eighth and Madison streets on Christmas night he heard a half dozen shouts and became aware that some one was tossing a precious burden of silk and pink checks into his 'bus. Then the some one sprang to the outside seat and even as the hackman swung himself up, the same frantic individual gave the horses the hot lash, rump ann flank. The hackman hardly had time to see that two men were hanging on behind, but the self appointed driver's eyes were more keen evidently, for he struck smartly back with the whip, so that the pursuers rolled off into the mud. Meanwhile the hackman was learning that his team was bound for the Jeffersonville ferry; that the girl in the 'bus was "quite willing of course;" that the "Devilish crowd behind" was composed of nobody in particular, and that he held in his hand a crisp $10 bill. Away went the lovers; sparks flew from the cobble-stones and Jehu trembled as his team swung corners so that he was very glad when the couple left him, just in time for them to catch the out-bound eight o'clock steamer. Some curious things came about during the hour that followed. The runaway lovers found in Jeffersonville a Gretna Green, in a Jeffersonville preacher a true-blue parson indeed, and in the nuptial knot hurriedly tied a hawser strong enough to hold the matrimonial bark. The pursuers, who were the father and big brothers of the bride, reached Jeffersonville by the next boat, to find that the ceremony had been performed. They began to think of Christmas and reconciliation and the nine o'clock boat bound for Kentucky bore a laughing party back to Louisville.

AN OLD woman in St. Louis saved $1,100 out of the hard earnings of thirty years, and the other night lost the money in the street. The newspapers described her pitiable grief, for she was completely prostrated by the loss, and when she read one of these accounts she felt still worse, for she said she did not want the whole world to know her trouble. But when a boy came in with the money, and explained that he had found out its owner from the papers, she thought better of journalism.

THE question "How long is it necessary to keep children away from school after an infectious disease?" was answered sometime since by the Academy of Medicine, Paris. With scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and small-pox, isolation is to be maintained for forty days. Chicken-pox and mumps lose their contagious power after twenty-five days.

Australian Marriages.

Marriage among such a rude people cannot be attended with any religious ceremonies or mysterious rites. It is essentially marriage by force. The following is the method in which the Syndey natives used to obtain wives, and the manners of the Australian natives have not much improved for the better since the time this was written. "The poor wretch is stolen upon in the absence of her protectors. Being first stupefied with blows, inflicted with clubs or wooden swords, on the head, back and shoulders, every one of which is followed by a stream of blood, she is then dragged through the woods by one arm, with a perseverance and violence that, it might be supposed, would displace it from its socket. The lover, or rather the ravisher, is regardless of the stones or broken pieces of trees that may lie in his route, being anxious only to convey his prize in safety to his own party, when a scene ensues too shocking to relate. This outrage is not resented by the relations of the female, who only retaliate by a similar outrage when they find an opportunity. This is so constantly the practice among them, that even the children make it a play game, or exercise." Again, Mr. Oldfield, an intelligent writer on these people, remarks that in Australia the men are in excess of the other sex, and "consequently many men of every tribe are unprovided with that especial necessary to their comfortable subsistence, a wife! who is a slave in the strictest sense of the word, being a beast of burden, a provider of food, and a ready object on which to expend those passions the men dare not vent on each other. Hence, for those coveting such a luxury, arises the necessity of stealing the women of some other tribe; and in these expeditions to effect so laudable a design, they will cheerfully undergo privations and dangers equal to those they incur when in search of blood revenge. When, on such an errand, they discover an unprotected female, their proceedings are not of the most gentle nature. Stunning her with a blow from the *waddy* (to make her love him perhaps), they drag her by the hair to the nearest thicket to await her recovery. When she comes to her senser they force her to accompany them; and, as at the worst, it is but the exchange of one brutal lord for another, she generally enters into the spirit of the affair, and takes as much pains to escape as though it were a matter of her own free will." Between the wives and the husbands little real affection can be expected. The husband avowedly looks upon his wife as a beast of burden; a slave to whom every labor is to be delegated, and who is to be brutally beaten and ill-used on the most trivial provocation. Ex-Governor Eyre, who was for some years one of the Australian "Protectors of Aborigines," declares that few women "will be found upon examination to be free from frightful scars upon the head, or the marks of spear wounds about the body. I have seen a young woman, who, from the number of those marks, appeared to have been almost riddled with spear-wounds. If at all good-looking, their position is, if possible, even worse than otherwise." So brutal, indeed, is the way in which these wretched wives of wretched men are treated, that a recent eminent ethnological writer—Sir John Lubbock—feels himself bound in respect to the feelings of a certain section of his readers, to translate into Latin the description of how they are treated.—*Peoples of the World.*

Wagner's Little Misunderstanding.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A curious anecdote about Wagner is going the round of the Parisian press, and it is given as on the authority of Count Beust, the late Austrian Minister in London. The eminent diplomatist was some years ago President of the Council in Saxony, where he received a visit from Wagner. The maestro, owing to the share he took in the troubles of 1849, had been obliged to fly the kingdom, and had just taken advantage of the amnesty to return.

"They tell me, said the Count, "that your friends are getting up an ovation for you. Countermand it; it will only lead to unpleasantness."

"What!" asked the composer, "does not the court of Saxony like my music?"

"Music has nothing to do with the matter. But, you know, you took part in the events of 1849."

"Oh!" said Wagner, "is that all? Do you still think about that little misunderstanding?"

"Excuse me," interrupted the Minister, "you call that a little misunderstanding." I have here in my archives a document, signed by you 'Richard Wagner' in full, proposing to burn down the royal palace."

Wagner has a reputation for extraordinary coolness—to use the mildest term; but in the face of this unexpected reminder even he could find no answer, and nothing more was heard of the "ovation."

THE Moslem fear of books follows a volume in all its peregrinations throughout the Empire On its arrival from Europe the book is examined, and, if passed by the censors, duty is collected pon it. But every city has its book inspectors, and they all have the right to examine the book and decide anew whether it threatens the peace of the Empire. Moreover, it often happens that a luckless wight whose reading matter has been passed by a baker's dozen of book inspectors finds his guide books seized as he is leaving the country, for the Turkisn principle is to destroy obnoxious works whenever they can lay hands on them. As to what is obnoxious, that adjective applies more than anything else to history.

BIRDS-EYE maple is used for fire-wood [illegible] Michigan and [illegible]

Lawyers and Doctors in England.

A curious phase of professional life in England is the arbitrary classification of men engaged in the same profession. A barrister must be a gentleman, a solicitor may be, but an attorney can't be. An attorney cannot communicate directly with a barrister—he must do so only through a solicitor. The barristers, who are in reality entirely dependent upon the attorneys, consider it wholly unpardonable for their number to make any social or professional advance towards an attorney. The attorneys revenge themselves by the most shameless flirtations with a half a dozen barristers, and then withdrawing with the utmost coolness and leaving them completely in the lurch. One of the most amusing things in the world is to see attorneys with a green bag enter a room full of barristers; the effort to appear unconcerned is very much like that of a row of young ladies when a gentleman appears who evidently means to ask one of them to dance. The etiquette of the medical profession in England is even more unique. There are two batches—the general practioners and the consulting physicians and surgeons. The former charge very small fees, supply their own medicines and are called Mr. Nearly all the apothecary shops are conducted by this class of doctors. The consulting physicians or surgeons are called Drs., and the invariable rule is that the regular fee—one guinea—shall be paid by the patient as soon as the visit or consultation is over. This comes particularly hard on the maladies of imaginaries, who of course require the service of the doctors, and are compelled to pay tremendously for their whistle. Many persons offer a pound note or a sovereign as the fee—which is one shilling less. This the doctors characterize by a forcible vulgarism: Giving the goose without the giblets.

AMONG the papers left behind him by a German physician who died a few weeks ago is one containing notes of certain conclusions he had arrived at during a professional experience of more than forty years. In one of these notes he expresses an opinion that at least a third of the illness of the patients who sought his advice were purely imaginary. He found it not only against his own interest, but also against that of the self-alleged sufferers, to destroy the illusion by informing them that there was really no cause for anxiety. Ill health was to them a matter of almost vital importance. To destroy the pleasing belief that they possessed this blessing was an absolute cruelty. In the few instances in which he broke to them the terrible truth that they were quite well he found that the result was genuine illness. For the patients, all interest in life departed with their favorite occupation of nursing themselves, and their health became seriously affected by nervous depression. He also found that, as a rule, weakly persons live longer than strong ones. Without going so far as to say that the best lives are those rejected by the insurance offices, he thought nevertheless that persons with "a screw loose" more often attain longevity than those in whom no trace of disease can be detected.

TWICE lately—once at the Piræus and again at Smyrna—has the Captain of a French man-of-war had to complain of his salute being improperly retnrned. At the Piræus Admiral Conrad's twenty-one guns were answered by only nineteen from the shore. The Admiral demanded a rectification of the error, and obtained it. Once more the French flag was hoisted at the mizzen, and was saluted with the full tale of one and twenty guns from the shore. At Smyrna the fort only fired twenty guns in return for the salute of the French frigate. Straightway an officer on board was deputed to call upon the Pasha to make a respectful but firm protest. The Turkish functionary apologized; and, to see that the second salute was properly done, he went himself to the fort to superintend the gunners. There he stood, with the traditional amber chaplet in his hand, counting the guns one by one till the twenty first was fired. "Now," said the Pasha, fire another perhaps they will leave us in peace." But his excess of zeal was fatal. The French Captain considered the extra gun a piece of impertinence, and sent the officer to tell the Pasha so. The unfortunate functionary returned with a groan, and this time the salute was correct.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S educational prospects are not bright according to the annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Within a year eighty-nine schools have gone out of existence, and the attendance has fallen off in those that remain. The pay of teachers averages $36 a month for men and $22 for women. The Superintendent complains that the schools do not do thorough work; leaving the boy's hands, eyes and ears untrained, cramming his memory with useless things, and attempting to enlighten his understanding with visionary and absurd illustrations.

KING KALAKAUA is soon to be crowned with a high ceremony, [illegible] a large amphitheatre in front [illegible] Majesty's palace is to be the [illegible] the coronation. The King [illegible] great admiration for shows, and [illegible] an English and a French admiral with their fleets, the officers of two Russian warships, and an embassy from China are two witness the ceremony, there will be enough gold lace and glory to satisfy his fancy. The occasion will [illegible]

BABY CHARLEY.

He's fast asleep. See how, O wife,
Night's finger on the lip of life
Bids whilst the tongue, so prattle rife,
Of busy Baby Charley.

One arm stretched backward round his head
Five little toes from out the bed
Just showing, like five rosebuds red,
So slumbers Baby Charley.

Heaven-lights, I know, are beaming through
Those lucent eyelids, veined with blue,
That shut away from mortal view
Large eyes of Baby Charley.

O sweet Sleep Angel, thronged now
On the round glory of his brow,
Wave thy wing and waft my vow
Breathed over Baby Charley.

I vow that my heart, when death is nigh,
Shall never shiver with a sigh
For act of hand or tongue or eye
That wronged my Baby Charley!

—*Sidney Lanier in Lippincott's for January.*

Duration of Dreams.

It is claimed that the longest dream lasts less than three minutes. An instance is related of a man who fell asleep as the clock tolled the first stroke of twelve. He awakened ere the echo of the twelfth stroke had died away, having in the interval dreamed that he committed a crime, was detected after five years, tried and condemned. The shock of finding the halter about his neck aroused him to consciousness, when he discovered that all of these events had happened in an infinitesimal fragment of time. Mohammed, wishing to illustrate the wonders of sleep, told how a certain man, being a sheik, found himself, for his pride, made a poor fisherman; that he lived as one for sixty years, bringing up a family and working hard, and upon waking up from this long dream so short a time had he been asleep that the narrow-necked bottle filled with water, which he knew he overturned as he fell asleep, had not time in which to empty itself.

THERE is a practice, says the London *Lancet*, against which many persons need to be put on their guard—namely, drinking cold watery beverages in cold weather. Cold drinks are depressing in their influence, and the result of taking such draughts when performing more than common feats of strength and endurance, particularly in middle age and advanced life, is to lower the tone of the nerve centres at a time when it is most desirable that they should be in exceptionally good working order, so that they may retain the vitality necessary to meet the unusual need. So far as we are aware, the physiological effect of iced potations taken hastily when putting forth special strength and making a peculiarly large demand on the vital force of the nervous system, is either not understood or is forgotten. For the sake of the many zealous statesmen and politicians who do not seem to have given the need of special precautions in the particular a single thought, it is desirable to point out that the worst illnesses may, and do, proceed apparently from insignificant causes. This is one of the petty causes which may lead to sad results.

THE story is told in Hartford of a discharged State prison convict who, as soon as he reached that city, burst into tears and was inconsolable because he had left his pet mouse in his cell. The little beast was the only friend he had. It came from a hole in the corner every morning, and ate the crumbs from his hand. "He would playfully run down my arm and play about my face, let me feed him, and stay by me when I was eating my supper," he said; "when I went into my cell, and did not pay immediate attention to my little pet, he would chatter and scold at me in such an earnest way that it made me laugh. He was my one friend, and I have come away forgetting him." The Agent of the Prison Association restored the mouse to his friend.

A NEW departure in journalism has been originated by the New Orleans *Democrat*. They have fully equipped a branch office on a barge, had it towed up the Mississippi, and it is now floating down the river, stopping at all points of interest for the purpose of gathering information concerning the country along the river. The barge is sixty feet long, with twelve feet width of beam Its interior accommodations comprise business, editorial and job offices, composing and press rooms sleeping apartments, dining-room, kitchen, and stable for the horses used in making land trips back from the river. It is practically a fully-equipped newspaper establishment afloat.

IN the experimental kitchen in the Iowa Agricultural College the girl students are taught the philosophy, as well as the practice of cooking. They learn the chemistry and comparative economy of foods, the usual adulterations, and the methods of marketing.

A WOMAN at Kingston, New Mexico, gets praise for erecting a log cabin without help. She cut the logs, hauled them, made the shingles for the roof and put the structure together. She has a husband, who takes care of the children.

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