The Chestertown Transcript.

1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1883. VOL XXi-NO. 40

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 full 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 Neck wear.

May 4, 1882.

COAL. COAL.

T. deC. RUTH

Having laid in a large supply of the

BEST QUALITY

White Ash COAL,

Also, Coal for ENGINES and BLACKSMITHS' use, he is now prepared to fill all orders promptly, as CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, with

2240 lbs. PER TON.

Call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We feel assured that we can give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors we hope by prompt attention to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Very respectfully,

T. deC. RUTH.

J. B. McINTIRE, Agent.

Nov. 23, 1882—4m.

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 Merchants,

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.

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 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.

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

BEAUTIFUL—Parlor, Hall and Library Lamps 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.

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 sae 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;	
" "	¼ and ⅜ 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, 1882.

At STAM'S

DRUG STORE

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

—A—

Grand Display of Fancy Articles,

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 before failed.

☞ If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

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

RYE BREAD, ROOLS, Pies, Rusks and Cakes of akinds fresh daiy—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 make room for New Goods. LOUIS K. STAM.

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

THE TWO FLEETS.

The sun was bright and the sea was bland,
And the tide danced in as merrily,
When a sailor pushed his boat from the sand,
And the waves kept time with his homely glee,
For the sailor hummed: 'Two fleets there be,
And one sails over the sun-lit waves
And one lies under the sombre sea.'

The sea was bland and the sun was bright,
And a favoring wind blew fresh and free,
And the less'ning sail disappeared from sight;
But the old refrain still remained with me
Which the sailor sang—'Two fleets there be,
And one sails over the sun-lit waves
And one lies under the sombre sea.'

The tide danced out with the freight it bore;
Ah, the tide came back soon smilingly,
But the sailor's boat never touched the shore,
And I sing to myself, for I cannot flee
From the haunting strain—'Two fleets there be,
And one sails over the sun-lit waves
And one lies under the sombre sea.'

So one by one from the shining world
The fleet sails down to the dismal lee—
To the fleet where every sail is furled,
And my heart keeps time to the mystic key,
While I drift and sing, 'Two fleets there be,
And one sails over the sun-lit waves
And one lies under the sombre sea.'

So a little while and he who sings
Shall hum no more his songs to thee:
So they who watch his sun-lit wings
Shall hear, perchance, when they cannot see
The lips which sing, 'Two fleets there be,
And one sails over the sun-lit waves
And one lies under the sombre sea.'

—*Anon.*

A Coquette's Conscience.

"The moment is apparently not a propitious one," she says, laughing and drawing a chair close up to her sister's knees; "but as my need is sore, I am afraid I cannot afford to wait for a better. I have come, my Belinda, to ask a favor of you."

'Then you may go away again at once,' replies Belinda with surely decision, 'for I tell you, once for all, I will not grant it.'

'What! refuse even before you hear what it is?' cries the other, lifting those brows which nature, slightly abetted, perhaps, by a pair of tweezers, has drawn in the thinnest straight line across her wrinkleless forehead.

'Do you think I do not recognize that well known formula?' asks Belinda severely. 'I am sure that I have heard it often enough. It means that you expect me to tell Professor Forth that you have every intention of jilting him?'

'You word it coarsely,' replies Sarah composedly; 'but I have heard worse guesses.'

'Then I absolutely and flatly refuse the office!' rejoins Belinda firmly, 'Why you engaged yourself to him in the first instance—'

'Why indeed?' interrupts the other, casting up both eyes and hands to heaven. 'You may well ask!'

'And yet,' pursues Belinda, regarding her sister with an air of stern wonder, 'when you wrote to announce your engagement to me, you said that you did not know what you had done to deserve such happiness!'

'I did not—I did not!' cries Sarah, reddening for once with genuine shame, and putting her fingers before her face. 'Do not say it; it is not true! It was not about him; it was one of the others!'

'*One of the others!*' echoes Belinda, scornfully curling up her fine nose. 'How pleasant and dignified to be bandied about! ONE OF THE OTHERS!'

'It may not be dignified,' replies Sarah impudently, though under the lash of her sister's words even her throat has crimsoned, 'but it is not so very unpleasant!'

'You know,' continues Belinda sternly, 'that I took a solemn oath to wash my hands of your affairs, last time, when I had that painful scene with poor young Manners, and he walked round the room on his knees after me, clutching my skirts and sobbing!'

'He always sobbed!' interjects Sarah hard-heartedly. 'I have seen him cry like a pump!'

'I have already told six men that you had only been making fools of them,' continues the elder sister, contemptuously passing by her junior's lame attempt at palliation.

'Six! Come now, gently.'

'I repeat, six! In fact, I think I am rather understating it; and I *will not tell* a seventh!'

'A seventh!!'

'You imply that I am exaggerating, I am quite willing to count. First'—checking off on her long white fingers beginning with the thumb—'first, young Manners!'

'We have had him once already!'

'Second'—traveling on to the forefinger—'Colonel Greene. Poor fellow! he sobbed too!'

'More shame for him!'—brazenly.

'Third, the young clergyman whom you picked up at the seaside, and whose name I never can remember.'

'No more can I!' cries Sarah, with amination. 'How strange! Pooh! What was it again? Did it begin with a B?'

'Fourth,' continues Belinda relentlessly, arriving at her third finger—'fourth, old Lord Blucher, who was so deaf that I could not get him to understand what I meant.'

But Sarah's light mind was still on the track of her lover's lost initial.

'I am almost sure that it began with an L!' she says thoughtfully.

'Fifth'—extending her little finger—'Mr. Brabrazon."

'You counted him before!

'I did not!'

'I think you did.'

'I am sure I did not; but to make certain, we will begin all over again. First'—returning to her thumb—poor young Manners—'

'Stop!' cries Sarah loudly, putting her fingers in her ears, and abandoning the search for the young clergyman's name. 'I will grant that there were six, sixteen, sixty—anything to put an end to that intolerable arithmetic of yours!'

Belinda is preparing to begin on her other hand, but at this concession she lets them both drop in her lap, and ceases counting. There is a silence. Sarah's roving eyes are despondently fastened on the white earthenware stove, and Belinda's large grave gaze is straying through the window, taking in at once the poetry of the blooming pear tree and the prose of the Bohemian railway, and the ugly straight stuccoed houses beyond it.

'What could have been your inducement in this case,' she says presently, turning with a judicial air to the offender, 'I am quite at a loss to conjecture; it certainly could have been neither pleasure nor profit!'

'It certainly could not,' answers Sarah, sighing profoundly, and wagging her head from side to side; 'any one who saw him would exonerate me from the suspicion of either motive!

'Such a conquest could not have even gratified your vanity!' pursues Belinda relentlessly.

'Yes, but it did!' replies Sarah, abandoning her dispirited pose, and speaking with an animation which shows that she does not altogether relish this wholesale depreciation of her latest victim: '*you* may not think much of him, but I can assure you that he is considered a great luminary at Oxbridge. At the house where I met him they could not make enough of him; it seems he has written a book upon the Digamma!'

'And what is the Digamma?' asks Belinda curtly, totally unmoved by this evidence of erudition.

'You do not know what the Digamma is?' cries Sarah, lifting her eyebrows, and speaking with an air of pompous astonishment. 'Well, then,' breaking into a laugh, and even demeaning herself so far as to be guilty of the faintest possible shadow of a wink 'to tell you a secret, no more do I!'—*From Rhoda Broughton's new story in The Continent.*

Fever Caused by Lemonade.

A remarkable outbreak of enteric fever occurred in Evesham, England, last summer. Fifty-one households were invaded with sixty-eight cases, forty-six of the patients falling ill during the fortnight ending August 8. The houses in which the patients lived were in many instances several miles apart, their sanitary circumstances varied widely, sewers and water supply were entirely different, and the milk supply was derived from several independent sources.

Under these conditions it was no easy matter for the health officers to discover the source of the epidemic. It was elicited however, that all the patients attacked before August 8 had attended Evesham regatta, and that they had all been present in one particular meadow. Further investigation developed the fact that thirty-two of the forty-six had certainly, and eleven had most probably, partaken of refreshments at a certain stall. The other three were in doubt. In one instance two of a party of three drank lemonade, while the third took nothing; the two had the fever, the other escaped. The water used in the refreshment stalls had been drawn from a well near the meadow, the water of which was found to be so contaminated that it was at once closed; the belief of the health officer being that this polluted well had been the immediate source of the epidemic.

Two very obvious inferences may be drawn from this occurrence. One is the propriety of carrying refreshments from home when going on a day's pleasure seeking; the other, the necessity of more critical supervision of the water supplies of pleasure resorts. This should cover not only the water used for drinking or in the preparation of beverages, but also that used in making ice cream and water ices, and in washing drinking vessels and the like. The ice used in beverages is a further source of peril, since the ponds from which it is cut are—as the Newport inquiry demonstrated—too frequently foul, if not infected. The theory that water in freezing clears itself of noxious germs has been shown by careful trial to be untrue. Comtaminated water yields impure ice, no matter how slowly the freezing is accomplished.—*Scientific American.*

A Remarkable Association.

So many things of the same sort are happening in these days that it does not seem to strike anybody as strange that a club should have as start[illegible] in this city for the discussion of been started in[illegible]cal, philosophical, ethical, [illegible]tions, in which infidels, agnostics, orthodox clergymen and laymen, and transcendentallists are joined as members.

So far, this association, which is called the Nineteenth Century Club—a very significant name—has met at the house of an avowed skeptic and infidel, Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, its President, who opened its discussions with an address on the purpose of the club. This is the pursuit of truth after the modern methods and in a spirit of "universal toleration." At the last meeting, on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe gave her reminiscences of Longfellow and Emerson before a company which included infidels, Episcopalians and members of other orthodox Protestant churches, Roman Catholics, Jews, fashionable women, and others.

It would hardly have been possible to get together such a company for such a purpose in New York ten or fifteen years ago. Most of the people at Mr. Palmer's house on Tuesday evening would not have tolerated each other even as short a time ago as that. The majority of them would not have cared to be seen and reported as in a society of men and women of religious beliefs and philosophical views so heterogeneous. But now they seem to be indifferent as to that matter.

Nor would it have been possible then to get the same people to manifest an interest in such discussions as those of the Nineteenth Century Club. They would have been repelled by both the subjects and the "universal toleration" with which they were treated. Clergymen especially would have been very shy of such an association.

Mr. Emerson, whom Mrs. Howe extolled as "so truth-loving that he had to be truth-telling," was not long ago a writer dreaded and outlawed by the orthodox clergy and laity generally. Theodore Parker, of whom she also spoke, though now his position with reference to theology seems rather conservative compared to that of many laymen and some clergymen of this day, was in his time an object of denunciation for all orthodoxy, and even Unitarians looked upon him with scarcely less disapproval. But the company at Mr. Palmers house on Tuesday night seems to have heard the praises of Emerson and Parker without flinching.

Very remarkable things are happening nowadays.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Vigilance Necessary in Building.

The difficulty of getting a house built to ones satisfaction is well illustrated in the experience of a Chicago gentleman, as related in the *Sanitary News*, who has just completed a comfortable home. He gave his architect most definite instructions, but he soon found that hardly anything was being done as he had directed. Nobody employed about the building seemed to manifest the slightest interest in his work, and bricks and boards were put together with the utmost disregard of the fitness of things. Lumber was wasted as though it were to be had for the handling. The gentleman came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to stay about the premises, and he did so most of the time, watching as many of the movements as he could. The result was that each day usually opened with tearing down or pulling apart the work of the day previous. For example, he thought he saw something wrong in the laying of the main drain sewerage. He reported to the architect, who was to be held responsible for defects. The workmen insisted that everything had been done just exactly as it should have been. The drains were dug up, nevertheless, and it was found that no connection had been made with the street sewer at all.

The last section of the pipe had been too short by several inches, and to the crafty drain layer, who was interested in saving time and material, it was not considered necessary to lengthen it. The fresh air duct leading to the furnace had been ordered built of unusual capacity, for the reason that the owner wanted none of the common difficulty about getting sufficient air to ventilate as well as warm his house. He watched the work on this air duct very closely and was congratulating himself that it was well made, but, at last, discovered that the workman narrowed the inlet by drawing in each succeeding course of bricks as he neared the top. When remonstrated with, he said he thought he was doing the proper thing, as the duct wouldn't let in so much cold air if smaller. So in everything done about the house—the workmen had no more conception of the purpose which a healthy, comfortable, and convenient house was to serve than the tools which they used. By hiring an architect himself, he succeeded at length in getting a house in which he takes some pride; but it was at the expense of extra funds, much valuable time, and patient waiting.—*Scientific American.*

Thoughts for the Thoughtful.

From the days of Madison till the election of Garfield, it always happened that the political party which carried a majority of the House of Representatives in the middle of a Presidential term elected the President two years afterward. This old rule was for the first time reversed in 1880. The Democrats carried a majority of the House in 1878, and according to the precedents of the previous seventy years, they should have elected Hancock to the Presidency in 1880. Why did they fall? Prominent Democrats in the South had profited by the great Fraud which deprived Mr. Tilden of the office to which he was elected. The party had become broken into factions, some of which formed alliances with the Republicans. The people did not reap the promised fruits of Democratic victories; and in the heat of the contest of 1880, a portion of the New York Democrats failed to do their duty. Thus Garfield was elect[illegible]ed.

The Democrats [illegible] have now chosen a large majority of the [illegible] next House. Do they hope to revive the [illegible] old rule and secure the Presidency [illegible] coming campaign? In other w[illegible] will they so act as to hold what th[illegible] gained by the tidal wave victories of last fall? New York shared more conspicuously in those victories than any other State. The result of the next Presidential struggle will turn largely upon the course pursued by the Democracy at Albany this very winter. Have we a reform Administration? Have we a reform Legislature?—*N. Y. Sun.*

JOHN G. WHITTIER says that he is still one of those who hope that the dreadful evil of intemperance may be checked and finally abolished, by legislative action. He believes in the right and duty of the community to protect itself by legal enactments, whenever there is a sentiment strong enough to enforce the prohibition of the liquor traffic. "I despair of any direct assistance from politicians," he writes, "but the greater part of the individuals composing these parties have a moral sense that may be awakened into action by precept and example." Looking at the drinking habits of New Englanders sixty years ago, and at the general temperance among them at the present day, he sees reason for the greatest encouragement.

A MAIDEN.

Vain are the common metaphors of song
To paint this lovely one;
All language does her wrong
In which the praise of other maids is sung.

The misty tenderness of Spring,
A young dove with its lifted wing,
A lily ere its dew is shed,
Snow-drops with roses over head,
Clear coral blooming in a purple sea,
Pure pearls, and soft-carved ivory,
A gliding fawn in jasmine shade,
A May-flower smiling half afraid,
An airy cloudlet's fleecy tress,
Tinged with the new moon's chaste caress,
Faint odors of pale mignonette
With Twilight's languid kisses wet,
The Dawn's first blushes, and the look
That gleams within a mountain brook—
All hint of her, but none express
Her nature's perfect loveliness—
Her purity of look and tone,
The light of love about her thrown,
Her delicate and winsome grace,
The chiseled clearness of her face,
The sweet repose in which she lives,
Unconscious of the joy she gives:
Of all that's finest, naught but her
Can be her clear interpreter.
Her beauty is a spirit true,
To all that is divine in you;
A sight of her is a new sense
To one in love with innocence.

HORATIO NELSON POWERS in *the Continent.*

Peculiarities of Statesmen.

A peculiarity of speech, of manner or of looks, has often been the making of a public man. George Washington's magnificent figure did much for him. Henry of Navarres re's white plume has caused him to be remembered even more than his valor. John Randolph's squeaking voice first attracted attention to him, Martin Van Buren's gold snuff-box was the instrument of working him into influence. General Jackson's habit of violent swearing gave him all the reputation he ever had. General Harrison received the Presidency by living in a log cabin. Thomas H. Benton made his reputation by swearing at paper money. James Buchanan's good looks kept him in public life half a century, and finally made him President. Abraham Lincoln's rail splitting experience did much to originally raise him to the Presidency. Allen G. Thurman made a national reputation by his use of a red bandana handkerchief. Tom Ochiltree has made a wide fame by lying. In the present Senate George H. Pendleton lives on his deportment. Mr. Edmunds flourishes on his power of satire. Bayard is distinguished for his family connections. Dan Voorhees lives on the reputation made by his violent utterances during the war. Mr. Anthony is conspicuously known as the only Senator who ever matched Thomas H. Benton in the number of re-elections. Hampton and Butler are known for their peculiar ways of carrying elections.

Cheap Living.

The rate of living is so cheap in Saxony that one can live luxuriously on a small income. Tuition is inexpensive. 'I am taking music lessons here,' said a young American. 'I take two lessons a week. I pay for the lessons about twelve and a half cents each, or one dollar per month. I pay all the teacher asks.' 'I am paying fifty cents per lesson to a teacher of German,' said another. 'I paid fifteen dollars for this suit of clothes,' said another, 'and I couldn't buy it in the United States for forty dollars. They were made to order for me.' 'I pay twelve marks, or three dollars, per month for my room, with coffee every morning,' said another. 'I rode in a beautiful carriage from eleven o'clock until six yesterday. I had a splendid driver. I had beer, and so did he. The day's amusement cost me three dollars. It would cost more than that for the privilege of taking off your hat to an American hackman.' Other adventures and experiences of a similar character were gone over. I have just given enough to show why it is that people of small means in England flock to Saxony. They can live well here for what it would cost them to live poorly at home. Americans have not taken advantage of the inducements offered by Dresden or Leipsic as yet, because Americans do not live like the English, on annuities. But to persons in America who have an income from rents or invested capital of say a thousand dollars a year, the inducements offered by this delightful country are beyond computation.

THERE seems to be something in the air and life of Germany extraordinarily favorable to the digestion. Bismarck has thriven on mixtures of champagne and porter, washing down meals at the description of which the American trembles, but he does no more than the other most famous ruler of his country, Frederick the Great. Here is what Dr. Zimmerman saw him devour when a septuagenarian invalid: "A very large quantity of soup, i[illegible] strongest and most highly of the [illegible]redients, yet, spiced as it spiced it[illegible] he added to each plate already was [illegible]ponful of powdered of it a large s[illegible] then a good piece ginger and mace; [illegible] steeped in of *bœuf a la russe*—beef [illegible] took half a pint of brandy. Next he [illegible] a great quantity of an Italian dish, half Indian corn, half Parmesan cheese; to this the juice of garlic is added, and the whole is baked in butter until there arises a hard rind as thick as a finger. This, one of the King's most darling dishes, is called *Polenta*. At last, the King having expressed his satisfaction at the excellent appetite which the dandelion gave him, closed the scene with a whole plateful of eel pie, so hot and fiery it seemed as if it had been baked in hell! At other times he would eat a large quantity of chilling and unwholesome fruits, especially melons, and then again a vast number of sweetmeats."

THAT monster steamer, the Great Eastern, is lying idle at Milford Haven, England. The owners can neither use her profitably nor sell her at any reasonable price.

PRESIDENT Eliot of Harvard says that "the decline of the ministry is a recognized fact of the last few decades." In the last century clergymen made one-third of all the educated people, and wielded an influence proportionately great. To-day all but one in nineteen of the graduates of Yale avoid the ministry. He points out that one reason for this neglect of the pulpit is "intellectual bondage to which a young collegeman is obliged to submit by adopting at the start some carefully hedged creed, which cannot be stretched much, and from which he cannot vary during the whole of his life without breaking from beloved associations and exposing himself to reproach. The physician, the scientist, or the statesman may change his opinions, but the clergyman never. Lawyers and journalists grow by sharp competition with others of their kind, but the clergyman is the unanswered man, with no one to directly dispute the truth of his statements and hold him to proof." The Harvard President insists that a more varied training is necessary for a minister. He should, as a preliminary work in the college course, obtain an accurate knowledge of Greek and Hebrew for exegesis; Latin and German for the sake of the valuable works in those languages; political economy, to aid him in charitable and reformatory work, and in counteracting the natural tendency toward sentimental charity; should scan the important periods of history; make himself familiar with English literature and some one of the sciences to give him certain habits of thought that come only through their study nature, "a sober love for which is akin to love to God and love to man."

AN incident which occurred the other day at the station of the Warsaw Railway at St. Petersburg produced much excitement at the Russian court. The czar was about to start for his palace at Gatschina, on returning from a visit to the capital, when a number of peasants who had collected at the station called out to him, "Sir, give us bread; we are hungry!" The Emperor deeply moved, at once summoned M. Bunge, the Minister of Finance, and asked him whether the peasantry are really in such need that they have not enough to eat. The Minister replied that there was great distress in some of the districts of the empire, but that the balance in the Treasury was so small that it would be quite impossible to afford any adequate relief out of the funds at his disposal. He added that his position was rather that of a cashier than of a Minister, as he had no control over the expenditure of the various departments. Thereupon the Emperor expressed great indignation at the real state of affairs having been concealed from him, and he has now finally determined to take up his residence in St. Petersburg, in order to reorganize completely the present system of adminitrsation.

REAL estate in Jerusalem is evidently by no means stagnant, since the American Consul in that city reports the issue of permits for building sixty-five new houses and for adding to sixty-three others. Houses of modern style are fashionable in the suburbs, and there is a rise in rents. Not only has the population of Jerusalem increased during the year, but that of Jaffa and Hebron, the chief gain being an influx of Russian Jews, fleeing from persecution. "Judea for the Jews" may soon become a rallying cry. Jaffa contains 20,000 people; but the Consul regrets that most of these have not yet been educated up to the best use of the pocket handkerchief. Here would seem to be a field for missionary work.

A GLIB swindler has made a highly successful tour of New England villages. In each place he finds out a worthy object of charity—a widow in destitute circumstances, if possible—and then sets out to present her case to the residents. He does this in such an able manner that he seldom fails to collect a considerable fund, with which he leaves the town.

What is Mind?

No matter. What is matter? Never mind! But you had better mind that cough or it will become a serious matter. The Baltimore, Md., *Telegram* says: "New Life is the most remarkable discovery of modern times. Many astonishing cures have been effected by it. Its curative properties are wonderful." It is a sure cure for throat and lung diseases. It proves that consumption can be cured.

ST. LOUIS society is agitated by the fact that a beau got into the carriage with a belle to escort her home from a ball, at which time his face was smooth and fair, but when he emerged his eye was blackened, as though by the blow from a fist, and the girl walked up the steps of her home alone.

A Good Friend to the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Consul A. F. Bee, of the Chinese Consulate Office, expresses himself clearly in saying that he, as well as his family, have suffered severely from rheumatism and neuralgia, and that medicines were used in vain. At last St. Jacob's Oil was tried, which effected immediate cures in every case. The Consul regards the Oil as the greatest pain curing remedy in existence.

DOMINICK HOFFMAN was appoi[illegible] the Peace at Dub[illegible] and [illegible] Justice of he was called upon to [illegible] the first official act couple in marriage; but he [illegible] was to unite a ciple to formal wedlock, and resigned on principle on learning that he could be compelled to perform the marriage rite.

GOING to [illegible] exposed his [illegible] into the eye [illegible] behind. In a [illegible] ble, and smash[illegible] post.

***"Old bird[illegible] Therefore seek an[illegible] of health in Kidn[illegible] old, married or sin[illegible] greatly benefitted b[illegible]

THE Pennsylvania [illegible] lish hospital cars at[illegible] maimed employees pen[illegible]

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