The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1883. VOL XXi-NO. 44

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.

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 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.

A New Arrival!

CHRISTMAS,

New Year and Birthday Gifts,

CONSISTING OF

Dressing Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Jewel Cases, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Christmas and New Year Cards, and other goods suitable for presents for all, at low prices *for cash*, at POST OFFICE IN GALENA.

School Supplies and Stationery.

NOTIONS.

A good assortment of Zephyrs, Yarns, Sewing and Embroidery Silk, Brigg's transfer patterns, Initials and Embroidery patterns, Ladies Underwear or ordered to suit customers.

ORDERS BY MAIL carefully filled. Your custom solicited. Come to the P. O. for any publication you may want, if not in stock, will order. Respectfully,
MRS. J. J. RODGERS.
Dec. 21, 1882. Galena, Md.

ENTERPRISE COMBINED STUFFER.

FRUIT, LARD & JELLY PRESS.

LEVER SAUSAGE STUFFERS.

MEAT CUTTERS and STUFFERS COMBINED.

MEAT CUTTERS Nos. 2, 3 and 4.

LARD CANS. LARD CANS.

BUTCHER KNIVES. BUTCHER KNIVES.

Call and examine our large stock of above goods, and purchase in time. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.
Nov. 30, 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.

SPICES—
Perfectly Pure.
At M. A. TOULSON'S
Aug. 24, 1882. DRUG STORE.

BEAUTFUL—Parlor, Hall and Library Lamps at SPARKS'.

SPICES—
Perfectly Pure.
At M. A. TOULSON'S
Aug. 24, 1882. DRUG STORE

1883. 1883.

HINES & CLEMENTS.

T. L. HINES. J. R. CLEMENTS.

We purpose making our stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Heaters, Ranges, Wooden-ware, Farming Implements, &c., &c., complete in every department, and hope by earnest endeavor and strict attention to business to merit extensive patronage.

Among the many articles comprising our stock, we may mention the following, viz: Hinges, Locks, Saws, Drawing-knives, Axes, Chisels, Augers, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Chain Traces, Back Chains, Tongue Chains, Breast Chains, Grubb Hoes, Ropes of all kinds, &c.

Also a full line of Table & Pocket Cutlery, including a complete line of Rogers' Plated Spoons, Knives & Forks.

We will manufacture our own Tin-ware, and will be prepared to do all kinds of *Roofing & Spouting*, Repairing Old Tins, &c., &c.

We can furnish Cook & Heating Stoves at lowest rates and as good and durable as can be had anywhere, *Stoves Guaranteed.*

There are many other articles we might mention, such as Tubs, Washboards, Rolling-pins, Butter Prints & Paddles, Slaw-cutters, Water Buckets, Mouse & Rat Traps, Wire Clothes Lines, Dust & Scrub Brushes, &c., &c.

It will be our pleasure to keep everything in the Hardware line consistent with the demand of the public.

We shall be glad to have all our friends and the public generally to call and examine our stock & prices.

HINES & CLEMENTS.
Jan. 11, 1883.

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.

NOTICE.

Having consolidated with Crpt. James W. Thompson, thereby securing ample storage room for grain and merchandise, at Chestertown, we are now prepared to receive Grain at the well-known stand, Thompson's Granary, and will forward the same to market promptly. Schooners "Hattie Stark" and "W. S. Copes" will accommodate the public at any point on River or Bay.

R. J. FOARD,
President Enterprise Transportation Co.
Nov. 16, 1882.

FYOU 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 pressers, shaving and toilet soaps, perfumes, &c— Sparks'.

READ, READ, READ.

THE PEOPLE SHALL KNOW!

New Business Departure.

J. B. SAPPINGTON

Has determined to offer GOODS at the following prices until further notice. He will sell

10 lbs. Standard Fine Granulated Sugar for $1.00.
10 lbs. good, clear Green Coffee for $1.00.
11 lbs. Extra C. (nearly white) Sugar for 99 cts.
10 lbs. Enterprise Roaster Coffee for $1.40.
One pound fine R A. Jah Tea for 60 cents.
8 lbs. *good* Roasted Coffee for $1.00,
4 lbs. pure Java Roasted Coffee for $1.00.
Genuine Gravely Tobacco 85 cts, a pound; and all goods in the

Grocery Line

EQUALLY LOW

DRY GOODS

And Notions

—AT—

HARD PAN PRICES.

Lot of Boys' Shoes at Half Price.

FLOUR.

We offer Clifton Mills F. F. F., Kirkwood Mills Good Family, Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Grove Extra, and other grades of Extra and Medium brands.

We guarantee our Prices the Lowest in Kent county.

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,

STONE and WOODENWARE,

Oils, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Hominy, Beans, Mince Meat, Fruit, Butter, Mackrel, Herring, and a

General Line of Goods

suitable to the people's wants.

We herewith tender our sincere thanks for past patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of your favors, promising our best efforts to please. Respectfully,

JAS. B. SAPPINGTON,
LEADER IN LOW PRICES,
Opp. Hudgins' Bakery and Confectionary,
Jan. 11, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

"COME AND SEE US."

PRICES LOWER

THAN THEY HAVE BEEN FOR YEARS.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

In part as follows:

Java, Maracaibo, Laguayra and Rio Coffees; Teas, Spices, Cheese, Gelatine, Chocolate, Cocoa, Chow-Chow, Corn Starch, Dry Yeast, Graham Flour, &c.; Wm. Lea, Sons & Co's. F. F. F., Kirkwood, and other grades of FLOUR, by the barrel, sack or lb. "Hecker's" Self-Raising Buckwheat Flour.

Full stock of Canned Goods; Best Sugar Cured Hams and Shoulders.

TOBACCO and SEGARS,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

GLASS & CROCKERY-WARE.

Our entire stock was bought at *Cash* prices, we are satisfied with *small advances*, hence we claim to sell as *LOW* as the *LOWEST*, and don t forget it.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
Jan. 25, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

20,000 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES.

10,000 SECOND-CLASS PEACH TREES.

10,000 APPLE TREES.

6,000 STANDARD & DWARF PEAR TREES

200,000 Strawberry Plants, assorted, and a variety of Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, and other

NURSERY STOCK.

FOR SALE.

Our PEACH TREES are largely of late canning varieties, and we hope our friends will visit our Nursery before purchasing.

The Lankford Seedling Apple is a specialty with us.

Two Young Horses taken in exchange.

N. BARNARD,
Feb. 8, 1883—10t. Stanley P. O., Md.

T. J. MANN

Has Enlarged His Store,

and keeps on hand a Larger and More Complete Stock of Goods than formerly. His stock embraces not only

DRY GOODS

of all kinds,

HARDWARE, NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, but New Orleans Molasses, the best Syrups, Broiling Beef, Flour, Meal and Feed. Canned Goods a specialty. All goods will be sold at bottom prices for cash or trade.

T. J. MANN,
opposite Kent National Bank,
Feb. 8, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

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.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, druggists recommend it and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

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

KIDNEY-WORT

JIM'S KID'S.

BY EUGENE FIELD DEAN.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Jim was a fisherman—up on the hill
Over the beach lived he an' his wife
In a little house—you kin see it still—
And their two fair boys; upon my life
You never seen two likelier kids,
In spite o' ther antics an' tricks an' noise,
Than them two boys.

Jim would go out in his boat on the sea—
Just as the rest of us fishermen did—
And when he came back at night thar'd be
Up to his knees in the surf each kid,
An' becknin' to fisherman Jim.
He'd hear 'em you bet, above the roar
Of the waves on the shore.

But one night Jim came a sailin' home
And the little kids weren't on the sands—
Jim kinder wondered they hadn't come,
And a trembling took hold of his knees and hands
And he learnt the worst up on the hill
In the little house, an' he bowed his head—
"The fever," they said.

'Twas an awful time for fisherman Jim,
With them darlins a dyin' afore his eyes—
They kep' a callin' and becknin' him,
For they kind o' wandered in mind—their cries
Were about the waves and fisherman Jim
An' the little boat a sailin' for shore,
'Till they spoke no more.

Well, fisherman Jim lived on and on,
And his hair grew white and the wrinkles came,
But he never smiled and his heart seemed gone,
And he never was heard to speak the name
Of the little kids who were buried there
Upon the hill in sight o' sea
Under a willer tree.

One night they came and told me to haste
To the house on the hill for Jim was sick,
And they said I hadn't no time to waste,
For his tide was ebbing powerful quick,
An' he seemed to be wandrin' and crazy like,
And a seein' sights he ougtn't to see—
And had called for me.

And fisherman Jim he ses to me,
"It's my last, last cruise, you understand,
I'm a sailin' a dark and dreadful sea.
But off on the further shore on the sand,
Are the kids, who's a becknin' an' callin' my name,
Just as they did—ah, mate, you know—
In the long ago."

No, sir, he wasn't afeard to die,
For all that night he seemed to see
His little boys of the years gone by,
And to hear sweet voices forgot by me,
An' just as the morning sun came up—
"They're holding me by the hands," he cried—
And so he died.

A LEPER'S HOPELESS LOT.

PROFESSOR GROSS' STRANGE PATIENT.

A young man afflicted with leprosy, who came two months ago from Honolulu to this city as a patient of Professor Samuel D. Gross, has just returned home uncured, although there was a perceptible change for the better in his health. The case is one of the most remarkable that was ever under the notice of the faculty of Philadelphia. Drs. Hagen and Trousseau, who are well known on the Sandwich Islands, sent the patient with a letter of introduction and a description of his condition to Professor Gross' stating that they had advised a trip to this country as a change and for the benefit of good medical advice.

THE FIRST SPOT.

The full name of the patient is withheld, his initials being given as H. F. and his age as 34. He was born in Honolulu, his parents being emigrants from New Hampshire. He had always led a rather dissipated life and about eight years ago, after a slight indisposition, noticed a dead spot of skin just above the knee. It spread slowly and was only about twice as large four years after its first appearance. This was the commencement of the terrible leprosy with which so many Sandwich Islanders are cursed. During the fifth year, however the dead spot increased and rapidly spread. The fingers and toes became very sensitive, and sharp, pricking pains ran through the extremities. This was succeeded by a dead feeling, which put the young man into such a condition that he could scarcely distinguish solid substances when picked up by the hands. He was placed under medical treatment, but in spite of it his state continued to grow worse, his nose became red and dead to the touch, a small elevation appeared between the eyebrows, the previous symptoms became more marked and a torpid feeling set in in the small of the back.

It was at this stage that he was brought to Philadelphia. The trip, it was thought, would not endanger others on the steamship in which he came, as the disease was regarded as non-contagious.

WASTING GRADUALLY AWAY.

He was a man of more than the average intelligence, with brown hair and an oily, shining complexion of a dirty sallow color. The eyes were heavy, the lids drooping and the general appearance careworn. He looked at least fifty years of age. On stripping him at the hospital here Dr. Gross found the muscles of the body very much wasted. The heart was found to be normal, but rapid in its action. It was remarked that the toes of both feet, like the fingers were insensible, especially to the prick of a needle. The diagonis of the case proved to the satisfaction of all the doctors who studied the patient that the symptoms were those of leprosy. Nearly all the recognized phenomena of the various varieties of the affliction were present. It appeared that the disease began in what is known as the anæsthetic form and gradually passed into the more complicated and violent stages.

Dr. John V. Shoemaker, who took so great an interest in the case that he has written a treatise which describes it from beginning and which will appear in the professional magazine, *Medicine and Surgery*, for March, prescribed a treatment. It was an aperient pill, followed by a dose consisting of two teaspoonfuls of compound tincture of gentian with five drops each of tincture of nux vomica and dilute phosphoric acid in water, administered after meals. It was hoped by these remedies to tone up the digestive organs and assist nutritition. Equal parts of Chaulmoogra oil and oleate of mercury were ordered to be rubbed over all the anæsthetic spots after the sufferer had taken a steam vapor bath.

A MEDICAL CURIOSITY.

Out-door exercise and something to occupy his mind were especially urged. After three days the young man looked somewhat better, his tongue was cleaner and his digestion improved. All the other symptoms were, however, as before.

A clinic was shortly afterwards arranged, at which were present among others Dr. C. Young, Chicago; Dr. S. Sutton, Mendon, Pa.; Dr. Frederick de Craft, Germany, and Dr. F. E. Stewart, of this city. Dr. Shoemaker stated that the disease could by proper hygienic measures be alleviated but not cured, an opinion which is largely held. After the clinic, at which nothing was devised for the benefit of the patient, Dr. Shoemaker advised him to leave Honolulu, to seek some agricultural district in a cold, mountainous region and to keep his mind and body both employed. At this he grew very despondent and said that on his way to the city he had every hope of being cured; that the thought of being an outcast in society, to be hunted down for isolation and to be shunned by every one had almost turned his reason and he only wished to die.—*Philadelphia Times.*

People who Doctor Themselves.

"The extensive use of patent medicines and the enormous quantity of drugs sold without prescriptions indicate how wide-spread is the habit of self-doctoring," said a popular physician to our reporter. "To those who know how carelessly and ignorantly these drugs are used, the thought of the harm they do is absolutely appalling. There is no telling how long a prescription once given will be used, or with what foolish risk it will be applied in a case where it will not only not do good, but is certain to work harm."

"Which do you think do the most self doctoring, women or men?"

"Women, decidedly, especially mothers and old women. The reckless temerity of some women in this respect is wonderful. They rush in where angels fear to tread. Hastily judging from a few symptoms that a case resembles one which the family doctor has treated, they will hunt up an old prescription, and administer the dose to some confiding husband or helpless child. I could tell you some amusing stories of the mistakes that are made in this way, as well as some instances where more serious consequences resulted. Take for illustration, a headache. It may come from a dozen different causes—from hunger, from indigestion, from over excitement of the brain, from eating too much, from inhaling foul air. The remedy for headache varies with its cause. Yet you will find women who have a universal panacea for headache, regardless of its cause. Beware of such women."

"With what medicines is the most harm done?"

"Opiates and aperients. The heedlessness with which morphine in various forms is now administered in families is alarming. The doctor comes to attend a patient who is in pain. He prescribes morphia and directs its use, and the patient is relieved. This is enough to start the average matron on a course of full destruction with morphia. The next patient may be of a different temperament, or sex, or age, requiring either a different kind or quantity of the opiate, but the prescription will be used, or, worse than all, will be revived from memory. Some drug stores watch carefully and refuse to dispense such drugs without a prescription in each case, but there are many too eager to make money to care much whether the patient is being treated by a doctor. The same is true of the use of bromide, of chloroform and of ether. The bottle that is left partly filled in a family after one patient has been treated is pretty sure to be used for another without the doctor's knowledge. As for paregoric and laudanum, the amount of stupefaction that is practiced upon children by their use is so common, as almost to cease to attract attention. Perhaps the child is naturally peevish, or is cutting teeth, or has some infantile ailment; out comes paregoric or soothing syrup bottle, and before long the small doses ceases to have effect. Then larger doses are given, until the unfortunate youngster's system is saturated with the drug and totally deranged. Sometimes the lazy and dishonest nurse, to relieve herself from trouble, administers the anyodine on her own responsibility, and the hapless child shows a dullness and stupidity for which nobody can account.

"I met a man once who was doctoring himself for dyspepsia and indigestion. He told me he wondered why he had not cured himself. He was apparently of muscular development and good constitution, but he had somehow got the idea into his head that he must exercise vigorously after every meal in order to promote digestion. He took long and rapid walks after his meals. Of course his indigestion got worse. He was apparently a man of ordinary intelligence, yet he was ignorant of the simplest law of health. I told him that if a cow could talk she would teach him more sense than to take any vigorous exercise, either physical or mental, immediately after a hearty meal. Most horses are treated more intelligently than this man was treating himself.

"What puzzles me is the fact that people are not afraid to meddle with such a delicate organism as the human body. Few persons who have watches would attempt to repair them if they should get out of order; yet they tackle the delicate mechanism of their own bodies with the recklessness of a blacksmith attempting to adjust a chronometer.

The evil is wide spread, and reaches not only the cases I have alluded to, but many others more difficult and daagerous than these. I have known of women experimenting with drugs in cases where a simple surgical operation of a minute's duration was all that was necessary. The evil is insidious, and one that it would be difficult to reach by legislation. It is especially common among those who have little learning which is a very dangerous thing. It is a question who are most to be pitied, those who know nothing whatever of their own bodies, or those who, having the presumption to act on very slight and insignificient knowledge, are perpetually dosing themselves with nostrums, and, with a blind faith equal to the most abject superstition, putting confidence in panaceas."

A Russian Ice Palace.

The idea of the Montreal ice palace is not a new one. Nearly one hundred and fifty years ago its prototype was erected at the whim of the Empress Anne who reigned from 1730 to 1740. One of the nobles, Prince Galitzin, having changed his religion was punished by being made a court page and buffoon. His wife being dead, the Empress required him to marry again, agreeing to defray the expense of the wedding herself. The prince, true to his new character, selected a girl of low birth. This was in the winter of 1739-40, which was one of extraordinary severity. By her majesty's command, a house was built entirely of ice. It consisted of two rooms, and all the furniture, even to the bedstead, was made of the same material. Four small cannons and two mortars, also of ice, were placed in front of the house and were fired several times without bursting, small wooden grenades being thrown from the mortars. On the wedding day a procession was formed, composed of more than three hundred persons of both sexes, whom the empress—desirous of seeing how many different kinds of inhabitants there were in her vast dominions—had caused the governor's of the various provinces to send to St. Petersburg. The bride and bridegroom were conspicuously placed in a great iron cage, on the back of an elephant. Of the guests (all of whom were dressed in the costume of their respective countries), some were mounted on camels, others were in sledges—a man and woman in each drawn by beasts of all descriptions, as reindeer, oxen, goats, dogs, hogs and the like. After passing before the imperial palace, and marching through the principal streets of the city, the motley cavalcade proceeded to the Duke of Courland's riding house, where dinner was served to each after the manner of cookery in his own country. The feast over, there was a ball, those from each nation having their own music and their own style of dancing. When the ball was ended, the newly married pair were conducted to their palace of ice, and guards were stationed at the door to prevent their going out until morning. The building is said to have lasted uninjured, in that cold climate, for several months.

No forest fell
When thou would'st build; no quarry sent its stores
To enrich thy walls, but thou did st hew the floods,
And make thy marble of the glassy wave.
COWPER.

Emancipated Turkish Women.

One result of the British occupation of Cyprus, according to an American observer, has been to revolutionize the status of Turkish women in the island. The emancipated Turkish woman, he says, is not only to be found in Cyprus, but she has been emancipated so rapidly that, in his opinion, the harem system will not long survive in Egypt or any other country where a British garrison is stationed. In Cyprus, according to his account, the Moslem woman "has openly thrown off the yoke and claimed her independence, and with a vengeance, too. Turkish husbands, fathers, brothers and friends are frantic with despair at the turn affairs have taken, and should a Turk come here from any other part of the Island he would not believe his own eyes." The women go about unveiled, walk arm-in-arm with the infidel, give coffee parties to Englishmen, attend cafes chantants, and in some cases have even taken to drinking. The Woman's Suffrage Society should lose no time starting a branch in Cyprus, for if drunkenness and the can-can are the first fruits of female emancipation in the island, there is certain to be a severe reaction before long, in which the Turkish husband is likely to come to his own again unless due precautions are taken by the liberators of the other sex.

Vulgar Habits.

Asking questions private and personal is a vulgar habit, and telling your own business, which no one wants to hear, is another. Asking the cost of a present that has been made to you, loud talking in public hard staring at table, insolent disrespect to husband, wife, sister or brother, showing temper in trifles, and making scenes in public, showing an embarrassing amount of fondness, and making love in public, covert sneers, of which people can see the *animus*, if they do not always understand the drift; persistent egotism, which talks forever of itself, and cannot even feign from the most passing detraction of friends, and it may be of relatives, a husband telling of his unpleasantnesses, a wife complaining of her husband's faults, the bold assumption of superiority or infinite unworthiness—all these are signs and evidences of vulgarity—vulgarity of a far worse type than that which eats his fish with a steel knife, and says "You was," and "Each of the men were."

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The following composition was found in Charleston, South Carolina, during the war. It was printed on heavy satin.

Thou to the mercy seat our souls doth gather,
To do our duty unto thee—'Our Father,'
To whom all praise, all honor should be giv'n;
For thou art the great God—'who art in heaven.'
Thou by thy wisdom rul'st the world's whole frame;
Forever, therefore—'hallowed be thy name.'
Let nevermore delays divide us from
Thy glorious grace, but let—'thy kingdom come,'
And let our promptness to obey be even
The very same—'in earth as it is in heaven.'
Then for our souls, O Lord, we also pray,
That thou would'st be pleased to—'give us this day'
The food of life wherewith our souls are fed
Sufficient raiment and—'our daily bread;'
With every needful thing do thou relieve us,
And of thy mercy pity—'and forgive us'
All our misdeeds, for Him whom thou didst please
To make me, for—'our trespasses,'
And for as much, O Lord, as we believe
That thou wilt pardon us—'as we forgive,'
Last that love teach, wherewith thou dost acquaint us,
To pardon all—'those who trespass against us;'
And though sometimes thou findst we have forgot
This love for thee yet help—'and lead us not'
Through soul or body's want to desperation,
Nor let earth's gain drive us—'into temptation;'
Let not the soul of any true believer
Fall in the time of trial—'but deliver,'
Yea save them from the malice of the devil.
And both in life and death keep—'us from evil.'
Thus we pray, Lord, for that of Thee from whom
This may be had—'For Thine is the kingdom,'
This world is of Thy work, its wondrous story,
To Thee belongs—'the power and the glory;'
And all thy wondrous works have ended never,
But will remain—'for ever and forever;'
Thus we poor creatures must confess again
And thus would say eternally, Amen!

How to Sleep.

Health and comfort depend very much on attention to matters that to some seem trivial. We have sometimes heard persons complain that they did not sleep well; that they were troubled with horrible dreams, and arose in the morning weary and nervous. Inquiries as to diet, exercise and other essentials of health have often failed to reveal anything that could account for these unfavorable conditions.

It is not well in these cases to limit our investigations to the routine of a day; but we should inquire at what hour the patient goes to bed, what he thinks about usually, and most particular what position he places himself in to invite sleep? If he lies on the back with his hands over his head, there will be a half conscious sense of compression of the chest, with difficult breathing, to relieve which he opens his mouth. The air coming in direct contact with the throat, causes dryness, and then snoring will begin. In the mean time the pressure of the viscera on the large artery, whose course is along the inner portion of the back bone, impedes the circulation of the blood, producing discomfort which manifests itself in horrid dreams. Thus the whole night is passed in a disturbed sleep, and perhaps many nights pass without one of refreshing sleep. The most unwise course under such circumstances would be to resort to the use of opium or any other drug. The ranks of the victims of this unfortunate habit are recruited mainly from such cases as we have described. It is wonderful what control a person can get over himself if he tries. There is no reason why a person cannot lie upon his side instead of the back, and keep his hands and arms down; then he will not open his mouth; then his throat will not become dry, neither will he snore or have bad dreams. But often he cannot help thinking about his business, and his thoughts will run on for hours. This is also a habit that may be broken up. Have the will to put aside your thoughts, and in time you will have the power to do so.

We do not say there are not other causes that habitually interfere with sound sleep; but we believe there is a remedy for each difficulty which may be found by seeking for it.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A Game of Poker in Which the Stakes ran High.

The Washington correspondent of the Denver *Tribune* gives, in the past tense, an amusing description of an imaginary social game of poker at the pleasant residence of Senator Edmunds, "on the night of March 2, 1883." The guests are described as Senators Tabor, Hoar, Sherman, Cameron, Logan, Ingalls and Beck, and "a pale, slim gentleman" whom Mr. Tabor introduced as a "Mr. Hopkins, of Colorado." This genial party, after sipping wine, smoking cigarettes and recounting literary reminiscences, yielded to the suggestion of Mr. Hoar to have a "small game of poker," the "pale, slim gentleman" professing to know very little about poker, but joining the game simply for sociability. Mr. Cameron "took the first pot on jacks and fives," and on the next deal Mr. Hopkins, the Colorado stranger, lost $200 to Senator Hoar on three sixes. His ill-fortune continued until he had lost $2,700, and the kindest sympathy was expressed for him on account of his 'inexperienced hard luck.' The pasteboards having been dealt again, all drew out except Mr. Sherman and Mr. Hopkins. The former stood pat and Hopkins drew one card, and the betting became exciting, until there was $20,000 in the pot. Sherman grew nervous and showed his hand to Hoar, who advised him to 'sock it to the Rocky Mountain sucker.' So Sherman put up $5,000 more and called his opponent, who laid down four beautiful aces and gathered up the pot, Sherman declaring that he would 'never stand pat on four kings again.' Just then Senator Plumb entered and recognized 'Mr. Hopkins, the pale, slim gentleman,' as Tom Bowen, one of the new Senators from Colorado, and 'the rattlingest poker artist in America.' Senator Sherman looked offended; so did Senator Edmunds and the rest of them—all except Senator Tabor, who had played the joke.

Facts Worth Knowing.

That salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

That cold rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

That fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

That fresh meat, beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

That milk which has changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

That boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm, or both, or a little gum arabic, dissolved.

That a tablespoonful of turpentine, boiled with your white clothes, will greatly aid the whitening process.

That kerosene will soften boots and shoes that have been hardened by water, and will render them pliable as new.

That clear boiling water will remove tea stains; pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

That salt will curdle new milk, hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

That kerosene will make your teakettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from the clean varnished furniture.

That blue ointment and kerosene, mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bug remedy, and that a coat of whitewash is ditto for a log house.

That beeswax and salt will make your rusty flat-irons as clean and as smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour them with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

The Digestibility of Oysters.

Why oysters should be eaten raw is explained by Dr. William Roberts in his lecture on "Digestion." He says that the general practice of eating the oyster raw is evidence that the popular judgement upon matters of diet is usually trustworthy. The fawn-colored mass, which is the delicious portion of the fish, is its liver, and is simply a mass of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriote digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the oyster between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without any other help than the diastase. The raw, or merely warmed oyster, is self digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking; for the heat immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers.

"My dear sir, do you want to ruin your digestion?" asked Professor Houghton of Trinity College one day of a friend who had ordered brandy and water with his oysters in a Dublin restaurant.

Then he sent for a glass of brandy and a glass of Guinness's XX, and put an oyster in each. In a very short time there lay in the bottom of the glass of brandy a tough, leathery substance resembling the finger of a kid glove, while in the porter there was hardly a trace to be found.

A LAW student had just been admitted to the Boston bar, and opened an office for practice when the death of his father left him $60,000. He was in such haste to get and spend the money that he left the office without stopping to lock the door, abandoning the fine library and furniture to his creditors. He wasted his fortune so wantonly that it only lasted a year. Now he is pointed out a Lewiston, Me., a broken down drunkard, living on the charity of old acquaintances.

Twenty Years Ago.

In 1863, Mr. Wilson, now of Lawrence, Mass., was in the Commissary Department in Washington. Somehow or other, he was taken with a violent soreness of the throat. Several Army Surgeons examined his throat and decided that it was a case of Diphtheria, and that it was hopeless. After they had given him up, he tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer. The next day the scales began to come off of his throat, and in two or three days he was well.

It is said that cats never display any of the attachment and gratitude to their masters that are shown by dogs. If this be true, Louis Blanc's favorite cat was an exception to the rule. This animal was in the habit of waiting for its master on the stairs every evening until his return from the Chamber of Deputies, and it is now said to have died of grief two days after his decease. It refused to take either food or drink.

*** "Durability is better than show." Durability of health is worth more than the wealth of a Vanderbilt. Kidney-Wort is man's co-laborer in maintaining health. With healthy liver, bowels and kidneys, men and women will always be in good health. If the bowels are torpid, if piles torment, if the back is full of pain, get a package of Kidney-Wort and be cured without more suffering.

Mr. Thomas Chambre Vaughn, a large landed proprietor of Shropshire, England, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for perjury in a case in which the Vicar of Loppington (the Rev. Mr. Benson) was charged with killing a pheasant without a license. A laborer named Woodward, who gave false evidence in the same case, was committed for four months.

Scepticism Flies.

Before fact like thistle-down before the wind. W. A. Wilson, corner Huntingdon and Charles street avenues, Baltimore, Md., suffered two years from consumption, using $2,000 worth of medicine without relief. He says: 'Last June I commenced using New Life. My cough has stopped, I sleep well and have a good appetite. I heartily recommend it to sufferers. Sold by druggists. Price 50 cents.

It is related of the famous Spanish banker, Don Jose de Salamanca, who died recently, that in 1858 he gave a dinner that cost $90,000.

A Lawyer's Testimony.

During eight years my attacks of dyspepsia were so terrible that I often had to stop business. Parker's Ginger Tonic built me up from almost a skeleton to the perfect health I now enjoy. J. Jerolomon, Lawyer, New York City. —Adv.

NOTHING can atone for the want of modesty, without which beauty is ungraceful and wit detestable.

A VIGOROUS growth of hair is promoted and the youthful color restored by applying Parker's Hair Balsam.—Adv.

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