The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1883. VOL XXII-NO. 4

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.

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, propery 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.

MARYLAND SCHOOL BOOKS.
WELLS' REVISED READERS.
SHEPHERD'S GRAMMARS.
ETS. UNIVERSAL SPELLER.
ERRETT'S U. S. HISTORY.
CHARTS' SCHOOL HISTORY OF MARYLAND.
JOHN B. PIET & Co.
PUBLISHERS,
BALTIMORE.
Sample Mailed on Application.
May 3, 1883.

Lime for Sale.

Having purchased

THE LIME KILN

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

Slaked or Quicked Lime

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

Barber Shop.

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

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

To Our Customers.

We have a large supply of Coffees, Flour, and Provisions, &c., prior to the late sharp advance in prices, and are prepared to give our patrons the advantage of our good luck: we have a good article of New Orleans Molasses at a *reasonable* price.

J. B. SAPPINGTON.
Leader in Low Prices.

FINE HAMBURG EDGING & INSERTING
On CAMBRIC.
NANSOOK & SWISS MUSLIN
NEWEST STYLES.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
T. W. Eliason, Jr.
March 1, 1883.

OIL STOVES! OIL STOVES!!
GOLDEN STAR
OIL STOVES
with Extension Tops, Ovens, Broilers, Tea Kettles, Steamers and Sad Iron Heaters, for sale at reasonable prices by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Flower Seeds
OF ALL KINDS
—AT—
T. W. Wickes'
DRUG STORE.
March 1, 1883. Chestertown, Md.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Thro'ts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

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.

ENTERPRISE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Tuesday, March 13th, the steamer

"Enterprise"

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

Leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock P. M., touching at Spry's, Deep Landing, and Round Top. Leave Chestertown at 6 o'clock P. M., Newnam's at 6:30 Quaker Neck at 7, Hooper's wharf (Centreville) at 8, touching at Earle's and Emory's in Corsica Creek, arrive at Baltimre at 12 o'clock midnight.

Returning will leave Baltimore, Piers 12 and 13, Light St. Wharf, every Tuesday and Thursday at 12 o'clock midnight, and every Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, stopping at all the above landings, and arrive at Crumpton at 8 A. M. on Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 o'clock P. M. on Saturdays.

We have remodelled the steamer and added a number of staterooms and can now offer the public very pleasant sleeping accommodations.

Freight received at wharf in Baltimore on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Carried at reasonable rates and handled with care and dispatch.

GRAIN and heavy freight of every description carried by our steam barge "A. J. Whitney" and schooners "Copes" and "Hattie Stark," upon short notice. All orders left with the agents at the wharves.

RICH. J. FOARD,
March 8, 1883 President.

"COME AND SEE US."
PRI ES LOWER
THAN THEY HA 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.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Chestertown, Md.

Prompt attention to the collection of claims. Loans negotiated.
Office opposite the Court House, on Main St., next door to the store of T. W. Eliason, Jr.
Feb. 1, 1883.

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 weakness, 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 Stomach, Liver and Bowels.
KIDNEY-WORT

SCATTER SEEDS OF KINDNESS.

There was never a golden sunbeam
That fell on a desolate place,
But left some trace of its presence
That time could never efface.
Not a song of ineffable sweetness
That ravished the listening ear,
Then slumbered in silence forgotten
For many and many a year—

But a word or a tone might awaken
Its magical power anew,
Long after the sweet-voiced singer
Had faded from earthly view.
Nor a heart that was every so weary,
Or tainted with sin and despair,
But a word of tender compassion
Might find an abiding-place there.

Yet countless thousands are yearning
For sympathy, kindness and love,
And souls are groping in darkness
Without one gleam from above.
There was never a sunbeam wasted,
Nor a song that was sung in vain
And souls that seem lost in the shadows
A Saviour's love may reclaim.

Then scatter the sunbeams of kindness,
Though your deed may never be known.
The harvest will ripen in glory
If the seed be faithfully sown;
And life will close with a blessing,
And fade into endless day;
Like the golden hues of the sunbeam
That fade in the twilight gray.

John C. Blair.

JEALOUSY.

They stood upon the wide veranda, and
Before he left her side I saw him turn
And take for her from out the vine-hung urn,
A crimson rose, and with a deferent hand
He placed it in the soft hair's silky strand.
Then in my soul did a fierce longing burn,
And a new madness, swift, and keen, and stern,
Arose and held me in its strong command.
And then—Oh, blessed then!—I saw her take
A white rose from the white breast where it slept,
And, with a proud but timid courage, lift
It to her lips. For joy I could have wept—
For joy hath tears. The white rose was my gift!

—Charlotte Perry.

THE WESTERN TORNADOES.

The tornadoes which during the last two or three weeks have carried death and destruction across broad tracts of fertile and thickly populated country in the Western and Southwestern States have exhibited such awful power and caused so much loss of life that the attention of the whole people has been called to them. These storms rank with volcanic eruptions and great earthquakes among the most terrible exhibitions of the destructive powers of nature. They are all the more impressive because, though they shake the very ground in their progress, they are born in the clouds out of nothing, as it were, and the weapon with which they strike is only the soft air, changed for the time into an engine of destruction which no work of human hands can resist. In the afternoon or evening of a sultry day, when the atmosphere seems strangely still and oppressive, fantastic looking clouds, ominously black or gleaming luridly, and endowed with swift, whirling motions, suddenly make their appearance, and come rolling and tumbling up from opposite points in the horizon. Rushing together, these cloud battallions seem to engage in a desperate battle along the line where the opposing currents of warm and cold air that form the tornado meet. Then the rotating funnel characteristic of the fully developed tornado is let swiftly down to the earth, a roaring noise like the rush of a thousand express trains fills the air, and the work of the storm giant begins. As the black, whirling cloud funnel advances it often makes long leaps, sometimes clearing several miles at a bound, leaving the intervening country untouched and wherever it strikes the earth everything—houses, trees, barns, fences, bridges, churches, villages—is swept away in a twinkling. Sometimes the storm plays the most remarkable treaks; people are lifted bodily from the ground, carried through the air amid a shower of debris, and set down uninjured many yards or many rods away; fence rails are driven through the sides of buildings, or even through the trunks of trees, as if they had been shot from a catapult; houses are lifted from their foundations, whirled around, and set down again with no more injury than the loss of some plaster and window glass, In the recent tornado at Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, a house containing five persons is said to have been lifted from its foundations and carried out into Lake Michigan.

The characteristics of these storms are so well marked, and they have occurred with such frequency during the last two or three years, that meteorologists have had a good opportunity to study them. The result is that the atmospheric phenomena immediately preceding tornadoes and the appearances which the sky presents when a tornado is forming are pretty well understood, but the trouble is that warning of their coming cannot be given long enough in advance to be of much service. The Government weather officers furnish plenty of predictions of the approach of rainy weather and cold waves are expected by everybody, but these awful Western tornadoes, of whose coming warning is needed, if it is ever needed, burst upon populous towns and thickly settled farming districts like an enemy rushing from an ambush. About the only advice the weather watchers seem able to give the inhabitants of the threatened regions is to keep a sharp eye on the clouds, and by all means to dig safe places of refuge under ground, where they can seek shelter with their families and valuables at a moment's notice. Perhaps this is the best of all advice too. Weather prophets are not of much account, and people who expect nothing from them, but learn to judge the weather for themselves, generally suffer least from unexpected storms.

While tornadoes are very erratic, yet there are, as experience has shown, certain regions, notably along the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in the neighborhood of the great lakes, where they are particularly apt to occur. This is probably owing to the situation and form of the country with reference to the opposing air current which are concerned in the production of such whirling storms. Cases have been known in which the opposing currents pressed against one another without any extraordinary aerial disturbance until some peculiarity in the formation of the land caused an inequality of pressure, and thus the tornado sprang into being full armed, as though it had burst from a prison.

A great deal of speculation has been indulged in of late as to the influence of extraterrestrial causes upon the earth's meteorology. Some persons think a connection can be traced between the periodical return of the sun spots and the prevalence of violent storms upon the earth.

The evidence on this point has been, so far, conflicting. During the last two or three years astronomers have been watching with great interest the solar storms which recur at intervals of about eleven years, and which during 1881 and 1882 and so far this year have, at times, exhibited extraordinary fury. Whether they, or the causes which produced them, have had any effect upon the earth's weather is a question that cannot yet be definitely answered. But it is know that they have made their effects felt upon the magnetic condition of the earth, and twice last year during the prevalence of extraordinary outbursts in the sun telepraphs were crippled all over the world. The sun spot theorists point to this fact, and say that if a sun storm can cause a magnetic needle on the earth to tremble and shiver as if shaken by an earthquake, fill the heavens with the flaming streamers of the aurora, and cripple the Atlantic cable, it may be able to make its power felt also in the production of storms. Others, while admitting the magnetic influence of sun storms upon the earth, pooh pooh the idea that they have any influence upon terrestrial storms. A great deal of careful observation and discussion will be needed before it can be decided who is right. In the mean time the inhabitants of the regions where tornadoes are likely to occur had better let the men of science fight out the battle alone, and study the clouds for themselves, not forgetting that a good dug-out is the safest place in a tornado.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Causes and Cure of old Age.

L. Langer has recently been engaged in the comparative analysis of human fat at different ages. He finds that infant fat is harder than that of adults or old men, that there are oil globules in our fat but none in that of babies; the microscope shows one or two oil globules in every fat cell of the adult, while very few have fat crystals. The fat cells of the infant contains no oil globules, and nearly every cell contains fat crystals. "Infant fat forms a homogeneous, white, solid, tallow-like mass, and melts at 45 deg. C., white adult fat standing in a warm room separates into two layers; the lighter and larger is a transparent yellow liquid which solidifies below the freezing-point of water, the lower layer is a granular crystalline mass melting at 36 deg. C. Infant fat contains 67.75 per cent, of oleic acid, adult fat 89.80. Infant fat contains 28.07 per cent. of palmitic acid, against 8.16 in the adult, and 3.28 of stearic acid against 2.04. These latter, the palmitic and stearic acids, are the harder and less fusible, while the oleic acid is the softer and more fusible, constituent of fats. No attempt is made to explain the reason of these differences or to suggest any means by which we may reharden or repalmitize our fat, and thus regain our infantine chubbiness. Old age is evidently due to changes of this kind, not only of the fat, but also of the other material of the body. The first step toward the discovery of the elixir of life, the "*aurum potabile*" of the alchemist, is to determine the nature of these changes, the next to ascertain their causes, and then to remove them. If, as we are so often told, there can be no effect without a cause, there must be causes for the organic changes constituting decay and old age. Remove these, and we live forever. The theory is beautifully simple.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

An Unwelcome Truth.

Under the above title the *Journal of Science* for April, 1883, contains a brief account of some of the results of M. Deherain's investigations in France into the impoverishment of soils under cultivation.

The facts elicited by these examinations prove that "the amount of plant food removed from arable land by crops is neither the whole, nor in many cases the greater part of the yearly loss," at least as far as combined nitrogen is concerned. In other words, that the amount of inorganic material assimilated by the plant from the soil does not represent the actual loss of the same soil under one year's cultivation. To a small degree this discrepancy had been assumed before, and accounted for by the solubility of some parts of the manures and the volatilization into the air of other portions.

M. Deherain's experiments were made upon land divided into plats, some of which were enriched with farmyard manure, others with sulphate of ammonia or soda saltpeter, and others were left unmanured, and all were planted with maize and potatoes for seven years in succession. The results proved a loss of nitrogen much greater in all cases than could be accounted for by the amounts appropriated by the crops; that the loss of the plats enriched with the soluble salts was the greatest, and that of the plats dressed with farmyard manure least; that the more plentiful the manuring the greater the loss, and that these losses of nitrogen ceased when the land was no longer subject to yearly cultivation, but was converted into an artificial meadow.

The inferences are unmistakable. Solubility of manures increase their loss, drainage, and underground soakage, removing them in proportions directly relative to their amount; also cultivation, involving the opening of the ground and consequent exposure of the oxidizable portions of the manure to access of air, increases the nitrates, which being soluble are carried with every shower. The use of manures with the least proportion of soluble salts, but which may yield this necessary pabulum of the plant by slow change and alternations of crops, by which overworked fields, that have been too long exposed to the depauperating influences of oxidation and drainage, may recover their original fertility, seem methods that may partially help to avert the threatened disaster of constantly deteriorating lands.

Hot Water as a Beverage.

A physician writes, in the *World of Science*, some very interesting things regarding what to drink. "The habit of drinking strong tea, or black coffee, directly after dinner, is especially bad, and certainly interferes with digestion. At breakfast time, a healthy man has all his sleep in him, and surely it is then unscientific for him to inflict upon his system strong tea or coffee. At 'tea time,' tea or coffee may well be indulged in moderately; the bulk of the day's work is done; the body not only wants rinsing out, but fatigue is felt which may be well counteracted by the use of a mild stimulant, such as tea; and bedtime is not yet so near that sleep is thereby interfered with. Most nations that drink coffee largely get a sallow skin; and I am inclined to think that the carbonaceous matter of the roasted coffee, when so largely and frequently taken, may perhaps have something to do with this. For hard-working people, who are not corpulent, I should suggest the thick flake-cocoa as the healthies and most nutritious breakfast beverage. For those who do not want fattening drinks, and who often cannot digest cocoa, I should say drink hot water at breakfast. Those who dine late, and make their dinner their main meal, need a diluent drink an hour or two afterward; and, if they drink tea, it keeps them awake, or makes them irritable and nervous. I find, for myself, that dining solidly, as I am obliged to do when I have done my work (7.30 P. M.), and often needing to work from 9 to 11, a tumbler of hot water brought into my study or laboratory is the best and wholesomest drink, and after a few evenings, it will be as much relished as the usual draught of tea. The hot water assists to complete the digestion of residual food, it acts upon the kidneys, and rinses out the effete matters, and thus will be found to wake one up sufficiently, and neither to injure the stomach nor to keep the brain awake after bed-time. In cold weather, warm water is by far the best drink at dinner-time; and, in hot weather, a draught of warm water is far wholesomer and more cooling than cold or iced water."

BISHOP CLEVELAND COXE thinks that, in systems of mental philosophy, a proper degree of attention has not been assigned to the phenomena of dreams. Much less has it been considered how much dreams affect our life and pass into our experience as facts; and as to this phase of the subject, he says that he has had "visions of judgment" which haunted him for weeks, deeply impressing him with a sense of his accountability. He has known persons the reverse of superstitious or philosophical, and who would have scorned the thought of attaching importance to them, who, nevertheless, could not shake off the depressing influence of dreams for a long time. Many of our dreams are so real in their impression on the imagination as to leave a permanent mark. Hence they affect us for good or ill in many ways, even after we cease to recollect them, just as do the actual events of our past lives. Another point made by the Bishop is that the dreams we remember are very few, as compared with those we fail to recall, even when we wake in the morning, but that the impressions left upon us by dreams "are elements of our education, enter into our habits, and are part of the experiences which account for the specialties of any man."

THE Lorraine peasant loves to narrate the story of the "Woman of Stenay," who offered a barrel of wine to a detachment of Austrians, saying:

"You are thirsty, friends, Drink; you are welcome to all my store," drinking, as she spoke, a cupful in their honor.

The soldiers accepted with pleasure, and in a few minutes four hundred men were writhing on the ground in agony.

Then the "Woman of Stenay" rose, and with her dying gasp, shrieked out:

"You are all poisoned! Vive la France!" and fell back a corpse.

This is the legend of Lorraine, and the memory of its heroine is revered by the peasantry as highly as that of Charlotte Corday.

THE amount now paid by the government in pensions is double the interest on the national debt. There was more paid out in pensions last year by 10 per cent than during the entire period from the foundation of the government to the breaking out of the war. Since 1861 there have been $562,741,170.67 expended for this purpose, and the appropriation for the coming year is $100,000,000. This is equivalent to a per capita tax of $2.50 upon the entire population of the country. It is probably a larger sum than was required for the pay of the army (not its maintenance) at any time during the war.

MASKS AND FACES.

The stage was bright, the plaudits rang,
The play was nearly o'er;
With happy voice the player sang
'Love is forever more!'
'She never sang or look so fair,'
The people whispered low;
But the real tale of the woman there
Nobody cared to know.

The circus-crowd was gay and glad,
And loud the whirling ring;
Huzza! the rider rode like mad,
As jocund as a king.
Huzza! to watch him laugh and leap,
They cheered him high and low;
But the tears that lay in his bosom deep
Nobody cared to know.

And we are all players for our day,
On the stage of life we fare,
Each with his little part to play,
Each with his mask to wear.
And what is real 'tis vain to ask,
And what is only show;
For what lies hidden behind the mask
Only ourselves may know.

Temple Bar.

THE PROPOSED SEA OF SAHARA.

The project for inundating the Desert of Sahara, and thus changing it into a new oceanic empire, is the most astonishing of all the gigantic enterprises of the age. We are inclined to favor it because of its very boldness and grandeur. Since it was first brought out, in 1877, by M. De Lesseps in the French Academy of Sciences, scarcely a word has been spoken against it, although its originator admits that its execution will require the services of an army of at least 100,000 workmen, and an outlay of not less than $30,000,000.

A reasonable protest has at last appeared, from the pen of Mr. R. W. Wright, published in the New Haven *Journal and Courier*, the main points of which are worth considering. Conceding that M. De Lesseps is to be recognized as a great and successful civil engineer, it is denied that he is wise enough to tell whether half a continent had better be submerged, and the climate of the globe materially changed. The mere fact that the daring French engineer succeeded in cutting the Suez Canal, thus making a valuable commercial highway, does not prove that he had better flood the great African desert. He has demonstrated the possibility of digging a canal through Tunis from the Mediterranean Sea, but he has failed to give any reliable topography of the vast desert that is to be thus changed into an inland sea, nor has he suitably informed us what compensating advantages the civilized world is to gain in place of certain positive benefits accruing from the existing state of things. Among the latter, Mr. Wright mentions the following:

1. The existing desert is "a great radiator of heat, many times greater in fact than the Gulf Stream." It operates, like that oceanic current, to force the 'thermal equator' northward, and to change it as proposed would affect the mean temperature of all Europe, and might seriously modify its area of civilization.

2. The desert acts 'as a great aerial sponge,' absorbing atmospheric moisture over a wide and rainless region, and thus ameliorating the climate of a large portion of the Eastern hemisphere.

3. This vast sand plain acts as a 'storm barrier,' arresting and breaking up the tornadoes on their way from the tropics to devastate Europe. It is a mistake to suppose these destructive winds to be generated amid the solitudes of the desert. The cause of the simoon, which often takes on the alarming form of a huge sand spout, is the fact that when a tornado strikes the desert it begins at once to lap up the particles of sand, until it has thus gathered into itself thousands of tons, which finally load it down beyond its carrying power, and it falls with its burden and finds its fury spent.

4. The sands of Sahara act as a great 'absorbent of malaria,' thus preventing the fatal maladies of Africa from invading Europe. The desert is known to be absolutely free from malaria, for the good reason that it contains nothing to produce it. The equatorial regions south of the desert breed the most dreadful diseases known on the globe. Substitute an inland sea for the waste of sand, and the pestilential winds would sweep more swiftly across to precipitate their plague-germs on the population of Europe.

5. Mr. Wright's greatest objection to the project is that it would create a 'dead sea,' similar to that of Palestine, only on a far larger scale. There would be an artificial inlet, but no outlet. The waters would be hopelessly stagnant, receiving no fresh water streams from the African watershed, and out of the way of the oceanic currents. The Tunisian canal would let in the salt water from the Mediterranean, which would become more and more briny by constant evaporation, increased further by the extensive natural deposits of salt already known to exist in portions of the desert. The inevitable result would be the creation of a lifeless, terrible waste of dead waters, environed by dreary salt hills and dismal marshes like those that now surround the site of ancient Sodom.

To these valid objections must be added certain considerations as to the mechanical action of an immense body of water rushing in from the Mediterranean Sea to deluge the far lower regions of the Sahara. De Lesseps reports the highest parts of the great desert as being about 1,300 feet above the sea level, and other spots as being more than 1,000 feet below it. He also finds sand, sand everywhere, without any rocky ridges to hold in check the mighty rush of water from the higher to the far lower level whenever it shall begin. No system of locks can be constructed sufficiently strong to regulate such a formidable deluge, especially as their sandy foundations would be liable at any moment to be swept away. The inevitable result would be the filling, not only of one or two 'schotts,' or dry basins, as now proposed, but the breaking down of all barriers and the filling of all the series of basins, till they had risen to the level of the Mediterranean reservoir.

The vastness of this region can be seen from the measurements of Von Steinwehr, who makes its geographical area 3,000 miles long and 800 miles wide, nearly equal to the dimensions of the United States. It is said that not half this desert region would be flooded—but who knows? It has been imperfectly explored, and should be thoroughly surveyed before tampering further with such gigantic possibilities of mischief! Nature has reclaimed for man, from the waste of waters, a region that only needs a few thousand artesian wells, not costing near as much as the proposed Tunisian canal, to make an equal number of green oases, that shall prepare the way for still wider and more profitable irrigation, to be continued till modern skill and industry shall work out a fulfillment of the prophecy that 'the wilderness shall blossom as the rose.' This beneficent scheme may not be applauded by the French Academy, but it has the prosaic merit of being safe; it would require no greater expenditure of funds than its practical results would warrant; nor would it encounter more serious hindrances than the ancient Egyptians overcame in making the sandy valley of the Nile the garden of the world.—*Scientific American.*

Character of the Irish Leaders.

Professor James Bryce, M. P., in the June *Century* discusses the relations of "England and Ireland" with remarkable fullness of knowledge and fairness of view. He has praise and blame for both sides, and defines the position of the Irish leaders as follows: "'What is it, then,' it may be asked, 'that makes the agrarianists and the insurrectionists so strong? They are not numerous; they are inferior in every way to the parliamentary leaders; why should they be obeyed? This brings one to the kernel of the mischief. They are formidable, partly because there is no pacific party among the masses to oppose them, but mainly from that capital misfortune of Ireland, the severance of its upper from its lower classes. The natural leaders of a people ought to come from its higher class; that is to say, from the men of education, intelligence, social position—those who are naturally looked up to either in their own neighborhood or by the country at large. Their higher social standing, their wider intellectual outlook, gives such men not only a greater aptitude for politics, but a sense of responsibility which, when it is found in those who want these advantages, is due to the presence of quite exceptional natural capacity and virtue. I am far from saying that good leaders may not spring from the least cultivated classes; I observe only that a leader from among them has certain obstacles to overcome, certain grave temptations to encounter, which are less formidable to the person who starts from a higher platform of rank and knowledge. Now in Ireland these natural leaders are almost wanting. The popular party counts among its numbers few persons of rank, or wealth, or education; few who correspond to men like Mazzini, Daniel Manin, Poerio, Saffi, d'Azeglio, in the Italy of thirty years ago; few like those who led the commons of England in the struggle against the tyranny of the Stuarts, or like the heroes of the Revolution in America. The upper class in Ireland is mostly Protestant and Tory. The Protestant Liberals of Ulster stand (as a whole) aloof from the Nationalist movement; so, too, do the Catholic gentry, among whom there are indeed Home Rulers, but very few who desire separation. If they are not active friends of the present system, they dislike it less than the tactics of the revolutionary party. Thus it comes that nearly all the local leaders of the Nationalist movement, and many of their parliamentary leaders, belong to the peasant class, share its animosities, its narrow horizon, its incapacity for grasping the difficulties of the problem, its tendency to yield to mere feeling instead of taking a large and sober view of the situation, and seeking to reach the practicable best. These men are dangerous because they are swayed by those very prejudices which a leader ought to rise above and correct. They stimulate the people but do not enlighten it. One of them, at any rate, is a man of high stamp, who has sought to check outrages, but he cannot exercise the sort of influence which the joint action of a group of enlightened men, however extreme in their views, might possess. Among the parliamentary leaders of the party there are several who, either by birth and position, or by education and culture, belong to the upper class. These things help a man even in a revolution. But such leaders stand almost alone. They have no local leaders of the same type behind them. They are generals in an army where there are hardly any trained officers, but only a vast rank and file, not indeed stupid, for there is always plenty of cleverness in Ireland, but ignorant and impatient. Hence they have not the requisite authority. They have not that body of opinion round them of their own class which, while it strengthens, steadies and controls. They have to appeal to the passions, or the bare material interests of their supporters, when the situation calls for a high and statesman-like tone. It may seem a paradox, but it is not the less a truth, that the Irish problem would be easier to solve if the so-called English garrison, if the whole of the educated class, belonged to the Nationalist party. For then the education and wealth of the country would recognize the advantages of maintaining some sort of connection with England, and would make their policy accepted by the masses; while English statesmen would have firm ground to tread upon, people to deal with who could take a practical view of things, and hold to a bargain once struck."

Egyptian Women.

The women of Egypt are, perhaps, as well bred and as busy as the women of Europe. It is absurd to contrast an average Englishwoman with the favorites of a pasha's harem, but a middle-class Egyptian wife does very much the same thing that the wife of an ordinary Englishman of business does. In Egypt there is cooking, mending, housekeeping to be done as well as elsewhere, and it is the wife who has to do or direct it all. . . . A good deal of her time is spent in needlework, embroidery and spinning; and these domestic employments are deemed the most praiseworthy for a woman: "an hour at the distaff," said the Prophet, "is better than a year's worship." She has her amusements, too, and can sing and play and dance sometimes; she is fond of gossip, and makes and receives prodigious calls. The women of a set have their private *reunions*, to which no husband dare enter; and the proceedings are childishly boisterous and joyous. . . The children naturally learn little work, learning from the women among whom their early years are spent. In truth, it is little of any kind they learn at home, except manners and the rudiments of religion. . . . In manners, the Egyptian boy of the middle and upper classes is singularly graceful and courteous, and his deference to his father and elders is a striking feature in Egyptian family life. . . . . In spite of a certain formality in their relations, parents and children are generally strongly bound together in love, and no parent fears poverty or an infirm old age while there is a son to work for him.—*Month.*

Mankind's Mistakes.

It is a mistake to labor when you are not in a fit condition to do so. To think that the more a person eats the healthier and stronger he will become. To go to bed at midnight and rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To imagine that if a little work or exercise is good, violent or prolonged exercise is better. To conclude that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To eat as if you only had a minute to finish the meal in, or to eat without an appetite, or continue after it has been satisfied merely to satisfy the taste. To believe that children can do as much work as grown people, and that the more hours they study the more they learn. To imagine that whatever remedy causes one to feel immediately better (as alcoholic stimulants) is good for the system, without regard to the after effects. To take off proper clothing out of season because you have become heated. To sleep exposed to a direct draught in any season. To think that any nostrum or patent medicine is a specific for all the diseases flesh is heir to.—*Sanitary Record.*

A LONDON woman recently set an example to the rest of the world. Her pocket-book was stolen in a crowd, and instead of calling a policeman she called a cab, drove to the nearest telegraph office, stopped payment of a check for £10, which, with some small change, was all that the purse contained, and drove at once to the bank. When she arrived there she found a policeman explaining to an astonished looking young man that he must wait there awhile, as they expected a lady. He will wait for three years in prison.

IN A Hampshire, England, court lately judgement was given against the proprietor of one of the inns of the town, and the bailiff was ordered to seize the first thing he could, which happened to be the omnibus plying between the inn and the station. In the omnibus was seated the judge who had ordered the execution, and as it was not permitted to complete its journey to the station, the learned gentleman was obliged to get out and walk, and he missed his train.

The Missing Undershirt.

The morning was warm, and he imprudently made a change in his underclothing. Our climate is deceptive. Before evening there came up a chilly storm. An attack of sickness followed of course. But Perry Davis's Pain Killer was used for relief, with the happiest effect. In these Summer months of suddenly varying temperature, everybody ought to keep a bottle of this valuable remedy within reach.

HYLAND of Toronto disappeared, leaving his wife and two daughters unprovided for. Two years after it was rumored that he had died in California. His wife became insane, and ended her days in an asylum. Of the daughters, one died while a child. Several weeks ago it was learned that Hyland had lived until recently in California, and left property valued at $250,000. Thus, after thirty-five years, the surviving daughter is enriched by her father's desertion.

***"Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the truth of the fable. Its grand success everywhere is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician the reason and he will tell you something interferes with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

A WISCONSIN jury has awarded Timothy Lewis $1,400 for services in securing a wife for Benjamin A. Jenkins, a wealthy but aged resident of La Crosse, whose want of success in seeking a second matrimonial partner induced him to engage an agent to act for him.

An Elder was cramped with an ache,
St. Jacobs Oil did the pain slake;
He was so highly pleased,
That again he was greased,
And took a lot home to Salt Lake.

A soldier on guard at Fort Wayne,
Was suddenly stricken with pain,
He thought he was gone,
But when he rubbed on
St. Jacobs Oil, was all right again.

AT Newport, in the Isle of Wight, a marriage recently took place at which the bride was a widow, aged 82, and the bridegroom a bachelor of 80. The bride was given away by her grandson.

Heartily Recommended.

Don't condemn a good thing because you have been deceived by worthless nostrums. Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured many in this section of nervous disorders, and we recommend it heartily to such sufferers.—*News.*—Adv.

A teamster in Maine conquers balky horses by taking them out of the shafts and making them go round and round in a circle.

GRAY hairs often cause annoyance which Parker's Hair Balsam prevents by restoring the youthful color.—Adv.

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