The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1883. VOL XXII-NO. 6

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Tuesday, May 10, 1883,

STEAMER PILOT BOY

Will leave Tolchester Beach for Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and 4.30 P. M.

Baltimore, for Tolchester, from Pier 15 Light street Wharf, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents, good on day issued. One way ticket, 40 cents. Children from 6 to 12 years, half-price.

Steamer LOUISE.

Daily after June 1st.

For further information apply to CHAS. LLOYD, Tolchester Beach.

W. C. ELIASON, Manager.

May 17. Pier 15 Light St., Balto.

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.

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.

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.

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.— Il meals served in the upper saloon will be at an extra charge.

Dec. 18, 1879.

MARYLAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEWELL'S REVISED READERS.
SHEPHERD'S GRAMMARS.
PIETS UNIVERSAL SPELLER.
KERNEY'S U. S. HISTORY.
SCHARF'S SCHOOL HISTORY OF MARYLAND.

JOHN B. PIET & Co.

PUBLISHERS.

BALTIMORE.

Catalogue 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.

OIL STOVES! OIL STOVES!! OIL STOVES!!! A very large assortment on hand. Prices fron $1.00 to $18.00. Call and examine, at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

MOULDINGS, SASH, DOORS and WINDOW FRAMES for sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr

SHEEPSHEARS.

HINES & CLEMENTS.

A Large Line of Ladies' Misses, Children's and Infants *SHOES*, and of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Fine and Heavy Shoes. For sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

PATENT Hammock Chairs, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

DR. WORTHINGTON'S

"Cholera & Diarrhoea Medicine" TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT CHOLERA CRAMP AND DIARRHOEA CURE

USED OVER 25 YEARS.

The best remedy for **Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia,** and other affections of the stomach and bowels. Introduced in the Army, 1862, by Surgeon-General C. S. A. Recommended by Gen. Warren, Surgeon-General; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor U. S. Treasury, and others. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Only genuine if our name is blown in bottle. Sole proprietors, THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY, 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, Saw-cutters, Water Buckets, Moase & 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."

PRICES 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 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 Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

From the Century for June.

(YESTERDAY.)

It is so wide, this great world vaulted o'er
By the blue sky clasping white shore to shore.
And yet it is not wide enough for me!
I love you so—it cannot hold my love.
There is not space in earth or heaven above,
There is not room for my great love and me.

(TO-DAY.)

It is so wide, this great world vaulted o'er
By the sad sky clasping dark shore to shore;
It is too wide—it is too wide for me!
Would God that it were narrowed to a grave,
And I slept quiet, naught hid with me save
The love that was too great—too great for me.

—*Frances Hodgson Burnett.*

We borrow,
In our sorrow,
From the sun that shines to-morrow
Half the light that gilds to-day,
And the splendor
Flashes tender
O'er hope's footsteps to defend her
From the fears that haunt the way.

We never
Here can sever
Any now from the forever
Interclasping near and far!
For each minute
Holds within it
All the hours of the infinite,
As one sky holds every star.

—*Boomerang.*

Sunday in New York City.

A recent number of the New York *Tribune* contains an interesting article, showing how Sunday is passed in the great city of New York, with its population now numbering a million and a quarter of people. The church membership is given at nearly one-half the population, or 600,000 members, of which 500,000 are by estimate credited to Roman Catholics, but of this there is no actual enrollment; there are 100,000 enrolled members among the Protestant churches. The Catholics have 190 churches, the Protestants 310, total 500 churches. The Protestants have 365 Sunday schools, and 119,000 scholars attend. Catholic Sunday schools not given.

As to Sunday amusements in summer, about 75,000 persons leave the city for excursions into the country and the sea shores. The Germans, of whom there are about 250,000 in the city, visit the beer gardens in large numbers. Central Park receives 100,000 visitors on Sunday. Only one or two libraries are open on this day, at which the attendance is about 2,000. As for drunkenness and other crimes, there is a trifling let up on Sunday; the average number of daily arrests is 193; the average for Sunday is 182. Monday, 227. On Sunday evenings there are a few concert halls and beer song places open, visited, in the aggregate, by about ten thousand persons.

Gould's Wonderful Yacht.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Among the conveniences with which Mr. Gould's yacht will be fitted will be a large and improved ice machine, capable of making a thousand pounds of ice daily. The machine was originally constructed for the United States man-of-war, Tallapoosa. The yacht will also be provided with a patent distilling machine, which will daily convert 500 gallons of salt water into fresh. One hundred and fifty Eddison electric lights, such as are in use in the *Record* building, will illuminate the vessel. Thirty lights will be required in the engine room alone. The crew, which will number fifty men, will include an electrician.

The yacht will soon be ready for its trial trip. Carpenters and upholsters are now busily engaged in transforming the space below decks into palatial quarters. The finest of woods are being used in fitting up the rooms. The Sleeping rooms will be supplied with buttonwood, sycamore, California laurel, white maple, Spanish cedar and cherry; bathroom, white maple; dining saloon, oak; and social hall, black walnut. The bulwarks will be capped with solid mahogany. The engines, which are of 1,400 horse power, were recently tried and found to work like a charm. One hundred revolutions a minute were made, and when the trial was over not a drop of water was found in its journals. Mr. Nelson D. Johnson, Jr., of this city has been selected chief engineer. The yacht is expected to make twenty knots an hour.

A Temperate Life.

George Bancroft, the historian, is 83 years old, and yet of as clear intellect, sure memory, unflagging industry, hungry for new facts historical and scientific, and fond of society and outdoor exercise as a man of half his age. He rides frequently, and sits his horse with only a student's stooping of the shoulders, and his white hair crowns a face full of animation and lit by quick and expressive eyes. At his desk at five or six in the morning, he has all the freshness of a youthful literateur and is devoid of the vanity common to youth and old age, of petting his own ideas and style. In revising the early volumes of his history he strikes out his theories of twenty years ago as readily as his superabundant diction, and replaces them with lately discovered facts in ethnology and chronology and with terse and direct language. His intellectual healthfulness is due probably to constant and unhurried work, as his bodily vigor is attributable to regularity and temperance in eating drinking and general living. He is a remarkable instance of long preserved elasticity of all the faculties.

AN engineer on a Northwestern passenger train, in approaching a cut, saw that it was filled with cattle. He could not slow up in time, and so he pulled the throttle wide open and went through the herd like a thunderbolt, killing ten beasts without derailing his train.

GULLING THE PELICAN.

John R. Coryell, in Scientific American.

The willingness of men to reap the fruits of the labor of others should dispose him to regard with interest if not with admiration the same trait and its practical application in any of the members of the lower orders of animals. It is true that he is not inclined to look with the same complacency on his beastly type as on himself, and for this reason we find the jackal universally scorned of men. Nevertheless, there are two qualities the exhibition of either one or both of which will at once command his applause. These are wit and impudence.

The gull has both of these qualities, and exercises them for its own benefit at the expense of its fellows. Behold then a good reason for admiring it! It is not at all nice in its choice of victims, but practices its rogueries with regard only to its own safety and profit. If the victim be small, then force alone is resorted to to obtain the coveted object, which is always something to eat; if strong then wit is brought into play; and if stupid, then impudence accomplishes the same result. Nor is the gull unaware seemingly of the ludicrousness of the part it so often plays of making others do the work it ought and can do itself, as may be seen by its dealings with the pelican.

The brown pelican (*pelicanus fuscus*), though its numbers have been greatly lessened, is still plentifully found along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and in Florida especially may be encountered without difficulty. It is indefatigable in two pursuits—first fishing and then eating.

It is a ponderous, clumsy bird, with a body as large as a swan's, but with enormous wings which enable it to fly with ease and power and almost with grace. The head, which is almost all bill, is not pretty, but, what is better, it is eminently useful, for it combines fish spear and lunch basket in one. The upper part of the bill terminates in a hook which is fatal to a fish, and the lower part is hung with an elastic pouch into which the captured prey are deposited until desired for eating.

As it has large webbed feet and swims well, it catches a great many fish, just as the ducks do; but it also has a very picturesque way of capturing its finny prey. It sails majestically over the water at a considerable height above it, glancing sharply about for victims in the transparent element below, until, catching a glimpse of one favorably disposed for capture, it launches itself straight downward, and with a bill projecting and wings folded cleaves the air like a bolt, transfixing the fish and by the impetus of its fall disappearing under the water, to return to the surface, however, with all the buoyancy of a cork, and with the quarry comfortably tucked away for future reference.

Having labored earnestly in this way until its pouch is full, the pelican seeks a long low ledge of rocks, and there in company with his fellows takes up his position in solemn earnestness to enjoy the fruits of his toil. A skillful toss of the head shoots a fish from the reservoir into the throat, and a gulp sends it on its way into the stomach. A little time for the pleasurable sensation of digestion, and again the head is tossed. And so the game is played with regularity by the whole grotesque line. The long heads are sometimes turned about and rested on the shoulders pointing backward, or more frequently are held pointing vertically downward.

Although a large and clumsy creature the pelican is not necessarily stupid; but by dint of frequent tossing of the well laden pouch it becomes at once gorged and dull, and then is the golden opportunity of the gull.

He impudently alights upon the very head of his victim, and waits patiently until the pelican receives warning from within that another fish is wanted. Up goes the bill, open gapes the awful mouth, out shoots a doomed fish—not into the ready throat, however, but into the waiting bill of the gull, which has adroitly twisted its head so that it can see all that is exposed of the pelican's internal economy, and has snatched the morsel and flown with a wild scream of laughter to eat it at its leisure, if indeed a gull ever had such a state of being.

The pelican is almost too stupid to know that it has been robbed, but the gull gives every evidence of enjoying the trick very little less than the booty, for its farewell shriek sounds derisive enough for the evil one himself.

It might be supposed that the pelican would learn wisdom in the course of time, but they do not seem to have done so yet, for day after day along the coral reefs of Florida coast may be seen long lines of gormadizing pelicans entertaining gulls in this way.

PRINCE BISMARCK has of late repeatedly expressed himself in very despondent language in reference to the state of his health. The chancellor is believed to be in no imminent danger, yet his maladies are such as frequently to prevent him taking any outdoor exercise. This is the case at the present time. The consequence of the confinement, in addition to the neuralgic complaint from which he suffers so much torment, is to lower his general tone of health, besides compelling him to decline invitations from the imperial family, or from any other quarter, however distinguished.

A WEALTHY Englishman living in Naples lately imported, for his only child's wedding, a splendid cake. Forty boxes of it were sent—after communicating with the postal authorities—to the Post Office. They never got beyond it.

THE graduating class at Princeton will number 112.

CARLYLE AND EMERSON CONTRASTED.

With several qualities in common, Carlyle and Emerson diverged, in their total expression, with a completeness which is full of suggestion as to their differences of circumstance, race, association, temper. Both were men of the poetic quality, men of imagination; both were Puritans; both of them looked, instinctively, at the world, at life, as a great total, full of far-reaching relations; both of them set above everything else the importance of conduct—of what Carlyle called veracity and Emerson called harmony with the universe. Both of them had the desire, the passion, for something better,—the reforming spirit, an interest in the destiny of mankind. But their variations of feeling were of the widest, and the temperament of the one was absolutely opposed to the temperament of the other. Both were men of the greatest purity and, in the usual sense, simplicity of life; each had a high ideal, each kept himself unspotted from the world. Their Correspondence is to an extraordinary degree the record, on either side, of a career with which nothing base, nothing interested, no worldly avidity, no vulgar vanity or personal error, was ever mingled—a career of public distinction and private honor. But with these things what disparity of tone, of manner, of inspiration! "Yet I think I shall never be killed by my ambition," Emerson writes in a letter of the date of 1841. "I behold my failures and shortcomings there in writing, wherein it would give me much joy to thrive, with an equanimity which my worst enemy might be glad to see. * * * My whole philosophy-which is very real—teaches acquiescence and optimism. Only when I see how much work is to be done, what room for a poet—for any spiritualist—in this great, intelligent, sensual and avaricious America, I lament my fumbling fingers and stammering tongue." Emerson speaks the word in that passage; he was an optimist, and this in spite of the fact that he was the inspiration of the considerable body of persons who at that time, in New England, were seeking a better way. Carlyle, on the other hand, was a pessimist—a pessimist of pessimists—and this great difference between them includes many others.

* * * * * * *

The fine touch in Emerson's letters, as in his other writings, is always the spiritual touch. For the rest, felicitous as they are, for the most part they suffer a little by comparison with Carlyle's; they are less natural, more composed, have too studied a quaintness. It was his practice, apparently, to make two drafts of these communications. The violent color, the large, avalanche-movement of Carlyle's style—as if a mass of earth and rock and vegetation had detached itself and came bouncing and bumping forward—make the efforts of his correspondent appear a little pale and stiff. There is always something high and pure in Emerson's speech, however, and it has often a perfect propriety—seeming, in answer to Carlyle's extravagances, the note of reason and justice. "Faith and love are apt to be spasmodic in the best minds. Men live on the brink of mysteries and harmonies into which they never enter, and with their hand on the door-latch they die outside."—*Henry James, Jr., in the June Century.*

Singing in the Public Schools.

Theodore Thomas indorses, in the June *Century*, William L. Tomlins's views 'On the Training of Children's Voices,' by way of introducing them to the readers of the *Century*, and Mr. Tomlins says in part: "When the study of singing was first introduced into the public schools of Boston, the most utopian anticipations were indulged in with regard to the degree and value of the musical culture that would then become the acquisition of every child. Two advantages, in particular, were counted upon: That fluent singing by note would become common, and that a foundation would be laid for a genuine appreciation of good music. To some extent, these expectations have been realized. A certain very moderate knowledge of musical notation has become general among the younger people—not only of that city but of almost all other cities throughout the country, for into nearly all of them music has been introduced. Even this moderate facility in reading music has served as a means of enlarging the pupil's practical acquaintance with musical literature, and to that extent the school instruction has done something to advance musical taste.

'But, on the other hand, it is very far from the truth, that the ability has become general to sing accurately by note any but the simplest music, even among the more musical of the students in these schools. It is equally doubtful whether the wider dissemination of musical taste is to any considerable extent related to the public school instruction in music.

'There is, however, a more serious question which deserves to be considered. It is, whether the exercise of singing as commonly conducted in the public schools is not positively harmful to the voice and destructive to future ability to sing artistically.

'Briefly mentioned, the faults of current instructions are these: Everything is sacrificed to a knowledge of musical notation. The voice is developed only in respect to power, and this, unfortunately, in a way which must be entirely undone whenever the study of artistic singing is begun. Instead of soft, pleasant, expressive voices, one hears in school almost universally a hard, shouty tone, unsympathetic and inexpressive. This tone is produced by an improper action of the throat which absolutely prevents the production of an emotional tone. In this way is formed a bad habit which must be entirely undone before expression can be acquired. Singing thus conducted is not even a healthful exercise, for it engenders vocal habits which react unfavorably upon the throat.

"Nor do the musical text-books exhibit a real progressiveness toward higher and nobler ideas. How far this is the case will appear as soon as we compare the singing-books with the ordinary school-readers. In the latter the child begins with easy words and very simple thoughts. From this he is led to longer words, more involved sentences, and more mature ideas. The progress does not stop short of Shakspeare and Milton. Instead of such a progressive course in music, the pupil is held to the lower grade. Even where the difficulties of music-reading are gradually increased, the musical ideas are not correspondingly raised.

'All of these short-comings finally reduce themselves to two, namely; Ignorance of or indifference to the physiological relation between singing and the vocal organs; and second, apathy with regard to all kinds of musical relations beyond the simplest and most obvious.

'This state of things, which prevails for the most part throughout the country, is to be accounted for or, at least, has been influenced by two or three circumstances. The music teachers are chosen mainly for their knowledge of notation and the sight-reading of music. They are generally earnest, practical teachers, with perhaps a turn for music, but with no systematized training in the physiology of the vocal organs, and without practical acquaintance with the technic of vocal culture. They are precentor-like singers, with loud, unsympathetic voices, and with a low grade of musical ideas.'

The Age of Inventions.

The number of inventions that have been made during the past fifty years is perhaps unprecedented in the history of the world. Of course inventions of benefit to the human race have been made in all ages since man was created; but looking back for half a hundred years, how many more are crowded into the past fifty than into any other fifty since recorded history! The perfection of the locomotive, and the now world traversing steamship, the telegraph, the telephone, the audiphone, the sewing machine, the photograph, chromo lithographic printing, the cylinder printing press, the elevator for hotels and other many storied buildings, the cotton gin and the spinning jenny, the reaper and mower, the steam fire engine, the improved process for making steel, the application of chloroform and ether to destroy sensibility in painful surgery cases, and so on through a long catalogue.

Nor are we yet done in the field of invention and discovery.

The application of coal gas and petroleum to heating and cooking operations is only trembling on the verge of successful experiment, the introduction of the steam from a great central reservoir to general use for heating and cooking is foreshadowed as among the coming events, the artificial production of butter has already created consternation among dairymen, the navigation of the air by some device akin to our present balloon would also seem to be prefigured, and the propulsion of machinery by electricity is even now clearly indicated by the march of experiment. There are some problems we have hitherto deemed impossible, but are the mysteries of even the most improbable of them more subtle to grasp than that of the ocean cable or that of the photograph or the telephone? We talk by cable with an ocean rolling between; we speak in our own voices to friends 100 miles or more from where we articulate before the microphone.

Under the blazing sun of July we produce ice by chemical means, rivaling the most solid and crystalline production of nature. Our surgeons graft the skin from one person's arm to the face of another, and it adheres and becomes an integral portion of his body. We make a mile of white printing paper, and send it on a spool that a perfecting printing press unwinds, and prints, and cuts, delivers to you folded and counted, many thousand per hour. Of a verity this is the age of invention, nor has the world reached a stopping place yet.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Origin of Billiards.

The game of billiards was invented about the middle of the sixteenth century by a London pawnbroker named William Kew. In wet weather this pawnbroker was in the habit of taking down the three balls, and with the yard measure pushing them, billiard fashion, from the counter into the stalls, in time, the idea of a board with side pockets suggested itself. A black letter manuscript says: 'Master William Kew did make one board whereby a game is played with three balls; and all the young men were greatly recreated thereat, chiefly the young clergymen from St. Pawles; hence one of ye strokes was named a 'can non,' having been by one of ye said clergymen invented. The game is known by the name of 'billyard,' because William or Bill Kew did first play with a yard measure. The stick is now called a 'kew,' or 'kue.'' It is easy to comprehend how 'billyard' had been modernized into 'billiard;' and the transformation of 'kew,' or 'kue,' into 'cue' is equally apparent. —*American Sports.*

A BERLIN merchant lately submitted to a *diva*, to whom he was paying court, two splendid dresses for her choice, and said he would call to learn her decision. She soon wrote: "I like *both* so well that you need not trouble to call."

MISS MARY CROMWELL won the literary essay prize at the Vanderbilt University over 121 males.

Oddities of Genius.

Not a few literary men have found amusement in composing works on odd or unusual subjects. There seems always to have been a sort of desire on the part of men of great talent to see if they could not dignify even mean and trivial topics by their manner of dealing with them; and though the critics have usually extracted some deep-hidden meaning, the probabilities seem to be that, quite as often as not, these works were produced by their authors simply for their own amusement, or to show what they could do. There is, in Greek, a work entitled 'The Frogs,' and attributed to Homer; in Latin, Virgil wrote the 'Gnat and the Bees;' in English we have Spencer's 'Butterfly.' The 'Utopia' of Sir Thomas Moore was written for the amusement of his friends, while there is the best reason for believing that Swift's 'Tale of a Tub' was written to beguile the tedium of his own leisure hours. Shakspeare's sonnets are believed by some critics to have had a similar origin, and Baron Munchausen's tales were evidently the diversions of some genius. Pope's 'Dunciad' is a diversion with an object, and the 'Counterblast on Tobacco,' by James I., was only pastime for that learned monarch. A French writer on literary topics once stated that the 'Rasselas' of Samuel Johnson was written only in sport, when the fact is it was written to defray the funeral expenses of his mother. The works of Petronius, which gave so graphic a picture of Rome during the days of the most dissolute emperors, was the play of a lively fancy; and not a few critical scholars have intimated that the Book of Revelations was a political treatise, couched in cloudy allegory, and written during the reign of Nero, though some, Renan among them, place it as late as the fourth Century. A treatise on baldness, by a scholar of the fifteenth century, is still extant, and might be shelved with Sallengre's mock-heroic work on 'Drunkenness as a Fine Art.' Erasmus once, while traveling, wrote a work in praise of folly, and Valerian entertained himself with a long and very stupid book in praise of beards. Haydn once amused himself by composing mottoes which should be equally good whether read forward or backward or upside down. The celebrated 'Anatomy of Melancholy,' by Burton, seems to have been written to keep its author from going mad, and drives almost mad any one who tries to read it through. There is a French book in 'Praise of Wigs,' and one in English, entitled 'Moustaches, Past and Present.' A French satire of the early part of this century was entitled 'Teeth and Claws,' and was said to have been written by a Cabinet Minister. The present Prime Minister of England has profitably employed his leisure hours and diverted his mind from cares of state by composing several erudite treatise on Homer, while his royal mistress, probably for the same purpose, gave the world an account of her married life.

A colored Woman who Says She has Seen Two Centennials.

From the Cumberland News.

Having learned that there was living in "Hoffman Hollow," in the rear of the Queen City Hotel, "Aunt" Susan Johnson, a colored woman who claims to be 120 years old, a *News* reporter called upon and interviewed her. While there is no doubt as to her having attained to the great age she claims, she is undoubtedly a very old woman, and her faculties are excellently preserved. As the reporter and a young colored man who accompanied him approached the house of Henry Ward, a grandson of the woman's with whom she resides, Aunt Susan was seen sitting on the steps. She stoutly asserted that her age was 120, but could produce no positive evidence to show this. She says she has "seen two centennials," as she claims to remember the revolutionary war, to have seen General Washington while the war was in progress, and to have been on this mundane sphere when the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia. She was born in Montgomery county and belonged to Washington Owens, working for him until she was grown to mature womanhood, when she was sold to Isaac Ward, of Allegany county. She remembers quite distinctly the battle of Bladensburg, in which Commodore Barney was wounded, 1814, and of having visited the battlefield soon after the engagement. At this time she was married and had several children. The old woman gives a very vivid account of her journey from Montgomery county to Allegany county. It was in the snowy season and the trip was made in a sleigh. She does not remember the year, but it was before the days of railroads. Since her first arrival in Allegany county she has lived with various persons, having remained in slavery until the emancipation in 1863. She left here about ten years ago for Virginia, but returned about a year ago and took up her residence with her grandson. "Aunt Nancy," an aged colored woman, known to many of our citizens, was one of her daughters, and "Aunt Massey" Edwards another. Her husband died a great many years ago. Aunt Susan bears unmistakable signs of great age and is probably at least 100, but her voice is clear and distinct, her eyesight good within a limited distance and her hearing acute.

THE SON OF PRAISE GOD BAREBONES.—It is historically true that the Puritans in England gave to a child the name "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-hads't-been-damned Barebones." He lived under the affliction and we believe became a member of Parliament, and for convenience all the words of his Christian name were dropped but the last and he was called "Damned Barebones." The name of the father was "Praise God Barebones." The names may still be found on the official lists in England.—*Churchman.*

A Hundred Years Hence.

Some people often wish that they were dead, and if this involved their living by-and-by instead of now, how many will wish it, on reading the prophecy of the Rev. Mr. Fincke, an English clergyman who traveled much in America ten years ago. He now ventures to tell what he thinks is the future of 'Englishry,' by which he means the English-speaking peoples on the globe, a century hence. He calculates that by that time there will be one thousand millions of them living under the same institutions and cherishing the same ideas, social and political, in the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, and Great Britain. The 800,000,000 which he assigns to the United States will overflow into Canada, into Mexico Guatemala, Columbia, Bolivia and Peru, afterwards into the valley of the Amazon, and the whole range of the Andes, into the islands of the Pacific, across which they will join hands with their kindred in New Zealand and Australia. The English settlements in South Africa, now essentially American, will spread over Southern Africa, pushing the natives to the equator. The American farmer is to furnish the type of this new society. There will be no savages or serfs, few drones or men of luxury; all will be able to read and to write and to use their acquirements. They will have homes of their own and property enough of the very best and most educative kind—that is, in land—to yield to their intelligent industry sufficient means of support. They will have no social or political superiors, and will manage their own affairs. There will be few or none looking forward to a pauper's fate. The lives of the majority will be spent in the cultivation of their own land on the same terms which the American farmer now cultivates his. Morality will in this society have a tremendous force, because as there will be only one morality for all, and not, as now a separate morality for each class, it will be supported by the opinion of all. Women will play a larger part in the work of society than they have ever done. No pursuits will be favored by endowments or bounties. The competition between nations will be intellectual, not military competition. Oratory, painting, sculpture and architecture will grow under it as never before. Money will be in greater use and the precious metals have a higher value than ever. Religion will have as strong a hold as ever on the human heart. At the head of this mighty community the United States will stand morally though not politically. The President of the United States will be its foremost man, and 'the predominant power' will be the press.

DR. DARWIN, father of the naturalist, offered at one time to give medicines to anybody in his district who applied and who could not pay. So few took advantage of the offer that he thought best, when anybody did apply, to say he would give the medicine, but the bottle must be paid for; after which applicants flocked to his house.

SOME of the calamities resulting from stripping a country of its trees are now being experienced in the French Alps, where the forests have been ruthlessly destroyed. The valley tillers find that good arable land is being inundated with sand and gravel. The torrents sweep down the slopes unhindered, carrying great quantities of detritus, and cutting galleys and ravines into the softer soil formations. The tendency of the streams is to deepen their channels, and thus carry accumulating masses into the valleys. Serious damage is threatened to the farmers, who are forced to dam up the smaller streams in numerous places, in order to compel the waters to drop their sediment in their channels, instead of upon the valuable soil. The unwisdom of destroying forests is at least fully appreciated, and now the farmers are planting the bare hillsides with new trees.

"An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry."

The child was in pain, and knew no better than to cry until morning, or until somebody brought him something to relieve his suffering. Everybody who has the care of a small child should remember that the little fellow's pains and gripes are even more severe to him than corresponding pains would be to a big man. Acting on this, it is wise always to have Perry Davis's Pain Killer on hand.

A DRUGGIST named Vasey has been condemned, in Paris, to a week's imprisonment and 2,000 francs damages for repeated sales of morphine to Mme. Junot, amounting in 17 months to 693 grammes. His customer at first presented the medical perscription, without which no poisonous drug can legally be supplied, and on her second purchase produced the same prescription, but after this she went constantly to the shop without producing any prescription, and she is now in a lunatic asylum. The husband then took proceedings, and has recovered damages.

Look Out! Judge Heath's Opinion.

The Hon. R. R. Heath, Judge Edenton, N. C., wrote of Dr. Worthington's renowned Cholera and Diarrhoea Medicine: 'I have made use of it in a sudden ahd violent disease. Its effects were immediate and the cure perfect. I think it an invaluable prescription.' Dr. P. H. Arthur, of Winton, N. C., also endorsed it. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers.

REDVSING was a Western vender of medicines. He relied chiefly upon his hair, which was two feet long, to advertise his wares, for it gave him such an odd appearance that he drew a crowd on sight. He became a convict in St. Louis, and the warden sheared his head in accordance with prison usage. He protested at the time, and now brings a suit for damages.

*** 'Help yourself ana others will help you.' But don't fail to use Kidney-Wort for all liver kidney, and bowel complaints, piles, costiveness, etc. The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing Kidney-Wort has induced the proprietors, the well-known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form.

THE fact that only three of the 2,565 couples whom the Rev. Dr. Miner of Boston has married have been parted by divorce, leads him to think that 'the state of mind which brings people to a Universalist clergyman for union is that which will enable them to live happily together.'

Sparkling Eyes.

Rosy cheeks and clear complexion only accompany good health. Parker's Ginger Tonic, better than any other thing, makes pure, rich blood and brings health joyous spirits, strength and beauty. Ladies, try it.—*Bazar.*—Adv.

NEVER use the currycomb on a horse's legs below the knee and hock. A corn broom or brush is best, since it takes out the dirt and does not hurt the horse.

THE purity and elegant perfume of Parker's Hair Balsam explain the popularity of this reliable restorative.—Adv.

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