The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1883. VOL. XXII-NO 11

FESTIVAL.

A Festival for the benefit of school No. 6, Morgan's Creek, will be held in the grove, near the school house, beginning Thursday evening, July 19, and continuing three evenings.

July 12—2t.

FOR SALE.

Two desirable FARMS, one 105 acres, other 150. Both near Chestertown, desirably located and highly improved For particulars apply to

H. L. BOYD,
July 12—3t. Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ANNIE E. BOWERS,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers to the undersigned, on or before the 12th day of January, 1884, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate

Given under my and this 9th day of July 1883.

RICHARD T. TURNER,
July 12, 1883—4t. *Executor.*

Road Examiners' Notice.

The subscribers appointed by the Hon. County Commissioners, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that the Public road from Galena to Sandy Hook Hill should be straightened and improved, and a bridge built thereon, over stream at foot of "Sandy Hill" hereby give notice that they meet at Galena on Wednesday, June the 20th, and adjourned to meet on Saturday, July the 21st, at which the they will proceed to discharge their duties under a commission to them issued for said purpose.

F. HYLAND TAYLOR,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
JOHN C. BRICE.

July 5—2t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

SARAH WOODALL,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 5th day of January, 1884, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of July, 1883.

JAS. F. M. WOODALL,
July 5, 1883—4t. *Executor.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

HENRY BURRIS.

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proved vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 5th day of January, 1884, or they will be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of July, 1883.

SARAH A. BURRIS,
July 5, 1883—4t. *Administratrix.*

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County, July 10, 1883.

ORDERED that the sale of the Real Estate of Elijah Bond, late of Kent county, deceased, made and reported by Chas. H. Baker, executor of said deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 11th day of September next—provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once a week for three successive weeks prior to the 10th day of August next.

Reports states the amount of sales to be $653.75.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILLSON.

True copy—Attest:
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
July 12—4t. Register of Wills.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County, July 10, 1883.

ORDERED that the sale of the property made and reported by Thos. B. Hadaway, trustee under the last will of John Hadaway, late of Kent county, deceased, to sell certain real estate therein named, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 10th day of August next—Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 17th day of September next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $6,231.40

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILLSON.

True copy—Attest:
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
July 12—4t. Register of Wills.

ORDER NISI.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS,
VERSUS
ISAIAH LIVELY & OTHERS.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county. April Term, 1883.

ORDERED, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Chas. H. Baker, Trustee, in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 28th day of August next,—*Provided*, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper, printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 28th day of July next. The report states the amount of sales to be $450.00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True copy:—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
June 28—4t.

EVAPORATOR.

One year ago I advertised my evaporator, and since have heard of fire, deficient capacity and law suits. I sell my Evaporator *pro rata* per capacity, so the purchaser only pays for what capacity he gets. If J.M. Sprout had sold his evaporators last year *pro rata* per capacity (taking the contest at Smyrna for the capacity) the Williams Machine is worth but $640. It has wood tray frames, and wood used inside in building, while the Phillips has iron tray frames and no wood used inside, which make them self-insuring. For catalogue address

W. R. PHILLIPS, Patentee,
June 28—4t. Milford, Ed.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, assisted by his brother.

Having permanetly located in Chestertown, can be found all day and evening at office, except otherwise professionally engaged.

Special attention given to women and children. June 21, 1883.

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!! A very large assortment on hand, and prices *very* low, at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

GENUINE Gravely Tobacco at 85 cts. per lb. at WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

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 Peaches. No charge for empties not collected. Sales reported daily. Returns weekly.

References by permission:—Messrs. Polk & Pennington, Howell's Point fruit farm; Wm. Archibald, Jno. Young, Louis S. Hepbron, W. H. Stewart, E. B. Pennington, Wm. H. Pennell, Kent co.; James A. Ray, Baltimore.

July 12, 1883.

SUMMER ARRAGEMENT.

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

Chester River Steamboat Company

Spring Arrangement.

On and after Monday, June 4th, 1883,

The Steamer B. S. FORD

will leave Chestertown daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A. M., making her usual stops. Returning, will leave Baltimore daily (Sundays excepted) at 2.30 P. M.

On and after same date

THE STEAMER CORSICA

Will leave Baltimore every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, midnight, for Centreville via Corsica Creek, thence to Crumpton, stopping at the intermediate landings.

Returning—Will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., Chestertown at 6 o'clock P. M., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's and Quaker Neck, and will leave Centreville (Corsica Creek) at 8 o'cloce P. M. for Baltimore. On Saturday will leave Crumpton at 12 o'clock M., Chestertown 3 o'clock P. M. and Centreville at 5 P. M., for Baltimore.

Freight carried at low rates.

GEO. WARFIELD
May 31, 1883. President

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 Baltimore 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.

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.

MARYLAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

JOHN B. PIET & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
BALTIMORE.

Catalogue Mailed on Application.

May 3, 1883.

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

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, Paymaster-General; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor U. S. Treasury, and others. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Their genuine if our name is blown in bottle. Sole proprietors, **THE CHARLES A. VOGELER COMPANY,** BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

1883. 188

HINES & CLEMENTS.

T. L. HINES. J. R. CLEMENT

We purpose making our stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Heat

"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.

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.

Special Notice!

SOMETHING LONG NEEDED SUPPLIED AT LAST

WM PERKINS has fitted up his 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.

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

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

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

GRANDPAPA AND LITTLE FLO.

Down the shady lane they go,
Grandpapa and little Flo,
Hand in hand;
Happier man was never seen,
Nor a happier child, I ween,
In all the land.

See! those locks all snowy white
Falling on his shoulders light
Tell his age;
Four-score years—aye, even more;
God has added to his store
Another page.

Little Flo, a fairy child,
With great eyes, so blue and mild,
Leads the way.
Seeks the smoothest place of all
For his feet, lest he should fall
By the way.

Down the lane they always go,
Grandpapa and little Flo,
When 'tis bright;
And the birdies in the trees,
Flitting light among the leaves,
Bless the sight.

Springfield Republican.

UNDERGROUND RUSSIA.

THE STIR CAUSED BY STEPNIAK'S BOOK—WHAT IS SAID OF IT IN ST. PETERSBURG

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—At this moment the Russian educated classes have forgotten all about their newly crowned autocrat and his manifesto. Their attention is so much concentrated on Underground Russia that for the time being it seems as though there was no overground Russia. This has been brought about through a wonderful book, "Underground Russia," by a well known Nihilist journalist, Stepniak (son of the Steppes). The book first appeared in Italian, and on that account the Czar's Ministers were incensed against the Italian Government; but there is at least wit in the reported retort of King Humbert that, in regard to such things, he has no more power in Italy than the Czar has in Russia. We hear that an English edition of the book has appeared in London and New York, and that it is being put into French and German. But no foreign edition of this work could irritate the Czar's Government so much as its home circulation. The number of Russians who know Italian or English is limited, and so the Italian book of the Russian author has been translated into Russian. Thousands of manuscript copies of "Underground Russia" are now circulated here from hand to hand far and wide, and by its attempts to seize the book the Government has made the forbidden fruit all the sweeter. In short, "Underground Russia" is the all-absorbing topic of the day.

For foreigners it is impossible to know how deeply this book stirs those Russians to whom the persons described are not mere names, but beloved relatives, friends, acquaintances, heroes, martyrs, comrades for whom they yet mourn, or await, the day of revenge. On the other hand, to other Russians these revolutionary profiles are the bitterest and most hated enemies. Those Russians who are of emotional nature, in reading "Underground Russia," do not fail to charge themselves either with revolutionary dynamite or with the spirit of the "White Terror." As to the youths of Russia, the students of both sexes, this book is a revelation, in which they find the heroes whose example they may follow, the martyrs whose testament they have to fulfill, and the great idea which they must serve. Among the readers of "Underground Russia" are many men of high political and social standing who look upon the questions discussed by Stepniak, or, rather, by *The Will of the People*, in his Introduction, Propaganda, Terrorism, and Conclusion as of paramount importance for their country. They cannot help arguing with Mr. Stepniak, for be ably and squarely puts the question, "To be, or not to be?" for themselves, and particularly for their children.

"In the Russia of to-day," as an old Russian poet said to me, "there are two opposite and inimical currents, the imperial and the revolutionary, and there are stagnant waters, which, however, must take this or that direction. Why is it that the imperial current has become bitter and unwholesome? Why this bloody stream? What sort of water is in the new current? It looks fresh and boisterous—does it proceed from the very bowels of our land? Is the murmur of the new current the complaint or command of the nation? These are urgent questions which suggest themselves to every candid reader of this momentous book, whose author, with his sharp, skillful pen, like a surgeon with his scalpel, touches painful wounds or proposes a risky operation. O, my country! Thou canst not escape this historical operation; but I hope that after it thou will be more beautiful than ever before."

While this old man spake this speech he was all excitement, and his eyes sparkled with the fire of youth. I saw plainly that Stepniak knew how to touch the Russian heart.

I have heard old functionaries speak of the book as a 'great event.' I was surprised by the language of one of them, who said: "All educated Russians, many of the Czar's officials included, are for a constitution. But our revolutionists up to this time have been against the constitutional idea, believing they could at once make a republic. Now I am happy to see that they grow prudent enough to see the benefits of a constitution even for their own cause."

Saying this the functionary pulled out his book and thus read:

Having begun by maintaining the extreme party of the International, the Anarchists, that the Socialists shall abstain from all participation in the political struggle, the Russian revolutionists, by the inexorable logic of events, have had to learn, at their own cost, that political liberty is not only useful, but indispensable for the Socialists as much as for everyone who has any ideas to propagate among his fellow citizens.

'Now,' he said with satisfaction, 'you may congratulate our Constitutionalists on having acquired a powerful and energetic ally. Now it becomes certain that in a few years Russia must join the list of constitutional countries.'

'What do you think of the revolutionary profiles of Stepniak?' I asked an old civil officer whom I could not suspect of sympathy with revolution. 'Are they not overdrawn?'

'Understand me,' he said after some hesitation, 'that I consider these men and women as political criminals who deserved their fate. But considering them as characters, I admit that their portraits are not overdrawn, though, to be sure, they are painted by a friendly hand. If you had seen those men and women on trial or when executed, you would admit that the Stepniak profiles are really life portraits.'

'But, after all, were they not assassins?'

'I don't care for the accusations of foreign critics,' the functionary replied, 'though their words are as long as their ears. According to Russian law the assassin is not punished with death, while those men and women suffered capital punishment, and our law calls them State criminals. Here is Vera Sassulitch. The Chief of Police had illegally flogged a political defendant, a nobleman, not yet tried, and therefore exempt from corporal punishment. There was not a single voice of protest in all Russia, not even from the quarter whose special business it is to observe the law. Presently Vera appears with her pistol, shoots the Chief of Police, and gives herself up to the authorities. The court had either to hang her or to acquit her. She was acquitted. Now, is she an assasin? Here is Ivan Kovalsky. He propogated among the peasantry the idea that they must govern themselves without any Czar. He was arrested, tried by a military court, and shot. Is he an assassin? Here is Alexander Kviatkovsky, the chief editor of the *Will of the People*. It has been proved that he knew everything about half a dozen of the attempts on the Czar's life. He was executed. Is he an assassin? No, no. Don't call our executed Nihilists assassins; they are criminals of a superior rank.'

'But they had no business to take the law in their own hands?'

'Of course not. And yet,' he added in a whisper, 'it is a great misfortune that our Government still exercises the so-called administrative order, which means no law. In answer to that, the Nihilists invented the revolutionary order, which means also no law. When there is no law brute force snatches Themis's balance. I have said enough.'

'The effect of this most charming book,' a Russian lady said to me smiling, 'will be most disastrous. Formerly there were, perhaps, only half a dozen of the Czar's excellencies, gendarmes, and officers who served the Nihilist government, and now there will be scores of them. As to the lady concealors and agents I am afraid there will be too many of them, and so, according to Stepniak himself, they will ruin the Nihilist cause. I am sure the executive Committee will severely reprimand Stepniak for writing such a fascinating revelation of Nihilist romances.'

'Do you think much of the book?'

'It is a remarkable production of Russian genius,' said the lady earnestly. 'In every line I recognized a Russian author. Its merits and its faults are characteristic of the Russian mind and Russian character. Foreigners must congratulate themselves on having acquired in it the history, philosophy, and romance of Nihilism. More than that. In 'Underground Russia' they will find better portrayed than, perhaps, in any other book certain characters and types of Russians. In Stepniak's profiles there is nothing of stilted artificiality; they are men and women of real flesh and bones and blood. What is most fascinating about them is that they loved their cause, the people's liberty, more than their own lives. The Judges who tried Sophy Perovsky would never have sentenced her to death if she had asked for mercy, or at least had kept silent. But no she demanded the death penalty, together with her comrades, and so she died at the hands of the executioner. It is a great pity that Underground Russia absorbs so many geniuses, poetical, literary, and inventive, thus leaving overground Russia a barren land.'

'Do not the regicides and the other Nihilist leaders deserve to be anathematized rather than glorified, in 'Underground Russia?'' I asked a Russian priest.

'I am not to cast a stone at them,' he answered. 'They have sacrificed their lives for the well-being of their people, as they understood it. 'Greater love hath no man than this that a man lay down his life for his friends.''

While listening to my worthy informants I wondered if they did not belong to underground Russia. Then I understood the vitality of Revolutionary Russia, and the mortality of the Czar's Government.

Hanibal Hamlin's New Story of Daniel Webster.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What public man, Mr. Hamlin, was the ablest that you ever found?"

"Daniel Webster towered a head and shoulders above any of them. He was one of those few men who became greater as you approached him. That can be said of few men in this world. The nearer you came to Webster the more you saw and acknowledged his greatness. I can remember a little speech he made which has never been referred to in print, and as both the parties to it are now dead I do not object to telling you about it. You remember James M. Mason, of Virginia, what a patronizing, supercilious man he was. He had no love for Webster, and on one occasion he rose in his place with a little pamphlet which ascribed to Mr. Webster certain language, and on that Mason proceeded to make a speech. Webster was drunk. He listened as well as he could to what Mason was saying and then he got up so unsteady at first that he held to his desk with both hands, but as he proceeded and became more luminous and clear he raised first one hand and after a while he raised both hands, and he made such a speech as I think I never heard to peel an opponent all to pieces. He called for the pamphlet after a while, and Mason sent it over to him. He held it up with a look of contempt on his great rugged countenance, and turned it over and said: 'No title page, anonymous. No author, the poor thing is fatherless, motherless. This you call a document.' Mason watched him with apprehension. Then Webster addressed himself to the language ascribed to him in the pamphlet, and it had seemed to all of us Senators who heard Mason that the language was capable of the interpretation he had given it. Indeed, there seemed no other interpretation. But Webster, with that logical, legal mind he had, in a very few minutes convinced everybody present, Mason icluded, that the language only did not mean what Mason read, but that it meant the very opposite. As soon as he brought this out Mason wanted to apologize, but Webster, towering up, told him to take his seat. We saw in Mason's face that he felt he had got into a place that would do him no credit. Then Webster continued, and the exortation was something indescribable, yet all the while severely contemptuous; just in the manner to cut Mason to pieces and make him feel it, for you know he was nothing if not a lord over somebody.

"At the end of the speech one of the Senators said to Webster: 'You have used him all up; let it not be printed in the public debates.' 'Very well,' said Mr. Webster, 'let the dog go.'"

High-Priced Brides.

'A New York fashionable wedding is a very expensive thing,' said a prominent New York caterer of Fifteenth street to a journalier.

'Of course,' said the reporter, 'the bride's clothes cost a great deal, and perhaps the groom has to pay the minister a large sum, but do the other expenses amount to much?'

'The bride's outfit is something I don't know anything about. If a wedding is coming off, the bride's father or uncle or mother or somebody comes to me and says: 'I am going to have a wedding and I want you to furnish for it.' 'All right,' I say, 'how many guests?' 'Well, about three hundred to the reception.' Then I set to work to calculate what kind of a table they want.'

'How much per guest,' interrupted the reporter, 'does it take for a very nice wedding collation?'

'Well, I can set a very pretty table for $1.50 per head. That will include ices, bouillion, cake, wine, jellies, bon-bons, several kinds of salads, sandwiches, flowers, china, waiters and all.'

What else beside the above menu would people want?'

O! many things. Champagne, oysters, a spiced fish which cost $20—more, if he is a nice fellow; cold meats, etc. These are all expensive things, and of course we have to charge for them.'

'Do you include the wedding cake in the $1.50 estimate?'

Not generally. You see it costs us about twenty cents for each box full. The box costs a few cents, the white satin ribbon that ties it about eight cents, and the cake about ten cents. Each box costs the person who orders it about thirty-five cents, which, just multiplied by 300 cents, comes to $105. You can always tell a swell wedding by the cake that's served to you.'

'How do you go about serving a wedding collation?'

'I send my head man to inspect the dining-room and kitchen. Then the dishes and silver are sent, the kitchen being given entirely into the hands of my men. They set the table, mix the salads, turn out the ices, etc., and just before the guests come I go over and see if everything is going smoothly. Some caterers take everything left over away with them. It is a bad thing to do. The family like the remains of the feast so much, and it is really of no use to the caterer, except for the waiters.'

As the reporter left the caterer's he encountered Johnson. Johnson is a young and rather good-looking man. He takes charge of the carriages and the admittance of guests at every fashionable affair. He is to be seen standing under the awning of the mansion at which the ball or wedding is occurring, and calls the numbers of the carriages, helps the ladies out, keeps rogues away, and knows everybody.

'Why,' said a young lady to a journalist, 'there is never the least danger of any one but those we desire getting into a house as long as Johnson is around. You can trust him entirely. And everyone is sure to get their own carriage, too. He is worth $100 or $200 a night, and besides he often has men to assist him.'

'Flowers,' said a florist to the reporter, 'cost money. But there are several ways of decorating a house. I can make pretty decorations for $75 or $100, and I can make decorations for $500. From $100 to $200 is the general layout, however. That will include the church also. You see we place the palms, ferns and growing plants about the chancel, but we take them all back again. But a wedding bell, a horn of plenty and basket of flowers cost the money.'

'What are the other expenses of weddings besides the flowers and the supper?' he was asked.

'There are the carriages at $2 to $5 apiece. The bride's family order about four besides their own; and there are the awnings at the house and church, at $15 apiece, and about $25 for the sexton and $10 for the use of the church, and then there are the invitations—a big bill in themselves. People send cards to hundreds they do not invite. Take for instance Mrs. Vanderbilt's ball: She invited 1,200 people. For invitations, directing and delivery, it cost her over $600. Now, let us figure up. For the breakfast—$1.50 a head for 300 people, $450; flowers, $200; wedding cake, $105; awnings, $30; Johnson, $100; carriages, $10; clothes, $300; in all, $1,195. I think I'll just get married and go without the wedding.'

Some Remains of Prehistoric Man.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

An interesting discovery, of much importance for geological and archæological science, has recently been made in a coal mine at Bully-Grenay, in the French department of Pas-de-Calais. A new gallery was being pierced, when a cavern was broken into which discovered the fossil remains of five human beings in a fair state of preservation; a man, two women, and two children composed the group. The man measured about seven feet, the women six feet six and six feet, the children four feet and rather less than this. In addition, some fragments of arms and utensils of petrified wood and of stone, with numerous remains of mammals and fish, were brought to light.

A second subterranean chamber enclosed the remains of eleven human bodies of large size, several animals, and a large number of various objects, with some precious stones. The walls of the cave exhibited drawings representing men fighting with gigantic animals. Owing to the presence of carbonic anhydride, a third and larger chamber which appeared to be empty, was not searched. If the discovery be genuine, it is of the greatest value as evidence of the existence of prehistoric man, and it will also go far to support the ancient tradition of the colossal stature of our remote progenitors.

ASHMORE, a Baptist missionary at Swatow, China, insisted that a convert should discard his second wife. But the first wife had no children, while his second had several. The poor woman made a piteous appeal to the missionaries. She told them she was lawfully married, that she was now robbed of husband, children, and home, and put in the position of a disreputable woman. The story fell under the eye of an American Presbyterian missionary, who writes to the *Chinese Recorder* a strong argument against foreign converts who have taken more than one wife in heathenism to put away all but one. He says: "It would require a very clear command on the subject to justify any missionary saying to a man who is in the very same circumstances that Abraham was in when Hagar was his concubine. 'You must send away the mother of your children; you must turn her out of her home; you must make her children illegitimate; you must make the woman who has been your wife a disreputable woman before I can baptize you.' Unhesitatingly say our Lord has given no such command." Prof. Goodrich argued years ago that the apostles did not expect their polygamous converts to divorce their wives, and in 1834 a conference of missionaries of five English and American societies meeting in Calcutta agreed unanimously that polygamy might be tolerated in those who, before becoming Christians, had taken more than one wife.

A MORMON elder who had been on a mission in Europe was encountered on his way westward with three newly affianced wives. He readily introduced them to a reporter. Emeline was a brawny, ignorant, hard-handed widow of forty or over, and her lot was to be that of drudge in the well-balanced family which the elder contemplated. She was to "look after the domestic economy," as he expressed it. Sarah was a neither handsome nor young woman, but some refinement was discernible, and he said that she had been a schoolma'am in Wales. She was for practical use, too, his plan being to make her a governess for his children. The third, Lottie, was a blooming Lancashire lass of twenty or so, quite pretty in her coarse way, and the reporter did not deem it necessary to ask the elder why he had chosen her. They were evidently in love with each other, which was not surprising in him, though marvellous in her, considering that he was sixty and ugly. She was to be the queen of the reorganized establishment. "Will there be a triple wedding?" was inquired. "Yes," the elder replied; "we call the ceremony a sealing, and it is performed in secret. Thereafter I shall hold a more approved position before the Church, for we hold that polygamy is not only a privilege, but also a duty which no saint can be entirely excused from fulfilling. There was some hesitation about sending me out as a missionary, because I had taken but one wife, and I don't suppose I should have received the appointment if I had not given assurance of my intention to bring back two or more wives."

A physician says that it must not be assumed that, because there is more fresh and unbreathed air on the mountains or at the seaside, there need be no precautions. There are special exposures in these changes. The dampness of morning and night is often quite apparent, and flannel underclothing is needed. The crowding into smaller rooms gives less air space and tempts to open windows, which, however good, must not be so situated as, through small openings, to pour a stream of air on the body when covered with perspiration. The beds in hotels are not infrequently damp, and many colds have their origin from them.

THE care and skill with which the bunko swindle is conducted is illustrated by the experience of a visitor who says he allowed himself to be roped in for fun. A sweat-board was introduced in the usual manner, and a stool pigeon lost a few dollars on it. He asked the visitor to play for him with his money, and the latter at first won, but afterward lost. At length he was told that he was, on his own account, indebted to the board to the extent of $300. 'I haven't the money with me,' he said. 'Then give me a check,' was the fellow's suggestion; 'I suppose you have a bank account. Or won't that be convenient?' It occurred to the visitor that to sign a check would cost nothing, since he could go immediately to the bank and stop payment. A blank check was produced, and he filled it out. The gambler scrutinized it, and then dried the ink with a newspaper in lieu of a regular blotter. The stool pigeon had been quiet for a while. Now he suddenly broke out. 'This is a friend of mine,' he exclaimed, savagely, 'and I won't see him swindled. He shan't let you have his check for a cent.' He grabbed the check, tore it into bits, and threw them on the floor. 'Come,' and he seized the visitor by the arm; 'let's get out of this den. 'There was an excited protest by the other chap,' says the narrator, 'but we went out unhindered, and I parted with Dan on the corner, receiving his congratulation on having escaped unscathed. On returning to the hotel I gave to the detective there an account of what had happened, explaining that I had intended to stop payment on the check, but that no such precaution was now necessary. 'Dont you lose a minute in going to the bank,' he said, 'or they'll get there with the check before you. It was destroyed! Not a bit of it. A newspaper lay on the desk, didn't it and he put the check between its folds, face downward, as if to blot it. Then the stool pigeon snatched out, not the check itself, but a blank one that had been previously placed there. Thus dummy was what Dan tore up, and the real check was left safe and sound. That's the way they prevent their victims from stopping payments.''

EDITOR HASKELL of the *Boston Herald* has been eating the mango in Mexico. He says that this delicious fruit is apt at first to embarrass and perplex a stranger to no small degree. In shape it resembles a pear with the stem at the wrong end, flattened, however, like a bean, and with the small end turned over to one side, something like the figures common on cashmere shawls. 'Inside is a very large seed, which forms a considerable impediment to the enjoyment of the inexperienced,' Mr. Haskell relates, 'for the pulp is joined to this in a stringy way, and it is difficult to handle the slippery thing. A thoroughly ripe mango has a kind of combination of muskmelon and baked custard aspect and texture to its deep yellow pulp, and its rich flavor is indescribable, except that when eaten for the first time it seems to have a slight trace of turpentine, which disappears on acquaintance. The large yellow variety seemed to me to have a very slight and delicate flavor of peanut candy. The person who eats a mango for the first time generally covers himself with confusion and his face with mango pulp and juice, which is very sticky and yellow, so that he looks as if somebody had been feeding him with soft boiled eggs in the dark. It will not do to eat a mango as one would an ordinary fruit, the correct way being to use a mango fork, which has but one tine, and therefore is really not a fork at all, but a spit. With this the fruit is impaled at one end and the point thrust firmly in the seed, which may thus be stripped of its last pulp without soiling the fingers.'

A NEW-FASHIONED buggy is the latest addition to narrow gauge vehicles. Unlike the bicycle, which possesses two wheels, though it has them in the same plane, this buggy depends on a single wheel, and it is also to be drawn by a horse instead of being propelled by the rider. According to the descriptions given in the papers of Illinois, where this invention originates, the peculiar merit claimed for it is absolute safety from upsetting, possibly because this is the thing which would come into the reader's head at first as the danger specially to be feared from so queer a contrivance.

SIR. W. HARCOURT, the Home Secretary, enjoys the reputation of being personally the most objectionable man alive. It is told, appropos of this, that twelve gentleman had agreed to dine together, and, as they were in want of a much larger number, it was mutually arranged that each should select, unknown to the other, the most disagreeable acquaintance he had. When the selections came to be examined it was found that all twelve corresponded, and the individual on whom the suffrages fell was the Home Secretary.

The Beautiful Green Melon.

A beautiful thing it was, and right green was young Mr. Green, who went down to the cellar about midnight and ate half of it. The next day young Mr. Green said he didn't want any breakfast, and he thought he would not go to the store. He wished he hadn't seen that watermelon. By the prompt administration of Perry Davis's Pain Killer young Mr. Green's internal economy was reduced to a state of peace and comfort.

EACH head of clover contains about sixty distinct flower tubes, each of which contains a portion of sugar not exceeding the five-hundredth part of a grain. The proboscis of the bee must therefore be inserted into 500 clover tubes before one grain of sugar can be obtained. There are 7,000 grains in a pound, and as honey contains three fourths of its weight of dry sugar, each pound of honey represents 2,500,000 clover tubes sucked by bees.

Not Satisfied with a Little.

The Surgeon General of the C. S. A., Dr. S. P. Moore, writing from headquarters, Richmond, Va. In 1862, states officially that, "if Dr. Worthington can furnish large quantities of his Cholera and Diarrhœa Medicine, we will place it in the Army, as a remedy in bowel affections." Sold for 25 and 50 cents a bottle, by druggists and dealers.

THE Rev. A. H. Miller of Rock River says there is living in his charge Searl Reynold, 84 years old, who has always been a reader of the Bible; but about fourteen years ago, after a severe sickness, he began to give more time to it, having since then read it 200 times, an average of once every twenty-five days.

***"Facts speak plainer than words." Proof:—"The doctor told me to take a blue pill, but I didn't, for I had already been poisoned twice by mercury. The druggist told me to try Kidney-Wort, and I did. It was just the thing for my biliousness and constipation, and now I am as well as ever."—A. P. Sanford. Sold in both dry and liquid form.

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