The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. THESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1 1883. VOL. XXII-NO 26

FARMER FAVORITE!

BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE

is too well known to need more than the agent's name selling it.

We warrant it to be a first-class article

AND TO DRILL IN EVERY CASE.

When we say warrant it to drill we mean that the farmer shall return the Phosphate if not found in drilling condition. Prices as low as any goods on the market—analysis being equal.

We will deliver Free of Freight to any landing on the bay or river.

Call and give your orders early.

Hines & Clements.

August 2, 1883.

T W. ELIASON, JR'S.,

STANDARD BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS.

No. 1

Ammo. Super Phosphate

OF LIME & POTASH.

CHESTER COMPOUND.

Prompt, Permanent & Reliable; Always in Fine Dry Condition.

These Fertilizers are pronounced by many of the best farmers in the county as being the *BEST ON THE MARKET*, and increasing popularity is evidence of THEIR SUPERIOR MERITS. They are offered on reasonable and accommodating terms. Delivered at any landing in Kent or Queen Anne's counties. Also for sale

Dissolved Bone Phosphate and Alkaline Salts.
Dissolved South Carolina and Kainit.
Dissolved South Carolina Plaster.
DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONES.

Early orders licited and promptly filled.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Aug. 9, 1883.

1850. 1883.

W. N. E. WICKES,

AGENT FOR

Lister's Fertilizers,

BASIS BONE.

Wheat and Grass producers and permanent improvers of the soil. Long tested, well known and universally approved.

LISTER'S STANDARD PHOSPHATE,
LISTER'S AMMONIATED BONE PHOSPHATE,
LISTER'S U. S. PHOSPHATE,
LISTER'S PURE GROUND BUTCHERS' BONE

Are offered to the farmers at reasonable prices, and on accommodating terms.

The goods will be delivered at any of the wharves or landings of the river or bay.

It is very desirable to have orders filled early in the season. This will secure the goods in dry and fine condition for the drill.

Orders left at the store of Wickes & Brother will receive prompt attention. [Aug. 2—3m.

Wheat Seeding for 1883.

OFFICE OF

T. R. Hubbard & Son,

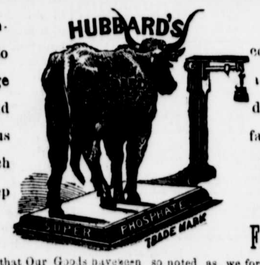
MANUFACTURERS OF

HUBBRAD'S STANDARD & EXTANT BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATES

AND SOLE PROPRIETORS AND IMPORTERS OF

Ocean bird Guano!

We have just completed in addition to our Factory Large Ware houses and wharf, rendering us full capacity, which enables us to keep



constantly on hand and in stock in addition to our manufactured phosphates

Dissolved Bone

AND

Fertilizing Spplies

It is not surprising that Our Goods have been so noted as we for their Superior condition for drilling, as for general Excellence, as Every Ton is made from Bone dissolved a head in the self-same way by the best machinery in use, to the inspection of which all farmers and the public generally are most cordially invited. We give below names of reference of a few of our many patrons who have used our goods with full satisfaction:

Luther Handy, Hanesville.	John Gale, Hanesville,	George R. Beck, Hanesville.
George R. Stephens, "	Abe Crofford, "	Hyland P. Smith, "
John Brice, Lankford,	W. Archibald, jr., Lankford.	Cordray Loud, near Chestertown
Hiram Brown, near Chestertown.	Wm. G. Trew, near Chest'w'n.	Philip E. Trew.
Lucus Aldrich,	Wm. L. Bowers,	Col. R. C. Johnson,
Stonewall Johnson,	T. A. Jacobs,	Wm. E. Sanders,
	Edward B. Pennington,	L. R. Shewel.

For further reference see circulars of certificates which will be mailed to all parties upon application. T. R. HUBBARD & SON, Chestertown, Md.

August 16, 1883—12t.

LUMBER

FOR THE SPRING OF 1883.

T.W. Eliason, Jr.,

takes pleasure in announcing to his customers and the public generally that he has now on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of

White Pine, Virginia Pine and GEORGIA PINE

LUMBER

on the Peninsula, embracing in part:

White Pine 5-8 Siding, dressed;
" " " undressed;
" " 6-4 Plank' "
" " 8-4 " "
" " 4-4 Picks and Select, dressed,
" " 7-8 Rabbeted Weather Boarding;
" " Barn Boards, 12, 14 and 16 feet;
" " Cull " 12 in. stk. 16 ft.
" " 2x3 and 2x4 Railing.
Virginia Pine Boards 12, 14 and 16 ft.
" " 12 in. stk. Boards, 16 ft.
" " 5-8 Siding, dressed and undressed.
" " 4-4 12 in. stk. dressed.
" " Frame Stuff.
" " Scantling, Railing, &c.
" " Flooring.
Georgia Pine Frame Stuff.
" " Flooring,
Hemlock Fencing and Pickets.

Shingles Lahs, Doors, Door Frames Window Frames Sash Mouldings &c

Specially Low Prices to purchasers of large bills, either for cash or time.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Be sure and get my bid for your bill before purchasing elsewhere.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

June 21, 1883.

SOME REASONS WHY!

IN THE MILLING BUSINESS.

Why has SPICER been successful in the milling business? We answer:

1st.

Because he is a jolly old fellow, and has a good word for everybody.

2d.

He is a millwright and keeps his mill in first-class order without going to Baltimore for a millwright.

3d.

He is not only a millwright, but enjoys the reputation of being a first-class miller.

4th.

In his mill you can always find flour, meal, chops and all kinds of feed for sale at the very lowest prices that the market will allow it to be sold for.

5th.

He has but one price for the rich and the poor. His prices are the same to all.

6TH AND LAST, though not least, he is very careful how he uses the todish, as all his customers will say.

To the ladies of Kent county who delight in good flour, we wish to say that we have at last succeeded in getting Radcliffe Mill, at Chestertown, in first-class order, and to-day we are making better flour than ever before. We keep the best millers that money will get. None but first class millers handle our wheat mill. Gentlemen we will willingly take back and pay cash for any bad flour we may make from good wheat. We are very thankful for all past favors and as we have the mill in first class order, and are making first class flour and meal, with plenty of water that will run us day and night, we hope to secure a full share of public patronage.

Spicer & Bacon.

July 14, 1883—3m.

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Chestertown

And Vicinity.

MRS. KATE GILL has opened her

SPRING and SUMMER

MILLINERY,

of the Latest Styles in

BONNETS AND HATS,

including all the novelties of the season. Also a nice line of Neck Wear, of Laces and Crape Lesses' newest line of Parasols in differen styles. Call and examine my stock.

MRS. KATE GILL.

May 10, 1883.

CARROLLTON HOTEL,

Baltimore, Light and German streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

RATE REDUCED TO $3 00 and $2 50 per day according to location of rooms or all above Parlor floor.

Extra Charges for Parlors, Bath and Double Rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built Hotel in the city.

ELEVATOR runs continuously to all floors

All lines of city passenger cars pass it doors.

Electric Light recently introduced.

F. W. COLEMAN,
March 30, 1883—y. MANAGER.

J. T. Twilley. H. M. Thomas.

COAL! COAL!

We have on hand a good article of SOFT COAL for Steam Threshers. Also, a good quality of Anthracite (White Ash) Coal, 2,240 lbs. to ton.

All persons in want of Coal will do well to call and see us before buying.

July 12—tf. J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

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

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

Special attention given to women and chil

June 21, 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.

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, 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. CLEMENT

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.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE,

SPRING! SPRING! 1883!

Look at these Points:

1st POINT. We have just opened a full line of ladies' Dress Goods, in striped buntings, Nuns Veilings and other prevailing styles, in the new tints and shades. White goods in India linens, Nainsooks, Pequies, Lace Stripes. Nice assortment of Hamburg Edgings and laces.

2d POINT. We have Malalieu's all-wool cassimeres at 75 cents per yard, besides cassimeres and cottonades of other makes, ranging in price from 15 cents to $1.25 per yard.

3d POINT. We have one of the largest and most stylish assortments of Men's and children's straw hats—all new this season. Price from 12½ cents to $3.00

4th POINT. 650 YARDS OF STRAW MATTING, in ten different styles, will be sold cheap.

5th POINT. SHOES. We have in stock a nice assortment of men's, ladies' and children's Shoes. We keep Clement, Weail and Ball's well-known city-made Shoes, every pair guaranteed.

6th POINT. We have a large variety of goods not mentioned, such as ladies' cotton and lisle gloves, from 12½ cents to 75 cents. Nice assortment of kid gloves. Gents' gauze shirts, gents' drawers. Segars, tobacco, groceries, queensware and glassware. Come and see us, and we will endeavor to prove the correctness of all our statements. No trouble to show goods. Goods delivered free to any part of the town. All kinds of country produce taken at highest market price in exchange for goods.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

May 3, 1883.

Don't you Forget It!

W. H. LAMBERT,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Notions, and Groceries a Specialty,

Is selling goods as cheap as can be bought in town.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Cheese, Syrups, Gelatine, Chow-Chow, Yeast Cakes, Graham Flour, Choice Family Flour.

CHOIEST CONFECTIONARY.

Positively the Best 5c. Cigar in Town!

Smoking and Chewing Tobacco a specialty.

All goods bought for cash and sold at bottom prices.

Feb. 15, 1883. W. H. LAMBERT.

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

KIDNEY-WORT

THE GREAT CURE FOR

—RHEUMATISM—

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

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

KIDNEY-WORT

Ladies of Seville at a Bull-Fight.

Charles Dudley Warner's humorous account in the November *Century* of a fashionable bull-fight at Seville (illustrated by Blum) describes the ladies in attendance as follows: 'The ladies of Spain, except in some remote towns in the mountain regions, have laid aside the national costume, and dress according to the dictates of Paris, preferring even the French fans to their own decorated with the incidents of the bull-fight and the serenade. In Seville, the black lace mantilla is still worn at church, and to some extent on the street; but the hat is the cover of the new fashion, more's the pity, and the high comb's have gone altogether. I do not know why a woman, even a plain woman, should be so utterly fascinating in a mantilla, thrown over a high comb and falling gracefully over the shoulders, stepping daintily in high-heeled shoes with pointed toes, and moving her large fan with just that nonchalant air so accurately calculated to wound but not to kill. In the whole assembly I saw only one or two national costumes; the mantilla and the high comb, with the short petticoat, brilliant in color. Nothing could be more becoming, and it makes one doubt whether woman's strongest desire is to please, and whether it is not rather to follow the fashion, when we see a whole nation abandon such a charming attire.

'But the white mantilla is *de rigueur* for a bull-fight, and every lady wore one. It was a little odd to see ladies in the open light of a brilliant, cloudless day, and in the gaze of the public, in full (as it is called) costume of the bull-room; but the creamy-white mantillas softened somewhat the too brilliant display, and threw over the whole the harmony of subdued splendor. What superb Spanish lace, blonde, soft, with a silken lustre, falling in lovely folds that show its generous and exquisitely wrought figures, each leaf and stem and flower the creation of dainty fingers! Such work as this, of such a tone and fineness, in such large mantillas, sweeping from the head to the train, is scarcely to be found in the shops nowadays. These were heir-looms,—great-great-grandfather's lace, long yellowing, and growing rich in locked chests, worn only on state occasions, and now brought forth to make a bull's holiday.

'We spent a good deal of the waiting time in scrutinizing the packed seats for beautiful women, and, I am sorry to say, with hardly a reward adequate to our anxiety. I am not sure how much the beauty of the women of Seville is traditional. They have good points. Graceful figures are not uncommon, and fine teeth; and dark, liquid, large eyes, which they use perpetually in *aillades* destructive to peace and security. And the fan, the most deadly weapon of coquetry, gives the *coup de grace* to those whom the eyes have wounded. But the Seville women have usually sallow, pasty, dead complexions. Perhaps the beauty of the skin is destroyed by cosmetics, for there was not a lady at the bull-fight who was not highly rouged and powdered. This gave an artificiality to their appearance *en masse*. Beauty of feature was very rare, and still rarer was that animation, that stamp of individual character, loveliness in the play of expression, and sprightliness, that charm in any assembly of American women. No, the handsome women in the ring were not numerous enough to make any impression on the general mass, and yet the total effect, with the blonde lace, the artificial color, the rich toilet, and the agitation of fans, was charming.'

Letter to a Dissipated Son.

[*From the Covington (Va.) Commonwealth.*

My Dear Son: What would you think of yourself if you should come to our bedside every night, and awaken us, tell us that you would not allow us to sleep any more? That is just what you are doing; and that is just why I am up here a little after midnight writing to you. Your mother is nearly worn out with turning from side to side, and with sighing, because you won't let her sleep. The mother who nursed you in your infancy, toiled for you in your childhood, and looked with joy and pride upon you as you were growing up to manhood, as she counted on the comfort and support you would give her in her declining years.

We read of a most barbarous manner in which one of the Oriental nations punishes some of its criminals. It is by cutting the flesh from the body in small pieces—slowly cutting off the limbs, beginning with the fingers and toes, one joint at a time, till the wretched victim dies. That is just what you are doing; you are killing your mother by inches. You have planted many of the white hairs that are appearing so thickly in her head before the time. Your cruel hand is drawing the lines of sorrow on her dear face, making her look prematurely old. You might as well stick your knife into her body every time you come near her, for your conduct is stabbing her to the heart. You might as well bring her coffin and force her into it, for you are pressing her toward it with very rapid steps.

Would you tread on her body if prostrated on the floor? And yet, with ungrateful foot you are treading on her heart and crushing out its life and joy—no, I needn't say joy, for that is a word we have long ago ceased to use, because you have taken it away from us. Of course we have to meet our friends with smiles, but they little know of the bitterness within. You have taken all the roses out of your sister's pathway and scattered thorns instead, and from the pain they inflict, scalding tears are often seen coursing down her cheeks. Thus you are blighting her life as well as ours.

And what can you promise yourself for the future? Look at the miserable, bloated, ragged wretches, whom you meet every day on the streets, and see in them an exact picture of what you are fast coming to, and will be in a few years. Then in the end a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's doom! For the Bible says, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God;" where then, will you be? If not in the kingdom of God, you must be somewhere else.

Will not these considerations induce you to quit at once, and for all time? And may God help you, for He can and He will, if you earnestly ask Him.

Your affectionate but sorrow-stricken
FATHER.

1. FROM our children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give what you say.
4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your child for willfully disobeying you, but never punish him in anger.
6. Never let them know that they vex you, or make you loose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance or ill-temper wait till they are calm, then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
13. Never allow tale bearing.
14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence.

BUILDERS are so busy in Washington that it is hard to get the most trifling repairs done. Houses are going up all over the city, and land since 1880 has quadrupled in value. Blaine's house cost $67,000, including the land; Robeson's cost $28,000, but he bought his lot several years ago; Don Cameron's between $40,000 and $50,000, while those of Pendleton, Windom, and Hazen averaged about $35,000. But Robeson asks $100,000 for his house, and lots everywhere are assuming metropolitan prices. A member could formerly hire a nicely furnished house for $150 a month during the session; now the same accommodations are twice as high, and floors in good neighborhoods, which four years ago rented at $50, are now scarce at $100. The influx here grows each winter. People who cut but a moderate figure on $10,000 a year in New York and Baltimore can come here and live handsomely. The result is that Pennsylvania avenue of an afternoon is crowded with handsome tourists, and houses renting at $2,000 to $3,000 a year are in demand. A large number of flats are being erected, too.

IN Great Britain, all persons, save members of the Vintners' Company of London, selling excisable liquors to be drunk on the premises are liable to have soldiers billeted in their houses. Up to the time of Charles I., every one was liable to this, and the nuisances formed one of the subjects of complaint in the famous Petition of Rights. The publicans are now loudly complaining of 'this degrading impost.'

The German Carp and its Introduction Into the United States.

In a paper read before the American Association, Mr. C. W. Smiley, of Washington, D. C., said he had some years ago imported from Germany thirty or forty pairs of this fish. They were placed in breeding ponds in Washington, and have increased manyfold, the number spawned this year being 400,000. The carp is naturally a warm water fish, and in the waters of the Southern States grows with astonishing rapidity, and to great size. They will also do well in the cold water of the North, even in Minnesota. Nearly every State and county in the United State has a fish commission, and they are all propagating carp. It has also been taken up as a private speculation, and carp are sold for breeding purposes as high as $5 per pair.

The carp roots about in the mud for aliment, and much resembles poultry in its manner of getting food. Carp aged three years are often found to weigh twelve to fifteen pounds, and a gain in weight of four pounds has been observed in a carp in one year. The carp is sluggish; while trout, bass, and other lively fish frisk about, and do not fatten so fast as the carp. Experiments have shown that female carp spawn at the age of one year in southern waters, at two years in colder waters, and in the extreme northern waters of the United States at three years. Other fish, turtles, muskrats, snakes, and even birds, eat young carp. A bird shot in Washington recently had in its stomach the heads of seventy-nine young carp. The United States Fish Commissioner recently sent out requests for information about carp experimented with in this country; most of the replies placing the carp on an equality with trout, bass, and shad as a food fish, while a few classed them with pike, and a very few said they had a muddy taste. The carp is the best pond fish yet known, and in a very small pond will thrive well, so that families may easily have their own fish garden if they have enough water to make a permanent pond. The carp is a very hardy fish for shipment, requiring little water to keep alive in. The United States fish Commissioner is giving away carp, sending them by express to any point, the receiver paying express charges. The fish will thrive on table refuse and almost anything edible. Carp can be kept in winter in a tub in the cellar, the water requiring to be kept fresh. Care should be taken to keep poisonous substances out of carp ponds, and too much food should not be thrown in. In cooking carp, thorough cleansing is needed; and frying should be done in hot pans and hot grease.

As to the economics of this subject, Mr. Smiley said that fish culture was more and more becoming a part of the farmer's occupation, and thought that, not very long in the future, most of the farmers of the country would have little fish ponds in their door yards, both as a method of obtaining food and as an ornament to the homestead.

The White House Furniture.

Before the civil war Congress usually appropriated, every fourth year, a sum of ten or fifteen thousand dollars to refurnish the White House for an incoming President. Such parts of the old furniture as had been injured were sold, and the proceeds of the sale were added to the fund for the new equipment. But since the accession of Grant the appropriations have increased enormously, as the following table shows:

1870	$25,000	1878	$20,000
1871	15,000	1879	25,000
1872	5,000	1880	23,000
1873	12,000	1881	20,000
1874	10,000	1882	30,000
1875	10,000	1883	25,000
1876	10,000	1884	25,000
1877	17,000		
Total			$272,000

It will be noticed that eighty-five thousand dollars were voted for furniture during the term of the Fraudulent President, and more than half of this total in the years 1879 and 1880. If this money was honestly applied to the objects for which it was granted, the White House must have been thoroughly equipped in every respect when Gen. Garfield entered it as President.

But it is an open secret that scarcely any of the articles of ordinary household use were found in the Executive Mansion on the 4th of March, 1881. They had mysteriously disappeared with the exodus of the Fraud. What became of them is as much a mystery now as it was when Gen. Garfield was obliged to purchase the necessary outfit to entertaid a few friends at a family dinner. The ridiculous dinner service for 'State occasions' which Mrs. Hayes ordered at a cost of $3,000' had not been disturbed, but in the expressive language of one of the new inmates, 'there was not a napkin to be found in the house.' Everything portable and convenient for use had taken wings and flown away.

Familiar visitors at the White House know that the furniture in public use was not renewed during Hayes' term. Portions of it were upholstered. Ninety-five thousand dollars have been appropriated for this end since the Garfield-Arthur Administration came in. Most of it has been expended in costly articles and in showy decoration.

The President's mind runs in the line of embellishment when he happens to be in Washington and to occupy the White House. He did not visit Newport in vain, and he finds leisure to supervise the reproduction of some of the ornaments that attracted his eye in the villas at the seaside, where he was feasted by new friends from New York.

Much excellent furniture, carpets, and the like have been replaced in the White House in the last two years. There have been no public sales of these articles, according to the old custom. They represented many thousands of dollars, and the question is frequently asked, what has become of them? The so-called repairs of the White House since Grantism came in would rebuild it twice. The money voted for 'care of grounds south of the President's house' would buy every foot of the land at the highest market price. If such unlicensed extravagance is permitted right under the President's eye, what must be the case in other departments of the Government which are more remote from the Executive? There is no help for it but to turn the rascals out. The Republican party must go!—*N. Y. Sun.*

WHAT TONGUE DID CHRIST SPEAK?

Some students of this question, which the revision of the Old Testament has beset with renewed interest, are of the opinion that the population of Palestine at the time of Christ's mission was Greek. The Rev. Alexander Roberts, D.D., recently published a book on the Old Testament revision, in which he gives some reasons for this conclusion. For centuries preceeding the coming of Christ the Greek language permeated the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The old Hebrew, in which the law had been written, had become a dead language, and only the learned men of that period were able to read the Pentateuch. The pure Hebrew race in Palestine spoke Aramaic, which was unlike the Hebrew of Moses and Isaiah. The Greek language and Aramaic were, then, the tongues spoken in that country at the time of the coming of our Lord. Hence Dr. Roberts argues that while teaching the people Christ would address them in a language that they understood. Even if he knew the Scriptures in the original Hebrew he would no more be likely to use them in that way than a modern preacher who knows the New Testament in the original Greek would give his text in that.

The evidence that the common people understood Greek our authority considers conclusive. As examples of facts which led him to this opinion he quotes the epistles which were written in Greek by some of the apostles to the Hebrew Christians. Paul's epistles to the Greeks were of course written in Greek. 'But,' asks Dr. Roberts, 'why should Peter, who was a strict Hebrew, write his epistles in Greek unless the Hebrews understood Greek? Why was the Epistle to the Hebrews ascribed to Paul written in Greek?' The apostles appeared to have spoken in Aramaic and in Greek, as the occasion seemed to demand. Christ did not address himself merely to a province, but to the world, and his utterences were, therefore, in the language that was best understood. Greek was the language of civilization; moreover, 'it was the civilization of that era which accepted him, while the Hebrews rejected him.'

IN the Woman's Congress in Chicago, Mrs Wolcott of Massachusetts told her sisters that the outdoor work of a farmer is not so hard as that of the kitchen, and she instanced many women in Kentucky who are doing farm work rather than bury themselves in the kitchen.

FIFTY-FIVE murderers have been committed in Logan county, Ky., since 1865, and not one of these has been hanged. Only two of them were sentenced to life imprisonment, and one of them was pardoned.

A Railroad in Palestine.

The first railroad in Palestine is being laid out and the preliminary survey has been completed far as the Jordan. It is to run between Acre and Damascus, and it is called the Hamidie line, because it is named after his present Majesty, the Sultan Abdul Hamid, and probably one reason why the firman has been granted so easily lies in the fact that it passes through a great extent of property which he has recently acquired to the east of the plain of Esdraelon. The concession is held by ten or twelve gentlemen, some of whom are Moslems and some Christians, but all are Ottoman subjects resident in Syria. Among the most influential are the Messrs. Sursock, bankers, who own the greater part of the plain of Esdraelon, and who have, therefore, a large interest in the success of the line.

Starting from Acre, it will follow the curve of the bay for ten miles, in a southerly direction, at a distance of about two miles from the beach. Crossing the Kishon by a 60 foot bridge, it will turn east at the junction of a short branch line, two miles long, at Haifa. Hugging the foot of the Carmel Range, so as to avoid the Kishon marshes, it will pass through the gorge which separates that mountain from the lower ranges of the Galilee Hills, and debouch into the plain of Esdraelon. This plain it will traverse in its entire length. The station for Nazareth will be distant about twelve miles from that town; there may, however, be a short branch to the foot of the hills. So far there has only been a rise from the sea level in twenty miles of 210 feet, so that the grade is imperceptible. It now crosses the watershed and commences to descend across the plains of Jezreel to the valley of the Jordan. Here the Wady Jalud offers an easy incline as far as Beisan, the ancient Bethshan, and every mile of the country it has traversed so far is private property, and fairly cultivated.

At Beisan it enters upon a region which has, partly owing to malaria and partly to its insecurity, been abandoned to the Arabs, but it is the track of all others which the passage of a railway is likely to transfigure, for the abundance of the water, which is now allowed to stagnate in marshes, and which causes its unhealthiness, is destined to attract attention to its great fertility and natural advantages, which would, with proper drainage, render it the most profitable region in Palestine. Owing to the elevation of the springs, which send their copious streams across the site of Beisan, the rich plain which descends to the Jordan, 500 feet below, can be abundantly irrigated. There is a little bit of engineering required to carry the line down to the valley of the Jordan, here 800 feet below the level of the sea, which is then followed as far north as the Djisr el Medjamieh.

Near this ancient Roman bridge of three arches, which is used to this day by the caravans of camels which bring the produce of the Hauran to the coast, the new railway bridge will cross the Jordan, probably the only one in the world which will have for its neighbor an actual bridge in use which was built by the Romans, thus in this now semi-barbarous country, bringing into close contact an ancient and a modern civilization. After crossing the Jordan the line will follow the banks of that river to its junction with the Yarmuk, which it will also cross, and then traverse a fertile plain of rich alluvium, about five miles long and four wide, to the banks of the ridge which overlooks the eastern margin of the Sea of Tiberias. This is the extent to which the survey has been completed.

It is not decided whether to rise from the valley by the ridge which overlooks the Yarmuk, or to follow the east shore of the Lake of Tiberias to the Wady Semakh, which offers great advantages for a grade by which to ascend nearly 3,000 feet in about fifteen miles. This is the toughest bit of engineering on the line, and is in close proximity to the steep place down which the swine possessed by devils are said to have rushed into the sea. Once on the plateau, it will traverse the magnificent pasture lands of Jaulan and the grain growing country of Hauran, with probably a short branch to Mezrib, which is the principal grain emporium, and one of the most important halting places on the great pilgrimage road from Damascus to Mecca. It is calculated that the transport of grain alone from this region to the coast will suffice to pay a large dividend upon the capital required for the construction of the road, which will be about 130 miles in length. The grantees have also secured the right to put steam tugs upon the Lake of Tiberias, and under the influence of this new means of transportation the desolate shores will undergo a transformation.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Ready Made Houses.

We have before referred to the large business carried on in some sections of the country by the manufacturing of ready made houses. A correspondent of the *Old Colony Memorial* paid a visit not long ago to Fairfield, Me., where a large establishment is located for the production of these knock down houses, and he says that few have any idea to what extent this business has been carried in Waterville and its neighborhood, or to what perfection it has been brought. In the establishment to which we refer dwelling houses are made, like boots and shoes, in any quantity, and of any size or style, and for any market in the wide world. Not long since this concern received a single order for fifty houses for Cape May, to be delivered speedily and in complete finish.

These houses were to be, not sheds nor shanties, but regularly ordered dwellings; and they were made accordingly and so delivered, and contain hundreds of occupants at this moment. An order will be received for a $50,000 hotel, or an ornate, French roof cottage, for a fine country estate, and these as easily and expeditiously furnished as an ordinary boarding house for a country village, or a barn for a ranch in Kansas or Colorado. Do not suppose that only a coarse, rough frame is thus sent out, to be trimmed into shape on the spot where it is delivered! On the contrary, the house is complete when it leaves the factory, and as ready to go together as is a musket when it leaves the armory at Sprfngfield, all the parts being found, even to the knobs for the doors, and the screens and shades for the doors and windows, according to specifications. Great trains of freight cars stand waiting about, and are freighted almost daily here. The refuse trimmings and edge cuttings of the lumber are carted off to a neighboring pulp mill, and there speedily turned into material for paper or other products. Machinery for almost every conceivable use in connection with wood is at hand, and house materials, of any kind or size or shape, seem to drop out like meal from a hopper. In a recent instance, where a large building was furnished for a Southern order, the parts were thus made, and when put together in the city where the building is now standing the length of the latter was found to vary not the eighth of an inch from the original specifications, although its length on the front numbered hundreds of feet. Every inch of this building, from the sill to the last shingle, was sent ready prepared from this factory, and 'set up,' as readily and almost as quickly as a nail cask.—*Scientific American.*

THE foulest and most dangerous of the rookeries with which old Paris used to abound has only just disappeared. It was a small court known as the Cite du Tarn; and, although it practically consisted only of the two houses numbered 84 and 86 Rue de Meaux, and of additions to them, it gave shelter at one time to no less than 263 different families, comprising in all 1,750 persons. The landlord was a man named Gand, who, besides letting lodgings, sold wine, meat, groceries, milk, fruit and haberdashery to his tenants, and also kept some kind of order among them. The lodgers were, without exception, chiffoniers; every room was occupied by at least three families, each of which provided its own truss of straw, and squatted in its own corner; and by day as well as by night drunken orgies of the most frightful kind used to be indulged in by these human savages. M. Gand was often obliged to interfere; and his appearance, armed with a thick cowhide, usually sufficed to quiet the uproar. But one night a few years ago, upon endeavoring to quell a riot among his tenants, he was attacked by a score of half-maddened men and women, who fell upon him with knives and axes, and did not desist until they had inflicted eight terrible wounds upon his body.

A CURIOUS use is made of ants by the Indians in Brazil, who employ them to dress wounds, causing them to bite the edges together, and then cutting off the head; the jaws will not relax, but hold the wound together till healed. They were formerly used as a cruel instrument of torture by South African tribes, who tied their victim to a tree, smeared his body with grease, and placed an ants' nest near his feet. The Arabs, according to Mr. Moggridge, placed an ant in the hands of a newly-born child, that the virtues of the insect might pass into the infant. Naturalists also sometimes make use of these industrious scavengers. When they require a perfect specimen of the smaller vertebrates they place the body in a box, bore a few holes in it, and bury it near an ants' nest; in a few days a perfect and most delicately whitened skeleton will be found in the box.

Matthew Arnold and the American Philistine.

Apropos of Matthew Arnold's visit to America, Professor Beers writes appreciatingly of his ideas and aims in the "Open Letters" of the November *Century*: "The truth is that Mr. Arnold's Philistine is identical with what we know in America as the practical man; the man who is impatient of 'theories,' and who brings everything to the test of utility; who does not care for 'the things of the mind' except in so far as they minister to immediate practical ends. * *

"Now, I think it is evident why we need not be overmuch disquieted by the reflection that the mass of Americans are Philistines. Mr. Arnold's vision of a transformed society in which the Philistine shall have been utterly abolished out of the land is, it is to be feared, an unattainable though a beautiful ideal. The rough work of the world has got to be done by men and women who have small leisure for the study and pursuit of perfection—even perhaps of moral perfection—and to whom a disinterested concern for the things of the mind will always be an impossibility. They have got to think of their business, and to find their happiness in it rather than in self-culture. And if their life outside of their business, if their religion, their amusements, etc., seem to the man of fine culture and wider horizons to be unsatisfactory, humdrum, and full of 'immense ennui,' he should not therefore call them hideous, though he may legitimately enough try to show them a better way. We cannot all of us employ our spare moments in reading Greek poetry.

"I know that Mr. Arnold says, or seems to say, that there have been entire communities in possession of sweetness and light, but that appears doubtful. 'By the Ilissus there was no Wragg, poor thing!' Perhaps not, but the Philistine was there; yes, we may feel sure that the Philistine was there, though the Ilissus is so far removed from us that the unfortunate man is not revealed to us as clearly as when he is our neighbor.

"The best thing that we can do with our Philistine is to accept him and live on terms with him, while offering him every practicable means for self-improvement. Mr. Arnold claims that the English—and therefore, by implication, the American—middle class is vulgarized. This would be true if there went nothing to make vulgarity but the absence of high thinking and fine manners and tastes. But one may be without these and then not be vulgar. Intellectual narrowness, social plainness, the absence of beauty, the hard conditions to which most men are more or less condemned, are far from constituting vulgarity."

Reserve Power a Necessity.

It is not wise to work constantly up to the highest rate of which we are capable. If the engineer of the railroad were to keep the speed of his train up to the highest rate he could attain with his engine, it would soon be used up. If a horse is driven at the top of his speed for any length of time, he is ruined. It is well to try the power, occasionally, of a horse or engine, by putting on all the motion they will bear, but not continuously. All machinists construct their machines so that there will be a reserve force. If the power required is four horse, then they make a six horse power. In this case it works easy and lasts long. A man who has strength enough to do twelve honest hours of labor in twenty-four, and no more, should do but nine or ten hours' work.

The reserve power keeps the body in repair. It rounds out the frame to full proportions. It keeps the mind cheerful, hopeful, happy. The person with no reserve force is always incapable of taking on any more responsibility than he already has. A little exertion puts him out of breath. He cannot increase his work for an hour without danger of explosion. Such are generally pale, dyspeptic, bloodless, nervous, irritable, despondent, gloomy. We all pity them. The great source of power in the individual is the blood. It runs the machinery of life, and upon it depends our health and strength.

A mill on a stream where water is scanty can be worked but a portion of the time. So a man with but little good blood can do but little work. The reserve power must be stored up in this fluid. When the reserve power of an individual runs low, it is an indication that a change is necessary, and that it is best to stop expending and go to accumulating, just as the miller does when water gets low in the pond. Such a course would save many a person from physical bankruptcy.—*Herald of Health.*

THE father of the late Duke of Portland used to say that he was the wealthiest living Englishman, for, though his revenue might not be so large as that of some others, no one had more available cash. Lord Derby is in a similar agreeable position. His income from land