The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884. VOL. XXII-NO 47

Farmers', Builders'

—AND—

MECHANICS' HARDWARE

Our Stock is complete in every department and the public are invited to call and examine our goods and prices.

For the Farmer we have Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Corn Crushers, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Wagon Hames, Chain and Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Hinges, Locks, Saws, Drawing Knives, &c., which we are selling at very moderate rates.

Joel R. Clements.

For Builders we have everything in the way of Hinges, Locks, Bolts, Catches, Sash Locks, Cord and Weights, &c., &c.

For Mechanics we have all kinds of Tools, such as Planes, Saws, Chisels, Hatchets, Braces, Bitts of almost any quality; Saw Files, Spirit Levels, Plumbobs, &c., which we are selling as cheap as can be had in the city. Call and see us,

JOEL R. CLEMENTS,
adjoining Kent Nat'l Bank,
Jan. 31, 1884.

New Goods!

For Fall and Winter Trade.

—AT—

WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S,

DRYGOODS of all kinds, such as Dress Goods from **10c.** to **75c.**, Black and Colored Velveteens, Red, White and Gray Flannels, Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Prints, &c.

GLOVES, large variety, from 12c. to $1 50. Kid Gloves a specialty.

Men and Boys UNDERSHIRTS and Drawers, Ladies' Vests, Bal. Skirts, Nubias, Children's Knit Sacks, Hoods and Muffs to match. Ladies' JERSEYS in all colors.

Large assortment of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, such as Collars and Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's SHOES, Men and Boy's Winter Boots, all grades. Gum Shoes.

HATS AND CAPS, *Latest Styles*

in Stiff Hats, Soft Hats in Fur and Wool, from 50c. to $3 00.

Ingrain CARPETS from 35c. to 75c., also, a full line of Samples always on hand in higher price Carpets.

Floor and Table OIL CLOTHS in all widths.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Tobacco and Cigars.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.
Nov. 22, 1883.

AT STAM'S

DRUG STORE.

PEPPER,

SAGE,

SALTPETRE.

LOWEST PRICES,

LARGE STOCK.

COLIN F. STAM.
Nov. 15, 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.

JOHN B. PIET & Co.

PUBLISHERS,
BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

Catalogue Mailed on Application.

VERY BEAUTIFUL line of Window Shades, very low at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

ENTERPRISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT



1884. 1884.

On and after Monday, Feb'y 11, 1884, steamer

Enterprise

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

Leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing and Round Top. Leave Chestertown at 5 P. M., stopping at Newnam's, Wilkin's and Quaker Neck. Leave Hooper's Wharf at 7 P.M., stopping at Corsica, Emory's and Earle's, in Corsica creek. Arriving at Baltimore at 11.30 p. m.

Returning, will leave Piers 12 and 13, Light Sreet wharf, Baltimore, every Tuesday and Thursday night at 1 o'clock, and every Saturday afternoon at 2.30.

Pleasant accommodations for passengers.

The steam barge, A. J. WHITNEY, will leave Baltimore, piers 12 and 13 Light street wharf, for Ben's Point, every Friday at 10 o'clock A. M. Freight received Thursdays, and until 7 A. M. on Fridays.

We are also prepared to deliver freight at any point on Chester river and tributaries, per steamer A. J. Whitney and schooners Hattie Stark and Wm. S. Copes. Freight reasonable.

Address all communications to
CHAS. F. HARLEY, Sec'y,
Piers 12 and 13 Light street wharf, Balt.
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
Feb. 14, 1884. President.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

1883. *1884.*



To take effect Monday, September 24th, 1883.

The Steamer B. S. FORD will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore at 1.30 P. M.

Returning, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., making all the above landings.

The Steamer CORSICA will leave Pier 7, Light street wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at midnight for Centreville via Corsica creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown. Returning, will leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday at 3 P. M., making all the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD
Sept. 27, 1883. President.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Friday, March 7th, 1884, the

Steamer "PILOT BOY"



Will leave Tolchester Beach for Baltimore, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

Baltimore for Tolchester, from Pier 15 Light street wharf, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A..M. and 2.30 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 50 cents, Good on day issued. One Way Tickets, 40 cents. Children from 6 to 12 years, half-price.

For further information, apply to

W. C. ELIASON, Manager,
Pier 15 Light St., Balt.
CHARLES LLOYD,
March 6, 1884. Tolchester Beach.

Blooded Stock.

For sale by E.J. Plummer, Worton Md., as agent for the well-known importers and breeders, N. P. Boyer & Co., of Chester county Penn.

Seventy-five head of Jersey Heifers in calf, for Sale Cheap.

To make room for new importations we will sell seventy-five head of pure blood Jersey Heifers in calf, at $85 to $125 each, as to age, style and earliness in calving. They are all very large and handsome, good colors and finely developed in all points that go to make up a first-class dairy cow, for butter or milk. Are all from first-class thoroughbred Jersey cows, making 14 to 17½ pounds of butter per week, and are served by solid colored Herd Registered Jersey bulls. Due to calve in March, April, May and June.

These heifers are all sired by the celebrated Herd Registered Jersey Bulls, Lord Darnley No. 3730 Lowrie No. 2484, and Earl of Willow Glen No. 2843; all solid color, full black points. They have been served by Imported Devon bull No. 7910 (of the celebrated Cocmassie strain), one of the best young Jersey Bulls that ever left the Island. Rapier No. 3743, Winsome Boy No. 5496, Maurus No. 4639, and Hercy Douglas No. 3769. These bulls are all from the very deepest milking strains, and from the very best butter families. Solid colors, full black points. They cannot fail to produce very fine calves.

Carefully boxed, delivered on board the cars, free, with feed, &c., for their trip, warranted to reach purchasers safe. Also, for sale, thoroughbred and imported sheep; thoroughbred and imported hogs; improved breeds of poultry. Full information as to prices may be had upon inquiry of

E. J. PLUMMER,
Worton, Md.

The following certificate is held:

COATSVILLE, PA., Dec, 12, 1883.

This is to certify that E. J. Plummer is our duly authorized agent in Kent county, Maryland, for the sale of blooded stock, seeds, &c.

N. P. BOYER & CO.

Dec. 20, 1883—y.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK CASE.
WITH INDEPENDENT SHELVES ADJUSTABLE TO BOOKS OF ANY HEIGHT.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT.
INVALUABLE TO

LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, EDITORS, BANKERS, TEACHERS, MERCHANTS, STUDENTS, AND ALL WHO READ BOOKS.



CHEAPEST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Made of iron, beautifully ornamented. Cannot warp nor shrink. Durable and convenient. A novel and handsome article of furniture. Shelves 16 inches square, each will hold a set of Appletons' Cyclopaedia. Two sizes for table, three sizes for floor.

Holds more books in less space than any other device—rotates at a finger's touch. Send for descriptive price list.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Address, BAKER, PRATT & CO.,
School Furnishers, and dealers in everything in the Book and Stationery line.
19 Bond St., New York.

Send 25 cents for our New Illustrated Catalogue, with over 300 illustrations of educational and useful articles.

March 13, 1884—20w.

A FEW Chamber China Sets, very low in price at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

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.

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 chil
june 21, 1883.

Chster River Steamboat Company

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS

With every facility we are now prepared receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by
J. R. CLEMENTS, Agent,
July 6, 1882—tf. Chestertown Granary

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.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Dried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.

No. 5 Wood St., Baltimore Md.
[under old Corn and Flour Exchange Balto]

Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwall Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

COAL! WOOD! LIME!

TO those in need of COAL, would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Having purchased from four to five hundred cords of the very best seasoned

Oak and Pine WOOD,

we flatter ourselves in saying that it cannot be beat in quality or length.

To those interested in LIME, HAIR, CEMENT &c., would do well to give us a call before buying, as we have bought at reduced prices. Give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours respt.,
J. D. BACCHUS.

Feb. 28—y.

Merchant Tailoring

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that he has opened opposite the Bank, in Chestertown, a

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

and has on hand a fine assortment of

Cloths and Cassimeres.

He will make suits to order and

GUARANTEE A FIT

and satisfaction in every case. A call and examination of his goods is solicited.

Prices Moderate.

LOUIS STOLL.

Feb. 7, 1884.

COAL AND WOOD.

HAVING now laid in a Full Supply of Coal and Wood for the winter, we wish to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared to supply you with Coal and Wood of the best quality of White Ash and Lykens Valley Coal, and of Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood, at prices as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call and see if we cannot please you.

Yours respectfully
T. DEC. RUTH,
Chestertown, Md.
J. B. McINTIRE, Agent.

P. S.—My employer is pushing me to make a full settlement for all outstanding bills, therefore all indebted must pay at once Pay now, we must have the money.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. McINTIRE.
Nov. 15, 1883. Agent.

RAMBO'S

Schuylkill Valley

Lime.

ROBERT McCOY offers to farmers this high grade of Lime which, by a century's use, has obtained the highest reputation for its fertilizing qualities.

ATTENTION

of those desiring Lime is especially called to my products, and reference desired to the following gentlemen, all of whom have made practical use of our Lime and expressed their full satisfaction with it:

S. Dobbs, N. J.	B. F. H. Caulk, Md.,
Geo. Lippincott, N.J.,	J. L. Reeves, N. J.,
G. A. Vorheis, "	S. F. Evans, "
J. C. Hutchinson, Del.,	J. M. Jennings, N. J.,
Sam'l Matlack, N. J.,	Thos. Bittal "
I. McGorgow, Md.,	W. C Dudley, Md.,
A. W. Webster, Del.,	Thos. Dubois, N. J.,
Isaac Thuax, Del.,	Chas. H. Misler, "
Wm. Mathis, N. J.,	S. Thompson, Del.,
Wm. Francis, Del.,	John Wright, "
John Pratt, "	Thos. Pratt "
Jos. Roberts, "	Henry Davis "
G. W. Lockwood, Md.,	Wm. R. Cochran, Del.,
Manlove Davis, Del.,	N. Williams, Del.,
R. W. Cochran, Del.	

Prices and any further information will be furnished on application.

ROBERT McCOY,
Feb. 14—3m. Bridgeport, Pa.

EXTENSION TABLES—new lot just received, very low.
Feb. 14. LOUIS K. STAM.

LOT OF BRACKETS,
WALL POCKETS, &c.,
Will be closed out about cost.
Jan. 24. LOUIS K. STAM.

WITH HUSKY-HAUGHTY LIPS, OH, SEA.

With husky-haughty lips, Oh Sea!
Where day and night I wend thy surf-beat shore,
Imaging to my sense thy veried strange suggestions,
Thy troops of white-maned racers racing to the goal,
Thy ample, smiling face, dash'd with the sparkling dimples of the sun,
Thy brooding scowl and murk—thy unloos'd hurricanes,
Thy unsubdueness, caprices, willfulness;
Great as thou art above the rest, thy many tears—a lack from all eternity in thy content
(Naught but the greatest struggles, wrongs, defeats, could make thee greatest—no less could make thee),
Thy lonely state—something thou ever seek'st and seek'st, yet never gain'st,
Surely some right withheld—some voice, in huge monotonous rage, of freedom lover pent,
Some vast heart like a planet's, chain'd and chafing in those breakers,
By lengthen'd swell, and spasm, and panting breath,
And rhythmic rasping of thy sands and waves,
And serpent hiss, and savage peals of laughter,
And undertones of distant lion roar
(Sounding, appealing to thy sky's deaf ear—but now, rapport for once,
A phantom in the night thy confidant for once),
The first and last confession of the globe,
Outsurging, muttering from thy soul's abysms,
The tale of cosmic elemental passion,
Thou tellest to a kindred soul.

—*Walt Whitman, in Harper's Magazine.*

CARLISLE ON FREE TRADE.

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS AT THE NEW YORK FREE TRADE CLUB DINNER.

The annual dinner of the New York Free Trade Club took place at Delmonico's Saturday evening, and was attended by upwards of 150 gentlemen. Letters of regret were read from Senators Pendleton, Beck and Bayard, from Congressman Rosecrans, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., R. G. Mills, Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev Henry Mottet and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. Speaker Carlisle made the leading address, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Club: Before the adoption of the federal constitution, the old confederacy was but the skeleton of a government. It had no power to impose taxes, to regulate commerce or to administer justice. It had but one essential to real government—the legislative—and even that was defective and almost impotent. Each State had the right to lay imposts and duties, subject only to the condition that they should not interfere with treaties entered into by the United States in Congress assembled with foreign kings and princes. There was no limit to the power of a State to impose duties on the products of any other American State brought within its limits for sale or consumption. For the purpose of raising a revenue or for the purpose of encouraging its own domestic manufactures, the State of New York had the power to impose any rate of duty it saw fit to establish on the products of New Jersey, and New Jersey possessed the same power in respect to the products of the State of New York. If the doctrine of protection is what its friends claim it to be—if its application to infant industries in new States enables them to overcome natural disadvantages and to secure a higher degree of prosperity than would be otherwise attainable—it must be admitted that that arrangement existed under the confederation and it ought not to have been disturbed. But the framers of the constitution—the men who founded the Federal Union—did not think so. They believed that absolute free trade between the States was imperatively demanded by the interests of the people. And accordingly they adopted this provision of the constitution without a single dissenting vote: "No State shall without the consent of Congress lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for the execution of its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts levied by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to revision and control by Congress."

It is true that George Clymer, of Pennsylvania, said in the convention while this subject was under consideration: "If the States have such difficulty in their intercourse that they cannot be left to regulate their own manufactures without encountering the interests of other States, it is proof that they are not fit to compose one nation." But he stood substantially alone against the provision, and when the vote was taken not a single State was recorded against it. Thus free trade was established by the constitution, not only between the States then existing, but between all the States that might thereafter exist as members of the Federal Union. I believe I may venture to say that the most ardent advocate of the protective system must admit that the wonderful growth of the country is attributable largely to this provision—more largely than to any other one thing. Under the liberal policy established by the constitution, our means of internal commerce and transportation have increased and are still increasing, while under the restrictive and obstructive policy of Congress, our merchant marine, once a source of pride and profit, has almost disappeared from the seas. And unless something can be done to arrest its further decrease it will disappear entirely. Free commercial intercourse between the States has encouraged trade, developed our natural resources, fostered our manufactures, and added untold millions to the wealth of the people, while the protective system maintained by congressional legislation has, to a large extent at least, shut us out from the markets of the outside world, limited production substantially to the home demand, and actually arrested in many cases the further development of great industrial interests. Under this system when any highly protected manufacture reaches the stage when it is enabled to supply the home demand, its growth must virtually cease, as its products have access to no other market.

The constitution not only prohibits States from laying imposts or duties on imports or exports, but it expressly delegates to Congress the power to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts of the country and to provide for the common defense and the general welfare." This is wholly separate and distinct from the power to regulate commerce "between the United States and foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes," conferred by another clause of the constitution. The two powers have different purposes, and it is a monstrous abuse of the power of taxation to use it not to raise revenue, but for the purpose of regulating or prohibiting commerce. It is, if possible, a still greater abuse of that power to apply it for private instead of public purposes. When the primary or principal object of taxation imposed by the authorities is to foster private interests, it is not a legitimate use of taxation, but simply spoliation. Whether what is called protection, either direct or incidental, is or is not really beneficial to our industries is a question which will never meet anything like perfect unanimity of opinion; but whatever may be our opinion on that question, most of us will agree that there may be conditions where it might not be wise to suddenly change from a bad policy to a good one. When manufacturing interests have grown up under a high protective system, or in a series of years have adjusted themselves to it, and when those engaged in them have become accustomed to rely upon government bounty for support, it might be injurious and even disastrous to them to suddenly repeal or greatly reduce duties. Such a course might seriously alarm those who employ their capital in these enterprises, and when capital is alarmed, even without cause, the result for the time being is practically the same as if the disaster were real. For this reason, if there were no others, it has always been my opinion that it was the duty of Congress to proceed carefully and conservatively in legislating on this subject, having due regard at every step to the large interests involved. In other words, I favor reformation, not revolution.

But the process of reformation must go on until the power of taxation is used only for its proper purposes. There must be no step backward, nor any deviation from correct principle and sound policy. This Federal Union is a commercial as well as a political one. Politically we are free; commercially we are not. When our ancestors determined to rebel against the British system of government in America, one of the principal causes alleged in their Declaration of Independence was that it cut off their trade from all parts of the world. Is it not strange, my friends, that the government established over this people should persist in maintaining a policy that must ultimately produce substantially the same result—the cutting off of our trade? Let us see to it that all foundation for such an accusation against the government of the Union shall be removed as speedily as possible. Taxation only for the purpose of raising revenue for public use and commercial regulation in time of peace only for the purpose of fostering and protecting legitimate trade will strengthen the Union, insure prosperity to the people, and perpetuate the system of government under which we live. For myself I will cheerfully co operate with all men and all organizations, under what ever name they may be known, in all proper efforts to bring about this grand result.

Mr. Carlisle was frequently interrupted in the delivery of his speech by hearty applause. Free trade speeches were made by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, Congressman Herbert, of Alabama, Congressman Belmont, of New York, and Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut.

The Heads of Great Men.

It is usually supposed that men of great intellectual powers have large and massive heads, but the theory, which Doctor Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth, was the first to suggest, is not borne out by facts. An examination of busts, pictures, medallions, intaglios, etc., of the world's famous celebrities, almost tends the other way. In the earlier paintings, it is true, men are distinguished by their large heads, but this is attributable to the painters, who agreed with the general opinion, and wished to flatter their sitters. A receeding forehead is mostly condemned. Nevertheless, this feature is found in Alexander the Great, and, to a lesser degree, in Julius Cæsar.

The head of Frederick the Great, as will be seen from one of the portraits in Carlyle's work, receeded dreadfully. Other great men have had positively small heads. Lord Byron's was "remarkably small," as were those of Lord Bacon and Cosmo di Medici. Men of genius of ancient times have only what may be called an ordinary or every day forehead, and Herodotus, Alcibiades, Plato, Aristotle and Epicurus, among many others, are mentioned as instances. Some are even low-browed, as Burton, the author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy;" Sir Thomas Browne, and Albert Durer.

IN Sayreville, Pa., there is a horse which hauls thirty five small cart loads of clay and one of coal dust every day. He has no driver, is as regular as clock work, and never fails to go exactly the right number of times. If too big a load is put on his cart, he rears and plunges until part of it has been removed

MEN'S FASHIONS FOR SPRING.

THE LIGHT OVERCOAT SHORT, TROUSERS NEITHER LOOSE NOR TIGHT AND PLAIDS IN VOGUE

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

A principal feature in the spring overcoat is the length. It is cut quite short. For a man five feet nine it should not be over thirty-eight inches and cut shapely to the form in front. The shoulders are cut brord, and the back coming out to the arm seye gives it a perfect-fitting, easy and comfortable appearance. The material used is wide wale diagonal of various colors, faced with silk to the lapel. In some cases velvet collars are worn, but this is according to the style of cloth used. This is considered a very tony garment. These short coats are ordered more by extremists in fashion. The frock coat is not quite so popular as it has been, although the double breasted frock suit is worn, cut from various kinds of fancy goods as well as in the pinhead checks that were introduced last summer. A marked change is the cutting of the frock with four instead of five buttons.

The introduction of the white vest is the most prominent change in the dress suits. It is cut with four buttons. A dress coat has been attempted in the form of a double-breasted frock, cutaway, but has met with no success. It is neither one thing nor the other, has no style about it and looks like an old frock coat with the corners cut off. Dressy people ignore it and hold to the full regulation dress suit. The four and five button cutaway, with edges bound flat, is the prevailing style made in such goods as broad wale diagonals, or the small corkscrews are sometimes used, but the former is the most stylish material. The body sack coat is rather close fitting, with broad shoulders, and made of stripes, checks and very prominent plaids. They are both single and double breasted.

The fashionable business vest is a single breasted, with or without, collar, both being accepted. Some tailors are making an effort to introduce a double-breasted vest made from fancy patterns, but the only style of double breasted coat in use being the frock, and that worn buttoned, the introduction of such a vest must remain in the background, at least for the present.

The style of trousers varies but little from those of last season. They are not loose, or tight, but medium size, cut tracing the form of the leg, eighteen inches knee and seventeen and a half bottom.

The most convenient and sensible glove is the laced kid in the new grays, slates, browns, garnets and mustard tints.

There is a general introduction of fancy woolen goods. Stripes for trouserings are much patronized.

TO CHARM THE FEMININE EYE.

ALL ABOUT SUCH THINGS AS SPRING BONNETS AND THE PLEASING POLKA DOT.

Found in a Half-dozen Journals.

Some of the spring bonnets are trimmed with Ottoman or plush ribbons with a bright contrasting color on the reverse side. Besides their use as strings they are found very useful for the rose tuffets employed on many bonnets for general wear in the place of flowers and feathers. The colors of the two sides of the ribbon must harmonize well, however, or the effect is far from agreeable. Cloud blue and sapphire blue, wine and pale pink, dove and rose color, or pale blue, russet green and myrtle green, deep violet and lilac go admirably together and black, lined with coral or crimson, is much favored. Dark green plush ribbons faced with Van Dyke red and made into loose tuffets are charming, giving the effect of a nest of moss.

New sateens for spring show exquisite conceits. Roses blown by the wind, the fragments shaded into shimmering grounds, Japanese landscapes in miniature, birds, beetles, bees and butterflies in relief against a ground of seal brown, black, ecru, smoke gray and navy blue. Plain sateens matching the tone of the design are an accessory favorable to a design and combination.

The Parisian capote of spring for the theatre in visiting is an exact copy of a baby's cap, cut in three pieces, drawn in at the back and profusely garnished with ruches of lace and ribbon. It is said that forty yards of trimming are often used to embellish a small caprice of this character.

A stylish evening dress of cream-white satin is made with the bodice cut in a low, narrow square, front and back, the openings banded with sable, with straps of fur forming the very short sleeves. The long-pointed tunic is draped on one side and edged to correspond.

India silks this season are idealized. Fourlards appear in fascinating guises, in which chintz tendencies preponderate. A pet design is a shower of daisies against a textile basis of china blue.

Parterres, landscapes, bells, beetles, bugs and all kinds of queer conceits abound in the new prints.

A novelty in silk is a design of white polka dots against a clear gold background.

Clusters of tiny birds are a feature in the decoration of tissues for spring.

STEWART, of Texas, is the tallest man in the House of Representatives, measuring six feet eleven inches; Tilman, of South Carolina, never wears an overcoat; 'Richelieu' Robinson, of New York, has not cut his hair since last session and says it is not to be cut again until Ireland is 'free;' McAdoo, of New Jersey, wears the tightest fitting clothes in the House; John S. Wise, of Virginia—born in Brazil—parts his hair in the middle, and Cannon of, Illinois, is the only Representative who always gesticulates with his left hand.—*From the Chicago Herald.*

A GIANT CRYSTAL PALACE.

NEW YORK TO HAVE A MONSTER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

New York Morning Journal.

While other cities are disputing among themselves for the location of the next International Exhibition, and striving with indifferent success to secure pledges for the amount necessary to carry out so immense an undertaking, New York bids fair to step in and take the prize. A company is now being organized with a capital of $10,000,000 for this purpose. It has adopted the name of the Crystal Palace Permanent Exposition Company.

Fifty acres of land will be secured, adjoining, if possible, one of the new parks which it is proposed to establish. On this will be erected a giant edifice, the plans of which are already prepared. This building will cover twelve acres and will be a combination of the best points of the structures erected for the same purpose at London, Vienna and Paris, the plans of all of which were secured. It will all be under one roof, so that no railroads will be necessary to reach outlying departments. A mammoth main building almost oval in shape will contain the exhibits and manufactures of all countries. Leading from this, as fingers from a hand, will be an agricultural, a horticultural and a machinery wing. Over all there is to be a second story, to be used as a great concert hall, with a seating capacity for 15,000 people. The largest organ in the world, larger than any now in existence, will be made and placed in this hall.

The building will be entirely of iron and glass, and is expected to cost $5,000,000. Mr. William Euclid Young of the firm of Barron, Young & Co., No. 66 Broadway, bankers, who is the secretary of the company, recently sent an agent to London to carefully inspect the celebrated Crystal Palace, just outside the European metropolis, and he has reported the project to be entirely feasible.

The intention is to start building operations early in the spring, and to push them as rapidly as possible, so as to be able to open the exhibition on July 4, 1886, just a decade after the epening of the Philadelphia Exhibition. Preliminary contracts have already been made with Pittsburg manufacturers for the iron and glass needed, and estimates secured for six engines as large as the celebrated Corliss engine of Centennial fame, which will be placed in Machinery Hall. Mr. Russell Sage has agreed to bring the elevated rail road to any location which may be chosen.

After the first season the buildings will be open nine months each year for a permanent exhibition. Space will be let to foreign and home exhibitors to display their goods and show the process of manufacturing them. A number have already applied for accommodations on a bare statement of the object of the company, believing that in this way their goods may be brought in to prominent notice and be readily inspected by merchants from all parts of the country.

The unoccupied ground will be laid out as a park, with grottoes, fountains and lakelets. It will be an attractive picnic ground, and is intended to be so used. To still further draw the public to the little paradise, Theodore Thomas will be engaged to give concerts in the great hall.

The projectors believe the scheme will not only pay expenses but a large profit. They are all reputable gentlemen of prominence and sagacity. In fact, the directory will be composed of three members of the Stock Exchange.

Round and Square Rooms.

Man is the only animal that builds his home after the pattern of the dry goods box. And it is only the half civilized man who insists upon that. In all Rome you do not find a single square room. They tell you in Rome that the rooms are built in square angles and triangles and so on as a charm against the evil eye. But that is largely a fiction. The Italian builds his home in curiously shaped rooms because of the art and the love of the beautiful and shapely that is in him. Permit me to lay this down briefly as another one of the rules to observe in "building the house beautiful." No one square room can be made either comely or comfortable. No bird, no beast, not even an Indian, will live in one unless a prisoner. A round room or semi globe shaped is perhaps the most restful. The Indian wigwam is the most perfect form of architecture we get here in America. Let us look in one of the hundred thousand hideous brown stone fronts in the fashionable parts of New York city. You find the home is simply a tunnel. It is sixteen or twenty feet wide. It is eighty feet deep. There is some straggling light at either end of this tunnel. But at best, the famous New York brown stone front is simply a deep, gloomy tunnel.

YEARS ago John Q. Adams loved the prettiest girl in Alabama. Her parents forced her to marry a man named Jackson, who took her to Texas, where she became the mother of nineteen children. A year ago her husband died. Meanwhile John Q. Adams, who had married early, had not been idle. He acquired considerable local renown by becoming the father of twenty-one children. Recently his wife died. He has gone to Texas to marry Mrs. Jackson. The families will live on the cooperative plan.

THE excitement at revival meetings goes on. Fenton Williams, a young convert at a revival in New Haven, Ind., became so much excited by the praying and speaking that he suddenly jumped upon his chair, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, held his left hand aloft and put four bullets through it before he could be disarmed. He afterward said that he had do idea where he was or what he was doing at the time.

Charles Dickens.

What manner of man Dickens was we can perceive well enough from his books as well as from his letters. We all remember the passage in which Lord Macaulay shows how Johnson's early privations affected his character and manners all through his life. It is certainly no less true that the boyish experiences of Dickens told with wonderful force on his character. His father was always in money difficulties, and the son had a miserable time of it as a child going to and fro to the pawnbrokers, hanging about the Marshalsea and Fleet, and tying up pots of blacking for six shillings a week. And all the while he never lost the consciousness that he possessed great powers and capabilities, and fortunately, or this consciousness would have been belied. He also learned to throw himself eagerly into what he was doing, that he might do it well. In the blacking days there was constant rivalry between him and his companions who could tie up pots quickest and finish them off most neatly. The result of all which was that when Dickens overcame his difficulties and became a prosperous man he never for a moment doubted his own powers. He had expected to succeed, and he had succeeded. What more was needed? And thus he grew more and more self concentrated, self confident, self assertive. He was not a good scholar like Johnson or even Thackeray, never went to a public shool, and certainly knew very little of the Latin grammar. But as a sickly, neglected child, he had loved to get away by himself and nurse his imagination on Fielding, and Smollett, and Lesage, and Shakespeare, and we might almost call this his only early book education. His powers of memory and observation were altogether astonishing; they were part of his habit. It is hardly to be wondered at that he seemed to have something very like a conviction of his own infallibility. All through his writings you find him laying down the law on politics and history and theology, without any sort of misgiving that possibly wider reading might have modified his views. It was a heavy drawback to his character, and made him (to speak plainly) arrogant. And closely akin to this is his overweening personal vanity. Always he seems craving after praise, present and posthumous. He tells Mr. Foster to be sure and put so and so into his biography. And, by the way, it would have been wiser of the biographer to leave these little requests out, and not to have exhibited his suoject supplicating mankind for their 'Plaudite.' We could multiply proofs of this weakness which are within our knowledge, but we gladly turn to a pleasanter subject. What kept him great, and makes us regard this self-conceit as a flaw on a fine character, was his generous heart. Throughout his labors he is ever seen anxious to improve the condition of the world and to enlarge men's sympathies for the poor and suffering. No one can doubt who reads him that his whole heart went with his denunciation of cruelties—whether of prison, of school, or of work-house—of pseudo-philanthropy, of hypocrisy, and shams of all sorts, as they presented themselves before him.—*The Scottish Review.*

A NEW interest is given to Arctic exploration by the theory advanced by the Rev. Dr. William F. Warren, President of Boston University. He has convinced himself by a study of 'scientific geogony, climatology, ethnic tradition, paleontological botany, ethnology,' and other scientific and imaginative subjects that the Garden of Eden was at the north pole. Among his arguments he mentions the advantages in the way of illumination enjoyed by that favored region:

'At the north pole less than one-fifth of the time is spent in darkness, and more than four-fifths in light. It is easy to believe this region to be the one referred to as the land of light and beauty. Such a land before the Deluge might well have been the abode of men of extraordinary strength and stature and longevity.'

THE diving for the remains of the Greek and Persian ships sunk in the great sea fight at Salamis has caused a flutter in archæological circles. Little is known of the great galleys with their banks of oars of the ancient world. We have descriptions presented to us in the delightful gossip of Athenæus of two ships built by Ptolemy Philopater, and one built by Hiero, tyrant of Syracuse. But the description is wholly of the interior. We read of rooms in these ships with columns of Milesian cypress and capitals of gold and ivory, of marble statues of Venus, of purple hangings and exquisite carvings, of gardens with trees and plants, and all varieties of bathrooms. One of these vessels had forty banks of oars, but it is difficult to form an idea of what they looked like externally from these descriptions.

THE South has a new terror in the person of a tramp who steals children. He does not claim rewards, but seems actuated by simple viciousness. A few days ago he led an Atlanta newsboy into the country, cut his ears off so as 'to be able to recognize him' when they met again, and sent him home. A party of citizens went after the tramp with shotguns, but he easily escaped. Shortly after this he stole two children from Paulding county and again escaped. The children were found after two days search tied to a tree in a swamp. His latest outrage was the abduction of a small boy from Chickauranga. He has not yet been captured.

The Friends.

Mr. R. T. Bentley, a member of the estimable community of Quakers at Sandy Springs, Md., says he was severely affected by rheumatism in his right hand. Mr. Bentley applied St. Jacob's Oil, the great pain-cure, and by its continued use, in a short time, was completely cured.

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