The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884. VOL. XXII-NO 48

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, SoftHats 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.

MARYLAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

JOHN B. PIET & Co.

PUBLISHERS.

Catalogue Mailed on Application.

BALTIMORE.

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.

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 sevensy-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.

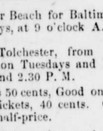
THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK CASE.

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' Cyclopædia. 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.

NOTICE!

THE FARMING COMMUNITY

OF KENT COUNTY

are hereby respectfully notified that we have established an agency for the sale of our line of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

at Chestertown, Kent county, Md., with Mr. Wm. Arthur Elliott in charge.

We handle a Full Line of Implements, from the smallest Plow up to the largest Traction Steam Engine.

☞ Parties desiring information about any Implement or Machine manufactured in the United States, are respectfully requested to call and see Mr. Elliott.

Our full advertisement will appear shortly.

Elliott & Gemmill,

CENTREVILLE, MD.,

Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Iron and Wood Pumps, Wind Mills, Saw Mills, &c.

P, S.—I have no sub-agents in the county: I want to deal with you direct and will make it to your interest to either see me in person or correspond with me.

Wm. A. Elliott.

***Fresh* GardenSeed**

A LARGE SUPPLY,

EMBRACING

MANY & CHOICE VARIETIES.

Prices Lower Than Last Season

☞ Market growers will find it to their advantage to buy their Seed at

Stam's Drug Store.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 6. DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles W. jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

Lime for Sale.

Having purchased

THE LIME KILN

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

Slaked or Quicked Lime

for building purposes, at the following rates at the kiln: Slaked, 6c. per bushel; quick, 12c. per bushel.

WM. PERKINS.

Oct. 20 1881.

POTATOES.

The Choicest Varieties by bushel or barrel.

These are Northern grown, extra fine.

March 6. COLIN F. STAM.

GARDDN SEED.

AMERICAN WONDER PEAS,

The most desirable in the market for Family use, for sale by

March 6. C. F. STAM.

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.

THE OLD RUM-SELLER.

'Twas nigh to a bar that had long been made,
Leaned a rum-seller old in the liquor trade;
His work was done, and he paused to count
The receipts of the day—a large amount:
A relic of jolly old topers was he.
And his hair was white as the foam of the sea,
And these words came forth with the fumes of gin;

"I gather them in, I gather them in."

"I gather them in, both old and young,
To my den of death they go and come;
Some to the scaffold, some to the grave,
Some to the prison, but none I save.
Come, father, mother, daughter, and son,
All I will ruin, one by one,
With my rum or whiskey, brandy or gin,
I gather them in, I gather them in.

"I gather them in to a life of shame,
I blast the fairest, honored name;
Make widows and orphans to cry and moan
At the foot of old King Alcohol's throne.
The highest or lowest, I care not which,
Will soon find their level in a common ditch.
The law protects me and it is no sin—
I gather them in, I gather them in."

The old man ceased as he closed his till;
Soon all was dark and gloomy and still.
And I said to myself as he went to his rest,
Can it be that humanity dwells in your breast?
Man may forgive you but God never will,
Though your ill-gotten gains foot the minister's bill.
And His voice will be heard o'er the last trumpet's din,

"Hell gathers you in, hell gather's you in."

—*Catholic Temperance Advocate.*

THE MASTER.

AN IMITATION.

Q. Tell me, O Sage! What is the true ideal?
A. A man I knew,—a living soul and real.
Q. Tell me, my friend! Who was this mighty master?
A. The child of wrong, the pupils of disaster.
Q. Under what training grew his lofty mind?
A. In cold neglect and poverty combined.
Q. What honors crowned his works with wealth and praise?
A. Patience and faith and love filled all his days.
Q. And when he died what victories had he won?
A. Humbly to live and hope—his work was done.
Q. What mourning nations grieved above his bier?
A. A loving eye dropped there a sorrowing tear.
Q. But History, then, will consecrate his sleep?
A. His name is lost; angels his record keep.

Wm. P. Johnson, in the April Century.

THE FIRST ICE-PALACE.

BUILT BY THE EMPRESS ANNA IVANOVNA, ON THE NEVA, 1739.

In the construction of this work the simplest means were used. First, the purest and most transparent ice was selected. This was cut into large blocks, squared with rule and compass, and carved with all the regular architectural embellishments. No cement was used. Each block when ready was raised to its destined place by cranes and pulleys, and just before it was let down upon the block which was to support it, water was poured between the two; the upper block was immediately lowered, and as the water froze almost instantly, in that intensely cold climate, the two blocks became literally one. In fact, the whole building appeared to be, and really was, a single mass of ice. The effect it produced must have been infinitely more beautiful than if it had been of the most costly marble—its transparency and bluish tint giving it rather the appearance of a precious stone.

In dimension, the structure was fifty six feet long, eighteen feet wide, twenty one feet high, and with walls three feet in thickness. At each corner of the palace was a pyramid of the same height as the roof, of course built of ice, and around the whole was a low palisade of the same material. The actual length of the front view, including the pyramids, was one hundred and fourteen feet.

The palace was built in the usual style of Russian architecture. The *facade* was plain, being merely divided into compartments by pilasters. There was a window in each division, which was painted in imitation of green marble. The window-panes were formed of slabs of ice, as transparent and smooth as sheets of plate glass. At night, when the palace was lighted, the windows were curtained by canvas screens, on which grotesque figures were painted. Owing to the transparency of the whole material, the general effect of the illumination must have been fine, the whole palace seemingly being filled with a delicate pearly light. The central division projected, and appeared to be a door, but was, in fact, a large window, and was illuminated like the others. Surmounting the *facade* of the building was an ornamental balustrade, and at each end of the sloping roof was a huge chimney. The entrance was at the rear. At each side of the door stood ice imitations of orange trees, in leaf and flower, with ice-birds perched on the branches.

The inside of this great "plaything" was more wonderful than the exterior.

One of the apartments was the royal chamber. In it was a dressing table fully set out with a looking-glass and all sorts of powder and essence boxes, jars, bottles, a watch, and a pair of candlesticks and candles, all fashioned of ice. In the evening these candles were smeared with naptha and set in a blaze without melting. A great ice-mirror was hung against the wall. On the other side of the room was the bedstead, with bed, pillows, counterpane, and curtains, deftly wrought in ice. A large fire place was on the right, with an elegantly carved mantel, and within it, upon the curious andirons, were placed logs of ice which were occasionally smeared with naptha and ignited.

The other principal room was alternately termed the dining-room and the drawing-room. An elaborately constructed ice table extended through the apartment. On each side were settees or sofas handsomely carved. In three of the corners were large statues; in the other was a handsome time piece provided with wheels of ice, which were visible through the transparent case. All the other parts of the palace were fitted up in a corresponding manner.—*From "The Plaything of an Empress," by H. Maria George, in St. Nicholas for April.*

TICKET SCALPING.

THE DEMORALIZING EFFECT ON RAILROAD EMPLOYEES OF THIS QUESTIONABLE BUSINESS.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The developments in the recent trials of railway conductors in Philadelphia and elsewhere for embezzlement bring to light a new feature in the so-called business of ticket scalping, and explain very cleary one of the principal reasons for the crusade which is being waged by the railroad companies against the gentry whose boast it is that they can discount the standard rates of the companies. There was for a long time an element of mystery in this peculiar traffic, which was partially dispelled when the methods of the scalpers were ventilated in the courts and by the clear expositions of railway officers on the subject.

It is apparent that the scalper derives some of his support from some of the various links, large and small, of the longer lines between distant points. As a matter of course, rates by the various lines between important centres must be uniform, and the longer lines, by reason of their greater length and time of transit, could not, and very properly so, hope to obtain any considerable proportion of the through traffic save by the operations of the scalper, who buys for the intending traveler who falls into his hands a regular ticket by one of the longer routes, sells it to him for a dollar or so less than it cost, collecting a bonus from several of the short lines composing this route as a reward for diverting the traveler from more direct lines, and pocketing a fair profit on the transaction, although the passenger may not be so fortunate, as the greater length of time consumed on the trip, and consequent increase in cost of meals and sleeping accommodations, may more than cover the saving in the cost of the ticket, and the traveler has no compensation for his lost time.

But this and other operations which the scalper is wont to consider as "legitimate," would scarcely explain the magnitude which his profits must assume to maintain him in the traffic, and these late trials furnish the information necessary to complete a solution of the mystery. The testimony showed that the railway employees retained the tickets collected from passengers and sold them at nominal rates to the scalpers, who resold them to travelers at a discount from standard rates, the companies thus carrying two or more passengers on the same ticket.

These disclosures emphasize with painful clearness the moral character of the scalping enterprise. For years past it has been the aim of railroad companies so to adjust their rules and regulations as to relieve conductors from even the slightest imputation of dishonesty. Whether this has been from motives of self interest or not, is immaterial to the point at issue. The result has been apparent in the *esprit du corps* and the *morale* of their employees. The feeling that, in view of the safeguards thrown around them, they were above suspicion, has wrought a remarkable change in this class of employees, and has made the position of railway conductor a highly honorable, as it is a responsible and exacting calling. But just as this condition of things has been so happily consumated, a new element of evil arises, and it is not strange that amongst such a host of employees some should be found willing to listen to the temptings of the scalper, and become eventually his willing but guilty tools.

In the cause of morality, and in behalf of an important and deserving class of railway employees, we can cordially endorse the efforts of the transportation lines to utterly abolish this traffic, which has long been a misdemeanor in this State, and we earnestly hope that the various States will speedily take cognizance of the growing evil and, by statute similar to our own, put the scalper under the ban of the law and compel railroad companies to redeem for cash, from passengers, their unused or partially used tickets. In the meantime the traveller will do well to consider whether he can conscientiously aid the scalper or incur the risk of riding on a stolen ticket.

Fish River Caves, New South Wales.

The famous Kentucky caves in the United States, have a formidable rival in the Fish river caves, New South Wales, which form one of the natural wonders of Australia. From the official catalogue of the New South Wales Court at the Calcutta Exhibition, we learn that these caves are of vast extent, and singularly attractive, having a great variety of very intricate galleries or passages, only to be traveled in safety under the care of the experienced local guide employed by the Government. The subterraneous scenes herein disclosed are indeed magnificent—well worth the time and trouble of paying them a visit. There is a whole group of these grand subterraneous halls and bewildering galleries, and each one of the series is known by a different name: The New Cave, the Lucas Cave, the Belle Cave, the Lurline Cave, etc. Several objects of great interest are to be viewed at and in the Fish River caves; and amongst these are the Great Archway, the Carlotta Arch, the Meeting of the Creeks, the Pinnacle Rock, the Interiors, the outside entrances and adjacent woodland scenes. The Carlotta Arch—a curious natural archway in the rocks—excites much astonishment and admiration. These caves, so remarkable for their stalactitic and stalagmitic formations, are of such an immense extent that whole days are necessary for their due exploration. One of these enormous caverns is estimated to be not less than 500 feet in height, and of a proportionate length and breadth. The strange forms gradually assumed by the drippings of the lime-stone rocks throughout are almost infinite, and not to be anywhere else surpassed in beauty. In one place there is the weird, rock-like semblance of a well-stocked menagerie; and in another place the pendants from the roof and slabs below are of a still more fantastic and extraordinary character. When lighted up with the magnesium wire these sublime palaces, "which Nature's hands have deftly formed," present a truly gorgeous spectacle, being filled with delicate pendants and drooping sprays, gigantic columns and shadowy arches—all resplendent with dazzling, illusive gems. In the New Cave, the scene developed by the magnesium light is described (by Burton) as "one of surpassing loveliness," the appearance of a heavy fall of snow being produced; the rocks in the rear presenting to the imagination a black, frowning sky. Occasionally a sparkling waterfall heightens the effect of the scene. The Government has had constructed a number of wire ladders for the convenience of visitors in ascending and descending some of the caves.

THE TARIFF AND THE PRESIDENCY.

EXPRESSIONS OF DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT—TILDEN'S STRONG FOLLOWING.

BOSTON, March 24.—The *Post* to-morrow morning will print several columns of short letters from democratic members of the Legislatures of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, in which the writers give their preferences for the presidential candidates, first and second choice, and also their views on the tariff question. Tilden leads in each State save Massachusetts, where he and Butler are about even. He is a strong favorite in Maine, where also the greenback members are heard from in favor of Tilden as first choice. In Vermont nearly every democratic member of the Legislature is for Tilden. On the tariff question a majority of all heard from are for "tariff for revenue only" in each State, and an overwhelming majority favor the Morrison bill and a gradual reduction of the tariff taxation. Of the members who declare unequivocally for a continuance of the present high tariff, two are New Hampshire men, three Connecticut and one Massachusetts. Two New Hampshire manufacturers favor an immediate reduction and one favors the tariff as it is at present.

Office Seekers in the White House.

An anecdotal paper on "The White House," by E. V. Smalley, is the opening illustrated paper of the April *Century*. Of office seekers he says in part: "The late President Garfield once said that he was obliged to see an average of about thirty persons for every office to be filled. If the question was one of removal, the number was much greater, including the friends of the encumbent as well as the candidates for the place. There is an amusing story, not a new one by any means, of the method Mr. Lincoln adopted to settle a contest over a postmaster ship which had greatly annoyed him. There were two candidates in the field, and petition after petition had poured in upon the weary President, and delegation after delegation had rushed to the White House to argue the claims of the rival aspirants. Finally, after he had been bored for half an hour by a fresh delegation, Mr Lincoln said to his secretary, 'This matter has got to end somehow. Bring a pair of scales.' The scales were brought. 'Now put in all the petitions and letters in favor of one man, and see how much they weigh, and then weigh the other candidate's papers.' It was found that one bundle was three quarters of a pound heavier than the other. 'Make out the appointment at once for the man who has the heaviest papers,' ordered the President, and it was done."

A LARGE audience assembled at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham a few days ago to hear Mr. Oscar Wilde's lecture on his impressions of America. Mr. Wilde (who has discarded knee breeches and reassumed the prosaic trousers) said that the Americans are the noisest people in the world, whose national occupation is catching trains. Pennsylvania, with its rocky gorges and woodland scenery, reminded him of Switzerland; the prairie of a piece of brown blotting paper. Everything is twice as large as it should be; everywhere is twice as far as it should be. He visited Leadville, the chief characteristic of whose inhabitants is the constant use of the revolver. He lectured to them upon "Benvenuto Ceilini, his Life and Works," and was reproved by his hearers for not having brought that artist with him. The explanation that he had been dead for some little time elicited the inquiry. "Who shot him? Among the more elderly inhabitants of the South he found a melancholy tendency to date every event of importance by the late war. "How beautiful the moon is to-night!" he once remarked to a gentleman who was standing next to him. "Yes," was the reply, "but you should have seen it before the war." So infinitesimal did he find the knowledge and appreciation of art west of the Rocky Mountains, that an art patron—one who in his day had been a miner—actually sued the railroad company for damages because the plaster cast of Venus of Milo, which he had imported from Paris, had been delivered minus the arms. And, what was more surprising still he gained his case and the damages.

No Marks.

Mr. T. M. Casad, editor of the Corydon, Iowa, *Times*, writes that his little girl burned her foot severely on a stove. One application of St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever, cured it completely, leaving no marks. By two applications of St. Jacobs Oil he cured himself of a torturing pain in the side.

AT VANITY FAIR.

At Vanity Fair, as we bow and smile
As we talk of the opera (after the weather),
As we chat of fashion and tint and style
We know we are playing a part together.
You know that the mirth I wear I borrow;
I know that your smile is a mask to sorrow.
We know that under the silks and laces
And back of beautiful, laughing faces,
Lie secret trouble and dark despair
At Vanity Fair.

At Vanity Fair, on dress parade,
Our colors are bright and our sabres gleaming.
But you know my uniform's worn and frayed,
And I know your weapons, despite their seeming,
Are dull and worthless and badly battered,
That close inspection will show how tattered
And stained are the banners that flaunt above us;
That comrades hate, while they swear they love us;
That, robed like pleasure, walks gaunt-eyed care
At Vanity Fair.

At Vanity Fair, as we strive for place,
As we push and jostle and crowd and hurry,
We know the result is not worth the race,
We know the prize is not worth the worry;
That in fighting for self we must wound each other,
That much of our gain means loss for another;
That the crown of bay leaves fades while it presses
The brow of the victor, with thorns not caresses;
That honors are empty and worthless to wear
At Vanity Fair.

Yet, at Vanity Fair, as we pass along,
We meet brave hearts that are worth the knowing;
'Mong poor paste jewels that deck the throng
We see a solitaire somewhere glowing;
We find grand souls under robes of fashion:
'Neath light demeanors lurk strength and passion;
And fair, fine Honor, and god-like Resistance
In halls of pleasure may have existence,
And we find pure altars and shrines of prayer
At Vanity Fair.

Ella Wheeler, in Vanity Fair.

Lumber Made of Paper.

Lumber is now made of the pulp of wheat, rye and oat straw, and other vegetable fibers, combined with chemical ingredients, and cements. It is formed in layers, about one quarter of an inch in thickness, and these are pressed together, by powerful machinery, and thus rendered as hard as the hardest of wood, besides being much more dense. The boards are also rendered waterproof in varying degrees according to the purpose for which they are to be used. The material is as durable as time, and can be sold at a good profit for almost half less than ordinary pine lumber. It will take any finish, and in this respect alone is equal to the finest hard wood. Moreover, it can be marbleized in imitation of any kind of marble, both in respect to a high degree of polish and exact imitation of grain. It will not warp and can be rendered perfectly waterproof if desired, thus making it suitable for the construction of burial caskets. It makes as solid a surface as any wood, and may be made of the hardness of stone. As a substitute for wood in the construction of buildings it possesses perfect adaptation. It will make the finest material in the world for roofing, not excepting slate or iron. It can be sawed, split or planed, and boards made of it are perfectly smooth and flat from end to end on both sides, without any knots, cracks or blemishes of any kind commonly met with in wood. But is the supply of stock sufficient to permit the general use of paper lumber as a substitute for wood? Why not? The production of straw alone is sufficient. It takes 100 years to grow 20,000 feet of natural lumber on an acre of ground. On the other hand, an acre of ground will produce every year enough straw to make 2,000 feet of artificial lumber, and hence in a hundred years it will produce 200,000 feet—ten times as much as the quantity of natural lumber.

Mr. Bayard on the Tariff.

Senator Bayard writes as follows to the Tammany Hall tariff reform meeting held Friday evening last:

"The encrustation of abuses, which have been engendered oy ill-considered tax laws, passed in the excited times of war and to supply temporary exigencies, must be broken through, and if the democratic party have any plain duty it is to take an honest, straight-forward, unmistakable step in the direction of reducing and simplyfying the present unequal, complicated and obscure tariff system, in order to give to American industries a chance to breathe in the freer air of other than the home market, in which at present they are shut up. With a producing power of manufacture and supply equal to double the demands for our home consumption, what can ensue but glutted home markets, periodical cessation of industry, and enforced and unpaid idleness to the laboring classes? This is the state of things we have witnessed for years, increasing in its evils and dangers, and it is the logical and necessary result of a tariff system based upon excessive and indiscriminate taxation upon all the products of foreign nations which enter into our consumption either for manufactures or otherwise. These unwholesome ligatures must be loosened, and I trust the Democratic party may be the agency to do the work gradually, considerately, justly and fearlessly.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Sanitary News* describes the "Moorish room" in Mr. J. H. Jewett's house of that city. It is very luxurious, with its geometrical ceiling, broad divans, and Oriental carpets. The wall space on one side is filled by a genuine Cairo lattice window, brought here after a service of 200 years in the picturesque Egyptian city. The latticed panels swing outward, and its spindles, circles, and squares are as perfect as they were two centuries ago. The cedar wood is dark with age, but still retains its delicate spicy fragrance.

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