Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANN. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884. VOL. XXII-NO 50

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 on 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.

Catalogue Mailed on Application.

JOHN B. PIET & Co.

PUBLISHERS.

NEWELL'S REVISED READERS.
SHEPHERD'S GRAMMARS.
PELLER.
KERNEY'S U. S. HISTORY.
SCHARFS' SCHOOL HISTORY OF MARYLAND.

MARYLAND School Books.

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.

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 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, M

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.

Chester River Steamboat Company

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS

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

T. 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 Hickens 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 settlement for all outstanding bills, therefore all indebted must pay at once Pay now, as I must have the money.

Yours respectfully,

J. B. McINTIRE,
Nov. 15, 1883. AGENT.

LEVERING'S COFFEE.



Recognized as the Best.

Our Coffee is absolutely pure, not glazed or colored, and is selected from our large stock of Green Coffee, with special reference to its Drinking Qualities. Glazing and coloring Roasted Coffee adds to the weight and hides the imperfections, which is entirely against your interest as a consumer.

Ask your Grocer for LEVERING'S COFFEE, and take no other.

E. LEVERING & CO.
Established 1842.] Baltimore.

...nd two 2-cent stamps for Levering's Coffee Cup and Saucer ...per. (a large, original and beautiful design.)

April 17—3m.

ACME HALL.

The Palace Clothing Establishment of Baltimore,

Opens its doors to the public on April 5th, and extends to all lovers of fine Clothing a special invitation to look over its Goods. Our object is to supply gentlemen with such spring and summer Clothing they have hitherto been unable to procure except from Merchant Tailors, at exorbitant prices. We obviate all delays and chances of misfits that so frequently follow ordered goods, and give guarantee our garments fully equal, and even superior, to most measured work, at considerably lower figures.

The most fastidious cannot fail to be pleased with the Men's and Boys' Garments shown at

ACME HALL,
"The Mirror of Fashion,"
209 W. BALTIMORE ST.
Strictly One Price.
April 3, 1884.

"TAKE CARE"

From Harper's Weekly.

When a shadow is on your heart,
And you know not the reason why,
When the tear unbidden will start
And unbidden will come the sigh,
Take care!
Watch, for there's cause for fear;
Watch, for an enemy's near;
Watch as the little bird watches
When the sparrow hawk's in the air.

When the hope in your life turns pale,
And your courage dies vainly out,
When you feel that the staff may fail
You have trusted without a doubt;
Take care!
The shadow of sorrow is long;
Watch, there is something wrong;
Watch as the pilot watches
When a storm is in the air.

There's a feeling you know not whence,
A whisper you know not where,
That says to some innermost sense,
Of which you are dimly aware,
Take care!
Fly to your covert, fly,
And danger may pass you by;
Fly as the hart to the mountain
When the hounds are scenting the air.

When the love that was strong turns weak,
The love you have trusted long,
And you feel that you need not speak,
That whatever you say is wrong,
Take care!
And hide you a little while
From the smile that is only guile,
And watch as the little bird watches
When the sparrow-hawk's in the air.

A foe that is fair and open
You may fight and keep your place,
But who can fight with a shadow
That never will show its face?
Take care!
When you fear, and you know not why,
When you fail, though you bravely try,
Then watch as the little bird watches
When the sparrow-hawk's in the air.

Success and Failure in Life.

The following is a portion of the brilliant address to the students of the University Medical College, of New York city, delivered by Chauncey M. Depew, Esq., on the evening of their graduation, the 11th of March.

In our American vocabulary and popular philosophy everything almost is ascribed to luck and opportunity. The country is crowded with men whose careers have been wasted or wrecked by the speculation, feverish anxieties, lack of fixed purpose and persistent industry, and the hopes and disappointment thus incurred. While these elements form part of the phenomenal successes which astonish the world of business, the prizes in the professions belong only to those who honestly win them. Crowded as are all the avenues, there is always about as much room for a man as he is able to occupy. Failures are due to two causes—one that you have misiaken your calling; the other that you will not or cannot work. The men who are early and late at their vocations, who are alert to take advantage of every opening, who are not swerved to the right or left by weariness or desire for change, who do the best they know how whatever they attempt to do at all, form the minority which invariably wins. Commodore Vanderbilt once remarked to me in regard to an exceptionally brilliant man, who fell continually exasperatingly short of what his friends expected: "There is a cog loose somewhere in his machinery." The old Commodore was not a metaphysician or mental philosopher, but with his usual keen hard sense he pointed out the difficulty of the mass of professional failures. Their mental equipment is for some other purpose. The moment a man discovers that nature intended him for something else let him stand not on the order of his going, but go at once, before starvation drives him and orders him up. The sooner a poor doctor, lawyer or clergyman recognizes that his genius is for merchandise or types, the skilled trades or accounts, the better for himself, the profession and the world. I have secured positions for two lawyers, one as a brakeman and the other as a freight clerk, and both are advancing with earnest strides and confident anticipations towards the presidency of the road. The disappointments and heart-burnings in a career come largely from our false standards of success. We are over-educated in the view that wealth, income and expenditure are its only indices. In the absorbing rush for more money come the tampering with trust funds, peculations and suicides, which are the sociological problems of the hour.

But when properly trained and fitted, as certain as the rising and setting of the sun so sure is the doctor of position and income sufficient for a clean and healthful life and its opportunities for usefulness and honor. The first few years of self-denial and struggle are not the dreaded evils they are pictured, but rather the athlete's training, the soldier's discipline, their hardships forgotten, their experience and value happily remembered after the victory. We lawyers are accustomed to saying that we owe to you the most lucrative part of our practice—contesting the wills and settling the estates of your victims.

Every professional, every educated man, owes something to the community in which he lives. All the educational, humanitarian, social and political work of the neighborhood have legitimate and imperative claims upon him. His advantages impose upon him public activities and, in a sense, leadership. The doctor's opportunities surpass all others. The demands upon the pulpit to-day are so great that the pastor becomes almost an impossibility. On the worldly side, as guide, adviser, friend, the doctor takes his place. The most sacred secrets of the family are his. He settles the disputes, reconciles the estranged, reclaims the lost, and soothes the sorrowing. In its largest and fullest sense he is and must be a teacher, and his quiet influence reaches all classes and conditions. He should be then a Republic informed and interested in all public questions, the friend of good government, the enemy of bad rulers. But he cannot go to the Legislature or Congress without ruining both his practice and professional standing. His strength is the confidence his patients have in his personal skill and fidelity, and it cannot be transfered. The public-spirited doctor is always popular, and ambition sometimes tempts him to listen to the flattering plaudits of his fellow citizens, but no physician ever tried it who did not regret it the rest of his life. I know of no career so full rounded, so successful in the best sense, as that of an old and faithful country doctor. Never much richer than his modest home he has always had enough for his simple wants. He has given his children little of fortune, but all that was attainable of a liberal education. Every good cause has felt his influence, and the poor his silent charity. In his life all of every age feel that in him they have a friend, and when he dies they know they have lost one.

THE Russian people believe that Bismarck is superstitious. They say that he is awed by apparitions in uninhabited castles, shrinks from dining where thirteen sit down at a table, believes in unlucky days, and adheres to the ancient belief of the influence of the moon on every living thing. But according to Dr. Busch, this is all nonsense, with the exception of a single story which happened at Schonhausen (where the Chancellor heard mysterious footsteps in the ante-chamber of his bedroom). 'The jests about my superstitions' he said a few months ago, 'are nothing but jests, or consideration of the feelings of others. I will eat at table with twelve others as often as you like, and will undertake the most important and serious business on a Friday.'

A NEW fashion has found favor in certain Parisian drawing rooms. As the guests arrive, in response to an invitation for a *soiree dansante*, they are met at the door by a young lady who gives a small bouquet to each person, and insists that the flower shall be attached to the buttonhole of the gentleman or the corsage of the lady. Each gentleman is then expected to seek out the lady who wears a nosegay similar in every respect to his own, and he thereupon, after the customary salutations, becomes her partner for the rest of the evening. This compulsory coupling, when skillfully organized, favors many intrigues, promotes match making, and affords a good opportunity for the display of spite by bringing unsympathetic persons together.

A CURIOUS fete is to be held at Pompeii at the beginning of May. The first day it is supposed there is a visit of the Empepor of Rome to Pompeii; there will be circus games, chariot races, a procession, and a number of shops will be decked out as they would have appeared 1,800 years ago. On the second day there will be a marriage and a funeral, with their respective rites. The third day are promised gladiatorial games and a gladiator fete.

GREAT MEN'S BAGGAGE.

OBSERVATIONS OF ONE WHO NOTICED IT FOR THIRTY YEARS IN OLD ST. NICHOLAS.

At the recent sale of the furniture of the St. Nicholas Hotel many of the buyers noticed a pleasant-faced, rather portly man of 50—Patrick Henry Herbert, who has been employed in the hotel since it opened thirty years ago as head usher and under superintendent. He knew all the regular and prominent guests. He had charge of the porters, and he knew all about the baggage of the many great men who have stopped at the St. Nicholas.

"As a general rule," he said, in talking about baggage, "I have observed that women have more baggage than men. When a man travels he wants as little baggage as possible, and he will get along without any if he can. Drummers are excepted, of course. They will fill the hotel with baggage if you will let 'em. Porters never like to see a drummer come to the house, because that generally means heavy trunks. We never had a baggage elevator at the St. Nicholas, and the carrying of trunks was always a big job. I have seen great strong men give way. I have seen four porters struggling with one trunk. It almost seemed the rule that the more important a man was the less baggage he would have. Take Gov. Horatio Seymour, for instance, who was a steady patron. I have often seen him come with a little carpet bag. Senator Coakling carried very little baggage, but his wife, a delicate woman, had plenty of baggage when she came with him. Senator John J. Crittenden used to come with no more baggage than you could put in a tobacco box, when he came alone. But when Mrs. Crittenden came with him the porters would stagger under thirty or forty trunks. Mrs. Crittenden was very fond of dress and entertaining people, and all the trunks had to be taken up stairs.

"When the Canadians came the porters trembled. Sir Charles MacNab would keep the porters busy three hours getting in his baggage. Sir Charles Grey, Governor-General of Jamaica, brought a cart load of baggage. Presidents of the United States were common visitors to the St. Nicholas. Matty Van Buren used to come with baggage that looked like a lady's reticule. He was a plain man, with no such airs as his son, Prince John, as they used to call him. President Buchanan was another plain man who did not carry much baggage when he came alone. But when Miss Harriet Lane came with him there was baggage enough to fill an express wagon. Miss Lane dressed a great deal and had a great deal of company. When she came to or left the hotel the porters generally got tired carrying her baggage. I think I see them now puffing on the stairs under the load of her big trunks. After the boys had rested they all said she was a dear, nice young woman. Gen. McClellan's father-in-law, Gen. Marcy, used to be a frequent visitor at the hotel. He did not have a great quantity of baggage, but his daughter, Gen. McClellan's wife, like most of the lady visitors, had plenty of it. I shall never forget the day she fell sick at the reception of the news of the battle of Antietam. I thought the poor lady would die in the house.

"The biggest lot of baggage I ever saw in the hotel was when Gen. Wool and staff came there during the draft riots. The hotel looked like a military camp. We fed 1,400 persons in a day, most of them without baggage, on the day of the great cable celebration. Major-Gen Benjamin F. Butler came often to visit us, and always carried moderate baggage. The man whose baggage grew most after he came was the famous Marquis of Waterford, who went on a spree with our head porter, Tom Adams, and was locked up in the station house for breaking lamps in Broadway. The nobility took a great fancy for Tom. Miss Burdett-Coutts gave him $1,000 for attending to her comfort on an ocean voyage. She stopped at the hotel all the time that Grisi and Mario were there, and she went to every performance they gave, although she never spoke a word to either of them. Senator Henry Wilson, 'the Natick cobbler,' was a frequent visitor, and one of those who did not bring much baggage. Major-Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks was another light-baggage man, but his wife could bring a fair allowance of baggage. That is the general rule. Women do not seem to think how much trouble a lot of baggage is. Men always think about it. Many men would rather go with no baggage at all and buy new underclothing when they want a change. Erastus Corning, the former President of the New York Central Railroad Company, used to come with very light baggage. As for Gil Davidson, his partner, his heaviest baggage was a big roll of bills he always carried in his pocket, a share of which was always left with the boys. I never saw a more generous man. But Mr. Corning brought considerable baggage when he brought down his adopted daughter, Miss Turner, the one who afterward married Burch, the Chicago banker, who tried to get a divorce from her and failed. Miss Turner was such a sweet little woman that everybody sympathized with her and hated old Burch. The last time I saw Mr. Corning in the house was when he left to catch the 11½ train one evening. I had hard work to get a carriage, and finally had to take one from the street. In the hurry one of the porters dropped Mr Corning's trunk in the street. It made me sick to see it.

"Of course we made some mistakes in getting baggage in the wrong rooms. It seems to me that in old times mistakes of that kind were not so serious as of late. Somehow I have noticed lately that when a guest had the wrong trunk in his room that trunk would very often be opened by mistake. I have seen trunks filled with bricks left as security for board. I have seen trunks stopped when a guest tried to get off without paying. President Buchanan's trunk was marked J. B., and cost about a dollar and a half, while some fellow who did not amount to anything would have a $40 trunk. My experience is that it is a very risky thing to judge people by the outside of their trunks. President Franklin Pierce stopped at the hotel on his way home after his term of office had expired. I noticed that he had a great many more trunks than when he came from the East.

"Actors generally brought considerable baggage. Wm. E Burton made the hotel his headquarters for years. The Booth brothers were also steady patrons. George Francis Train made the biggest sensation with his baggage, and kept the Custom House lively for some time before he got it through. The biggest trunks I ever saw belonged to the family of George H. Phelps, a great railroad contractor. It took four porters of the strongest kind to get one of these trunks up stairs. I tried hard to save the porters by having some of these heavy trunks left down stairs, but the ladies wouldn't listen to it. I think the lady who traveled with the most trunks was Mrs. Kate Sprague, wife of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island. It would take a good sized room for her trunks alone."

FOREIGNERS in China, according to the Pekin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, make a great outcry about the stupidity of the Chinese in holding out against railways. Chinese do hold out against railways, and they are quite right, he says, in doing so. They feel that to introduce railways at preset would be to flood the country with foreign engineers, contractors, managers, machine mechanics, engine drivers, &c., and once there the Chinamen fear that they would never leave, but get a hold on the country, and that China would become a second India and pass under foreign rule. Rather than have the foreigner they go without the railway, and bide their time. Railways and all the rest will come as soon as they can make and manage them without help. Coming up to Pekin from Tientsin he was surprised to look out of his boat and see telegraph posts stretching along the country, and learned that there had been a telegraph established between Tientsin and Tang Chon, a place fifteen miles from the capital. It was erected under foreign supervision, but is worked entirely by Chinamen. China feels herself competent to work a telegraph, and has it, not only from near Pekin to Tientsin, but from Tientsin onward to a river port near Shanghai. As soon as China feel that she can work a railway the railway will come. A great deal that is said about China being ready for railways is premature. There is hardly a place in the north of the empire where a railway would pay. What China wants first is good roads. After some ten or fifteen years of good roads and intercommunication traffic will spring up which will call for railways, but at present no such traffic, except, perhaps, on one route, has been developed and a railway, if built tomorrow, would stand rusting its rails in idleness.

JUSTICE DAY, of the English bench while visiting a model show prison in the provinces recently, noticed a treadmill, and his curiosity being excited, he determined to try the labor to which in his time he had sentenced so many prisoners. So stepping on to the machine he told the gently remonstrating warder to set it going. After about one and a half minute's experience his lordship's curiosity was quite satisfied, and he ordered the mill to be stopped. Then he found that although the mill was set to do the shortest possible spell, it could not be stopped until that time was finished, so the Judge had to go on grinding until twenty minutes had expired.

THE PRODIGALS.

When the roses of summer were budding and blooming
And the yellow wheat bent 'neath its burden of gold,
The Prodigal Son came, world-weary and tattered,
To the home where his footsteps had echoed of old.

And they clung to his garments with tears and caresses,
Till the cup of his welcome ran over with joy,
And the flowers of love and forgiveness were woven
In a blossoming crown for the Prodigal Boy.

When the icicles hung from the eaves and the branches
And the winter winds moaned round the dwellings of men,
Forsaken and homeless, the Prodigal Daughter,
Crept back to the home of her girlhood again.

But they turned her away in the storm and the darkness
To the icy-cold winds with their chill, piercing breath,
And the pitiless curses that followed her footsteps
Were fierce as the tempest and cruel as death.
—*Chicago Current.*

An Aid to Curing Alcoholism.

We believe the best authorities are generally skeptical as to there being any sure cure for confirmed habits of inebriety unless the effort in that direction be aided by a strong exercise of the will of the unfortunate subject of the bad habit. There are, however, many remedies recommended as aids in diverting or in a minor degree satisfying the appetite for strong liquors, which are undoubtedly of great advantage in some cases, and one of these is thus recommended by a self-styled "rescued man:" "I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work nor sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much education and experience, he advised me to make a decoction of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put a small teaspoonful of it in a little water, and to drink it down every time the liquor thirst came on me violent. I found it satisfied the cravings, and it suffused a feeling of stimulus and strength. I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I know have recovered by means which I no longer require."

THE Transvaal delegates at Amsterdam are forming a syndicate of bankers to raise a new loan, which is to be exclusively devoted to the construction of railways. Not so very long ago the Boers would have looked with scant favor on any proposal for constructing a railway through the Transvaal. An English administrator who visited that territory some years ago endeavored to convince a Boer, one of the oldest inhabitants and the largest farmer in the country, of the enormous advantages that would accrue from the construction of railways.

"It would double the value of your land," said he.

"Well," said the Boer, "so much the worse for that."

"What," said the Englishman, "do you not think it would be good to have the value of your farm doubled?"

"No," said the Boer, "no respectable Boer ever sells his land. What he has to do is to buy fresh farms for his younger sons; so that the more valuable the land is the more he has to pay for it, and the worse it is for him."

"Then you would not even have a telegraph?" said the Englishman.

"No," said the Boer, "what's the use of a telegraph? If the news is good it will keep; if it's bad, it had better not come at all, let alone coming in such a hurry."

Soudan Villages.

The recent proposal of a stay-at-home strategist to 'occupy' with British troops some of the Soudanese villages on the Nile between Berber and Khartoum must have considerably amused those who know what the villages in question are like. Shendy, the most important place on that section of the river, is more than half in ruins, and even the houses which are still inhabited can hardly be distinguished at first sight from those which are not. As for the smaller villages, they consist merely of twenty or thirty mud burrows, plastered with half-rotten straw, not exactly adapted for military occupation. Even these dens, however, are only tenanted by the householders of the Soudan during the rainy season. At other times they actually live up in the trees under huge 'sun-shades' of intertwisted boughs covered with straw, like the hairless apes described by M. du Chaillu. Are the unfortunate British soldiers expected to scramble up into the trees and to 'occupy' one of these straw umbrellas apiece?

THE examination for admitting Belgian citizens not possessed of the regular property qualification to vote at the municipal and provincial elections is not to be made too easy. The list of subjects includes geography, Belgian history, constitutional law, and ethics. Some of the specimen questions look sufficiently formidable. Thus the aspirant to the franchise is asked, among other things, to 'describe a sea voyage from Antwerp to Yokohama,' mentioning the seas and oceans traversed, and indicating the general direction of the ship.' His knowledge of ethics is tested by such questions as, 'Are there such things as ethical sanctions? What are they?' 'Is the moral law everywhere and at all times the same? Explain your answer.' 'What is the end which we ought mainly to pursue in life?'

DUSTING IN GERMANY.—Dusting is a perfect mania in Germany; a room is dusted two or three times a day, even when no particle of dust can be seen, and the German housewife prides herself on her exactness or accuracy, as they call it there, in all her household duties. Every housemaid is provided with a collection of brushes—long, short, round, flat, etc.,—that she may every day brush out every crack and crevice in in the furniture.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FAIR Parisiennes with whom money is no object and who aspire to everything that is *pschutt* diversify the flowers they wear according to the time of day. In the morning, from 9 to 11 or 12, violets are the correct blooms; from 2 to 5, mimosa is all the rage; hyacinths or primroses are considered dinner wear; and at dances, soirees, and, in fact, after 11 at night, gardenia Cape hearths, white lilac, or roses, are permissible.

CANNES, the noted health resort, is described by Dr. Ernest Hart in the *British Medical Journal* as a locality in which "gross irregularities and cruel offenses against health and decency" are permitted to go on with impunity. The drains of one of the principal hotels corrupt a rivulet which runs through the most beautiful part of the town, and the public gardens have become permeated with miasmatic elements.

PROF. CLELLAND of Glasgow University, said in a recent lecture on terminal forms of life that man was "a terminus:" anatomical evidence showed he had reached the limit of development in vertebrate life. Hence it was in the last degree improbable that in the future there would be a progression in the construction of the human body that would give birth to greater intelligence that was possessed by the sages of antiquity.

Seven Wise Men Baffled.

The N. Y. *Morning Journal* says that Mrs. F. G. Kellogg, 50 E. 86th street, was partially paralyzed, and lay for seven days in convulsions. Physicians were engaged and discharged until seven had failed to help or cure her. She was unable to leave her bed, and was as helpless as a child. After using all sorts of salves, ointments, lotions and plasters, her case was given up as hopeless. She was induced to try St. Jacobs Oil as a last chance. She began to improve from the time the first application was made, and by its continued use, she has completely recovered.

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