The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1884. VOL. XXII-NO 51

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 Praces, 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 & ADRIDGE'S,

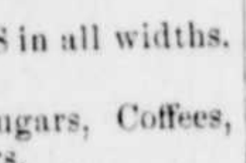
DRYGOODS of all kinds, such as Dress Goods from 10c. to 75c., Black and Colored Velveteens, Red, White and Gray Flannels, Canton Flannels, Ginghams, Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Prints, &c.

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, MANAGER.

March 30, 1883—y.

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.

JOHN B. PIET & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

BALTIMORE.

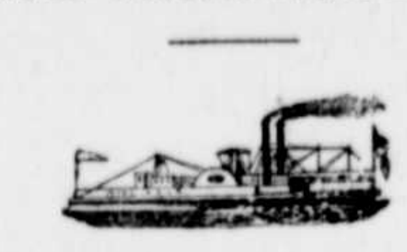
Catalogue Mailed on Application.

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 Street 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.

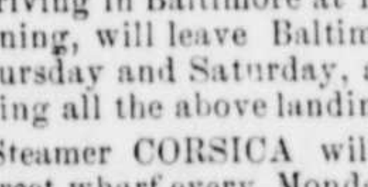
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER, President.

Feb. 14, 1884.

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.

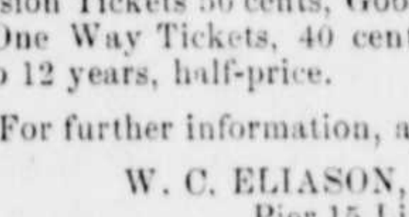
GEO. WARFIELD, President.

Sept. 27, 1883.

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, Tolchester Beach.

March 6, 1884.

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.

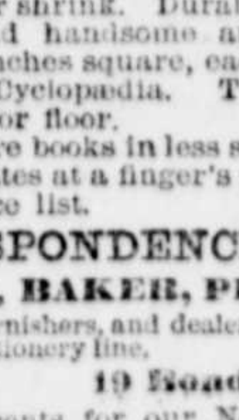
THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK CASE.

WITH INDEPENDENT SHELVES ADJUSTABLE TO BOOKS OF ANY HEIGHT.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT.

INVALUABLE TO

LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, EDITORS, BANKERS,



MODELS FURNISHED.

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' Cyclopedia. 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, DRUGGIST.

March 6.

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.

GARDEN SEED

Little Gem, Landreth's Extra Early, White Marrow, Champion of England, Tom Thumb, and numerous other varieties of PEAS, at the lowest possible prices in keeping with good seed.

For sale at STAM'S DRUG STORE

March 6.

FENCE WIRE at the Lowest Prices at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

March 27.

First Class Work

GUARANTEED

BY THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM,

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

We are manufacturing some of the best work that was ever built in this State. We sell First-Class Work. If you want a Good Carriage it will be to your interest to buy of us as we are now—after Twenty years' experience—better able to suit you in every respect Call and see our

Light Phætons, Brewster Spring Buggies, Dayton and Jump-Seat Carriages.

We do not offer this work in competition with the common shoddy work, but sell it on its merits, and our reputation.

All Kinds of Repairing Done Neatly

and with dispatch. We give special attention to painting up second-hand jobs. Those wanting a nice job of painting should give us a call.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Our WAGONS,

CARTS & DEARBORNS

Have a reputation throughout this Peninsula. We have sold them in New Castle county, Del., and in Cecil county, Md., and as far as Salisbury, Md. We have over ONE THOUSAND of these running to-day, and as far as our personal knowledge extends we do not know of twelve set of tyres cut in the whole of them. This is evidence enough of what kind of lumber we use in making them.

We could give you testimonials enough to fill one side of the *Chestertown Transcript* to establish this fact if it were necessary, but the public already knows of the standing of these goods.

We have justly earned the high reputation we hold as manufacturers by our manner of doing business—

We give our own personal supervision to every minutia in building;

We see that all lumber is well seasoned before it is used, and every other part is what it should be.

We do all kinds of

JOB-WORK & REPAIRS

furnish estimates for Bridge work, and repair all kinds of machinery.

We also sell

Plow Castings and Plows,

such as Wiley's, Concaves, and Minor & Horton's. These Castings are all ground and polished and sold cheap.

We also have on hand and make to order all kinds of

HARROWS,

Such as Twin and Double, and Single A's.

You will find a large lot of Single, Double and Three-horse Trees of the best hickory, well ironed; also, Plow Hames.

You will see by calling at our works that we have too much at stake to do mean or shoddy work.

Thankful for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same,

We are respectfully,

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

March 27, 1884.

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

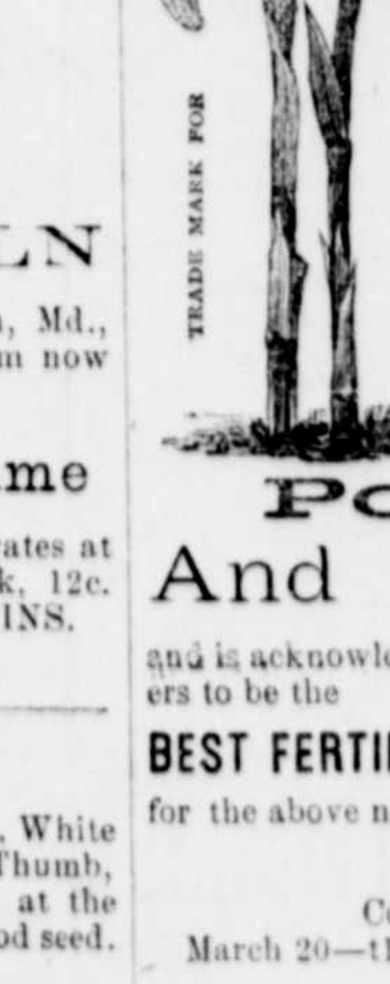
of those desiring Lime is especially called to my products, and reference desired to the following gentlemen, all of whom have made practical use of our Lime and expressed their full satisfaction with it:

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, Bridgeport, Pa.

Feb. 14—3m.



OLD KENT PHOSPHATE,

prepared expressly for

Corn,

Potatoes,

And All Fruits,

and is acknowledged by some of our best farmers to be the

BEST FERTILIZER ON THIS MARKET

for the above named crops, and is for sale by

J. W. HINES,

Court street, Chestertown, Md.

March 20—t1M.

A LARGE assortment of, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Plow and Cultivator Handles, Neck Yokes, and Double Trees. For sale by JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

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, Chestertown Granary

July 6, 1882—tf.

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.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

July 12—tf.

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, AGENT.

Nov. 15, 1883.

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.

Send two 2-cent stamps for Levering's Coffee Cup and Saucer Plaque; (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 we 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.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of a Winter's day;
The streets were white with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet with age were slow.

At the crowded crossing she waited long,
Jostled aside by the careless throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Unheeding the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Come happy boys like a flock of sheep
Hailing the snow piled white and deep;
Past the woman so old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way.

None offered a helping hand to her,
So weak and timid, afraid to stir,
Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should trample her down in the slippery street.

At last came out of the merry troop
The gayest boy of all the group:
He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across, if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were young and strong;
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys you know
For all she's aged, and poor and low;
And some one, some time, may lend a hand
To help my mother—you understand?—
If ever she's poor and old and gray,
And her own dear boy so far away."

"Somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was: "God, be kind to that noble boy,
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy."

Faint was the voice, and worn and weak,
But Heaven lists when its chosen speak;
Angels caught the faltering word,
And "Somebody's Mother's" prayer was heard.

—*Macmillan.*

The Mormon Doctrine of Polygamy.

Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.) writes in the May *Century* of "The Women of the Bee-Hive," and says in part: "The doctrine, to be completely studied, must be considered both from the man's point of view and the woman's, the two being, for many reasons, not identical. But it is the woman's view of it, her belief and position in regard to it, which are most misrepresented and misunderstood by the world. If the truth were known, there would be few persons in whose minds would be any sentiment except profound pity for the Mormon woman—pity, moreover, intensified by admiration. There has never been a class or sect of women since the world began who have endured for religion's sake a tithe of what has been, and is, and forever must be, endured by the women of the Mormon Church. It has become customary to hold them as disreputable women, light and loose, unfit to associate with the virtuous, undeserving of any esteem. Never was a greater injustice committed.

"This has been partly due, however, to a mistake many enthusiastic Mormon women have themselves committed, in trying to uphold the plural marriage system—perhaps even to fortify their own powers of endurance of it—by declaring that they were happy in it; by not admitting that it entailed suffering—a pathetic and bootless deceit! The most intelligent among them now make no such pretense

"Said one of them to me: 'I implored my own daughters, and I do the same to all young women over whom I have influence, "Do not marry into polygamy, never think of marrying into polygamy, unless you are sure that religion is more to you than all else in this world. Nothing else can enable a woman to endure the torture of it, or to live up to the precepts of the church."

"'One of my daughters, especially, I wept and prayed over, to keep her out of it. I feared that it was beyond the power of grace to so modify her natural temperament as to make the life endurable to her.

"'Of course, it is nothing but selfishness in us which makes this torture. And if we were wholly Christians and good Mormons, we should rise above that selfishness, and never have any jealousy or pain; but it is born in all of us, and there is no getting free from it.

We know that we are committing sin every time we have an unkind feeling toward anybody,—how much more toward our husbands' other wives, who ought to be just like sisters to us! We are not good Mormans if we do not live on kind and friendly terms with them; but anybody that says it isn't a terrible suffering doesn't know Mormon women—nor human nature either, I should think. There are very few who are fit to live in polygamy!'

'The two doctrines which most help the Mormon women to endure the suffering of living in 'plural marriage' are the doctrines of pre-existence and of the eternal continuance of the patriarchal order. The mere revelation from Joseph Smith, to the effect that polygamy was to be permitted and was praiseworthy and desirable, would never, alone, have brought the Mormon women to hearty acceptance of the institution.

'They are taught, and most unquestioningly believe, that the universe is full of spirits waiting, and waiting impatiently, to be born on this earth. These spirits have already passed through one stage of discipline and probation, and are to enter upon a second one here. The Rev. Edward Beecher once published a book setting forth a similar doctrine. The Mormon doctrine goes farther than Dr. Beecher's inasmuch as it teaches that these spirits may select of their own free will where and how they will be born into their earthly probation; and that they are, one and all, anxious to be born in the Mormon Church, as the one true Zion, where alone are to be found safety and salvation. They also believe that the time is limited during which these spirits can avail themselves of this privilege of being born into Zion. The look for the return of Jesus Christ to the earth before long, and for the establishment then of the millennial dispensation, after which no more of the spirits can be reborn and reclaimed. Hence the obligation resting upon every faithful Mormon woman to bring into the world, in the course of her life, as many children as possible. Not only does she thus contribute to the building up and strengthening of the true church, but she rescues souls already existing and in danger of eternal death. It is easy to sneer at this doctrine as inconceivable rubbish; and, in truth, it must be admitted that it is hard to conceive of an educated mind receiving it; but it is no more absurd or unprovable than hundreds of kindred speculations and notions which have been devised, preached, and passionately believed in times past. Neither has the absurdity, falsity or truth of the belief, anything to do with our judgment of its believers.'

The Tariff on Houses and Furniture.

The New York *Herald* has been at the pains to ascertain the extent to which our present high tariff increases the expenditure of a workingman who wishes to build and furnish a house. As the increased cost of construction due to a high tax on the material put into the building of a house has a direct effect in raising rents, a list of duties on building material will be of interest also to the tenant. The following figures give the present tariff rates—that is to say, the extent to which the present tariff tax increases their cost to the workingman—on the following articles:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Nails	100	Oil Cloths	40
Lumber	18	House furniture, finished	35
Common window glass	60	House furniture, unfinished	30
Linseed oil	41	Clocks	30
White lead	54	Books	25
Wall paper	25	Earthenware	40
Cement	20	Glassware	55
Slates	25	Tin utensils	45
Laths	9	Chromos	25
Shingles	14		
Carpets	50		

The meaning of these figures is that of every $100 the workman now pays for building or furnishing a house from $25 to $30 is spent to pay tariff taxes. Not that he uses always articles produced abroad, but that the prices of the above-mentioned articles, whether produced at home or abroad, are raised to the extent of the tariff rate. That is what protection to manufacturers means. The workingman is the best judge as to whether he is benefitted by such a tax. If he has any superfluous income which he wishes to devote to payment of artificially increased prices for his house, his furniture, his clothing and his tools, he is of course not burdened by being required to do it. Under the present law he is not at liberty not to do it.

Curiosities of the Sea.

[*N. Y. Sun.*]

Many curious forms of fishes have recently been found in the deep sea. One fish, dredged from a depth of nearly three miles from the surface, shows a complete modification of structure. At this distance from the surface the pressure can hardly be realized. It is estimated that this fish has to contend against a pressure equal to two and one-half tons to every square inch of surface. A sealed glass tube, inclosed in a perforated copper covering, has at two miles been reduced to fine powder, while the metal was twisted out of shape. Yet, the fishes are so constructed that they withstand the pressure. Their bony and muscular systems are not fully developed; the bones are permeated with pores and fissures. The calcareous matter is at a minimum, and the bones of the vertebræ are joined together so loosely that in lifting the larger fishes out of the water they often fall apart. The muscles are all thin, and the connective tissue seems almost wanting. Yet these fishes are able to dart about and capture prey.

Sunlight penetrates only about 1,200 feet below the surface of the sea. At 3,000 feet the temperature lowers to 40 degrees Fahr., and from about a mile from the surface to the bottom, four or five miles, the temperature is about the same the world over—just above freezing. How do the fishes and other forms that live here see?

Their eyes are modified as well as their other parts. The fishes that live 500 feet from the surface have larger eyes than those in the zone above them, so that they can absorb the faint rays that reach them. In a zone below this many forms with small eyes begin to have curious tentacles, feelers, or organs of touch.

Many of these deep sea fishes have special organs upon their sides and heads, that are known to possess a luminous quality. Other organs are considered accessory eyes, so that the fishes have rows of eyes upon their ventral surfaces looking downward, while near are luminous spots that provide them with light.

One of the largest of these deep sea torch bearers is a fish six feet long, with a tall dorsal fin extending nearly the entire length of the body. The tips of this fin are luminous, and also a broad patch upon its head. Along the sides of the body are a double row of luminous spots.

One of the most ferocious of these deep sea forms is the Chanliodus. Its mouth is fairly overflowing with teeth that protrude in a most forbidding manner. The fins are all tipped with flaming spots, while along the dorsal surface extends a row of spots that appear like so many windows in the fish, through which light is shining.

The little fishes called Bombay ducks are luminous over their entire surface, and when numbers are collected together they present an astonishing spectacle. One of the most interesting of these light-givers is the Chiasmodus, a fish that attains a length of only thirteen inches. The top of its head is the principal light-giving organ, and its fins gleam with phosphorescent light. It is not alone remarkable as a light-giver. It has a jaw so arranged that it can seize fish twice its size and easily swallow them. Its stomach has the elastic quality of India rubber. It stretches to enormous proportions, and appears like a great transparent balloon hanging under the fish and containing its prey.

The last expedition sent out by France brought to light some remarkable forms. The dredge off Morocco brought up from a depth of over one and a-half miles a fish that appeared to be all head or mouth. It was of full size, and the length of the mouth was about four-fifths of the entire body, so that, if the body had been severed behind the head, it and two or three like it could have been stowed away in the capacious pouch. It probably moves very slowly, scooping mud and ooze into its mouth, sifting out the animal parts and rejecting the rest.

Facts for the Curious.

In one species of spider the female is 300 times as large as the male.

In the whale, the upper lip falls down like a curtain, overlapping the lower jaw several feet.

The Turks believe that the geranium is a swallow which was changed into a plant by the touch of Mohammed's garment.

Joseph Fisher, of Craig county, Va., ninety-four years old, weighs but fifty pounds, is four feet and a-half high, and wears boys' boots.

The republic of San Marino in Italy has an area of thirty-three square miles and a population of 8,500. It is the smallest republic in the world; the United States is the largest, a population of 50,000,000 and an area of 3,026,094 square miles.

Joseph Shelbey, of Glass Valley, Col., while cleaning his pond, dragged out an old hollow stump, in which he found over 300 catfish arranged in layers with their heads all pointed in the same direction They were not very active, but succeeded in burying themselves in the mud when returned to the pond.

The Borneans believe that the curious large apes of their country are prophets, and that certain degraded tribes near akin to them bring their messages to the people. Accordingly, when any stray member of these tribes appears among them he is treated with great respect, until a bad harvest or bad weather comes, and then he is driven away as an evil creature.

Sir Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer, states that the camel will cross the deserts with a load of 400 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day in the burning heat of summer and requires water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animal will work for seven or eight days without water, and if grazing on green foliage without labor, will drink only once a fortnight.

The absence of all surgical attendants in the field does not add to the satisfaction of service in the Chinese army. The theory advanced to explain this brutality is not so much a callous indifference to human life as a superstition, akin to that of "the peculiar people," who refuse all medical advice to their children. The man who gets a bad wound is regarded as one whom the gods mean to die. For a like cause the Chinese are reluctant to rescue the drowning.

Birds have wonderful appetites. It has been calculated that a red-breast requires daily an amount of food equal to an earth-worm fourteen feet long. Assuming a sausage nine inches in circumference to be a fair equivalent for man of the earth-worm for the bird, Professor Wood finds that a man would have to consume sixty-seven feet of such sausage in every twenty-four hours, in order to eat as much, in proportion to his bulk, as the red-breast. Professor Wood offers this as an illustration of the work which is done by insect-eating birds.

KISSING A SENORITA.

A STORY THAT IMPLIES THE PRESENCE IN MEXICO OF EITHER CRITTENDEN OR GENERAL SHERMAN.

Parral Letter in the Louisville Courier-Journal.

'Senorita, I kiss your feet, *adios!*' This is the parting salute contained in a note just finished to a young Mexican friend. Of course I do not intend to kiss her feet, but it is the proper caper here, and I have conformed to it. By the way, the Senoritas have but a faint idea of kissing—that art from which so few possess the capacity of extracting the most available ecstasy—and I one day offered to show a dark-eyed, raven-haired young lady how *los Americanos* performed the act. She laughingly agreed—it is unnecessary for me to say that the male members and duenna were out of the way—and I advanced upon her; my left arm encircled her waist, extending over the right shoulder downward; my right arm bent at the elbow, afforded my hand an opportunity of accumulating her dimpled chin. Gently folding back her head and throwing a look, or rather a rapid series of looks of unutterable nothings into my eyes, I gazed clean through her's for a moment, and then with a long breath I tapped her lips. It was a revelation to her; she quivered visibly, but, instead of returning my kiss, she broke away from my embrace and ran off to lock herself up, frightened, pleased, but astounded. I was satisfied that I had done myself and country proud, although, to be candid, it was merely a mechanical operation with me, done for the sake of effect, as I did not really care for the girl. I think she remained in maiden meditation for two days, but at last I saw her, and she told me, with a deep blush, that she wished she had been born in America, to be kissed like that.

LIFE underlies all action, death terminates it. Every one admits this; but few seem to realize that between fullness of life and death exist innumerable shades of degrees—that just in proportion to the wealth of vitality that any one possesses will be his powers in various directions. We rightly condemn suicide; but we forget that every drop drained from the cup of life to diminish its affluence partakes of the same character. If we have no right to take the whole, what can give us a right to take the portion of it, or even the smallest part?

HER ANGEL.

Margery cowered and crouched in the door of the beautiful porch,
There were beautiful people in there, and they all belonged to the church.
But Margery waited without; she did not belong anywhere
Except in the dear Lord's bosom, who taketh the children there.

And through the open doorway came floating a lovely sound;
She shut her eyes and imagined how the angels stood around
With their harps like St. Cecilia's in the picture on the wall—
Ah, Margery did not doubt that so looked the singers all.

"Suffer the little children!" sang a heavenly voice somewhere,
Or the soul of a voice that was winging away in the upper air;
"Let the children come to me!" sang the angel in her place,
And Margery, listening, stood, with upturned eyes and face.

"Let them come! let them come to me!" And up the aisle she sped
With eyes that sought for the Voice, to follow where it led.
She did not say to herself: "I'm coming! Wait for me!"
But it shone in her face, and it leaped in her eyes, dear Margery!

Up the stair to the singer she ran, she touched the hem of her dress,
But the choir were bending their heads, the preacher had risen to bless
The reverent throng, and alas, bewildered Margery,
The Voice has ceased, and the singers have turned their eyes on thee.

They look with surprise at her feet, and again at her ragged gown,
And one by one they pass with a careless smile or a frown;
But the sweetest face bent near, and—"I came," said Margery,
"For I thought 'twas an angel sang, 'Let the children come to me!'"

With a tender sigh the singer took the child upon her knee;
"I sang the words for the dear Lord Christ, my Margery;
And so for the dear Lord Christ, I take thee home with me!"
—"It was an angel sang!" sobs little Margery.

—*Anna F. Burnham.*

An Arctic Bill of Fare.

Following is a list of provisions supplied to the Greeley relief expedition: The outfitting of this expedition embraces the furnishing of subsistence for 140 men for two years, including the subsistence of sixty dogs and their drivers. The "bill of fare" consists of 160 different items, among which are:

	Lbs.
Hard bread	100,000
Flour	25,000
Rice	8,000
Salt Pork	37,000
Bacon	22,000
Salt Beef	30,000
Smoked hams and tongues	19,000
Corned meats (assorted)	28,000
Soups and soup stock	8,000
Canned mackerel and salmon	4,000
Headcheese and sausage	6,000
Assorted vegetables	11,000
Sauerkraut and pickled cabbage	5,000
Plum pudding	2,000
Mincemeat	3,500
Dried and canned fruits and raisins	10,000
Butter	7,500
Sugar	3,200
Coffee	3,200
Tea	10,000
Chocolate	2,000
Cheese	5,500
Oysters, fried and raw	4,000
Boiled eggs	2,000
Lard	6,500
Condensed milk	5,500
Pemmican (for crew)	30,000
Pemmican (for dogs)	22,000
Lime juice	11,000

All these goods except the salt provisions are packed in tin cases, many of which are also reenclosed in wooden kegs. The eggs are boiled twenty minutes, and packed (covered with lard) in air-tight kegs, fifty to a keg. There is in the list also 2,000 pounds of Philadelphia "scrapple" and 2,000 pounds of "pepper-pot" Scrapple is a hash of meat well boiled and mixed properly with cornmeal and buckwheat flour. Pepper-pot is a soup—in New Jersey. The pemmican is composed of one-half pound of dried beef, which has been reduced from two pounds of the best lean beef from round, and free from fat or gristle, and one-half pound of the best leaf tallow to each pound. That for the dog is one-third beef and two-thirds tallow. All is packed in sealed tin cans of twenty pounds each, after being molded in cakes of one pound each. These tin cans are then packed in airtight wooden kegs.

Living on Fish.

Dr. Allinson, whose vegetarian dinners and recipes have attracted so much attention in London, says that the Esquimaux live on fish and flesh from necessity. They eat as much as eight pounds of flesh meat or twelve pounds of fish at a meal, says Dr. John Rae, and a man who lived among them twenty years says they usually die at from thirty-five to forty-five of scrofula, the women living about ten years more. He knew of only two men living to be seventy. The Esquimaux eat the green contents of the reindeer's stomach, and in spring eat scurvy grass, wild turnips, wild vetch, wild oats, wild rice, sorrel, docks, etc. In autumn they eat wild prunes, blackberries, blueberries, crowberries, cranberries, etc. The women who gather these berries eat more of them than the men, and live longer in consequence, while the two men who lived to be near seventy lived as much as possible on these green stuffs and fruits.

Endurance.

The mountain stands through the tempest dread,
While clouds obscure the face of the sun;
When the storm is spent and the winds are dead
The sun and the mountains will still live on.

Stand in the right, though doubt and grief
And a thousand fears predict thy fall;
Be strong and patient, their life is brief,
And God and thou shall outlive them all!

—*Emma C. Dowd, in Youth's Companion.*

"WITHOUT earnestness there is nothing to be done in life; yet even among the people whom we call men of culture, but little earnestness is often to be found; in labors and employments, in arts, nay, even in recreations, they plant themselves, if I may say so, in an attitude of self-defense; they live, as they read a heap of newspapers, only to be done with them. They wish to know and learn a multitude of things, and not seldom exactly those things with which they have the least concern; and they never see that hunger is not appeased by snapping at the air. When I become acquainted with a man my first inquiry is: with what does he occupy himself, and how, and with what degree of perseverance? The answer regulates the interest I take in that man for life.'—*Goethe.*

THE following are said to be the seventeen American inventions of world-wide adoption: 'The cotton gin, the planing machine, the grass mower and reaper, the rotary printing press, steam navigation, the hot air machine, the sewing machine, the indian rubber industry, the machine manufacture of horseshoes, the sand blast for graving, the guage lathe, the grain elevator, artificial ice making on a large scale, the electro-magnet in its practical application, the telephone and the mint julep."

AMONG the extraordinary vows taken by Hindoos is this: The devotee lies on his back, places a handful of earth and some mustard-seed on his under lip and remains absolutely still until the seed germinates, which it usually does in about three days.

Junior Vice Commander.

Mr. A. G. Alford, Junior, Vice Department Commander of Md., G. A. R, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I have kept St. Jacobs Oil by me and always found it a ready remedy for pains, aches and bruises. When suffering terribly a few weeks since with an ulcerated tooth, I could not get any rest, and I applied it. I was instantly relieved, and my suffering ceased from that time."

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8206-0077