The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1884. VOL. XXII-NO 52

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 & 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,
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.

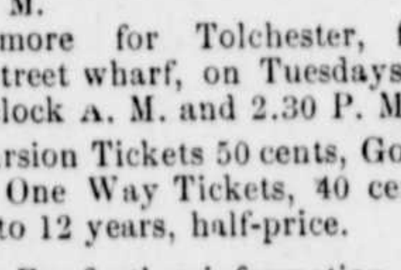
GEO. WARFIELD
President.

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.

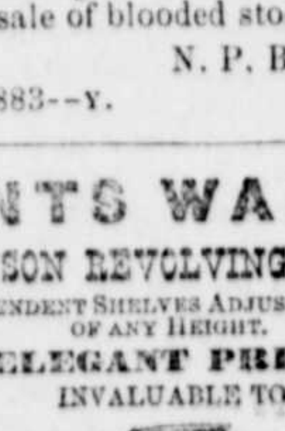
AGENTS WANTED.

THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK CASE.

WITH INDEPENDENT SHELVES ADJUSTABLE TO BOOKS OF ANY HEIGHT.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT, INVALUABLE TO

LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, EDITORS, BANKERS, 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.

CHAIRS—very large lot of many kinds cheap, LOUIS K. STAM.

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

March 6. STAM'S DRUG STORE

FENCE WIRE at the Lowest Prices at

March 27. J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

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. Vorbeis, "	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—11M.

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,

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 nand 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 our 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.

THE REPROACH.

With my silence thou dost task me,
Why I sing no more dost ask me:
"Once," thou say'st, "in lavish fashion
Love poured out his lyric passion;
When I ope'd my door, upon it
I was sure to find a sonnet;
Blossoms took I, white or rosy,—
There'd be verse within the posy;
If I rode, or read, or slumbered,
I was mightily benumbered;
If I frowned, dear love, on thee—
Straight, behold, an elegy!
Has some beauty, then, outshone me,
Since thou mak'st no rhymes upon me?"

Ah! thou little needest telling
That this heart is ne'er rebelling;—
After one proud, short endeavor
It was lost,—and lost forever.
But, though I'm thy slave and poet,
What's the need I still should show it?
Shall I sing my songs thrice over
To so well-besung a lover?
Nay, I'm too serenely quiet
For the pulses' rhyming riot,
Of my frenzy now I'm cured,
Of thy constancy assured;
Song is pain, and perfect pleasure
Gloats in silence o'er its treasure.

—*Edmund Gosse, in May Century.*

IN AFTER DAYS.

In after days, when grasses high
O'ertop the tomb where I shall lie,
Though well or ill the world adjust
My *slender claim* to honored dust,
I shall not question nor reply.

I shall not see the morning sky,
I shall not hear the night-wind sigh,
I shall be mute, as all men must,—
In after days!

And yet, now living, fain were I
That some one then should testify,
Saying—*He held his pen in trust
To Art, not serving shame or lust.*
Will none? . . Then let my memory die
In after days!

Austin Dobson.

Divorces in Various Countries.

Australians.—Divorces have never been sanctioned in Australia.

Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives.

Javans.—If the wife be dissatisfied she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain sum.

Thibetans.—Divorces are seldom allowed, ed. unless with the consent of both parties, neither of whom can afterward remarry.

Moors.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again.

Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper.

Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or veil from her head, and this constitutes a divorce.

Corean.—The husband can divorce his wife and treasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful he can put her to death.

Siamese—The first wife may be divorced, not sold as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband.

Arctic Region.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger and does not return in several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

Hindoos.—Either party for a slight cause may leave the other and marry. When both desire it there is not the least trouble. If a man calls his wife 'mother,' it is considered indelicate to live with her again.

Druse and Turkoman.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out and he says 'go,' without adding 'but come back again,' she is divorced. Though both parties desire it they cannot live together again without being re-married.

Cochin China.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chopping sticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage.

American Indians.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witness of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons

Tartary.—The husband may put away his partner and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. If she be ill-treated she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people, accompanies her to the house and pronounces a formal divorce.

Chinese.—Divorces are allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, and too much incapacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell the wife until she leaves him, and becomes a slave to him by action of law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

Grecians.—A settlement was usually given to a wife at marriage for support in case of divorce. The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he detained it from her. Usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorces now scarcely ever occur in modern Greece.—*Anon.*

Old Jones' Philosophy.

Soap don't cost as much as diamonds, but lots o' people don't seem to be able to afford both.

A man who needs forty cents' worth of whiskey to give him an appetite for a fifteen-cent dinner always has the dyspepsia.

I never feel comfortable when there is a man around who smiles all the time. The only dog that ever bit me never stopped wagging his tail.

W'en I see a fellow siftin' two quarts of ashes and smokin a ten-cent cigar at wan time, I know he'll git rich because he's so ekonomical.

You show me a man that's allus workin' in politics an' I'll show you one that gets a darn sight more and better to eat than his wife and children do.

I don't often ask riddles, but wot do you think a family is likely to have fer dinner when the old man earns eight dollars a week, spends four for beer, two for cigars and buys a raffle ticket?

There's a great deal of talk about folks kil-ling themselves by overwork. There's as many people struck by lightnin'. Most such critters work eight hours a day, an' dance, drink or play poker ten more. Then, w'en they break down, their wives put on the tombstone 'Died of Overwork.'

You can't rely on signs. Lots of people say that a man with big ears is generous and stupid. When I was a boy I went to a cirkis, an' they had a little mule no bigger than a ten-weeks' calf. They asked for boys to ride the critter, an' I sez, he's only a mule, an' he's got big ears. He must be stupid an' he won't play me no tricks. W'en they took me home my father licked me for bein' a fool, an' said he would like to give the mule a medal.

W'en I was a boy we had a big yaller dog that hadn't as much sense as a sheep or as much pluck as a chipmunk. The dog wouldn't have fought a canary bird; we knew it and he knew it, but he kept up an awful sight of blustering and blow just the same as if we did not know all it was worth. Every day a big black cur as cowardly as our own used to go by with a butcher's cart, an' them two dogs would run up and down on different sides of the fence, barkin' fit to kill an' just as if they'd tear each other up if it wasn't for the fence. One day the two got after each other and it happened that some one had left the gate open so all of a sudden they came opposite each other with nothing between. Well, sir, them two dogs just looked at each other for a minit, then they put their tails between their legs an' cut sticks in different directions, as if the Old Nick was after 'em. There's piles o' men that's a heap more anxious for a fight w'en there's a fence between 'em, then w'en they're on clear ground.

IN boring for water near Snake river, about forty-five miles from Dayton, Oregon, recently, a stratum of frozen earth was encountered at a depth of 55 feet. Passing through this for 5 feet, numerous cavities were found from which cold air came in gusts. The escaping air at the bottom of the well can be heard roaring at some distance. It is not possible for any one to hold his hand over the well for any length of time without freezing it, and a bucket of water let down into the well was frozen over in a few minutes. Work on the well has been abandoned on account of the cold.

LIFE IN TANGIERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY'S VISIT TO TWO MOORISH HAREMS—THEIR INMATES.

High above me I behold the biuldings and walls of Tangiers, says an American lady in a letter to the New York *Sun.* The blue Mediterranean dashes its waves against a ruined mole and a temporary pier for the accommodation of travelers. Everything is different from European scenes. Wild flowers grow in profusion on the roofs and old walls. The bright blossoms of the cactus glow in the sunlight. The prickly pear attains the size and height of trees, and in many places forms arches beneath which ride Moors and other mounted on mules and donkeys. The natives eat the fruit, cutting each pear from its stem with twine. The leaves are food for camels.

Just below the hotel and outside the gate of the city is the *soko* or market place. On Sundays and Thursdays it is filled with a motley crowd, who bring game, meat, eggs, fowls, and other provisions from the surrounding country. It is here that Gibraltar obtains its supplies.

Here you see the genuine Bedouin Arab. Wild and dirty as he is, he is clean when compared with the horrid looking men from the Riff coast, descendents of the old pirates. They are wild and untamed, and fiercer than wild animals. They do not cover their heads. Their heads are closely shaved after leaving a lock by which they fervently believe Mohammed will pull them up to heaven.

The noise and din in the market place is infernal At least 5,000 tongues are at work. You can hardly force your way through the crowd. Once on the outskirts you are lost in great herds of cattle and strings of loaded donkeys from Barbary. These little creatures carry wonderful loads. They look small by the side of camels. These animals, relieved of their loads, are lying down in a circle with their forelegs tied together. Near them are numbers of goatskin tents, filthy in the extreme, and only high enough to sit under. The confusion is terrible. Some of the men are banging on drums, and others are playing the *khutah,* which is indefinitely worse than the Moorish drum.

On passing through two gates we came to a fountain. It was surrounded by a mob of water carriers. Tattered rags fluttered over their naked legs. They fought fiercely for precedence in filling their water skins. Women whose faces were covered with the exception of an eye, crouched on the ground near by, selling bread. The magnificent Moor, in flowing white robe and spotless turban, strutted majestically by, not deigning to cast his haughty glance at us. The streets swarmed with children in various costumes. The small shops were packed with men sitting cross-legged. Above, below, around, and beneath there was dirt of every description. Fortunately for us, the viler smells had been tempered by recent rains. In summer the stench is said to be almost unbearable.

This morning we were awakened early by a great noise. We heard cries, shouts, the beating of drums, the firing of guns, and the steady tramp of animals, biped and quadruped. These were the thousands who had filled the *soko* returning to their homes in Fez. Morocco, and the great desert of Sahara. There is, however, a dense resident population.

Yesterday we were guests in two Moorish harems. The inmates gave us a very kind reception. The gloomy appearance of the outer walls contrasted strongly with the inside of the house. The halls were tiled. Marble pillars, bright colors, and rugs gave the rooms a bright appearance. Mattresses were laid on the carpets in apartments facing the court yard. They were the bedrooms of the wives. There were no windows. Each wife leaves her slippers at the entrance of her bedroom. We saw no chairs, and only an occasional cushion. The wives prefer to recline or to sit on the floor. One or two sat on sheepskins.

The second harem belonged to a rich Moor. We saw there several clocks and mirrors, evidently a recent importation from Paris, but they looked out of place. The Moor had only one wife and she was just thirteen years old. She had been married two years. She sat on the floor barefooted with three other women, who were either relatives or visitors. She was very pretty. With an engaging smile she motioned us to sit near her. She looked animated, gay, and happy. Several servants in Oriental attire were in attendance. The life of Moorish wives must, however, be very wearisome. They are shut up in apartments with grated windows, high above mankind, with only occasional glimpses of the great world without.

In the first harem I saw a widow with seven children, all girls. Two were playing cards and two were sewing. None of the girls had ever seen a man. On Fridays only the widow is allowed to go to the Moslem cemetery to weep and to pray over her dead husband. We were offered coffee and cakes. Etiquette required that we should drink four cups of coffee and eat as many cakes. Our visit was made very early in the morning.

The poor wives were glad to see us. They admired our dresses and called each other's attention to what took their fancy in the way of jewelry. They were dressed gayly, but they had a slovenly look and an ungraceful walk.

Algiers from the Sea.

Of all the towns on the Mediterranean between Tunis and Tangier there is none so calculated to enchant the traveler upon a first view as Algiers, both on account of the beauty of its natural surroundings and the unfamiliar and striking configuration of the city itself. He has taken, let it be supposed, the usual route from the north through France, and in mid-November is flying south with the last of the long-lingering swallows; he has escaped the storms of the Gulf of Lyons; the dreaded Levanter has not necessitated a run into Barcelona, the Balearic Isles are passed just as the sun is rising and playing bo-peep with the vast swell of the dark blue sea; when within a few hours he becomes aware of his proximity to the land of the sun. The sea calms perceptibly, and through the fresh cool air come warm wafts from the south that do not at first seem to mingle with the common air, but wander freely and treat it as a foreign element; everything on deck becomes by degrees hot to the touch beneath the uprising sun. Suddenly, due south over the bows of the steamer, in the pale purple atmosphere, are seen two distinct rays of light broadening fanlike upward from the steady solid line of the deep blue sea. Those shafts of light that break the continuity of the horizontal ether are thrown off the white houses, domes, and minarets of Algiers; and, even as the moon is fed from the exhaustless sun, so does that city, spread terrace and crescent-wise on the steep sides of its hills, borrow an ineffable splendor of light from that luminary. A little further run of the steamer and a long line of purple mountains is revealed, at first appearing as a veritable coast, so sharp is the contour and so intense the color; and then, in a moment, the city itself is seen rising in dazzling radiance above the sea, white with almost blinding intensity, and forming a picture too brilliant to be scanned with ease, if it were not for the dark blue hills and luxuriant vegetation of its immediate background and its incomparable setting of mountain and sea. As it is, colored lenses are brought into requisition by the passengers; those who were sceptical as to the phenomenal sun of Africa are gladly convinced; the Danish lieutenant forgets to abuse Bismarck, and the Polish lady, who has been relieving the tedium of the voyage by endeavoring to compel the crazy piano in the saloon to express the subtleties of Chopin's nocturnes, dons a veil of diaphanous texture; and every one shares in that nervous excitation which the Algerian air never fails to effect in northern temperaments. It is difficult to conceive anything more fantastically beautiful than the view of Algiers from the Mediterranean under such circumstances; it appears as a triangular mass of white buildings that have apparently been charged by some enemy on the hills behind and have stayed their precipitate flight into the sea with picturesque abruptness.—*Magazine of Art.*

The Oldest Town in the United States.

The oldest town in Texas, and it is believed in the United States, is Ysleta, situate on the Rio Grande, and near El Paso, the chief town in the county of that name. It has a population of 2500 souls. The place is one of peculiar interest, alike from its age, its people, its architecture, its agriculture, and its general products. It is a well-established historical fact that a Spanish military explorer named Corando visited the town in 1540, and found it then a populous and prosperous civilized Indian community. He was immediately followed by the Franciscan friars, who erected a church and established schools. Ysleta is believed to have been a considerable centre of population centuries before the visit of Corando. It is not a little curious, considering the advance of civilization from Europe, that the same race of people exist in the town to-day as existed 350 years ago, and that they are engaged in the same agricultural and mechanical pursuits as their forefathers at that period and for ages preceding.

"WHERE I LOVE, I LOVE FOREVER."

She was a blithesome maid who sang,
Close by the cottage window sitting:
Sweet and clear were the notes that rang
Out on the air where the birds were flitting:
Merrily, merrily sang the birds,
But none could exactly guess their words,
While the maid so clever,
And blushing never,
Sang, "Where I love, I love forever!"

He was a youth just passing by
While the maid was singing, oh, so sweetly!
Who to the garden gate drew nigh
And listened there, entranced completely;
For the sound of a voice so sweet and clear
Was rapturous music to his ear,
And he said, "Ah, never
Would I wish to sever
From one who loves, and loves forever!"

The maiden smiled on her lover's suit,
When at her feet he made confession;
Her eyes were bright, but her voice was mute,
When she gave her heart into his possession
But now together their lives are set,
They sing in unison this duet;
"We'll dissever
Never—never!
For where we love, we love forever!

—*Anon.*

The English Knights Templar.

The reign of Henry III. which occupied fifty-six years of the thirteenth century, appears to have been the culmination of the power and wealth of the Templars. But their position became invidious; their privileges encroached on the rights of the Church and the preogatives of the Sovereign and feudal chiefs. It is not wonderful that, distinguished and enriched as the Templars had been, their hearts should have been lifted up with the pride which goes before a fall. The Templars were the "cream of the cream" of European chivalry, and the *esprit de corps* of the Order inflamed the pride which chivalry universally inspired. Their pride, however, does not appear to have shown itself in magnificent buildings; their preceptories, as far as we can judge from the few remains of them, at Temple Hurst and elsewhere, were unostentatious. Indeed, as they were only transient occupants of their houses, they were not likely to expend much on their architecture or their ornament. Of the history of the Templars in Yorkshire, between the time of their establishment and their dissolution, scarcely any records remain. That many of the Templars were stained with the licentiousness of the age is by no means improbable. In January 1308 orders were given that the Templars throughout England should be arrested and their property sequestered. The King had sent a writ to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, Sir John de Creppinge, commanding him to summon twenty-four discreet and faithful knights, to be at York on the morrow of the Purification, the day appointed for the capture of the Templars. The Templars, who had been brought together from all the northern counties to York, had undergone examination from April 27th to May 4th, 1310. We are surprised to find that they were only twenty-five in number; most of their names indicate their Yorkshire origin. (See List in Raine's *Fast Ebor.*, p. 372.) Among them were the preceptor of Ribston, William de Grafton; the preceptor of Flaxflete, William de la Fenne; the preceptor of Newsome, Godfrey de Arches, and two priests. William de Grafton, of Ribston, as appears from his examination, had been thirty-two years in the Order, having been admitted in London by the Grand Master. Being questioned on the subject of its imputed heresies, he replied that he believed as other men believed; and to the abnegation of Christ, he declared that he had never heard of such things.

The distribution of the Templars among the monasteries soon afterward took place. John de Hopperton, formerly a Templar, appears as enjoying free maintenance from the preceptory at Ribston, near Wetherby, then held by the Hospitallers. Among the charges on their revenues in 1338 are the annual wages, six marks each, of twelve Templars, among whom are several Yorkshiremen. The records of the Exchequer contain numerous documents relating to the property of the Templars in this country.

—*Yorkshire Archæological Journal.*

News in Brief.

Mary Anderson's fortune is estimated at $350,000.

Meissonier, who is now seventy-two, does not dye.

The population of Belgium is about 5,050,000 souls.

The State of Texas now has 172 organized counties.

The Governor of Massowah, Egypt, is a Maryland man.

For every novel printed in England ten are rejected.

Grave-yard insurance has reappeared in Fall River, Mass.

Georgia's penitentiary now contains 1,322 prisoners.

Savannah has the oldest opera house in the United States.

Canada's net debt is $158,466,714—about $30 per capita.

New York City has one church to every 5,000 inhabitants.

A tramp cut off an Ohio girl's long hair and fled with it.

Boston is importing wool direct from Australia.

On sea and lake there are 755 United States light houses.

There are 600,000 depositors in New York savings banks.

Value of the Eucalyptus.

It appears that wherever there is surplus moisture a large eucalyptus will prove of great service, and a group of them will dispose of a vast amount of house sewage. But where there is water which it is not desirable to exhaust, as in a good well, it will be wise to put the euccalyptus very far away. The owner of Bay Island Farm, Alameda County, recently found a curious root formation of the eucalyptus in the bottom of his well, about 16 feet below the surface.

The trees to which the roots belong stand 50 feet from the well. Two shoots pierced through the brick wall of the well, and sending off millions of fibres, formed a dense mat that completely covered the bootom of the well. Most of these fibres were no larger than threads, and were so woven and intertwisted as to form a mat as impenetrable and strong as though regularly woven in a loom. The mat when first taken out of the well was water soaked and covered with mud, and nearly all that a man could lift, but when dry it was nearly as soft to touch as wool, and weighed only a few ounces. This is an excellent illustration of the way in which the eucalyptus absorbs moisture, its roots going so far to find moisture, pushing themselves through a brick wall, and then developing enormously after the water is reached. It is thought that one of the causes of the drying up of wells is the insatiable thirst of these vegetable monsters.

Longevity in the United States.

A further volume in connection with the tenth census of the United States has just been published. It gives separately and distinctly for every State the population from one year and under to every 100 years and over. By taking in each State the number of the very aged, that is of those from 90 to 108 years and upward, and finding how many times it is contained in the total population, the interesting result obtained is, that the proportion of the very aged to the total population is greatest in the Southern States. Louisiana stands at the head of the list in regard to extraordinary cases of longevity, Mississippi comes second, and Alabama third. The rest of the States come in the following order: South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, District of Columbia, Maryland, California, Delaware, Nevada, Colorado, West Virginia, Missouri, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Rhode Island, Indiana, New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Minnesota, Illinois, Oregon, Kansas, Maine, Connecticut, Iowa, and Nebraska. It is demonstrated, for example, from the tables that there are, proportionally to the total population, nine times more of the age of 100 years in Alabama than in New York, and fifteen times more than in Maine.

A Great Horseman.

Mr. J. H. Goldsmith owner of the Walnut Grove stock farm, N. Y., says of the wonderful curative qualities of St. Jacobs Oil, that having long used it for rheumatism and on his breeding farm for ailments of horses and cattle, he cheerfully accords this great pain cure his preference, as the best he ever used, in an experience of twenty years.

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