# The Chestertown Transcript.

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## IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

**Wrightsville, Penn., April, 28, 1884.**

*MESSRS. CHAS. WARNER & CO.,*

*GENTLEMEN:*

We have received your letter enclosing advertisement of Mr. B. F. Fleming from the "Smyrna Record," in which he states the reputation of our Lime was based upon Lime burned by us at Kilns now operated by Messrs. Colwell & Haldeman. This Statement is an entire misrepresentation. The facts in the case being, that during the years 1846 to 1866 we operated the Kilns now worked by us at Wrightsville. In 1866 our lease expiring, we leased the Kilns of Mr. Haldeman, and operated them for seven years carrying our patronage with us from the Wrightsville Kilns. In 1873 we consolidated our Haldeman Kilns with those of Messrs. Jas. Cook & Co., at Wrightsville, and operated both Kilns under the one firm. As soon as our customers understood we had returned to our Wrightsville Kilns, they declined to use the Haldeman Lime very generally, and it was with the greatest difficulty we could secure orders for Lime from the Haldeman Kilns, and for this reason abandoned them entirely in 1876, in consequence of which they remained idle for five years. The Lime itself is a weak magnesia, and will not more than double itself in slaking. Probably the best evidence of the superiority of our Wrightsville Lime over the Haldeman Lime is the fact, that farmers will drive by the Haldeman Kilns, and come to ours, a distance of ten (10) miles, and haul it to their farms, directly past the Haldeman Kilns. We request you to contradict in the most emphatic manner, the representation made by Mr. Fleming in his advertisement, and also say, that we have never sold any of our Lime to Mr. Fleming, and have no intention of selling any to him in the future. You are the only persons, from whom our Lime can be purchased on the Peninsula for rail delivery.

If you desire references for our Lime you can refer to:—Hon. Jas. B. Groome, L. P. Roberts, Capt. A. Woodall, Hon. Geo. W. Spencer, John T. Beeks, Wm. McKenny, John B. Brown, Thos. Dodd, John Dodd, Jas. Dodd, Dr. W. H. DeCorsey, Dr. Washington Finley, Andrew Ellias on, J. B. Cazier, Chas. Ratherel, J. A. Hossinger, Dr. S. E. Ford, R. T Cochran and Gov. J. P. Cochran.

Very truly yours,
KERR, WEITZEL & CO.

**Agents.**

JOS. HANSON, Middletown. A. L. FISHER, Bear Station.
JAS. A. HURLOCK, Clayton. W. S. PHILLIPS, Millsboro.
JAS. M. HURLOCK, Hurlock's Sta. G.M.THOROUGHGOOD, Georgetown.
WM. McKENNY, Centreville. D. B. STEWART, St. Georges.
ELWOOD JENKINS, Wyoming. THEO. RUTH, Christiana.
L.&A. G. WEBBER, Christiana.
CHAS. WARNER & CO. General Agents.
May 15—4t. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

## FARMERS!

In reply to the notice of Messrs. Kerr, Weitzel & Co., of April 28th, I will only ask the "Farmers" to defer ordering any more of Wrightsville Lime until they will have received Messrs. Caldwell & Haldeman's reply, who will doubtless exhibit the White Elephant, and you can bet your last dollar that he will not be painted. If the farmers will read carefully my advertisement they will readily perceive that I advertise the Bainbridge Lime in competition with the Wrightsville, and I firmly believe that I have a better Carbonate of Lime than they. If the farmers want magnesia, they should by all means buy the Schuylkille Great Valley Lime. If they want Carbonate they should buy the Bainbridge. Referring to their references they have some names that I don't believe belong to persons residing in or owning a foot of land on the Peninsula. We advertise our analysis in the Smyrna *Record*. Now if they have what they claim, let them prove it by publishing their analysis.

**B. F. FLEMING.**

Chestertown, Md, May 22, 1884.

## HO! FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE public are invited to call and examine our Large and Well Selected Stock of

**Seasonable Goods,**

SUCH AS

Candies, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts of all kinds, Figs, Prunes, Plum Puddings, Canned Goods, Mince Meat, Cranberries, &c., and in fact everything kept in a first-class

**Grocery and Confectionery Store,**

together with a very fine line of choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

of which we always aim to keep the *very Best* on the market. All these goods now open for inspection. We aim to keep the best fresh goods, and by fair dealing and a disposition to please all, we hope to merit a continuance of the patronage so kindly granted us in the past.

Very respectfully,
**WM. H. LAMBERT.**

## 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 900 Illustrations of educational and useful articles.
March 13, 1884—20w.

## Spring Goods

—AT—

## J. H. SIMPERS',

**GLASS FRONT.**

We have just received a large supply of spring goods, comprising in part

**Dress Goods,**

Percals, Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Cassimere, Cottonades, Flannels, Cheviots, Victoria Lawn, Piques, Swiss, Nainsook.
A full variety of

**Hosiery and Gloves,**

Hamburg Edging, Laces, Towels, Bed Spreads, Shawls and Notions Generally.

**SHOES**

of all grades, from the cheapest to finest goods made to our order. Gent's and Boys' Calf English Ties, Congress Gaiters and Button Shoes. Ladies and Misses Pebble Button, Kid Button and Kid Fox Button Shoes, Children's Pebble Button, Kid Button and Solar Tipped Shoes.

Large assortment of Fine

**Straw Hats,**

for Men and Boys; also, common Straw Hats.

MATTING—Fancy, Check and White Matting to arrive.

**CARPETS,**

FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTH

**GROCERIES,**

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco, Segars, &c. With a full line of goods put at lowest prices, we are prepared to sell at prices to compete with the lowest. A call solicited.

April 10. J. H. SIMPERS.

## To Our Customers.

We have a large supply of Coffees, Flour, and Provisions, &c., prior to the late sharp advance in prices, and are prepared to give our patrons the advantage of our good luck: we have a good article of New Orleans Molasses at a *reasonable* price.

J. B. SAPPINGTON,
Leader in Low Price

CIGARS! CIGARS!!

Come and try our Edward Allen Poe CIGARS.

M. A. TOULSON,
March 27. Druggist.


## Public Local Law

**Operative in Kent County.**

*Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1884.*

## To Regulate the Catching of Fish in Chester River.

CHAPTER 466.

AN ACT to repeal chapter four hundred and eleven and chapter three hundred and thirty-three of the acts of the Genera Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and hapter one hundred and fourteen of the acts of the Genera Assemby of Maryland, passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to better regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish in the waters of Chester river and its tributaries lying within the counties of Kent and Queen Anne's, in this State, and to re-enact the following in lieu thereof:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take, capture or destroy fish in the waters of Chester river or its tributaries in Kent or Queen Anne's counties by seines, drag-nets, set-nets, fish-baskets, fish-pots, weirs, pound-nets, fykes or any other means or contrivance whatsoever which is now known or used in the capturing or destroying fish, or which may hereafter be invented for that purpose from the twentieth day of May to the tenth day of September, except with hook and line; provided, however, that seines or nets may be used for the taking of taylors and mackerel fish, provided the meshes of such nets or seines are in the bar not less than one and seven-eighth inches, or in the mesh less than three and three-quarters inches.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who use stakes or poles in setting nets of whatever class or description in the waters mentioned in the first section of this act to leave such stakes or poles in the waters where they were used, but shall remove such stakes or poles from the waters where they were used on or before the first day of June in each year, nor shall they again be put down in said waters prior to the first day of September following.

SEC. 3 *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in said waters mentioned in the first section of this act, to employ their seines upon the beach or shore at any times whilst engaged in fishing, so as to leave the smaller fish to perish, but to empty the same in water of sufficient depth to enable the smaller fish to return to the waters for growth and maturation; and any person using seines, pound-nets, fish-baskets, fykes, traps, or nets of any class or description that catch the fish alive shall immediately cull them and return the small fish to the waters at the place where they were taken.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That no person or persons other than the bona fide residents of Kent and Queen Anne's counties shall use any boat or trap of any kind or description used in catching fish in the said waters of Chester river and its tributaries in said counties; provided, however, that persons owning or occupying lands in said counties on said river and its tributaries shall have the right to rent or otherwise grant to non-residents the privilege of fishing on or opposite their shores during the fishing season hereinbefore limited and fixed; and, further provided, that the right to take fish with hook and line shall be allowed to all persons at all times.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That upon the information of any citizen of either of said counties, that he knows or verily believes that any person or persons have violated any of the provisions of this act, before any justice of the peace of either or said counties, the justice of the peace of said counties shall docket a case in the name of the State of Marvland against such person or persons so charged by oath as offending, and issue a warrant at once to some one of the constables or the sheriff of such county for the arrest of the party or parties so charged in said oath with such violations of this act, to be brought before such justice for trial, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten nor more than sixty dollars for each and every offense, in the discretion of said justice of the peace, one-half of which fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to the school fund of the county where such conviction was rendered; and in default of payment of such fine such person or persons so convicted shall be sent to the county jail where such act was committed for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, at the discretion of the justice of the peace.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons convicted of offending against any of the provisions of this act, shall think himself aggrieved by such conviction, he or they may appeal from the judgment of the justice of the peace before whom such conviction is had, at any time within ten days from the rendition thereof, to the circuit court of the county in which the trial was had. If any resistance be made to the officer directed to execute this act by any person or persons offending against the same, the said officer shall summon the posse comitatus and proceed therewith without delay to execute his duty under such warrant. The justice before whom such offender or offenders shall be taken, shall have full power to issue summons for all witnesses that be named to him to compel their appearance and examine them under oath.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1884.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January session, 1884.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
May 22—3.

## Public Local Law

**OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY,**

*Passed at the Session of the General Assembly of Maryland,*

1884,

## To Limit the Rate of Taxation in Chestertown.

CHAPTER 38.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact section forty-six of article fourteen of the Public Local Laws of Kent county, as repealed and re-enacted by the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty, chapter three hundred and two, relating to the levying of taxes for the corporation of Chestertown, so as to define and limit the rates of taxes to be levied by the Commissioners of Chestertown.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section forty-six of article fourteen of the Public Local Laws of Kent county, as repealed and re-enacted by the act of eighteen hundred and eighty, chapter three hundered and two, relating to the levying of taxes for the corporation of Chestertown, so as to define and limit the rate of taxes to be levied by the commissioners of Chestertown, and, the same be repealed and re-enacted, as follows:

SEC. 46. The clerk of the county commissioners is hereby authorized and required, under the penalty of one-hundred dollars, to be recovered on presentment or indictment in the circuit court of Kent county, to make out an assessment of all the real and personal property within the limits of said town (bank stocks, bonds, notes and other evidences of debt exempted), and the names of the persons assessed therewith, and to furnish the same to the commissioners of said town between the tenth day of July and the tenth day of August in each year; and the said commissioners may levy on the property so assessed such sum of money as they may deem necessary, not exceeding thirty-five cents in the hundred dollars in any one year, and may appoint and qualify a person to collect the same; and if the collector of the county taxes for the election or other district in which Chestertown is situated, shall be appointed, it shall not be lawful for him to decline receiving and acting upon said appointment, or to refuse to execute his bonds for the performance of said duty as provided in section forty-seven of the said Code of Public Local Laws, title, "Kent county," subtitle "Chestertown."

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 4, 1884.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1884.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
May 22—3t.


## DAILY BOAT

—FROM—

## Tolchester Beach.

On and after Thursday, May 29th, 1884, the

**Steamer "Nelly White"**

Will leave Tolchester at 10 A. M., daily, and 5.30 P. M., excepting Sunday and Monday, June 1st and 2d.

Leave Baltimore, Pier 16, Light street, at 8 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

STEAMER LOUISE DAILY, ON AND AFTER JUNE 5th.

Excursion Tickets 50 cents. Fare Each Way 40 cents.

WM. C. ELIASON,
May 29, 1884. MANAGER.

## Chester River Steamboat Company

**SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.**

*1884.* *1884.*

To take effect Monday, May 5th, 1884,

**The Steamer GEO. LAW**

will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 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 12.30 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 Chesterton. 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
May 1, 1884. President.

## 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.
W. D. BURCHINAL,
Feb. 14, 1884. President.

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.**

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of 5 cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 27. Druggist

PLOW Traces, Hames, Back Bands and Chain Traces.
For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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

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

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PUMP, call at J. 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 permanently located in Chestertown, can be found all day and evening at office, except otherwise professionally engaged.
Special attention given to women and children
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.

68 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

☞ Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwas, 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 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.

J. ARMSTRONG. W. H. SPARKS.

**ARMSTRONG & SPARKS,**

**LIQUOR DEALERS,**

**SALOON ATTACHED,**

**146 LIGHT ST. WHARF,**

Baltimore, Md.

☞ Jugs and Demijohns a specialty. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Feb. 28, 1884.

## 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.

## LIME! LIME!

**No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,**

—FOR—

**BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING**

LOWEST PRICES

by J. B. SAPPINGTON.
May 22, 1884.

**Question,**

What shall I read?

**Answer,**

Examine Large Stock of Sea Side and Lovell's Libraries at

C. F. STAM'S DRUG STORE.

If you want any Books by *Mail*, send for a catalogue.


### THE BLOSSOMS ON THE TREES.

O the blossoms, white and blue,
Purple, pink and every hue,
From sunny skies to tintings drowned
In dusky drops of dew!
O ye blossoms on the trees,
With you breath upon the breeze,
There's nothing all the world around
As half as sweet as you.

Could the rhymer only wring
All the sweetness to the lees
Of all the kisses clustering
In juicy use-to-bes,
He would dip his rhymes and sing
Of the blossoms on the trees!

"O ye blossoms on the trees,"
He would twitter, trill and coo,
And singing say—"Such songs as these
Are not as sweet as you—
For you are blooming melodies
The eyes may listen to!"

*James Whitcomb Riley.*

### HE AND I.

He was the first always; fortune
Shone bright in his face,
I fought for years; with no effort
He conquered the place;
We ran; my feet were all bleeding,
But he won the race.

My home was still in the shadow,
His lay in the sun;
I longed in vain; what he asked for
It straightway was done—
Once I staked all my heart's treasures;
We played and he won.

Yes; and just now I have seen him,
Cold, smiling and blest,
Laid in his coffin. God help me!
While he is at rest—
I am cursed still to live; even
Death loved him the best.

*Adelaide Proctor.*

### THE PRINCESS ALICE.

**Extracts from Letters Published in Her Life Biography.**

doing the little good that is in my power.'

The year 1866 was an anxious one at Darmstadt. The Princess felt very deeply the war about the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, which she describes as one of 'brother against brother.' Her third daughter was born on the 11th of July, and on the 14th her husband had to leave her and go into action at Aschaffenberg. Seven days later the Prussians under General Von Goben entered Darmstadt. Earlier in the year she had spoken of Louis having to borrow money to pay for the new house they were building, and added:

'We must live so economically—not going *anywhere* or seeing many people, so as to be able to spare as much a year as we can. England cost us a great deal, as the visit was short last time. We have sold four carriage horses and have only six to drive with now, two of which the ladies constantly want for theatre, visits, etc., so we are rather badly off in some things. But I should not bore you with our troubles, which are easy to bear.'

Three months later she writes to thank the Queen for a present of money, which, she says: 'Will go at once to Louis' man of business towards paying off the furniture, and is, indeed, very, very acceptable, more so under present circumstances than anything else you could give us, and that part of the furniture will then all be your present.'

HARD WORKED AND HARD PRESSED FOR MONEY.

On May 3 she writes:

'I have made all the summer out-walking dresses, seven in number, with paletots for the girls—not embroidered, but entirely made from beginning to end; likewise the new necessary flannel shawls for the expected. I manage all the nursery accounts and everything myself, which gives me plenty to do, as everything increases, and on account of the house we must live very economically for these next years.'

The war between Prussia and Austria was then drawing near. On the 22d of May she wrote: 'The cloud grows blacker every day and the anxiety we all live in is very great.' On the 25th she says: 'We shall all be beggars soon if all goes on as it promises to do. I have ordered a good traveling bag for Louis, for much the same reason that some people take out an umbrella in fine weather to keep out the rain, and this is to be against a war.' On May 28 she writes:

'The man who built our house has nearly been made bankrupt and wants money from us to save him from ruin, and we can scarcely manage it. The ruin this preparation for war, and consequent cessation of all speculations, building or trade has brought on people is dreadful and of course increases.'

By the 27th of July peace had been made between the Austrians and Prussians, but Prussia had refused it to Hesse and was marching on it. She writes that the anxiety was killing her:

'The confusion here is awful, the want of money alarming; right and left one must help. As the Prussians pillaged here, I have many people's things hidden in the house. Even whilst in bed I had to see gentlemen in my room, as there were things to be done and asked which had to come straight to me. Then our poor wounded—the wives and mothers begging I should inquire for their husbands and children. It is a state of affairs too dreadful to describe. The new anxiety to-night of knowing a dreadful battle is expected—perhaps going on—in which dear Louis again must be! I can scarcely bear up any longer; I feel it is getting too much. God Almighty stand by us! My courage is beginning to sink. I see no light anywhere, and my own beloved husband still in danger, and we cannot hear, for the Prussians are between us and them.'

ACQUAINTED WITH STRAUSS.

At the beginning of 1870 Prince Louis was laid up with scarlet fever, and soon after the Princess Victoria and the little boy took the complaint. Princess Alice did the nursing herself; and her biographer says that during this time of enforced seclusion her intercourse with the famous writer and theologian, Dr. D. F. Strauss, 'was a source, to her, of great enjoyment. She had become acquainted with him in the autumn of 1869, at her own particular desire, and after considerable hesitation on his part. He had been at Darmstadt in 1866 and returned in 1868 and lived there till 1872. Strauss says that although he was entirely unaccustomed to associate with persons of high rank, he soon felt entirely at ease with the Princess. Her simplicity, the kind manner in which she met him and her keen, bright intellect made him forget all differences of social position.' He visited her often, and they read aloud together. A plan was suggested that Strauss should write down notes about Voltaire, whose works they were studying, and read them to the Princess. She arranged that there should be a circle of listeners, among them Prince Louis and the English Minister then at Darmstadt, Mr. (now Sir Robert) Morier. The fever prevented the plan from being carried out, but the Princess asked Strauss to come to her if he was not afraid of the infection. He agreed to go, and the notes, which made seven lectures, were thus read to her alone, and he was amply rewarded, he says, 'by the keen interest and unwavering attention of his listener.' When the book was published her interest in it was again shown. The Princess permitted it to be dedicated to her.

LAST WORDS.

While still in her young womanhood life grew more and more serious to her. After reading Frederick Robertson's sermons in 1877 she said: 'I think his view of Christianity one of the truest, warmest, most beautiful I know.' On the 6th of November, 1878, she writes: 'I am but very middling and leading a very quiet life, which is an absolute necessity. It is so depressing to be like this. But our home life is always pleasant—never dull, however quiet. Only a feeling of weariness and incapacity is in itself a trial.' This was very near the end. Two days afterwards the Princess Victoria was attacked with diphtheria; four days later the Princess Alice telegraphed to the Queen: 'This night my precious Alicy has been taken ill.' The sad story of the next week or two is not yet forgotten even by American readers. The last letter to the Queen is completed by the following postscripts:

DECEMBER 2.

So many pangs and pains come, and must yet for years to come. Still, gratitude for those left is so strong, and indeed resignation entire and complete to a higher will; and so we all feel together and encourage each other. Life is not endless in this world, God be praised! There is much joy—but oh! so much trial and pain; and as the number of those one loves increases in heaven it makes our passage easier—and home is there!

Ever your loving child, ALICE.

DECEMBER 6.

Louis and Ernie will go out in a shut carriage to-day, though it rains; but it is warm. Louis' strength returns so slowly. Of course he shuns the return to life, where our loss will be more realized; to him, shut off so long, it is more like a dream. I am so thankful they were all spared the dreadful realities I went through—and alone. My cup seemed very full, and yet I have been enabled to bear it. But daily I must struggle and pray for resignation; it is a cruel pain, and one that will last years, as I know but too well.

These are the last words. On the next day, the 14th of December, she was herself seized with the fatal illnes and died.

GOOD THINGS ABOUT LOUIS AND HIS HOME.

The letters in this first year of her happy married life are all in the same strain. They tell of her devotion to her husband, of the 'blessed peace in being at his side, being his wife;' of a visit to Coburg, 'you can fancy with what feelings;' of reading together 'Westward Ho!' and 'Hypathia,' and of a visit from Mrs. Combe, widow of George Combe and daughter of Mrs. Siddons. At the end of the year they paid a visit to England and on the 5th of April, 1863, she gave birth to a daughter, at Windsor, the Princess Victoria of Hesse, who has just been married to Prince Louis, of Battenberg. Writing to the Queen in May she reminds her that out of ten months of their married life five have been spent under her roof, and nearly every letter gives accounts of 'baby.' In one letter the Princess says to her mother: 'I often think her like you when she smiles.' On July 4 she says:

'What you say about Germany is so true, and Louis has the real good of his country near at heart. They always have to vote for or against what the Second Chamber brings forward, and the other day a vote was sent in from the Liberals for an alteration of a press law. Only one voice in the whole chamber was for it, which was Louis', and this produced a very good effect among the Liberals. He is no coward and will say what he thinks, if it is necessary, even if all are against him.'

GOODNESS AND TRIALS.

In another letter she speaks of going incog. to find the house of a poor woman just confined and where the whole family of four other children were with her in the room.

'I sent Christa down with the children and then, with the husband, cooked something for the woman, arranged her bed a little, took her baby for her, bathed its eyes—for they were so bad, poor little thing—and did odds and ends for her. I went twice. The people did not know me and were so nice, so good and touchingly attached to each other. It did one's heart good to see such good feelings in such poverty. The husband was out of work, the children too young to go to school and they had only four kreuzers in the house when she was confined. Think of that misery and discomfort! It one never sees any poverty and always lives in that cold circle of court people one's good feelings dry up, and I felt the want of going about and

energetic support of the Queen in the first shock of her unspeakable loss, the English yet speak with enthusiasm. For the first time the public began to learn what the Princess Alice was. She stood between the sorrowing Queen and the outer world, all communications from the Ministers and the household passing through her hands to the Queen and the burden of all the household duties being taken cheerfully upon her shoulders. Her marriage took place on the 9th of July, 1862, and on the evening of that day she wrote to the Queen:

'BELOVED MAMA: Before leaving the yacht I must send you a few lines to wish you once more good-bye, and to thank you again and again for all your kindness to us. My heart was full when I took leave of you and all the dear ones at home, I had not the courage to say a word—but your loving heart understands what I felt.'

On the 20th of July she writes from her new home at Darmstadt:

'Thousand thanks for your dear long letter of the 18th just received. How well do I understand your feelings! I was so sad myself yesterday, and had such intense longing after a look, a word from beloved papa! I could bear it no longer. Yet how much worse is it now for you! * * * We usually get up about a quarter or half-past seven and take some coffee at eight. Then we either go out till ten or remain at home, and till twelve I write and arrange what I have to do. At one, when we return from breakfast, we usually read together. I have still a great many people to see, and they usually come at two. At four is dinner, and at half-past five we are usually back here and occupy ourselves till six or seven, then drive out somewhere for tea at eight, walk about and return at a quarter or half-past ten.'

LAST WORDS.

While still in her young womanhood life grew more and more serious to her. After reading Frederick Robertson's sermons in 1877 she said: 'I think his view of Christianity one of the truest, warmest, most beautiful I know.' On the 6th of November, 1878, she writes: 'I am but very middling and leading a very quiet life, which is an absolute necessity. It is so depressing to be like this. But our home life is always pleasant—never dull, however quiet. Only a feeling of weariness and incapacity is in itself a trial.' This was very near the end. Two days afterwards the Princess Victoria was attacked with diphtheria; four days later the Princess Alice telegraphed to the Queen: 'This night my precious Alicy has been taken ill.' The sad story of the next week or two is not yet forgotten even by American readers. The last letter to the Queen is completed by the following postscripts:

DECEMBER 2.

So many pangs and pains come, and must yet for years to come. Still, gratitude for those left is so strong, and indeed resignation entire and complete to a higher will; and so we all feel together and encourage each other. Life is not endless in this world, God be praised! There is much joy—but oh! so much trial and pain; and as the number of those one loves increases in heaven it makes our passage easier—and home is there!

Ever your loving child, ALICE.

DECEMBER 6.

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### Ancient Music.

The Egytian flute was only a cow's horn with three or four holes in it, and their harp or lyre had only three strings. The Grecian lyre had only seven strings and was very small, being held in one hand. The Jewish trumpets, that made the walls of Jericho fall, were only ram's horns; their flute was the same as the Egyptian; they had no other instrumental music but by percussion, of which the greatest boast was the psaltery, a small triangular harp or lyre, with wire strings, and struck with an iron needle or stick; their sackbut was something like a bagpipe; the timbrel was a tambourine, and the dulcimer was a horizontal harp with wire strings and struck with a stick like the psaltery. They had no written music, and had scarcely a vowel in their language, and yet, according to Josephus, they had two hundred thousand musicians playing at the dedication of Solomon's temple. Our Chicago Theodore Thomas would have died in the greatest agonies at such a concert.—*Chicago Eye.*

PEOPLE who always appear well and happy are the most popular. When anybody asks about your health make a favorable reply if at all possible. It doesn't make you feel any worse and your interlocutor will go away in a great deal better frame of mind than if you had given him a full and detailed account of your aches and pains. If you must tell your internal troubles go to the doctor, who is paid for listening to such things.

### Blue Grass Breeders.

Mr. R. S. Withers of Fairlawn Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky., writes: "I have such confidence in St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, that I use it on everything: myself, my horses, my negroes. Everybody and every horse, for all kinds of aches and pains, believe in its sovereignty as a cure."

### OBSERVATIONS.

Spring days of old were warm and long—
They're longer now, and colder.
The world once liked a merry song;
It's sadder now, and older.
The fairies and the merry elves
Are shy and discontented;
They'd sense enough to hide themselves
When east winds were invented.
When songs they sang were sad at all
It was a cheery sadness;
The songs we write, if glad at all,
Express a solemn gladness.
Our smile is but a chastened grin,
Our fathers laughed and meant it;
And when they sinned some jovial sin
They left us to repent it.

*Tinsley's Magazine.*

### THE TAJ MAHAL.

THE WONDROUS TOMB BUILT BY SHAH JEHAN FOR HIS FAVORITE BEAUTY.

*From the Minneapolis Pioneer Press.*

AGRA, India, April 10.—India boasts of the tallest mountain in the world, the most beautiful building, and the finest echo in the world, the tallest column in the world, and the largest church in the world, which are at Delhi. Of course, the all-absorbing object of interest to tourists is the Taj Mahal. The Taj is undeniably the greatest architectural wonder in the world to-day. The main quadrangle, 1,000 by 1,860 feet, is red sandstone, finely carved and trimmed with marble. Upon entering the quadrangle by the main entrance from the preliminary court without, the visitor finds himself in a charming garden laid out with trees, shrubs, flowers, fountains, &c., all in keeping with the memorial nature of the place. Looking down on avenues of dark, beautiful cypresses, he sees that miracle of beauty, the Taj, with its pure white walls, inlaid with every kind of Oriental gems, and its great marble dome towering to supernal heights. It rests upon a marble platform 313 feet square and about twenty feet high, which in turn rests upon a red sandstone platform 964 feet by 329 in dimensions. At each end of the sandstone platform are mosques, themselves rare works of art.

The Taj was built by Shah Jehan as a tomb for his favorite begum, Mumtaz Mahal. This woman was evidently a great Indian beauty, if one may judge from her photograph. Her name, Mumtaz, was abbreviated into Taz, and this has become corrupted into the present form, Taj. The work of construction was begun in 1630, and continued for twenty-two years, during which time 20,000 laborers were constantly employed. Its cost in American money would be over $15,000,000. The following inscription, translated from the sarcophagus in which the remains of Shah Jehan now repose beside those of his beloved queen, contains a good deal of information, so that it is worth quoting entire:

The magnificent tomb of the King, inhabitant of the two paradises, Rizwan and Khuld the most sublime sitter on the throne in Illeayn (the starry heaven), dweller in Ferdos (paradise), Shah Jehan Padishah-i-Gazi; peace to his remains—heaven is for him. * * * From this transitory world eternity has marched him off to the next. Among the workmen who came from divers countries to assist in the building of the Taj were the head master, Isa Muhammad, whose salary was 1,000 rupees a month; the illuminator Amarnund Khan, an inhabitant of Jhiraz, also 1,000 rupees a month; another Master Mason, Muhammad Hanif, from Bagdad, also 1,000 a month. A great many workmen were employed from Turkey, Pers