The Chestertown Transcript.

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WM. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TILGHMAN. M. T. G. EARLE.

WM. B. TILGHMAN & CO.,

(Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,)

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

NO. 18 Bowley's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

June 12, 1884—tf.

Special Announcement to Householders.

PAYNE G. GREEN,

323. NORTH SECOND STREET. 323.

I have now on hand the largest stock of Carpets ever offered by me, bought for cash, which enables me to give unusual inducements to cash buyers. All Wool Ingrains 60 to 75, Tapestry Brussels, 65, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.10. Ingrains 35, 40 and 50. My 50c. Ingrains furnish as well as 1.00 Carpets. Window Shades ready to hang, 50c. each. Samples of goods sent to all parts of the country.

April 25—10t. PAYNE G. GREEN, 323 N. 2d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

R. J. FOARD,

Commission Merchant,

Grain, Fruits, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c.

No. 95 South Charles Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

May 8, 1884.

SAM'L BURNS & CO.

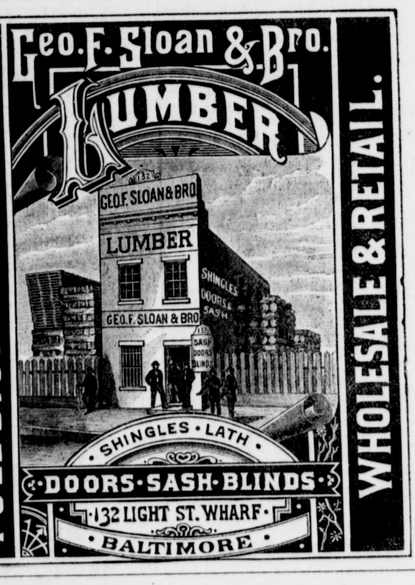
LUMBER

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS &c.

104 LIGHT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.

Geo. F. Sloan & Bro.

LUMBER



FULL STOCK LOW PRICES. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS

And All Whom It May Concern

Having laid in a supply of the best quality of

SOFT COAL

for Threshing and for Blacksmiths' purposes, we are now prepared to supply your orders at a very small advance. All in want will do well to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. We are also receiving a supply of good Anthracite Coal for family use, which we are offering at much lower figures now than the same can be bought later in the season. All in want will do well to order at once and secure present prices. A Good supply of seasoned

Hickory, Oak and Pine WOOD

constantly kept on hand. Give us a call and we are sure we can give you satisfaction.

Thankful for past favors we hope by strict attention to and by square business dealings to merit a continuance of the same.

Very respect. yours,

T. DEC. RUTH,
Chestertown, Md.
J. B. McINTIRE,
AGENT

May 29, 1884.

GardenSeed

Fresh and Reliable.

Large Variety

Gardeners will find it to their advantage to give me a call.

M. A. TOULSON,
Druggist.

March 27.

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

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.

W Register's

MARBLE WORKS

Chestertown, M

ALLOW ME to tender my sincere thanks for the past patronage of the public, and hope to receive their approval and patronage this present year. I am prepared to cut and finish every design in the marble business.

I have a very handsome assortment of my own finished

TOMBSTONES.

Some of the Latest Designs

HANDSOMELY FINISHED,

COPIED FROM THE LATE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A large assortment for children, different patterns, some as low as $6.00, lettering included Some fifty different patterns for grown persons handsomely finished, some of them as low a $15.00, lettering included. Also, a fine line o different patterns, expressly for the

QUAKER BURYING GROUNDS,

ery thick and heavy and handsomely finished of the best marble.

Marble Posts, marble Vases with Pedestal. Marble Coping, Tombstones and monuments, of all sizes and styles.

Marble & Sandstone worked to order. I warrant all my work not to color or blister—time has no effect on it. I set up all of my work, thus relieving the purchaser of all trouble or risk.

Come one, come all, that are in want, and examine my work and learn my prices. I will be thankful. Don't send the money out of your own neighborhood.

Call and see me. I do not like to canvass for work, for I think it too sad a business to barter with relatives or friends.

My work can be seen in all the cemeteries of Kent and the adjoining counties.

March 11, 1881. W. REGISTER

COLIN F. STAM.

DRUGGIST,

PREPARES MEDICINES

from only the

Purest and Most Reliable Drugs

in the market.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN

—TO—

Physicians' Recipies,

Which are prepared in the

Most Skillful Manner

and in accordance with all the improved methods of Pharmacy.

Moderate Prices.

Absolute Accuracy, Neatness and Pharmaceutic skill are what we claim for our work.

Drug Store on corner—sign—Illuminated Mortar.

March 1, 1883.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK CASE.

WITH INDEPENDENT SHELVES ADJUSTABLE TO BOOKS OF ANY HEIGHT.

AN ELEGANT PRESENT.

INVALUABLE TO

LAWYERS, CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, EDITORS, BANKERS, TEACHERS, MERCHANTS, STUDENTS, AND ALL WHO READ BOOKS.



CHEAPEST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Made of iron, beautifully ornamented. Cannot warp nor shrink. Durable and convenient. A novel and handsome article of furniture. Shelves 16 inches square, each will hold a set of Appletons' Cyclopaedia. Two sizes for table, three sizes for floor.

Holds more books in less space than any other device—rotates at a finger's touch. Send for descriptive price list.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

Address, BAKER, PRATT & CO.,

School Furnishers, and dealers in everything in the Book and Stationery line.

19 Bond St., New York.

Send 25 cents for our New Illustrated Catalogue, with over 300 Illustrations of educational and useful articles.

March 13, 1884—20w.

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 on of the said woods unless by my or Charles W Jones' permission. WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

STAIR RODS—CHEAP! at LOUIS K. STAM

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

HOPE H. BARROLL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Chestertown, d.

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 chil june 21, 1883.

Chster River Steamboat Company

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS

With every facility we are now prepared to receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by

J. R. CLEMENTS, AGENT,
July 6, 1882—tf. Chestertown Granary

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, ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.

68 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

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.

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 as Tea. Glazing and coloring roasted Coffee adds to the weight and hides the imperfection, 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 Planner (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 !

THE DEFENDER.

Care came and laid his hand upon her shoulder,
And Sorrow came, her lids with salt tears wet;
And Pain, with features marred, and white and set,
Pressed to her side; and then, stern-visaged, gaunt,
Frightening her shaken soul, unpitying Want
Stared in her face; and then, growing bolder
By all these ills, Temptation, smiling, fair,
Spread for her weary feet a charmed snare.
With tender, cruel hand. So cold the world;
All her weak soul in a strange tempest whirled.
With whitened lips, and sad, imploring breath,
She stretches out her helpless hand to Death.
Then lo! one came, before whose radiant grace
Sorrow grew dumb, and grim Care hid his face;
Before whose presence as radiant as the day,
Temptation, vexed and beaten, fled away;
For whose dear sake she trembled at the thought
Of Death, whose pallid kiss she vain had sought,
With a strange rapture, holy, restful, sweet,
Against her own she felt a true heart beat.
Oh, Life! she cried, no ill of thine can hold me,
Since Love, the mighty, in his arms doth fold me.

—*Charlotte Perry, in Vanity Fair.*

A Clever Clairvoyant.

A reporter was ushered into the parlor of the residence of an ex-clairvoyant, who, during thirty years was engaged professionally as a 'reader of the unknown,' as she expressed it, and was famous throughout the country. She is now about sixty years of age, and received the reporter pleasantly, at the same time consenting to initiate him into the mystery of her art so far as it lay in her power. Her pleasant voice and genial manner, as well as her position as the careful and doting mother of a half dozen children, somewhat dispelled the suspicion that she was not sincere, and went a great way toward convincing that she is genuine in the conviction that she possesses a peculiar power.

'My life,' she said, 'has been one long mystery to me, and although, during my younger days I often went into the seances—and indeed until a few years ago, I have followed my profession—I can in reality tell you less about it than my most intimate friends.

'It may seem absurd to you, but I have not only no knowledge of how I accomplish the results, but I do not know the result itself until told by those who are in the room. After awakening from a trance I have not the slightest idea of what has been done or said during my unconsciousness, and although during my life, and especially my older years I have made strenuous efforts to formulate a theory of the art, I am as far from the knowledge of the principles as ever. I believe, however, from what I can gather from my friends and a careful analysis of my own sensations during a trance, that what is now considered as supernatural will, under the investigations of science, prove to be natural and founded upon fixed principles.

'It is impossible to foretell, and no so called clairvoyant who claims to do it is genuine and truthful. I always insisted that my patrons should not ask me questions about things that had not happened. In spite of the agreement, however, they often did so after I had fallen into the trance, and asked the question about the future as well, always with disastrous results, for the attempt never failed to break the trance and caused me to wake immediately.

'I have had many curious incidents befall me while in the business, and have been called upon by many men who are, or have been, prominent in politics and public affairs. Among those whom I now recall by name are Commodore Vanderbilt and James Fisk, Jr., at the Union Square Hotel, and the peculiar and eccentric Lorenzo Dow, in Philadelphia. In 1862 a gentleman called upon me in Chicago whom I have always believed to have been Robert Ingersoll.

'How did I first discover my power? Well, I hardly know. It developed, I believe, gradually. The first incident which I can recall was when I was about 18 years of age. My little brother wandered from home one afternoon, and as night advanced did not return. My mother was very much alarmed at his absence, as she believed he had gone away to the meadows. Broad street then did not extend far below where the Newark and New York depot now is. All the land below was marshy in those days and covered with water. As night came on there was great excitement. The neighbors turned out with lanterns and dogs to look for him.

'In the midst of the uproar I fell asleep, and upon awakening found that it was morning. The whole family had assembled and were standing around gazing at me in evident wonder. They told me that after falling asleep I had begun to talk incoherently about something being hidden somewhere. Their curiosity was aroused, and they asked me questions which resulted in my informing them of the whereabouts of my little brother. A hasty search revealed him lying where I said he was, on the straw in a barn about a half-mile away.

'Thus my ability for finding lost articles was made known and it gradually developed. It was a long time before I learned to go to sleep quickly, but I acquired it after a few years' practice, and then determined to travel. My intention was fortified, too, by the fact that my parents were poor and it promised an easy and profitable way of making money. I was in the business for nearly thirty years and only discontinued it at the request of my husband. My whole attention now is taken up by children.'

'Do you go into trances now?' asked the reporter.

'No,' was the reply. 'I have given it up entirely. I am too old, and besides it became injurious to my health. The strain on my nerves was such that I often had a headache for weeks at a time.

'My daughter, however,' said she, pointing to a young lady who entered the room at that moment, 'is very desirous of learning the art. Perhaps she may be able some time to excel her mother, and assist in explaining that it is a physical condition and not a supernatural power.

New Orleans Exposition Building.

The Boston *Herald* says that the main building of the New Orleans exhibition is in some respects the most remarkable edifice ever built in this country. It is much the largest exposition building ever erected in the world. The architect has succeeded, at a moderate cost, in producing the largest single room, every part of which can be seen from any point, of which there is any knowledge. The building is 1,378 feet long by 905 feet wide, and covers 33 acres, or 11 acres more than the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. There are 1,656,300 square feet of floor space, including gallery. The reader may form a better impression of the vast dimensions of the structure by imagining three ordinary city blocks one way and five the other covered by a solid roof. And, if he chooses to allow his fancy carry him still further, he can picture a monster panorama of the world's industry, extending before his vision uninterrupted by a single object except the supports.

The active commercial rivalry of the different sections is aptly shown by the distribution of contracts for the materials. The roof, which will cover 1,000,000 square feet, is being made in Cincinnati. The window sashes come from Milwaukee, Wis. The glazing will be done by St. Louis parties. Four thousand kegs of nails are being shipped from Wheeling, W. Va. Nine million feet of Mississippi lumber will be consumed. A massive group in bronze, typical of America, to be placed over the main entrance, is being made at Canton, O., as are also a statue of Washington and Columbus, and coats of arms of all the States, which will appear in medallion form as part of the exterior ornamentation. Finely modeled cornices are being made at New Orleans. The building will be 60 feet high, with a tower 115 feet high, and the architect has been fortunate in rendering the exterior unique and attractive. A platform will be erected on the tower, reached by elevators, from which visitors may have an exceptionally fine view of the city of New Orleans, the exposition grounds, the Mississippi River, and the surrounding country. There will be one line of gallery extending around the entire circumference of the building, to which visitors will be carried by 20 steam and hydraulic elevators, representing all the manufacturers of these conveyances in this country.

The music hall, situated in the center of the building, will be 364 feet wide, and will comfortably seat 11,000 persons. A platform is being built for 600 musicians. To light the building with incandescent lamps will require 15,000 lights and 1,800 horse power. To light with the arc system will require 700 lamps, and 700 horse power to operate the dynamo. The total steam required for lighting and for the machinery hall will be at least 3,000 horse power. In this estimate is included the power for five arc lights of 36,000 candle power each, which will light the grounds. These are the largest single lamps ever constructed. The cost of this great structure, lacking no single desirable feature for the purpose intended, will only be about $400,000, and the other buildings will be proportionately inexpensive.

Pompeii.

POMPEII, Feb. 10, 1884.—In two recently excavated houses the paintings on the walls are as fresh as if just put on, and the halls are rich with decorations. Some of the marble tables are still standing; the fountains in the atrium and peristyle, with their pretty little statues and mosaics, look as if they might begin to play at any moment; the kitchen hearths, built like ranges, seem ready for their pots and kettles; a few flower pots are still set in the gardens; in the storerooms are some oil jars and wine jars; it is as if one might begin housekeeping to-morrow, and invite one's faiends to dinner the day after.

One thing is difficult to conceive without seeing it, and that is the georgeousness of the interiors of the private houses. The colors are now faded; the columns are broken; the mosaics of the floors are generally nearly destroyed; the fountains do not play; the flower beds are destitute of flowers; yet, even as it is, one is continually amazed by the brilliant effect of the interior vistas. In one house the view from a triclinum across two courts, both surrounded by gayly decorated Corinthian columns standing before walls painted from top to bottom in a variety of colors, is really dazing to the eyes. The old Pompeians lived in a rainbow atmosphere.

Another striking thing is the absolute cleanliness. You may say that the dirt has all been taken away by the Italian Government. That is true, but it is quite evident that in the old times it never was there. Our modern houses are not made to be clean, as were the Pompeian residences. The walls, the floors, every corner of their homes, were finished with the most admirable workmanship. In their rooms no plaster ever fell, for it was of such excellent material, and so well put on, that it soon became like marble. They had no wooden walls, no cracks where dust could penetrate. Water for cleansing was found in every part of the house, and ran off through perfect drains. All the tables and bedsteads were of marble or bronze; even the well-curbs and the borders of the flower beds were of hewn stone. Hygiene must have come naturally to the old Pompeian; he evidently had no chance to get a typhoidal attack; the only class of diseases he could not provide against were the eruptive, and one of these carried him off at last.

The excavations are going on steadily, and are admirably managed. It is a delight to see one room after another revealed to the light of day. The authorities are now beginning to replace the charred timbers of the roofs with new ones. In this way some second-story balconies are kept in place, instead of being allowed to fall down as formerly. Over some of the most richly decorated houses the roofs are restored exactly as they were, with tiles made after the ancient patterns.

You would be astonished at the size of some of the Pompeian houses, and of the rooms and spaces they enclose. They look small because they are so empty, but when you measure them you find them very spacious. Houses of thirty and forty rooms in the first story are not uncommon. The great space was the atrium, often 35 to 40 feet long, having an opening for light in the centre of the roof, and just under this a marble-lined basin, raised above the floor, into which the rain fell, and on the margin of which were placed bronzes and vases. Out of this opened bedrooms, and at the end a reception room and dining room. Beyond these was a peristyle, or court, surrounded by from eight to twenty columns, thus making a broad corridor running all around. Some of the peristyles were 80 or 100 feet square, with a great variety of rooms opening into them. Beyond the peristyle was the garden, sometimes 150 feet square, or more, with all sorts of arrangements for plants and fountains. A good many of the elaborate niche shaped fountains are still perfect. The street entrances to some of the houses are 10 to 15 feet in width, and had quadruple or four-leaved doors. In fact, so spacious are these dwellings on the ground floor that it is generally believed that the upper-story rooms were rented out. . . .

The floors of the first and second stories were of cement in which patterns of mosaic or tessellated work were laid. Many of the floors are uninjured. . . . The houses were admirably planned to save space; and the decorations, mural and otherwise, were far beyond our conceptions of the art of ornamentation. The workmanship, especially the plaster and stucco, was much better than can be produced by our modern craftsmen.

In examining Pompeii it is necessary to remember that it was a small provincial city, bearing about the same relation to Rome that Auburn or Utica does to New York. This increases our wonder in walking through its well-paved streets, or its richly-adorned houses, or about its theatres and temples and squares, or in studying the thousands and thousands of art objects in terra cotta, bronze, silver, gold, alabaster, marble and glass, which have been discovered within its walls—even with less than half the city excavated.—*American Architect.*

The Laboratory that Jack Built.

This is the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the sand used in making the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the soda that, melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that, melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the chlorine, of yellowish hue, contained in the salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that, melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the sodium, light and free, that united with chlorine, of yellowish hue, to form common salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that, melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the atom that weighs twenty three, consisting of sodium so light and free, that united with chlorine, of yellowish hue, to form common salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that, melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.

This is the science of chemistry, that teaches of atoms weighing twenty and three, and of sodium metal so light and free, that united with chlorine, of yellowish hue, to form common salt, a molecule new, that furnished the soda that, melted with sand, compounded the glass that lighted the window in the laboratory that Jack built.—*Chemical News.*

Guano Tests.

Probably there is no better method of determing the purity of guano than the combustion test, which is as follows: Pour half an ounce of the guano into an iron ladle, such as is used in casting bullets, and place it upon red hot coals until nothing but a white or grayish ash is left, which must be weighed after cooling. The best sorts of Peruvian guano do not yield more than 30 or 33 per cent. of ash, while inferior varieties, such as Patagonian, Chili, and African guano, leave a residue of 60 or even 80 per cent. Genuine guano leaves a white or gray ash; and a red or yellow ash indicates the adulteration with earthly matter or sand, etc. This test is based upon the fact that the most important ingredients, viz., the nitrogenous compounds, become volatilized, and escape when subjected to a sufficient amount of heat. The difference of odor of the vapors evolved in the process, according as we are working with first or third class guano, must also be noticed. The vapors from the better kinds have a pungent smell like spirits of hartshorn, with a peculiar piquancy somewhat resembling that of rich old decayed cheese, while those arising from inferior varieties smell like singed horn shavings or hair.

Grandma.

What a treasure is 'grandma' to the happy child who is blessed with one! He knows he will never find her too 'busy,' as the mother often is, to attend to his numerous wants. She can always find a button just the right size. She has always on hand an unlimited supply of tail for his kite. She always has just the right kind of a piece of string for his top; and she always has time to mend his mittens, help him hunt for his school books, and hear him say 'that hard line of spelling.' To her with all his little confidences he goes, fearing no ridicule, but sure of such sympathy as no one else can give. To her he unfolds all his plans and aims, knowing that her perfect faith in him will discover every element of success in them because they are his. To her does the trembling little transgressor go with his confession of wrong doing, for she can explain to mother so much better than he could, how he meant to obey, but, 'before he thought,' he did the very thing forbidden.

Fashion Notes.

Shepherd plaid is popular.

Pinking is much used for flounces.

New leather belts are made in the ladder style.

Ropes of pearl and other beads are sold for hat trimmings.

Handkerchiefs are in checkerboard designs, in different colors.

Patent leather vamps with kid tops are the fashion for ladies' shoes.

The dye of black stockings and crape veils is poisonous to many people.

Bunches of clover are seen as frequently this season as daisies were last year.

Orange, ochre and terra cotta are the colors most in demand in silk stockings.

Brocaded grenadine can be had now of all colors outlined with self-colored beads.

Mourning bonnets are very elaborately embroidered and covered with dull jet beads.

THE popularity of menageries has always been great, yet they were formerly the luxury of princes. In Russia, for instance, 150 years ago, the grand menageries at St. Petersburg were kept solely for the court. Many of the animals were caught alive to be used at the hunting festivities of the imperial court. The Empress Anna Ivanovna was passionately fond of hunting; she kept 319 hounds, and was a capital shot. On one occasion (Aug. 26, 1740) she killed 1 wolf, 4 wild boars, 9 stags, 16 turkeys, 374 rabbits, 68 ducks, and several large herons—a magnificent bag even for an empress. The numerous elephants in her menagerie were expensive pets, for they were fed on sugar, butter, wheaten flour, wine and salt. One of them required a large daily portion of brandy, and the keepers were sent to Siberia if a single gill was abstracted from the elephant's portion.

THERE was a time, not long ago, when the elegant belle slept with greased hands in old gloves, and by day kept them carefully hidden from the sun, as a fashion writer puts it, 'like mushrooms growing white in a cellar, so that they might look and feel as though they had never come in contact with anything rougher than satin.' It is wholly different now. Athletic sports are in high approval. The daughter of wealth grasps oars, tennis bats, bridle reins, and tricycle handle bars, all without gloves; and she is proud of the callous palms which ensue, and the red rosiness of the knuckles that used to be the hue of the lily. Her liking for out door exercise has not yet taken her into the baseball field, where her fingers might get permanently disfigured by breakage, and so the hands are not becoming distorted, though they will never again be quite as small and soft as they were.

FRESH from a journey of 4,000 miles in mule cart and ox wagon, up and down the most disturbed districts in South Africa, with the exception of Zululand, the Rev. Wardlaw Thompson, the traveling Secretary of the London Missionary Society, reports that in all the tribes of South Africa bad brandy is the greatest curse of the natives. The brandy keg does far more harm than the powder barrel. In North Bechaunaland brandy has been kept out hitherto with considerable success; and in Basutoland, in the old times, the import of brandy was forbidden. Since the late Basuto war liquor has been introduced freely. As a result, half the chiefs in Basutoland are dipsomaniacs. They drink morning, noon and night, and many of their absurd actions are attributable, not to the inherent folly of the Basuto nature, but to the baleful influence of the white man's beverage.

Catholic College.

Mr. J. D. Kingsley, Sec'y, Holy Cross College Gymnasium, Worcester, Mass., writes: Every member of our club frankly admits that St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, is the best cure they have ever used, and all speak of it in terms of the highest approbation. 50 cents a bottle.

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