The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1884. VOL. XXIII-NO. 14

TO THE

Peach Growers

—OF—

KENT & QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES!

PREPARE IN TIME TO UTILIZE YOUR CULLING FRUIT.

The undersigned are agents for the AUTOMATIC FRUIT EVAPORATOR, the Best in the Market. There are Twenty of these Evaporators in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, and all who are in need of an Evaporator can satisfy themselves of the good qualities of this machine. We request all who are in need of an Evaporator to call on us or write to us before purchasing. Descriptive circulars furnished on application.

We refer to the following gentlemen who have this Evaporator in use:

T. A. Hulme,	Fairlee,	Kent county,	Md.
A. L. Corey,	"	"	"
J. W. Corey.	"	"	"
T. W. Skinven,	"	"	"
I. Clark Taylor,	Lankford	"	"
H. E. Cooper,	Werton	"	"
T. J. Shalleross,	Loc't Grove	"	"
J. R. Clements,	Chestertown	"	"
G. H. Snitcher	"	"	"
B. S. Elliott,	2 Sudlersville	Q. A.	"
E. B. Walls,	Price's Station	"	"

Address JOHN ARMSTRONG, or JOEL C. SLAUGHTER, Chestertown, Md.

May 22, 1884—tf.

Chester River Steamboat Company

SPRING & SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

1884. *1884.*

To take effect Monday, June 9th, 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.

Steamer CHESTER

will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M., stopping at all the above landings; also, Round Top, Deep Landing, Spry and Crumpton.

Leave Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M., and Chestertown at 7 A. M.

Steamer CORSICA

leaves Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at midnight for Centreville via Corsica creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, and Chestertown. Leave Chestertown every Tuesday and Thursday at 5 P. M., and on Saturday at 1 P. M.

Freight received daily.

GEO. WARFIELD, President.

June 12, 1884.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

DAILY BOAT

—FROM—

Tolchester Beach

Steamer LOUISE

Will leave Tolchester at 10 A. M., and 5 30 P. M., daily.

Leave Baltimore, Pier 16, Light St., at 8.15 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Excursion Tickets 50 cents. Fare Each Way 40 cents.

WM. C. ELIASON, MANAGER.

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.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS

Plow Castings. Plow Castings.

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW and CASTINGS for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Wanted. 100,000 BUSHELS

—OF—

Wheat!

For the WM. LEA & SONS CO., Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Delaware.

E. T. COMEGYS,

LOCUST GROVE, KENT COUNTY, MD.

July 10, 1884—y.

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.

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.

Wroth & Aldridge

Have received their Full Invoice of

SPRING GOODS!

Summer Goods !!

Everything desirable kept in a First-Class Store now in stock.

Extra Inducements offered this season! The ladies are especially invited.

Large Stock of White and Fancy Mattings, from 12½ cts. up.

Floor and Table Oil Cloth in all widths and styles.

Straw Hats! Straw Hats to suit all ages!! 20 doz. of one kind.

Spring and Summer Dress Goods! Choice lot of Percals and Lawns. India Linens from 12½c. to 35c.

Our stock of Shoes and Slippers is complete.

Our Grocery Department is Full of Choice Goods. Best Granulated Sugar 9c.

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.

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

A FEW Chamber China Sets, very low in price at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

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

Spring Goods

—AT—

J. H. SIMPERS',

LASS 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,

very 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 or 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 workcan 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 Pharmaceutical 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' 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.

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.

POULTRILINA.

This is the best preventative of Cholera in Chickens; also, an excellent remedy in gapes. A fair trial will convince you.

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist

June 5.

IF YO WANT A GOOD PUMP, call at J. K. ALDRIDGE

NO Brand Cigar can only be found at SPARKS.

NETTING,

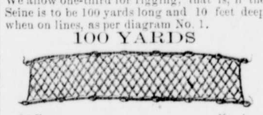
—FOR—

SEINES AND POUNDS.

We Measure the Mesh.

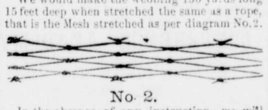
Parties ordering Netting or sanes, will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is, if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.

100 YARDS



10 Feet. No. 1.

We would make the webbing 150 yards long 15 feet deep when stretched the same as a rope, that is the Mesh stretched as per diagram No. 2.



No. 2.

In the absence of any instruction, we will make as above. In ordering give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at.

Parties unknown to us ordering goods will be required to remit us one-third the value before we ship them, the balance to be paid on delivery.

Send for price list.

BALTIMORE TWINE AND NET CO.

Wm. J. Hooper & Son.

6 S. Calvert St., Baltimore Md.

Dec. 27—y. (Mention this paper.)

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."

Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 5, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

THE BEST

CLOTHING,

The largest and finest stock ever shown at prices which cannot be equaled elsewhere.

Our entirely *new stock* is so desirable that every man and boy should have a suit, and to appear handsomely dressed you must wear our clothes.

Should your circumstances be such that only a small amount can be invested in clothing, then our house is the one to patronize for the reason that you can get just what you pay for economical administration of all its affairs makes our establishment the popular one to buy from. Every garment in our house entirely new, handsome and serviceable.

Acme Hall,

"The Glass of Fashion."

209 W. BALTIMORE ST.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PRICE.

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.

THE MASSANETTA

MINERAL SPRING WATER,

Said to be a certain cure for Malaria, Chills and Fever, and all Blood Poisons. For sale by pint or gallon at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

June 19.

CLEVELAND'S EARLY LIFE.

The Cottage at Holland Patent.

From Letter to Phila. Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 19.

A little village twelve miles up the Black River Railroad from this point bears the singular name of Holland Patent. Less than a thousand souls live in this quiet hamlet, which but for the accidents of politics would probably never have been heard of outside of the records of Oneida county. It was made famous in a day by the nomination of Governor Cleveland for the Presidency. True it is that neither the place nor its humble people ever knew much of him, either as boy or man, for his life there can be spanned by the circle of a few months. It has held the family hearthstone for many years and that now makes it a place of note. The father died here, when he had said his long prayers and given good old doctrinal sermons to his slender flock only three weeks. His mother made it her home until her death, soon after her son was elected Governor of New York. The only maiden sister he has still keeps up the humble cottage, which will now figure in song, story and picture as the early and only real home of the Democratic Presidential nominee.

It isn't easy to find out much about Mr. Clevelands early life, although he spent most of his boyhood days within a dozen miles of this neat little city. Over at Clinton, a secluded village some ten miles across the flat country from here, he went to school some time before his parents moved up to 'the Patent.' But he is remembered there only as the son of a poor Presbyterian preacher, who wore shabby clothes and was always ready to fight, not only for himself, but for his younger companions, when he or they were nagged by the older or more fortunate boys. There are not many reminiscences of his father to be had there or here. He is remembered as a rigid disciple of the Blue Stocking faith, one of these strong, severe characters, which 'would have perished at the stake for tenets he would not forsake.' The mother is also readily recalled as a positive force in this pious household. The blood of a good, Southern Maryland family runs in her veins, and it was a good strain with which to warm the frigid qualities of the cold New England stock which was top in the head of the household. Hence the ten strong children who were born of the union, offspring well equipped with the qualities of body and mind for a stiff battle with the world. Not brilliant, but able, substantial people, all of them. Whether or not it was the Southern blood that changed the temper of the children I cannot say, but I believe that out of the five boys none of them turned to the ministry as their ancestors in the male line had done for generations before. One or two of the girls married preachers, but most of them choose to look for a better material chance in life than can be found in product of mite societies and of donation gatherings.

THE CLEVELAND CHILDREN.

The old maid sister, who still lives up at Holland Patent, wears short hair, is strong-minded and lectures. All of the children were good in the head and were educated in a very strict school. They were well grounded in a sense of right and justice and the mother seems to have been as severe a disciplinarian as the father. She evidently seems never to have lost her oversight over them or to have withheld her good advice. After Grover was elected Mayor of Buffalo the mother wrote him rather disapproving his entering public life. After saying what her ambitions for him were and expressing a natural tinge of gratification at his election, she concluded her epistle by saying: 'But now that you have taken upon yourself the burthens of public office do right, act honestly, impartially and fearlessly.' The injunction was obeyed and his courage has won him a phenomenal success.

It would appear from a close study of the man's conduct and general traits of character from boyhood up, right here, where his early days were spent, and in Buffalo, where his later life has been an open book to its people, that his hard struggle for a place in the world has ever given him supreme self-reliance. He was about seventeen when he left Holland Patent and went to New York to help teach the blind. He had that early established the reputation of being a nervy, manly sort of a young fellow, somewhat diffident, but not afraid to face any emergency which might confront him. He seems to have assumed more than any other member of the family the care of his mother and sisters. About the only estate, save the little house up at 'the Patent' that the father left his widow, was the ten robust children.

CLEVELAND AS A TEACHER.

Mr. Cleveland's experiences in teaching the blind in New York were by no means pleasant and he appears to have been engaged in this sort of work in that city about the same time and for the same length of time that Mr. Blaine occupied a precisely similar position in Philadelphia. After he left New York and journeyed to Buffalo he had a still harder life, if possible, than before his father died. His uncle, to whom he went for advice in that city, was a severe old Presbyterian; not exactly a miser, but a strict and unyielding business man and believed that every boy should make his own place in life by his own energies and application. Without any compunctions of conscience he made the nephew work hard to keep himself in food and common raiment while he was studying his profession of the law. Thus it was all work and no play with him until after he had passed his majority. The very conditions of existence with him toughened his mental as well as his physical fibre and grooved him into a plain, simple way of living that he has never forsaken. His bachelor quarters in the building where he has his offices are comfortable, but very unpretentious.

The gossip in his home is that he has never had any other place of residence since he began to practice. He has not even kept up the style of club life, but took his meals at Mrs. Ganson's boarding house, with the added luxury of a Sunday morning breakfast at the Terrapin Lunch, a plain restaurant, where a good meal can be got at modest figures.

SHUNNING SOCIETY.

The style of living was not kept up after he became well-to-do to be saving, for he has the reputation of being a rather open-handed man and not given to hoarding money. It is apparent, from the talk of all his friends, that he loves congenial companionship and is a most pleasant conversationalist, thoroughly capable of entertaining a company of any character. I found it current talk in Buffalo that he had always been much courted in society, but that he could rarely be induced to enter the charmed circle. There is a good deal of interesting chat about the plans that have been set to capture this bachelor and their universal failure. One story runs that only recently some friends had two charming ladies visiting them from the Eastern States, and that the lady of the house gave an evening party especially for the purpose of bringing the Governor within the influence of these attractive girls. He shunned the temptation, as he has done many of the kind, and did not attend. He said to a lady who chaffed him about his bachelor life, that if she could find a girl whom she would certify was just right he would enter into bonds to marry her if she would have him. This good-natured raillery has given rise to the rumor that he is thinking of making a change in his domestic relations.

It is singular to find a man who has led a bachelor life so well thought of by all classes as Mr. Cleveland is in Buffalo. He has the confidence and respect of everybody except a few ward politicians whom he has disappointed. His political methods, as you find them developed at his home, are not calculated to commend him to the average politician. His self-reliance, candid faith in his own judgement and unflinching honesty have earned him the reputation among this class of being ungrateful to those who have helped to make him a power.

A PEN PORTRAIT.

After gathering the home impressions of the man and the features of his early life in this locality, I spent a half day at Albany with the man who has so recently filled the public eye plumb full. He is a good deal such a man as you would expect to find from his experiences, training, birth and general habits of life. He is a large and powerfully built, well proportioned and rather good-looking man. His picture recently printed in the *Times* gives a very fair idea of his general appearance, although his expression of countenance is entirely free from the stern, bull-dog look that the wood-cuts give him. He has a pleasant cast of countenance and is rather a winning talker. He has not the quality of magnetism about him, but impresses you with his candor and openness. He is an attractive man, without being too familiar, and is the most democratic official I ever saw.

The humblest man or woman is admitted to his presence as readily as the highest. He impresses me as a person having the judicial quality of mind developed to a very high degree—one of those strong-headed men with a good opinion of his own understanding of anything he considered. There is not the least characteristic of a politician about him. This is of course the natural result of a life that has been busy and entirely devoted of late years to the enjoyment of the fruits of professional labor and to dealing with them upon the basis of perfect fairness. He is a singular man and has led a peculiar life. If the majority of his years have been tending up hill, his later days certainly have not, and he seems to be shaping himself to take solid comfort among the rewards of his toil.

F. A. B.

THE HORRORS OF CHOLERA.

BURYING THE DEAD AT MIDNIGHT—SCENES IN THE INFECTED CITIES—A TOUR OF THE CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* has been making a five days' visit to Marseilles, Toulon and Arles. He visited every cholera hospital and saw the wretched people dying in hospitals and in their own hovels and buried at midnight in the cemeteries by the light of torches and lanterns. He discussed all the phases of the epidemic exhaustively with the hospital doctors, with priests and with nurses, and his conclusion is that the much-dreaded cholera, probably the most fatal and severe of all diseases to which human flesh is heir to, is a thing of which no intelligent community of well-ordered lives and well-managed sewer pipes need have an alarming fear, even when brought into close contact with it, to say nothing of getting into a panic at a distance. On leaving Paris he found an absence of fear prevailing and few evidences of quarantine precautions until he reached Arles. Here, he says, every window of the Spanish-looking houses was closed, and in the streets of this town of 25,000 people not a soul was to be seen. At the depot was congregated a melancholy crowd of poor people, the most of whom had bundles of clothing and various domestic articles tied up by means of bed clothes. They were waiting for the omnibus train—a train belonging to the third class and miscellaneous in its character—that should carry them northward to Tarascon, which is in the same department as Arles, and to Beaucaire, on the opposite bank of the Rhone from Tarascon. During the day and night there had been thirteen deaths and a fearful panic prevailed.

MARSEILLES AS FIRST SEEN.

On the first view that one gets of Marseilles no one would be apt to suspect, either from the appearance of the city itself or of the people he could see, that a pestilence had seized the town. It was estimated at the time of my arrival that fully 100,000 people had already left the city; but their absence was scarcely noticeable from the appearance of the streets. In one of the public squares a band of Italian musicians were playing to a throng of children and grown persons. The omnibuses and street cars were full of people as in ordinary times, while on the sidewalks, under the cafe awnings, nearly all the chairs were occupied, and the waiters were kept as busy as ever by a cheerful crowd of loungers. But at the sumptuous Hotel Noailles, on the Rue de Noailles, a continuation of the famous Cannebiere, a different scene was observed. In all its hundred rooms myself and my courier were the only guests to be seen. In the chief streets we could observe but slight changes. In the Rue St. Ferreol, a broad and prominent street in the main part of town, only four shops were closed; in the Rue de la Cannebiere, in which are situated all the finest shops and business places of other kinds, only nine were closed. But the poorer quarters—and God knows there are enough of them—revealed another side to the picture as we drove into them.

WHERE THE DISEASE ABOUNDS.

Passing along the narrow and squalid Rue Caisserie over one half the shops were seen to be closed at every crossing. From a tenement region on the hill above a stream of fetid water flowed across the street and plunged down a precipitous descent on the other side through dark lanes crowded with towering rookeries, swarming below with idle men and children playing in the filthy gutters, the women meanwhile swashing the water about with their brooms, under the evident impression that they were washing something. Each glimpse of any one of these streets is enough to turn the stomach of any healthy man. The smell through all this quarter, in which, during a space of twenty minutes, we met three laden hearses, was bad enough, but the smell was indescribably worse when we had driven across town to two of the most afflicted quarters of all Marseilles—Capelette and the adjoining quarter. In order to reach them we crossed the old ship canal, which was filled to the brim with reeking water and had its surface thickly covered with garbage and refuse of a decidedly miscellaneous and revolting kind. Finally we got on a street known as Toulon road, a wide thoroughfare without a shade tree. Along its gutters ran rivulets of drab-colored water, which had overflown from the canal when the canal was dammed now and then by heaps of rotting vegetables or worse substances, including dead cats and dogs. Four out of every five houses were found closed. Those which remained open were mainly estaminets, where, under dirty awnings and on dirty sidewalks, men and women sat drinking or were already reduced to stupor from previous drinking, and junk shops, in which filthy people were sorting rotten rags in an unspeakably vile atmosphere. Festering filth was around them and a tropical sun beat fiercely down upon the scene, blinding the eyes as its rays were reflected from the white road across which, in the Quartier Capelette, courses a stream about the size of a main sewer in New York, winding its way uncovered among the houses on its journey to the sea. This stream was laden with the sewerage of the vilest of the Marseilles quarters—Capelette and the adjoining one—which have furnished much over one-half of the deaths that have occurred in Marseilles, and it is an interesting fact that the largest proportion of them were Italians. The wharves all along the water front we found to be crowded with quarantine shipping, mostly Italian and French, and picturesque sights were these Mediterranean sailors, among whom were many negroes lying about in the shade.

AT THE PHARO HOSPITAL.

After this experience I visited Pharo Hospital. During a tour of the rooms I saw eighty-four patients in all stages of the disease, from the last agonized breath to the period of cheerful convalescence. Every face in these eighty-four was the face of a person in the lower walks of life and this I am told has been the rule among patients from the first. At the beginning nineteen-twentieths of the patients received at the hospital failed to recover. For the last fortnight matters have so far improved that only two-thirds of those received have died. This excessive mortality at first was largely due to the fact that most cases when received had developed into a hopeless condition. The highest number that have been in the hospital at any one time is one hundred and ten and the largest number received in any one day is thirty-seven. The treatment both here and at Toulon in the first stages is 20 drops of laudanum, with 3 grains of ether and ice in the mouth to stop the vomiting. In the second stage the patients become very cold. From 10 to 15 grammes of acetate of ammonia, the same quantity of alcohol and two injections of morphia are given daily. If the patient cannot breathe artificial respiration of oxygen is produced and the limbs are rubbed with turpentine. The third stage is the coffin. Of many pathetic sights the most painful that I saw occurred in the female ward, where one room was mostly occupied by children. A nun held in her arms by an open window a dying babe eighteen months old. Its three sisters, the oldest being only 10 years, lay on beds by their parents, both of whom died the same day, and there was small hope for any of the remaining children save the oldest. A dozen children in all were to be seen here, some of them in a state of recovery.

MIDNIGHT AT THE CEMETERY.

Late at night I drove with my courier outside the city to the cemetery, St. Pierre, to see the burial of the three patients whom I had observed in the Pharo Hospital in the afternoon. The route led through the poor quarter, and at every corner bonfires were blazing to purify the air. The whole population was sitting out on the steps of tenements or on church porches enjoying the fires and the currents of air created by them. The country road beyond the barriers brought us to the gates of the cemetery, when the concierge led us down a spacious road, lighted here and there by lanterns lying on the ground, to a place just back from where we had been and where the night's burials were to take place. Soon the first of the hearses appeared; then followed the others. After a brief burial service, intoned by a pale young priest, three boxes were hurriedly lowered into a trench eight feet deep by twenty feet long and a goodly quantity of lime was shoveled on top. It was a ghastly trench and there was plenty of room for more coffins. It was a weird and saddening sight. There stood the blanch-faced priest, intent on his holy calling, surrounded by a gang of swart, bare-chested, brigandish-looking laborers, who bore the sombre coffins. For a background there stood the tall, white houses. The dead still wore their tawdry trinkets and the whole was lighted up as in a picture by Rembrandt by the fitful glare of three lanterns. Those gaping trenches were big enough to hold their thousands. I went back to the central part of the city and it was gay enough. Bands were playing and cafe lamps were gleaming. People in throngs were walking in the streets, laughing merrily.

TOULON'S FRIGHTFUL CONDITION.

My visit to Toulon was necessary in order to show me more plainly what were the effects of the epidemic. The stations along the road were deserted save by the railway officials. As at Arles and everywhere else where there was a stopping place, piles of baggage, bedding and household furniture encumbered the platforms. If, in a sanitary sense, the condition of Marseilles was frightful, that of Toulon struck me as simply murderous. Although Toulon has a background of mountains, the city itself is situated on a flat plain, four feet only above the level of a tideless sea. The consequences arising from imperfect drainage, with a natural want of slope, are that the sewers have only a fall of eighteen inches, so, with a sluggish movement, the filth of the town drops into an almost stagnant sea. What is worse is that at the points where these drains flow they are only covered with plank, and the filth, disgusting to the nose, impresses itself on the eyes. You not only then smell, but you see, the garbage of Toulon. Just fancy people living in this city of quite 80,000 inhabitants without the faintest glimmer of common sense in regard to public hygiene! Toulon must be inhabited by people who utterly ignore every precaution which health requires. Their habits, both in their houses and in the public streets, are indescribably filthy. The plain English of it is about this: That it is impossible for people who live on fruit, who drink all kinds of poor fluids, who sleep in dirt and nastiness, who breathe an air polluted by the sewage of the town itself and rendered doubly poisonous by the excreta left by the training ships to escape cholera.

THE TOULON HOSPITAL.

Toulon streets and shops displayed nothing of their former bustle and activity. There were some few signs of life only in the two streets of La Republique and La Fayette. Here the shops were open, but elsewhere they were closed. I visited a hospital in the suburbs constructed in that unfortunate way so much in vogue a century or more ago. It has been receiving cholera patients since the 14th of July. I saw there 36 cases of cholera. The condition of the patients differed in no respect from those in Marseilles. There were, however, no children in the hospital. Two women, apparently belonging to the upper classes, had passed through the crisis of the disease and were convalescent. All the doctors seemed very sedulous in regard to the condition of their patients and were tender and gentle. Here I saw Madame Dorvan, a lady of wealth, whose name has already been celebrated for her devotion to the cause of humanity. This brave woman has nursed cholera patients in Egypt, Greece and Italy. I found her in this hospital busily occupied, moving from bed to bed, administering to the wants of the sick. In a conversation with her in regard to the contagious character of cholera, Mme. Dorvan agreed with the doctors that, under proper precautions, the elements of danger were singularly lessened. I noticed that the doctors smoked cigars and chewed considerable quantities of camphor. A reminder of death was unpleasantly recalled to me by my inspecting a huge stack of coffins stored away in an old chapel. There is near the hospital a public square, with a fountain. In Marseilles during the first outbreak of the disease the pernicious habit arose of cleansing the bed and bedding of the sick in the public fountains. This wretched custom has not prevailed in Toulon. In Marseilles it simply spread contagion.

Capital Comfort.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Mary K. Sheed, 1110 Maryland avenue, Washington, D. C., states that for several years she had suffered terribly with facial neuralgia and could find no relief. In a recent attack which extended to the neck, shoulders and back, the pain was intense. She resolved to try St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-reliever. Rubbing the parts affected, three times only, all pain vanished as if by magic, and has not returned.

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