The [illegible]ertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. [illegible]OWN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 1884. VOL. XXIII-NO. 20

Connelly & DeFord,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPERIAL



GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION. DRILLING CONDITION GUARANTEED.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Its use in the past has demonstrated its superior quality, and being composed of

PURE PHOSPHATE MATERIALS

it can not but give satisfaction if properly applied.

We take pleasure in refering to the many farmers who have used it in this and adjoining counties. Aug. 28.

Fertilizers for Wheat and Clover.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

NO. 1 AMMO. SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME AND POTASH, AND CHESTER COMPOUND.

A number of the finest crops of Wheat in the county have been raised by the application of the above Fertilizers. They have been on trial for a number of years with increased popularity after each year's use. They contain no adulterating material and their present high standard will be maintained. I would be pleased to have buyers call before purchasing.

Also, for sale

DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE,

(SOUTH CAROLINA) AND ALKALINE SALTS.

Price $20 and Interest on Crop Time.

Aug. 21—9t. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Wheat Seeding for 1884

OFFICE OF

T. R. Hubbard & Son

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERICAN STANDARD

& Extant Bone Supe-Phosphates.

THE ABOVE 

FERTILIZERS

ARE MANUFACTURED OF

Pure Dissolved Bone, Bone Tanking, Nitrogen and Potash,

AND ARE SOLD UPON GUARANTEED ANALYSIS,

Which can be seen in our Pocket Diary. Aug. 14.

"MONARCH"

Super Phosphate.



Manufactured of PURE ANIMAL BONE

—BY—

C. W. Kennard & Co.,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

These goods, so well and favorably known to the Farmers in this and adjoining Counties, have for the season been greatly improved and are GUARANTEED to contain no South Carolina Rock or any adulterating material.

STRICTLY PURE ANIMAL BONE, raw and dissolved, constantly on hand and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

ALSO, NITRATE and all other fertilizing material.

Inspection and comparison of quality and prices solicited.

BALTIMORE OFFICE, cor. Light and German sts., in charge of

C. C. McCOLGAN & SON, Seedsmen.

All kinds of Flower, Garden and Field SEEDS, fresh and genuine. Catalogue free. Aug. 7, 1884—s.

FOR SALE.

BUGGIES FROM $50 TO $150.

By R. F. BRIGGS & CO.,

53 W. Fayette St., and 31 North St., Baltimore.

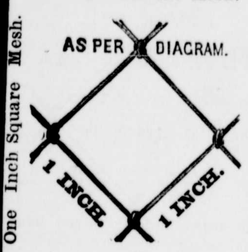
A. W. HAWKS Manager. July 24—2m.

NETTING,

—FOR—

SEINES AND POUNDS.

We Measure the Mesh.



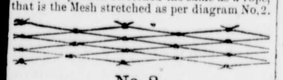
Parties ordering Netting or sanes, will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is, if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.

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.)

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 72 years of age. Many inquire what is brought such a cure in my case, and I tell them as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

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

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

1884.

Acme Hall,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

We are now ready to supply you with handsome fitting, elegantly made FALL and WINTER clothing in all the latest patterns and designs, our assortment is large, varied and correct and our arrangements perfect to furnish garments equal to custom made at one-third less price.

A call solicited.

ACME HALL.

"The Glass of Fashion,"

209 W. BALTIMORE ST.

near Charles.

Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens Suits and Overcoats.

Samples and self measurements free.

Please state whether you want a business or dress suit, dark or light color.

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.

Writing Paper

In Beautiful Boxes, the Nicest Assortment in town—at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

[illegible]rders for [illegible]euded to; a[illegible]

Wm. H. Blakeney,

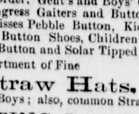
HUDGINS' OLD STAND, CROSS ST.

Chestertown, July 17—3m.

PEACH ROUTE.

Chester River Steamboat Company

1884. *1884.*



On and after Monday, August 11th, the steamers of this Company will run as follows:

The Steamer GEO. LAW

will leave Grey's Inn, Daily [Except Sunday] at 7 A. M., stopping at Queenstown and Kent Island. Arriving in Baltimore at Noon.

Returning, will leave Pier 7, Light Street Wharf at 2.30 P. M., Daily [except Sunday], for the above landings.

Steamer GEORGEANNA

will leave Rolph's Wharf Daily (Except Sunday) at 7 P. M., stopping at Wilkins', Booker's and Quaker Neck. Arriving in Baltimore at Midnight.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 8 A. M., making the above landings, and Hooper's Wharf in Corsica Creek.

Steamer CORSICA

will leave Crumpton Daily [Except Sunday] at 3 P. M., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Travilla's and Round Top; will leave Chestertown at 5 P. M., stopping at Centreville and landings in Corsica Creek. Arriving in Baltimore at Midnight.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 7 A. M., making the above landings, except those in Corsica Creek.

☞ NOTE.—Our facilities for Storing Fruit this season are surpassed by none in Baltimore. Our Pier, which has been rebuilt thoroughly and enlarged, gives us capacity to Store At One Time 15,000 Boxes. In erecting our shed over the pier, especial care was given to ventilation.

We have no hesitancy in saying to our patrons, that the improvements made in our pier, are for their advantage, and we believe they have but to visit us to become convinced themselves of the fact.

We will always, as heretofore, endeavor to keep abreast with the times, and meet the requirements of the trade, as the demands are made.

Aug. 14, 1884. GEO. WARFIELD President.

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.

CANNING WAX,

JAR RUBBERS.

Large Stock, Low Prices, at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

$66 at home. $5 outfit free. Pay a week, absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex young or old, can make great pay all the time the work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

THE RIME OF SIR LIONNE.

"Hush, a little, for harp and rhyme;
This befell in the olden time."
W. ALLINGHAM.

In days of old, as rimesters tell,
(Culvert, and petrel, and mongonel),
A maiden dwelt in a castle stout,
Guarded and walled, within, without,
And ever defeat and direful rout
To all her castle's besiegers fell.

No suitor the maid's proud heart could win,
(Pike, and halberd, and culverin);
She recked not of love-kiss, ne vow, ne sigh,
But her song had the ring of a battle-cry:
"O strong is my fortress—a maid am I—
And never a foeman shall enter in."

But it fell in an evening windy-wet,
(Hauberk, and hemlet, and bascinet),
A knight drew rein 'neath the castle wall,
Proud was his port, his stature tall,
His face held the gazer's eye in thrall,
And a lion of gold on his casque was set.

He winded a bugle silver-clear,
(Mace, and arblast, and bandoleer),
Singing: "Yield up thy castle, fair Maid to me;
Sir Lionne me hight, of a fair countrie.
Now boune thee, Lady, my love to be,
Or I take thee by prowess of bow and spear!"

In the pale, pale light of a crescent moon,
(Spear, and corselet, and musketoon),
She saw him there by the castle wall,
And shrilled to the warder a careless call;
"Ho!—let portcullis and drawbridge fall;
We would see this bold knight of a braggart tune."

And oh! but the wind had changed, I trow,
(Falchion, and gauntlet, and good crossbow),
When, an eve from thence, in a fading light,
On the bastion-keep stood a maid and knight,
And, while to his heart he clasped her tight,
"Thou hast conquered, Sir Lionne!" she murmured low.

"I had vowed that no knight beneath the sun,
(Demi-pique, helm, and habergeon),
Beneath the sunlight or moonbeam shine,
Should be lord of this castle and heart of mine:
But take me, dear sir, I am only thine;
My fortress is taken, my heart is won."

Chambers' Journal.

THE WONDERS OF ELECTRICITY.

WATER POWER TRANSMITTED LONG DISTANCES—TALKING THROUGH HUMAN BODIES.

'America is undoubtedly ahead in the practical application of electricity to purposes of public utility,' said Alexander Graham Bell, the famous telephone inventor, 'but in the most important use to which electricity has hitherto been applied we are very much behind the great civilized nations of Europe—that is, the transmission of force by means of electricity. A railway seven miles long is worked by electricity at Port Rush, in Ireland. A waterfall in the neighborhood is utilized to work the dynamo machine, and the current is transmitted over a telegraph wire from the falls to the railway. The waste of water power in America for lack of electrical apparatus to transmit it is something enormous. If the power of waterfalls in places so inaccessible that it cannot be utilized could be transmitted forty or fifty miles to where it might be applied to advantage, all this power running to waste could be saved, would be cheaper than steam, and in the end possibly supersede it. In regard to the telephone, I am now at work on the magneto telephone and have obtained some very satisfactory results, but of these the time has not yet come for me to speak. I am desirous of improving the central office management. The business has grown so fast as to create a real difficulty in handling it. It is a curious thing to consider that all the improvements introduced in the telephone are not improvements of a permanent nature, but simply additions to the system, introduced as a matter of expediency. This new growth has been enormous, and the system is a very complicated one. My aim is to try and simplify its workings. The introduction of the underground wire system necessitates the modification of the system as it now exists. That is the problem I am engaged on at present.'

'Is there any limit to the distance at which a message may be communicated by telephone?'

'Distance is a minor consideration. If there was but one wire around the surface of the earth a man might talk all the way around the globe. The multitude of disturbing influences—telegraph wires, atmospheric disturbances and magnetic influences—overcome the telephonic action. I have already overcome as much resistance as is necessary to send a message around the world. I have talked through the bodies of thirty persons standing with their hands joined. That was in England some years ago, and there were some very distinguished people among the thirty. Among the papers that I will read before the Association for the Advancement of Science to-morrow is one on a new method of signalling between vessels at sea. It is done by means of the telephone, and I cannot at present foretell what practical results may lead to. Signals were successfully exchanged between two boats in deep water a mile and a quarter apart. In one boat was a telephone with one of its two terminals hanging over the bow and the other trailing in the water over the stern. The arrangement was the same in the other boat, except that instead of a telephone it contained an electric battery, with an apparatus for interrupting the current very rapidly—as often as 100 times in a second. Every time the battery was connected with the water the latter became charged and when the circuit was interrupted ceased to be so and a musical note was produced in the telephone of the distant boat. These results were obtained with a very imperfect apparatus. The musical note could be produced at will at different intervals, and we arranged an alphabet. A skillful operator could read a message communicated in this way with the greatest ease. The credit of the discovery of this invention is not altogether mine. If Prof. Trowbridge of Harvard College had not had the idea of a galvanometer instead of a telephone, and of charging the water with dynamo-electric machines in a similar way, the idea of applying the telephone for that purpose might not have occurred to me.'

The Professor thought that in this way vessels might discover their proximity to each other in a fog. Nearly all steam vessels have dynamo-electric machines to produce the electric light. This machine could be used to charge the water when the steamer runs into a fog, such as one always finds off the coast of Newfoundland, and would give an electric signal to any vessel dangerously near to it.

POLYGAMOUS METHODS.

HOW THE MUCH MARRIED SAINTS PRESERVE THE PEACE AND GROW RICH.

[*Harper's Magazine.*]

The private home routine of a polygamous family is a matter upon which so much curiosity is constantly expressed by my acquaintances that I venture to say here what little I know; but the reader must remember that less than 10 per cent. of the voting Mormon population of Utah are polygamists.

The polygamist, as a rule has accumulated some property and owns a house before he takes a second and successive wives, though sometimes he begins by marrying two or three at once. All of these marriages, however, except the first, are made secretly by the church, and no record of them is accessible.

In the city, at least, it is seldom that the different wives share the same quarters. In the country this is not so uncommon, but the natural unpleasantness follows in most cases. The general method is to have a large house, the main part of which, perhaps, is occupied by the first wife, and wings or additions by the successive candidates for marital honors. These large, straggling, hotel-like houses are common in Salt Lake City, and mark a difference between it and a town of small houses like Cheyenne, and most other western villages. In many cases, however, the husband sets up his wives in separate homes, either side by side or in different parts of the city. In any case each has her own kitchen garden. I have in mind a wealthy dignitary of the church whom you might easily have mistaken for the late Peter Cooper and who is possessed of seven wives. Each of these women have some farming and garden ground of her own and all are greatly devoted to rearing bees. With the help of their grown children they each raise a large amount of produce and honey annually. The husband acts as their agent. He hives their swarms of bees and charges them for it; he renders special aid when called upon and is paid for it; he sells their crops and honey when it is ready and credits each wife with her due share. Most of them live in suites of apartments under the roof of his great house in town, but the first wife has a beautiful farm of her own a little out of the city, to which she and her children have retired, to end their days in peaceful independence.

The way in which this old gentleman has always arranged his domestic life is reported to be thus: He had certain rooms in his house where he kept his bed, his wardrobe, his books, and saw any visitors who called upon him. Here he was a bachelor and here he stayed every other day and night. On alternate days and nights he was the guest of one or another of his wives in regular rotation, devoting the one day (in this case fortnightly) which was hers, diligently to her society. Of course this routine was not invariable, but for the most part it was regularly followed.

Early Fall Fashion Notes—From Godey's Lady's Book.

All walking dresses are made to reach the ankle only.

Some of the newest handkerchiefs are ruffled and tucked.

Plain cloth dresses of blue, green [illegible] fancy for Japanese fans is declining, while the artistic work in Chinese, French and Vienna styles remains popular.

Colored canton flannel is to be used for serviceable house dresses for little girls. A kilt skirt and loose blouse is the most appropriate model for such a dress.

A NOTED German physiologist has prepared a dietary table for the reduction of fat, whose principal elements are worth enumerating: Oysters, clams, lobsters and crabs, cooked without butter or fat; soups, in the preparation of which fat is excluded; codfish, haddock, lean beef, mutton, poultry and game; boiled tripe, eggs in all forms, except sweet omelettes and custards; skim milk and buttermilk. Vegetables abundant in carbohydrates are excluded; also coffee, tea, cocoa and alcohol. Only acid fruits are permitted, and abundant exercise in the open air is indispensable.

SPICY TALK BY BOB TOOMBS.

PLENTIFULLY PEPPERED WITH CUSS WORDS AND SALTED WITH SOUTHERN WIT.

White Sulphur Letter in Globe-Democrat.

At meal-times there comes down from one of the little cottages of Florida Row, high up on the southern side of the valley, a figure of liberal proportions which twenty years ago must have been stalwart. The suit of dark gray is neat fitting and collar and cravat are in harmonious relations. Under the broad-brimmed straw hat the eyes, which were reported to be failing so fast, twinkle brightly. Time has laid his hand rather heavily on 'Old Bob Toombs' in many respects, but has spared that tongue. He still calls the Northern people 'd—d Yankees' and the laugh he himself starts goes round the circle until it takes in fellows whose forefathers came over in the Mayflower and who wouldn't exchange baked beans for ambrosia. Even they look at each other and wink and laugh as loud and long as anybody. Speaking of Cleveland the other day, he said: 'He's been Governor of New York and done well. That's a hard place. I believe I'd rather be Governor of h—ll. It takes a man three or four times as smart to be Governor of a State like New York as it does to be Governor of h—ll.'

'How do you think the election is going, general?' was asked as he stopped to indulge in one of his infectious chuckles.

'I can't tell,' he replied quickly; 'I don't know how corrupt the people of this country have become. It depends upon that. I've been writing to some of our editors and telling them, "Don't attack Blaine because he is a rogue; that's what the North wants and they'll support him the stronger if you do."' [Laughter all round.]

The time seemed opportune to suggest Ben Butler's name. 'Butler!' exclaimed Toombs contemptuously. 'Oh, well, we know he's a thief. He'll never be President. I'd sooner vote for a nigger than for him. Damme if I wouldn't!'

'What do you do with the nigger down in Georgia?' an old Virginian inquired.

'Oh,' said the General, 'we run a good nigger for office sometimes. We get around him and pat him on the back and tell him to go it and encourage him as far as words go, if he is a decent sort of nigger, but he is never elected.'

Statesmen and Fine Residences.

People no doubt enjoy living in fine houses that cost $100,000 and upwards and are located in the fashionable quarter of Washington. But when men whom the public have sent there at a salary of five thousand a year are able to build and adorn such palaces they are liable to be met with numerous photographs of their grand residences when they run for office again and to be asked how they made the money that built them. Senators Windom and Pendleton both were confronted with the photograph and both were retired to private life. Ben Butler and Navigator Robeson were also favored with this kind of opposition and it will be remembered that both these distinguished gentlemen are private citizens at present.

The latest victim of the palatial photograph is Mr. Blaine. He seems to have been able to save enough money during his twenty years in Washington at a salary averaging about $5,000 to build and furnish a house which he now rents for $13,000 a year, beside having a million or so to invest in railways, mines and other thrift-promoting enterprises. The people of New England and other parts of the country are to be given a view of Mr. Blaine's Washington home without being compelled to take the trouble to go to Washington to see it. Thousands of these pictures, it is said, are to be distributed as campaign documents.

Whether the distribution of the picture will seriously affect the vote for Mr. Blaine cannot be told till the vote is cast and counted. But it is true that the fact that Mr. Blaine has acquired great wealth while occupying a public position at a low salary has done more to raise a doubt of his honesty in the public mind than the Mulligan letters or any other damaging document. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that his great wealth has done much to confirm popular opinion in the truth of the charges which are based upon these letters. The charges of corruption made against Garfield failed to convince because he was a poor man and had little or nothing to show that he could have been suspected of having come by dishonestly. But Mr. Blaine's magnificent residence and his interests in large railway and mining enterprises suggest to the popular mind a standing inquiry as to how he made all his money. For this reason the distribution of the photographs of his Washington residence may be against him among the frugal farmers and the struggling workingmen.—*Phila. Times.*

A CAREFUL series of interviews with the leading scientists gathered in Philadelphia has revealed the fact that the solid materialistic thinkers of to-day are decidedly less antagonistic to orthodox religious truth than they were a dozen years ago. This has come partly from the fact that some of the chosen theories of science have met able opponents in their own sphere and partly from a realization very generally felt among these men that there is a deeper story in nature and life than science can tell, and hence the need of a spiritual habit of mind, if not of a supernatural revelation to such mind. This change of attitude must be viewed as one of the most encouraging signs of the times.—*Phila. Times.*

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE.

By thine own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care;
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed.
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer.
And claim no crowning they will not give
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul sworn steadfast oath,
And to thy heart be true thy heart;
What thy soul teaches learn to know,
And play out thy appointed part;
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow,
Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth,
To thy full stature thou shalt grow.

Fix on thy future goal thy face,
And let thy feet be lured to stray
Nowhither, but be swift to run,
And nowhere tarry by the way,
Until at last the end be won,
And thou may'st look back from thy place
And see thy long day's journey done.

—*Parkenham Beatley.*

A Young Girl's Escape in the South Sea Islands.

From the Pall Mall Gazette Aug. 26.

The following is the substance of a conversation with an 'old trader' between Queensland and some of the Polynesian groups: There might be some forty schooners go out on an average in the course of the year to some part or other of the South Seas. Money is not yet understood by most of the islanders, though they are beginning to take particular notice of it. What they generally get is tobacco, pipes, calico, American knives, &c. Sometimes, too, I fancy the 'boys' we get are sold to us by others who have captured them, and are glad to get something for them. In a few instances we pick up people who are running away from enemies. This is not common, but I remember one case. Two boats were lying off an island in the usual way, the first close by the beach with the 'cover' boat a little way behind it, when a beautiful young woman plunged off a point of rock into the surf, and, after diving under the heavy breakers, reached the smooth water and soon had hold of the gunwale of the first boat and sprang on board. In make and shape she was one of the finest specimens of the human race I have ever seen; her features small and exceedingly regular, her eyes almost black, with long lashes, and she had beautiful hands and feet. Her hair was all shaved, with the exception of one tuft of long hair quite on the crown of the head, which was rolled up tight in a small tuft. She was in a perfect state of nudity, and as she sat there unabashed, with her hands raised to her head arranging her tuft, she was the most graceful creature I ever saw.

While sitting in the stern sheets of the boat, which was fast distancing the shore, she was casting anxious looks back to the spot from which she had leaped, and of a sudden her beautiful eyes brightened up, and there was a smile that had some sort of devilment in it playing over her face, caused by her having caught sight of her pursuers, three in number, with bow and arrow in hand. The foremost of them went down on his right knee, and the girl motioned the men to look out, and before he could take his aim the boat's sail was run half way up the mast, and was a protection for all in the boat. The sail had not been more than a few minutes up before several arrows pierced it, and struck there. This was a signal for the boat's crew to seize their Snider rifles, and the first shot caused one man to roll over, and the others instantly took to the bush, and no more was seen of them. We landed our fugitive safely on the ship's deck, and she was supplied with clothing, and soon apparently at home with other female recruits on board.

A PARISIAN paper gives an account of a high-class baby farm known as *Les Oubliettes*, near Charenton. The writer says: 'The good woman who takes care of them said, "That is the son of a great lady. When she pays a visit here her carriage stops at the Jardin des Plantes; thence she takes a cab here. I have three children belonging to wives separated from their husbands, another is the son of the Marquis de——by a friend of his wife's. That little fellow who seems so sad, and is now engrossed in making a sandpie by the steps, has never received a visit. His name is Ivan, and his mother is Russian. He looks wistfully at the others when their friends come, and seems as it were to gather up the crumbs of the caresses lavished on them. One day a lady embraced him and brought tears of joy to his eyes. When she went away Ivan said to his companion, 'Won't you give me a little bit of your mama?'"

FATHER HYACINTHE speaks no English, and says he is too old to learn.

A new and pretty glove is made in Paris from the skins of young Florida alligators.

There is enough water power in Georgia to supply 10,000 times the number of mills and factories now operated in that State.

Hon. M. W. Offutt, State Senator, Towson, Maryland writes: "I had occasion to apply treatment to a severely sprained knee from which, and from inflammatory rheumatism, I had been suffering for six weeks. Some one suggested St. Jacobs Oil, which I tried, and it not only gave immediate relief to the sprain, but it cured me of every symptom of the rheumatism."

Is India there is a close tussel between man and beast. Man succeeds in killing off about 20,000 beasts each year of the man-eating kind, tigers, wolves, leopards, hyenas, etc. The beasts kill about 4,000 human beings a year. It is said that the beasts make good the deficiencies in their numbers about as rapidly as the human beings do the same for themselves; and as the beasts destroy about 40,000 head of cattle each year the strife is pretty close, and it remains to be seen which will come out victorious.

Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the mischief to body and mind caused by habitual constipation. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in mild doses, will restore the torpid viscera to healthy action.

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