The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2 1884. VOL. XXIII-NO. 22

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 will not but give satisfaction if properly applied.

We take pleasure in referring 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 this season been greatly improved and are GUARANTEED to contain no South Carolina Rock, nor any adulterating material.

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

KAINIT and all other fertilizing material.

Inspection and comparison of quality and prices solicited.

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

. C. McCOLGAN & SON, Seedsmen.

All kinds of Flower, Garden and Field SEEDS, fresh and genuine. Catalogue free. Aug. 7, 1884—3.

FOR SALE.

BUGGIES FROM $50 TO $150.

By R. F. BRIGGS & CO.,

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

A. W. HAWKS Manager. July 24—2m.

BRING US YOUR TRADE.

Such as Prime Print Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Bacon and

COUNTRY PRODUCE

in general, and we will pay you the

FULL MARKET VALUE

for it,

and sell you GOODS AS LOW if not CHEAPER than any "other man."

We have a

FULL LINE OF MUSLINS,

Bleached and unbleached Canton Flannels from 6¼ cts. to 16 cts. per yard. Calico, Tickings, Cottonade Kerseys, red and white all-wool Flannels, and a general line of

Domestic Dry Goods.

Ladies', Misses', Children's and Men's HOISERY at Prices and Quality to please you.

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES

cannot be surpassed for quality and Low Prices.

WE ARE HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FLOU

dealing direct with the manufacturers, can guarantee quality and price at all times. Call and see us, and you will be convinced that our prices are the lowest.

Respectfully,

J. B. SAPPINGTON.

opp. Hudgin's Bakery.

☞ Branch Store corner High and Mill Streets.

Chestertown, Md., Sept. 13, 1883.

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayon

On and after Monday, August 18th, 1884, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH	Pa. se'r & freight no.1 daily exc.pt We'n'days.	Passe'r & freight No. 3, Daily.	no.5, Pas. Cape May excursion, We'n'days only.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Chestertown	6 30	1 25	6 00
Worton	6 48	1 45	6 20
Lynch's	6 55	1 55	6 30
Still Pond	7 03	2 05	6 35
Kennedyville	7 15	2 25	6 45
Blacks	7 30	2 45	6 55
Lambson	7 45	3 05	7 05
Masseys	7 58	3 17	7 20
Delanys	8 12	3 20	7 35
*Bingham	8 27	3 40	7 45
arr Clayton	8 40	4 00	8 00
leave "	8 52	5 27	8 52
" Middletown	9 12	5 56	9 12
" Wilmington	9 51	6 50	9 51
arr Philadelphia	10 40	7 49	10 48
Baltimore	12 35	8 55	12 35
New York		10 20	

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger & Freight No. 2 daily	Passenger No.4 Thursdays and Saturdays only.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.m
New York		
Baltimore	6 35	12 10
Philadelphia	7 31	3 00
Wilmington	8 35	3 50
Middletown	9 34	4 28
arr Clayton	10 02	4 47
leave "	10 30	4 55
" Binghams*	10 45	5 05
Delanys	10 55	5 10
Masseys	11 10	5 25
Lambson	11 25	5 35
Blacks	11 42	5 45
Kennedyville	12 00	5 55
Still Pond	12 10	6 02
Lynchs	12 20	6 07
Worton	12 30	6 12
arr Chestertown	12 50	6 30
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Passengers on morning train for Baltimore change at Wilmington.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.

Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates

FRED. GERKER, Lessee.

July 3, 1884

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.

LOT OF BRACKETS,

WALL POCKETS, &c.,

Will be closed out about cost.

Jan. 24. LOUIS K. STAM.

PLOW CASTINGS! PLOW CASTINGS!

For the Roland Chilled Plows, Concave, Wiley and Minor and Horton Plows—at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'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.

WHITE Wash Brushes, all sizes at low prices. J. H. SIMPERS

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

At the very beginning of a new season in dress it is natural to take a general look over the field. We speak of what we see and know, not of what we read in the Fashion Journals and doubt. We hav'n't been long enough in dry-goods to make us an oracle. For that very reason, perhaps, we put our best foot forward, not two or three times a year, but every day in the year.

We're going to print a chance remark of the managing man of the firm that supplies American merchants with the Lupin fabrics: "I'm astonished," said he to our buyer, "at the length you go in bringing over these little extravagances." He referred to the extra-fine fabrics and novelties that constitute so small a part of anybody's trade that very few people, merchants included, know much about them. He referred to the things that cost the most money for the least practical use; things that everybody likes to look at, but very few buy; things that have to be made, even in wild extravagant Paris for the delight of the luxurious world, in very small quantities; things that ladies are wont to value according to richness and rarity; things that are sacred from degradation by the very conditions of their existence, the taste, skill, facilities, capital, history itself, that are in them——It takes Paris, the Parisian spirit, Parisian luxury, Parisian taste, Parisian life, a generation or two of Parisian exile and artistic plant to make them.

The astonishment was out of the fact that a merchant who sells clothing for millions should also be able to sell the richest and rarest of dress for the few. Need we say over and over that the trade of the many is the best possible foundation on which to build up the trade of the few? Exclusive trade we never shall have. *Inclusive* is better. Better for us, better for you, whosoever you are.

It is worth our while to print this now for the purpose of saying in the most general way, that we have a most comprehensive collection of stuffs; that nothing in desirable dress is beneath our care, and nothing beyond it.

It is early to say that every sort is already here.

The more substantial things are coming. The most substantial things are always here; they are never new or old. Extravagant things come little by little. They shoot out of Paris. The world sees and hears nothing. They come in the night. In the morning you read. We keep a buyer in Paris largely to get the first inklings of such.

Having all the world to choose from what have we got to begin with? And that means What is our guess at the fashion September 22?

Plain fabrics have had the best of their day. The drift of fashion is away from perfectly plain, smooth surfaces. So much is clear. The tendency toward the stronger, more capable, effects is equally clear: combinations of color, of texture, of stuff. It isn't worth while to go farther at present. We're guessing what is, not what is to come. There isn't much guessing about it.

Our dress-stuffs abound in soft vigogne, harsh cheviot, tricot, serge, heavy and coarse-looking serge, camel's-hair, a hairier camel's-hair than ever before, bourette, great curls of rough-looking wool; and the color-strength is equal to the textile vigor. Such is the drift September 22.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

CANNING WAX,

JAR RUBBERS.

Large Stock, Low Prices, at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

$66 at home. $5 outfit free. Pay a wek, 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 certainly, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

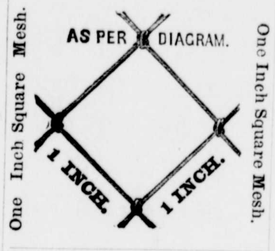
STAIR RODS—CHEAP! at LOUIS K. STAM'S

NETTING,

—FOR—

SEINES AND POUNDS.

We Measure the Mesh.

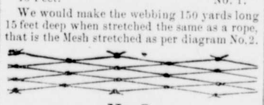


Parties ordering Netting or seines, will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is, if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.



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

Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1871 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 65 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved his darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude?

Yours truly, EMMA GEDNEY."

130 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Rylands, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

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 Gass 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.

A THEOSOPHIC MARRIAGE.

("*Brier-o-Brae*," *The Century, October*, 1884.)

BY HENRY J. W. DAM.

She was a theosophic miss
Who sighed for sweet Nirvana;
She talked of esoteric this
And that, in mystic manner.
She wore a wide and psychic smile,
Used diction transcendental.
Two suitors her besieged meanwhile—
Both softly sentimental.

The one, he was a drummer bland,
Who wore a lofty collar;
He knew not things were hollow, and
He chased the nimble dollar.
The other was a soulful youth,
Who talked of things symbolic;
Enamored quite of inner truth—
And predisposed to colic.

The one, he talked of common love,
In tones that made her shudder;
The other soared with her above
To misty realms of Buddha.
She sent the first upon his way
With snub unmitigated—
Upon the other smiled, and they
By Hymen were translated.

FOUR YEARS LATER.

Within a lofty Harlem flat
She's found her sweet Nirvana;
She does not think of this and that
As marshy zephyrs fan her;
She dreamily wipes Buddha's nose
And spanketh Zoroaster,
And mends their transcendental clothes,
Torn by occult disaster.

Her adept husband still can solve
The mysteries eternal,
But for some reason can't evolve
A salary diurnal.
He still floats on to cycles new,
But fills his astral body
With—not the Cheelah's milky brew,—
But Jersey apply toddy.

She eloquently mourns her life
And objurgates her Latin,
To daily see the drummer's wife
Drive by her clad in satin.
She has been heard, in fact, to say
When somewhat discontented,
"Though 'osophies' hold social sway,
Though 'ologies' enjoy their day,
I think, in love, the good old way
By far the best invented."

The Danger of Delaying Reforms.

From an editorial in the *Century* for October we quote the following: "One of the most singular facts in politics is the unwillingness of the rulers of nations to enact reforms until agitation among the people absolutely compels them to do so. The fact is noticeable throughout the world, and is hardly less so today than in the centuries of the past. It is easier, no doubt, in our time for the people to secure reforms than it has been in ages past, because the people of most civilized countries have now some effective voice in public affairs. The methods of agitation, too, in most countries have become more mild than in former times, civil wars and popular tumults being much less frequent than they used to be, though other forms of violence seem lately to have received a new development. But whatever may be the methods employed, a persistent agitation, frequently arising to violence, is still found necessary in most parts of the world to induce statesmen to enact reforms."

After citing Ireland, Russia and England as cases in point, the writer says:

"But it may be said that in America the people are not suffering from the workings of old institutions inherited from the past, and consequently that the lesson we seek to enforce is less important to our rulers than to those of European States. It is true that we are not oppressed by feudalism, as many of the peoples of Europe are; yet the lesson we have drawn is not on that account the less needed here. Indeed, it is only a few years since we had in this country an institution far worse than any now existing in Europe, and a terrible civil war was necessary to get rid of it; a war that might perfectly well have been avoided, if our forefathers had obeyed the voice of justice and abolished slavery at an earlier date. For the future, however, the task of statesmen in this country will be not so much to abolish old abuses as to prevent the formation of new ones, and for this purpose seasonable action is imperatively required. Abuses are growing up in this country which, if allowed to go unchecked, may develop into forms of injustice as oppressive as any now prevalent in Europe.

"What these abuses are can only be briefly indicated here. Those connected with our administrative systems are too well known to require particular notice, and they are, moreover, now in a fair way of being removed. The pressure of public opinion has in this case proved sufficient to secure the adoption of the necessary measures, and now that the reform has been initiated it will probably be carried successfully through. But there are some other abuses, in which large and powerful bodies of men are interested, which will not be so easily dealt with. One of the worst of them is the perversion of the powers and resources of the government for the benefit of special interests, an evil that has already attained great magnitude among us, and is still on the increase. Instances of this kind have been repeatedly seen in our tariff legislation, which has been largely controlled by a few powerful interests for their own special benefit, to the detriment or neglect of others and of the people at large. So flagrant in some cases have these abuses been that opposition has been roused even among protectionists; and yet our legislators have not had courage enough, or have not taken enough interest in the subject, to apply a remedy.

"But probably the most difficult problems of American politics hereafter will be furnished by the affairs of the corporations, which have now become so important an element in our industrial life. Their success in developing the resources of the country and promoting its prosperity has been remarkable; but they have brought with them abuses which call for reform, and which, if not reformed in season, may rouse vehement resistance among the people. There is danger, too, of their gaining control at times of the sources of legislative or executive government, and using its powers to promote their selfish interests. To prevent their doing so will require watchfulness on the part of the people, and higher principles than are now universal among our public men,—higher, indeed, than some among us seem to be inclined to demand of American legislators and rulers."

Ferocious Crabs.

It is a ghastly sight at Trinidad—a land-crab at his dinner. A huge beast was standing a yard from me; I gave him a portion of fish, and watched him. He looked at me straight in the face with his outstaring eyes, and proceeded with his two front claws to tear up his food, bringing bits of it to his mouth with one claw, as with a fork. But all this while he never looked at what he was doing; his face was fixed in one position, staring at me. And when I looked around, lo! there were half a dozen others all steadily feeding, but with immovable heads turned to me with that fixed basilisk stare. It was indeed horrible, and the effect was nightmarish in the extreme.

While we slept that night they attacked us, and would certainly have devoured us had we not awoke, and did eat holes in our clothes. One of us had to keep watch, so as to drive them from the other two, otherwise we should have had no sleep. Imagine a sailor cast alone on this coast, weary, yet unable to sleep a moment on account of these ferocious creatures. After a few days of an existence full of horror, he would die raving mad, and then be consumed in an hour by his foes. In all Dante's "Inferno" there is no more horrible a suggestion of punishment than this.

As I was keeping watch over the others I threw a large stone at one or two great crabs that were approaching the sleepers. It broke through his armor and killed him. His death produced an effect on his companion that I little expected, and which, I confess, made me feel quite uncomfortable and nervous in my exhausted condition. The reptile stopped when his companion fell, a copious foam then poured from his mouth, and his two eyes started right out of his head, hanging on to the ends of two long strings of horns. (This is perhaps, more vivid than physiologically accurate.) When I saw this ghastly exhibition I did half believe for a time that I was in a land of magic, surrounded by more than earthly enemies. The foul birds luckily slept, so we had not to defend ourselves against their attacks as well, or I know not how we should have got through the night. As it was, the ever-crowding crabs produced an almost delirium tremens sort of an effect on the imagination of a lonely watcher. But we managed to get through the night without affording them the unwonted luxury of a human supper.—"*Cruise of the Falcon.*"

DURING the siege of Paris M. Lisbonne, Prefect of Herault, sent the following telegram to Gambetta at Tours: "How shall I send to Paris for the Mobiles of Herault ten thousand Pairs of shoes?" There was no reply. He tried again. Still there was no answer. His third and last telegram was more successful. It read, "Your silence is inexplicable, and I shall send in my resignation if I do not get a reply. I ask now for the last time how I can send to our Mobiles in Paris ten thousand pairs of shoes?" The answer came at last: "Let your shoes be accompanied by three hundred thousand men. That is the way to do it."

THE numerous men of science assembled in Philadelphia were canvassed by reporters to learn their views as to the asserted conflict between science and religion. The Christian believers with one voice testified that not only was their faith unshaken, but that it was strengthened by inquiries into the methods by which the creator has seen fit to work. On the other hand, the unbelievers were united in the assertion that science was directly antagonistic to Christianity, and some insinuated that their Christian associates, being mostly connected with colleges, were afraid to say what they thought.

DR. G. L. BEARDSLEY reiterates the belief of many scientific men that death is usually quite painless, so far as physical sensation is concerned, and he is also of the opinion that mental numbness, or a feeling of sinking into rest, frees the mind of fear.

AMERICAN beef in the English markets is now sold as Scotch, and as such brings four cents more per pound than under its true name.

A scientific wag at a Newport lawn party put salt on the carbons of the electric lights. The effect was to discolor the faces of the guests.

California's wheat crop has for years been more valuable than her yield of gold, which is likely to be soon beaten also by her fruit.

A German philologist has detected a strong resemblance between the language of the hill tribes in northern India and of the Basques, or Euskaldunes, of Spain.

The blue pencil in journalism has more than a counterpart in China, were the red, or vermilion, pencil is synonymous with the exercise of the highest official authority.

SILK acorns are seen on dressy cutaway basques; they are sewed down each side of the front in place of fancy buttons.

Nicknames of Generals.

From an article by George F. Williams, the well-known war correspondent, on 'Lights and Shadows of Army Life,' in the October *Century*, we quote the following:

'Every general of prominence had a nickname bestowed upon him by his troops. Some of these names were of a sarcastic nature, but usually they indicated the confidence of the men in their leaders or their admiration for them. General Grant was commonly known over the watch-fires in the Army of the Potomac as 'Old United States,' from the initials of his name, but sometimes he was called 'Old Three Stars,' that number indicating his rank as lieutenant-general. McClellan was endeared to his army as 'Little Mac.' Meade, who wore spectacles, was delighted to learn that the soldiers had named him 'Four-eyed George,' for he knew it was not intended as a reproach. Burnside, the colonel of the First Rhode Island regiment, rose to the dignity of 'Rhody' when he became a general. Hooker never liked the sobriquet of 'Fighting Joe,' though he always lived up to it during his career in the field. Pope was saddled with the title of 'Saddle-bag John,' in memory of his famous order about headquarters being on horseback. His men used to say that their headquarters moved pretty rapidly at times. Sigel, the German general, was known in the other corps as 'Dutchy.' Hancock won the brevet of 'Superb,' from a remark make by General Meade at Gettysburg, when the Second Corps repulsed Longstreet's men. Humphrey, being a distinguished engineer, was invariably styled 'Old Mathematics.' The Pennsylvania Reserves used to call Crawford 'Physics,' he being a surgeon at the beginning of his military career. Logan, with his long black hair and dark complexion, was 'Black Jack' with his men. Sheridan, the cavalry leader, was 'Little Phil,' and Sherman's troops spoke of him as 'Old Tecumseh.' The sterling nature and steadfast purpose of Thomas earned for him the significant and familiar name of 'Old Reliable.' Alexander McDowell McCook, like Hooker, was called ''Fighting' McCook.' The New York City regiments in the Fifth Corps changed Sykes to 'Syksey.' Halleck was derisively nicknamed 'Old Brains,' and Rosecrans had his name shortened to 'Rosey.' Lew Wallace was 'Louisa' to the soldiers under his command; he was a great favorite for his fighting qualities, and the soldiers adopted that inappropriate name for want of a better. Kearney, who had left an arm in Mexico, was invariably known in the ranks as 'One-armed Phil.' Butler was styled 'Cockey,' for obvious reasons. Kilpatrick was nicknamed 'Kill,' while Custer was called 'Ringlets,' on account of his long, flowing curls; and so the catalogue might be prolonged indefinitely.

'Among the Confederates familiar nicknames were not so common as with the Federals. The soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia usually spoke of General Lee as 'Bob Lee.' Little Mahone was best known as 'Skin and Bone.' Early was called 'Bad Old Man,' and Jackson will live in history as 'Stonewall.'

IN THE *Century* for October Rev. Dr. Gladden has an essay on 'Christianity and Wealth' from which we quote: 'It must be possible to shape the organization of our industries in such a way that it shall be the daily habit of the workman to think of the interest of the employer, and of the employer to think of the interest of the workman. We have thought it very fine to *say* that the interests of both are identical, but it has been nothing more than a fine saying; the problem now is to *make* them identical.

'It is not a difficult problem. The solution of it is quite within the power of the Christian employer. All he has to do is to admit his laborers to an *industrial partnership* with himself *by giving them a fixed share in the profits of production*, to be divided among them, in proportion to their earnings, at the end of the year. If there were no profits there would be nothing to divide; but a certain percentage of the gains of the year might thus be distributed when gains were made. The employer ought to have a large reward for his abstinence, and for the intelligence and experience required in organizing and managing the business—a reward far larger than any of his workmen. That principle few among them would think of disputing. They would expect him to reap the benefit of his superior power; and they would understand that his accumulations must be sufficient to enable him to meet the losses occurring from time to time, which they could not share. But if they could see that they were to be sharers of his prosperity,—that the larger his gains were, the larger would be their dividends at the end of the year,—they would have a motive to do good work that now is lacking, and a wholly new relation would be established between themselves and their employer. That this would be for the interest of the employer, I have no doubt; that it would attach his laborers to him, and awaken a feeling of goodwill and a hope of bettering their condition that would add greatly to their happiness and to their efficiency, seems plain. But the strong reason for the change, in the mind of a Christian man, would be the simple justice of it.'

'My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her health and spirits are now perfect. The humor is all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother might know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such cases.

Cases of metallic poisoning have been traced to cheap silver-plated pitchers. Where the lining is broken or worn, galvanic action is set up and the base metal rapidly oxidized.

Hon. G. W. Hayzlitt, Waterloo, Iowa, a member of the State Legislature, keeps St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, on the family shelf and says he considers it the greatest remedy ever used for bodily ailments.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8206-0183