The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30 1884. VOL. XXIII-NO. 26

Public Local Laws

OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY,

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

Providing for Removal of Remains and Selling Burying Grounds of Chester Parish.

CHAPTER 434.

AN ACT to authorize and empower the vestry of Chester Parish, in Kent county, to remove the remains of persons interred in the old burying ground attached to said parish church, and to sell and convey, in their discretion, the whole or any part of said ground.

WHEREAS the old burying ground in Chestertown, belonging to the vestry of Chester Parish, has been for many years disused, all available space having been long since appropriated, and all interments being now made in Chester cemetery; and, whereas, the brick wall which formerly enclosed said old burying ground, has been twice destroyed and removed by trespasses, and the ground is subject to continual trespass and desecration, which the vestry are unable to prevent or punish; and, whereas, said burying ground, in the condition in which it is, and has been for many years, is a discredit to the town and church, therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the vestry of Chester Parish be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to removed from the said burying ground the remains of all such persons interred therein as shall be capable of identification and removal, after giving notice by advertisement in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, warning all persons interested to remove the tombstones and remains of relatives and friends interred therein, and said remains, when removed by said vestry, shall be deposited in some suitable place, and a record thereof shall be kept upon the minutes of said vestry.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That after the removal of all such remains as shall be capable of identification, the said vestry of Chester Parish be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to sell and convey, in their discretion, the whole or any part of said burying ground, by deed or deeds to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 8, 1884.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
Oct. 16—3t.

Confering Additional Jurisdiction on Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER 510.

AN ACT to repeal chapter three hundred and twenty-six of the acts passed at January session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to confer additional jurisdiction upon Justices of the Peace of Montgomery, Prince George's, Harford, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Wicomico, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Garrett, Howard, Somerset, Washington, Frederick, Dorchester, Kent, Charles and Allegany counties," and to re-enact the same with an amendment.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That chapter three hundred and twenty-six of the acts passed at January session, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act to confer additional jurisdiction upon Justices of the peace of Montgomery, Prince George's, Harford, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Wicomico, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Garrett, Howard, Somerset, Washington, Frederick, Dorchester, Kent, Charles and Allegany counties," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted with an amendment, so that the same as re-enacted and amended shall read as follows:

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the several justices of the peace of Montgomery, Prince George's, Harford, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Wicomico, Caroline, Talbot, St. Mary's, Garrett, Howard, Somerset, Washington, Dorchester, Kent, Charles and Allegany counties, shall have, in addition to the jurisdiction which they now possess, and which may be conferred upon them by or under the laws of this State, jurisdiction concurrent with that exercised by the circuit courts for said counties in all cases of assault without any felonious intent, and in all cases of assault and battery, and in all cases of petit larceny, when the value of the property stolen does not exceed the sum of five dollars, and in all misdemeanors not punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, which may be committed within their respective jurisdictions; and shall have jurisdiction in all prosecutions or proceedings for the recovery of any penalty for doing or omitting to do any act, the doing of which or the omission to do which is made punishable under the laws of this State within their said jurisdiction by any pecuniary fine or penalty or by imprisonment in jail or in the Maryland House of Correction; all of which acts or commissions are hereby declared to be criminal offenses, and the said justices shall have power to issue all process and to do all acts which may be necessary to the exercise of their said jurisdiction, and may try and determine all cases whereof they may have jurisdiction, and may pronounce judgment sentence therein in the same manner and to the same extent as the circuit court for said counties could in such cases as it such cases were tried before them without the intervention of a jury; provided, however, that if any person, when brought before any justice having jurisdiction of the case, shall before trial for the alleged offense pray a jury trial, or if the state's attorney for said county shall before the trial of such alleged offense pray a jury trial on the part of the state, it shall be the duty of any such justice to commit such alleged offender for trial in the circuit court for the county in which the offense was committed at its then session, if it be then in session, or at its next session, if it be not then in session, and to return said commitment or recognizance with the names and residence of the witnesses for the prosecution endorsed thereon forthwith to the clerk of the said court; provided the justice before whom the case is tried shall inform the person charged of his right to a jury trial.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That constables in the said counties shall be entitled to the fees prescribed by law for the particular services rendered by them under the provisions of this act; and the said justices shall be entitled to charge for their respective services in said criminal cases the following fees: for issuing each state writ, twenty-five cents; for summoning all the witnesses on both sides in any case, fifty cents; for each trial one dollar; for every commitment, twenty-five cents; for every release, twenty-five cents; for taking recognizances in each case reported to the circuit court, twenty-five cents each; for each attachment for contempt, twenty-five cents.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the aforesaid fees of said constables and justices for said counties shall be taxed against and paid by the party against whom judgment shall be rendered, unless he or she be discharged therefrom by due course of law; if such party against whom judgment is rendered is unable to pay the same, such fees shall be paid by the county wherein said judgment was rendered, and that all fines and penalties received by any justice under the provisions of this act, shall be accounted for and wholly paid without abatement or deduction therefrom by such justice to the county commissioners of the county wherein they are collected for the use of said county, and no part of any fine or penalty enforced or collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any informer.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
Approved April 8, 1884. Oct. 16—3t.

An Act to Refund Money Overpaid.

CHAPTER 495.

AN ACT to refund to Thomas C. Maslin, late collector of State taxes of Kent county, forty dollars and thirty-eight cents, and to William F. Roeder, collector of State taxes of said county, sixteen dollars and thirty-six cents, heretofore by them paid erroneously into the Treasury of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That on the warrant of comptroller, the treasurer of the state is hereby directed to pay to Thomas C. Maslin, late collector of Kent county, or his order, the sum of forty dollars and thirty cents, being the amount certified by the county commissioners of Kent county to have been allowed said Thomas C. Maslin on account of certain insolvences, removals and improper assessments in the years eighteen hundred seventy-nine and eighteen hundred and eighty, and to William F. Roeder, collector of said county, or his order, sixteen dollars and thirty-six cents, certified as aforesaid to have been allowed to said William F. Roeder on account of same in the years eighteen hundred and eighty-two and eighteen hundred and eighty-three, which payments have been recommended by the comptroller and treasurer of the State.

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

CHAPTER 118.

AN ACT to refund to C. C. Strong, late collector of taxes in the fifth election district of Kent county, a sum of money overpaid by him into the State treasury.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant upon the treasurer to pay C. C. Strong, late collector of taxes of the fifth election district of Kent county, the sum of fifty-six dollars and forty-two cents, being the amount overpaid by him into the State treasury, and recommended to be refunded by the said officers of the treasury department.

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

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

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
Approved March 31, 1884. Oct. 16—3t.

Kennedyville Prerbyterian Church

AN ACT to authorize and empower the trustees of Grace Presbyterian Church at Kennedyville, Kent county, Maryland, to sell and convey certain real estate in Kent county, known as the Old Brick Church Ground.

WHEREAS James Welch and Rachel Welch, his wife, by deed, dated December fourth, seventeen hundred and sixty-two, duly executed, acknowledged and recorded among the land records for Kent county aforesaid, in liber D. D., number one, folio one hundred and eighty-nine, sold and conveyed to Robert Maxwell, Colin Furgeson and John Maxwell, trustees for the congregation of Kent county, Maryland, and their successors, a certain parcel of land in said county, situated on the road then known as the great road leading from Chestertown to Georgetown, now known as the road leading from Morgan's creek neck to Black's cross roads, adjoining the lands lately purchased by Thomas W. Eliason, senior, from the estate of the late William Welch, and containing about one-half an acre of land; and whereas the old church ormerly standing there has been long since abandoned and disappeared, and the place of worship been removed to Kennedyville, and a new and comfortable church has been erected there by the trustees of said Grace Presbyterian Church at Kennedyville, who are the successors of the said Presbyterian congregation of Kent county; therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William Archibald, William H. Stewart, William F. Roeder, J. Edward Hurlock, Henry T. Massey and Nathan S. Maxwell, trustees of said Grace Presbyterian Church at Kennedyville, Kent county, Maryland, or a majority of them, be and they are hereby fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey, in fee, by deed, to be executed, acknowledged and recorded according to law, said parcel of ground mentioned in this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

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

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of House Delegates,
Approved April 4, 1884. Oct. 16—3t.

PARTRIDGES AND RABBITS.

CHAPTER 52.

AN ACT to repeal Section one of chapter ninety-six of the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act for the protection of partridges and rabbits, and to permit the shooting of ducks and other wild fowl from the shores over decoys; also to pay a bounty upon the heads of large hawks and owls in Kent county," and to re-enact the same with amendments.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section one of chapter ninety-six of the acts of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act for the protection of partridges and rabbits, and to permit the shooting of ducks and other wild fowl from the shore over decoys; also to pay a bounty upon the heads of large hawks and owls in Kent county," be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1. It shall not be lawful to shoot or trap any partridges or rabbits in Kent county between the fifteenth day of January and the twenty-fifth day of October next succeeding, except that they may be trapped and preserved for stocking purposes.

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

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
Approved April 8, 1884. Oct. 16—3t.

Mechanics' Lien Law.

CHAPTER 345.

AN ACT to repeal section forty-three of article sixty-one of the Code of public General Laws, title "Mechanics' Lien" so far as the same applies to Kent county, and to re-enact the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sec. forty-three of article sixty-one of the Code of Public Genera Laws, title "Mechanics' Lien" be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same applies to Kent county, and re-enacted as follows:

43. The provisions of the preceeding sections of this article shall not apply to Charles, Calvert or St. Mary's counties.

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

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

J. M. MILLER,
Secretary of the Senate.

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
Approved April 8, 1884. Oct. 16—3t.

Acme Hall,

"The Glass of Fashion."

shows the acknowled fashionable Stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits in Baltimore.

We manufacture at our own factory the Clothing we sell.

They possess all the beauty of made-to-order work, without the cost and bother.

Every Garment in our house this Season's manufacture.

No Sham Here!

No False Prices!

The very best way to convince you that we are selling the Finest Clothing, is a personal examination of our Stock. We specially invite you to inspect it.

All the nobby, fashionable patterns (only shown by us) in Sacks, Double and Single-breasted, Cutaways, Prince Alberts, &c., &c., for young men, and a full stock of elegant modest patterns for gentlemen of quiet tastes.

Our Stock of Children's Clothing, not equalled in America.

Overcoats, all shapes, in plain, fancy and elaborate patterns.

Acme Hall,

FINE CLOTHING,

209 W. BALTIMORE ST.

near Charles St.

ONE PRICE.

Oct. 23—1m.

Levi Bar's

Tailoring House,

COR. GAY & FAYETTE STS.,

BALTIMORE, MD

We have made special efforts to produce a handsomer line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for the

Fall Trade

than any previous season, and can confidently assert that our goods, besides being cheaper, will be found Superior in Quality, Style and Finish to any that are offered in our city, besides being all of

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We will also call attention to our extra line of

Piece Goods,

for measured work. Our trade in this line is constantly increasing; we make this a separate and distinct business, and turn out as nice a suit of Clothes as any tailor in Baltimore. We solicit a visit to our establishment.

L. BAR.

Aug. 28—6m.

Lime for Sale,

Having purchased

THE LIME KILN

at the Railroad Station at Chestertown, Md., formerly owned by Levi Fiddis, Jr., I am now prepared to sell either

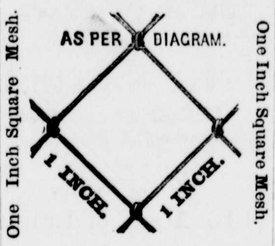
Saked or Quicked Lime

for building purposes, at the followiug rates at the kiln: Slaked, 6c. per bushel; quick, 12c. per bushel.. WM. PERKINS.

Oct. 20 1881.

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 70 years of age. Many inquire what I use to get such a cure in my case, and I tell them, and I here have tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 2, 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.

TO THE FARMERS

—OF—

KENT, QUEEN ANNE'S & CECIL

IT is universally acknowledged by the most practical farmers that the Ohio Chilled Plow is the best plow in the world for neatness of work, and lightness of draft to the team. As I have ordered a large number of these plows, both two and three-horse, farmers will do well to give me an early call.

We also keep on hand, the Old Reliable Concave Nos. 9, 10 and 11. Polished Minor and Horton, Wiley Nos. 3 and 4, and Two-Furrowed Plows, and Harrows, Twin, Single A, and Double A A, Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth unsurpassed by any manufacture. Single, Double, 3 and 4 Horse-Trees and Hames.

As there have been a great many Chilled Plows sold in these counties, and as farmers have been put to a great deal of trouble to get Castings for them, if they will only give the name and number of the Plow, I will endeavor to keep them on hand at my shops in Galena and Chestertown. I always have on hand Plain and Slip Shares for the Ohio, Oliver, Roland, Advance and Syracuse.

If any of you are in need of anything in my line, please give me a call, as I intend to sell them *low* for the *cash*.

Thankful for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

W. A. Hyland,

Galena and Chestertown.

Feb. 21—tO1.

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.

LOT OF BRACKETS,

—

WALL POCKETS, &c.,

Will be closed out about cost.

Jan. 24. LOUIS K. STAM.

A Personal Letter from Gov. Cleveland.

Henry Ward Beecher, at his speech before the Independent Republicans of Brooklyn recently, read a letter which Governor Cleveland had written in reply to one from Mrs. Beecher. The letter was marked private, but Mr. Beecher obtained permission by telegraph to make it public. The letter is given herewith.

[Private.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1884.

My Dear Mrs. Beecher:

Your letter, as you may well suppose, has affected me deeply. What shall I say to one who writes so like my mother?

I say "so like my mother," but I do not altogether mean that; for she died in the belief that her son was true and noble, as she knew he was dutiful and kind. I am shocked and dumfounded by the clippings from a newspaper that you send me, because it purports to give what a man actually knows and not a mere report, as the other four or five lies do which I have read or heard, about my life in Albany.

I have never seen in Albany a woman whom I have had any reason to suspect was in any way bad. I do not know where any such woman lives in Albany. I have never been in any house in Albany except the Executive Mansion, the Executive Chamber, the First Orange Club House—twice at receptions given me and on, I think, two other occasions—and the residences of perhaps fifteen or twenty of the best citizens to dine, &c. Of course I have been to church.

There never was a man who has worked harder or more hours in a day. Almost all my time has been spent in the Executive Chamber, and I hardly think there has been twenty nights in the year and nine months I have lived in Albany, unless I was out of town, that I have left my work earlier than midnight to find my bed at the Mansion.

I am at a loss to know how it is that such terrible, wicked and utterly baseless lies can be invented.

The contemptible creatures who coin and pass these things appear to think that the affair which I have not denied makes me defenseless against any and all slanders.

As to my outward life in Buffalo, the manifestation of confidence and attachment which was tendered me there by all the citizens must be proof that I have not lived a disgraceful life in that city. And as to my life in Albany, all statements that tend to show that it has been other than laborious and perfectly correct are utterly and every shade untrue.

I do not wonder that your good husband is perplexed. I honestly think I desire his good opinion more than any aid he is disposed to render me. I don't want him to think any better of me than I deserve, nor to be deceived. Cannot I manage to see him and tell him what I cannot write?

I shall be in New York Wednesday and Thursday morning, I suppose, of next week. Thursday afternoon and evening I shall spend in Brooklyn.

Having written this much it occurs to me that such a long letter to you is unnecessary and unexpected. It is the most I have ever written on the subject referred to and I beg you to forgive me if your kind and touching letter has led me into any impropriety. Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

I have marked this letter "Private." You must not infer that I at all doubted your proper use of it.

(Signed) G. C.

Another Case of Petition Signing.

From the New York Observer.

The letter of 'Irenæus' on the Pardoning Power and its Abuses, recalls an incident which occurred in Illinois, similar to that related concerning Dr. Sprague.

Some years ago Wm. M. Smith, a well known politician, was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives. Some wag, who wished to have a little fun and show how easy petitions for any purpose could be obtained, drew up a petition praying that the Speaker of the House should be hanged. He circulated it among the members largely, and every one signed it of course, taking the word of the party circulating it as to its purpose, no one reading it.

The Speaker on being asked to do so, also obligingly put his signature to the document.

The next morning when Petitions were called for in the House, this one, so numerously signed by most of the members, including the presiding officer, was presented and read by the clerk, to the no small amusement of the audience and the dismay of the Speaker.

The writer of this, whilst a member of the Illinois Senate, was assured by Mr. Smith himself that it was literally true. The facility with which petitions are signed by men of position and influence is not only a source of great embarrassment to officials who exercise the pardoning power, but a vast injury to the cause of justice. Bad as men are naturally, the sense of mercy is stronger than the sentiment of justice. A hundred persons will sign a petition for pardon where ten would sign a remonstrance in the same case.

How often it happens that after a criminal has been convicted at great cost of time and money and labor on the part of the officers of the court, the wife or mother of the convict secures the sympathy and services of some soft-hearted and soft-headed citizen of prominence in the community, and through his influence and the tears and piteous appeals of the said wife or mother, induces large numbers of well-meaning persons to sign petitions for the pardon of the offender. This is done every day. The good citizen should act as conscientiously in regard to this matter of signing petitions for clemency, as if he were sitting as a judge on the bench and trying the case. R. H. Mc.

IN A GAMBLER'S HOME.

PALATIAL RESIDENCE OF JOHN MORRISSEY'S SUCCESSOR AT SARATOGA.

Highly-favored New Yorkers who own their country seats, are gradually falling more and more in the habits of their English cousins and remain later and later each year from their city homes. The loiterer at Saratoga even at this unfashionable season finds much of interest, and nothing more so than a visit through Mr. Reed's house on Union avenue, on the road towards the race course and lake. Mr. Reed is John Morrissey's successor in the handsome brick building where so many fortunes are made and lost. His residence is just above on the other side of the road, nearly opposite the Kensington, Saratoga's latest hotel.

The house is three storied, of gothic cottage design, and though standing in extensive grounds is not more conspicuous than many another country place. But it is the interior decorations, furniture and arrangements that places this house in the foremost rank of country houses in the world and second to none in this country, Mr. Wetmore's at Newport excepted. In the first place there is not a carpet, curtain or window on the first floor. The latter are all stained or decorated glass opening on piazzas or porticoes that extend around the house. The ruling spirite that pervades the entire furnishing, with the exception of inlaid furniture, is that of wood carving. Dark with age and massive in construction, as became the surroundings in castles of the sixteenth century, these exquisite marvels of art reveal now glimpses of the magnificence and state with which Venice decked herself as the Bride of the Sea.

Two large cabinets of this wood contain curious and rare porcelain, and reach almost to the ceiling in the drawing-room. Among them is a heavy iron key, said to come from the palace of Lucrezia Borgia. A mirror extending from the floor to the ceiling and one over the fireplace are literally framed in Sevres plates belonging to Napoleon III., each decorated with portraits of the reigning beauties of the Second Empire. These are not all the portraits the drawing-room contains, the upper portions of the bay window are all portraits of Mr. Reed's family, wife, sons and daughter, well painted, and as the sun strikes through the brilliant window it falls in a hundred irridescent colors on the exquisite Turkish rug beneath. A parlor opening into a drawing-room is furnished in lighter wood inlaid in the finest mosaics and precious stones. Some few pictures—gems of their kind—are scattered here and also in the drawing-room. Between this and the dining-room is the billiard-room. High Turkish couches almost surround the apartment, where seated in luxurious ease the spectator may view the game. Pictures racing studs cover the walls, many taken from the famous blooded stock raised on Mr. Reed's farm of 1,700 acres in Tennessee. One of the doors contains a portrait of one of Saratoga's well-known jockeys, and some of Landseer's dogs are also to be seen.

The dining-room has (of course) an oriel window, now so fashionable both in city and country. The next change will be Englicizing our dining-rooms into mediæval refectories. The superb piece of carving reaching from floor to ceiling once belonged to a doge of Venice. But the exquisitely fine table linen it contained came from Russia. The glass doors of this room opened on the lawn, displaying green vistas broken by gay flower-beds, watched over by statues gleaming in the shrubbery that half concealed the greenhouses.

The bedrooms of more or less magnitude on the second floor are furnished alternately with beautiful pieces of wood-carving or inlaid sets, each with a history. Some belonged to Venetian Doges, others to princes and potentates—all of noble blood and all picked up abroad with considerable labor and expense. Each room had its armoir or wardrobe. In the largest bedroom over the drawing-room the mirrors of the wardrobe presented a peculiar appearance something like a defect or flaw toward the lower part. Many persons might at first object at the peculiarity, but when known these were the first mirror doors made for the purpose, the peculiarity ceases to be such and the armoir becomes a variety.

The third story is almost as handsome as the others. One room especially, with wide-casemented windows covering almost the entire width of the apartment, was fitted up in furniture inlaid in ivory. The contrast between the dark wood and ivory was marked, the design being effective and the *tout ensemble* very rich.

To render the house as comfortable to live in as it is pleasing to the eye, steam heat is distributed throughout and hot and cold water. The hallways and staircases are finished in light wood; the balustrade of the principal one is of carved oak and the square hall tiled in oak and black walnut. Carytides of carved wood placed each side of a bay window in the hall hold flambeau that flood the hall with tinted rays by night. A carved cabinet of wood, black with age and of most curious design and workmanship, is placed near the door to receive hats, cards parcels and the like.

The green-houses supply the mansion with rare exotics that make it to bloom and blossom like a rose, filling the air with fragrance and sweet perfume and rendering the house pleasing not only to the eye but to every sense, a model country house in every way.

A Shakespearean Discovery.

A discovery has been made which is certain to produce a world-wide sensation. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, author of "Atlantis" and "Ragnarok," found, four years ago, in the writings of Francis Bacon, a description, twice repeated, of a cipher, whereby one writing could be infolded and hidden in another, "*omnia per omnia*—the writing infolding holding a quintuple relation to the writing infolded."

He also noted, in Bacon's "De Augmentis" (Book VI, chap. ii), that he was in favor of removing certain "secrets of knowledge," by "obscurity of delivery," from the "capacities of the vulgar," and to "reserve them to select auditors, or wits of such sharpness as can pierce the veil."

As Mr. Donnelly was a convert to the theory that Francis Bacon was the real author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare, and as he did not believe that the writer of such works could forever renounce them, it occurred to him that this cipher rule was intended by Bacon as a hint that there was such a cipher in the plays, in which he asserted his authorship of them. Mr. Donnelly has worked for four years past with the greatest industry and perseverance, and has at last, within the last three months found the rule and solved the problem.

Lately Mr. Donnelly was visited at his residence by Appleton Morgan, author of "The Shakespearean Myth," and himself a disbeliever in the Shakespeare authorship, though, as he has expressly stated, by no means committed to a Baconian authorship. Mr. Morgan looked at first rather skeptically at Mr. Donnelly's work, but ultimately expressed himself as satisfied that, "if it was not a cipher—written into the plays examined by the method described by Bacon in the Sixth Book, chap. ii, of his 'De Augmentis,'—it is a marvelous sequence of identical coincidences, and one forbidden by any known or conjectured law of chances."

The law of chances, in fact, makes it impossible that whole consecutive, coherent sentences could be worked out by a constituent rule, if there was no cipher.

The words of the hidden story hold a fixed and regular relation to the scenes and acts of the plays, to be determined by counting; hence the results are not matter of guesswork, but as demonstrable as a sum in arithmetic.

The play Mr. Donnelly has been principally working on is the first part of "Henry IV." He was attracted to this play by the fact that, within a few pages (Act II, scenes i, ii and iv, and Act IV, scene ii), he found the words "Francis," "Bacon" (twice repeated), "Nicholas" (twice repeated), "Bacon's," "son," "master," "kings," "exchequer St. Albans"—the latter, as is well known, being the name of Bacon's place of residence. In Act II, scene iv, he found the name "Francis" (Bacon's first name) repeated on one page twenty times; while in a scene in the "Merry Wives" (Act IV, scene i), the name "William" (the first name of Shakespeare) is repeated eleven times in one short verse, as if, by one reiteration of these two names, to call attention to the fact that there was a cipher in the plays. The name of Shakespeare occurs as "Shake" and "speare" or "sphere," or as "Shakes" and "peer," and these combinations are found in every one of the plays. It was upon these clews that Mr. Donnelly labored until he has discovered the rule, and worked out enough of the cipher story to show that the plays contain a narrative of Bacon's own live, and a secret history of the reign of Elizabeth.

It seems that Elizabeth, during the Essex troubles, became, as is known, incensed at the use made of the play of "Richard II.," in which are represented the deposition and killing of the king; and she made it one of the points of prosecution which cost Essex his head, that he had hired the company of players, to which Shakespeare belonged, to represent it more than forty times in open streets and in tavern yards, in order to prepare the public mind for her own deposition and murder. History tells us that she caused the arrest of Hayward, who wrote a prose narrative of the deposition of Richard II., and dedicated it to Essex, and he narrowly escaped a state prosecution. The cipher, as worked out by Mr. Donnelly, shows that, at the same time Shakespeare was arrested as the author of the plays he was threatened with the torture, and disclosed to the officers of the crown the fact that Bacon was the real author of the plays. Bacon threw himself on the protection of his uncle, Lord Burleigh, the great Lord Treasurer, who saved him from exposure and prosecution, but revealed the truth to Elizabeth; and this is the explanation of the fact that, as long as Elizabeth lived, she kept Bacon out of office and in poverty.

Such a discovery would be the most extraordinary in modern literature; it would settle the long-vexed question of the authorship of the plays; and the disclosures that would then be revealed by the cipher narrative might even reconstruct the history of the reign of the greatest Queen of England. Bacon alludes to her, in the cipher, as the "jade," "the wanton," "the old termagant," etc., and narrates, among other things, the well-known scene where she struck Essex a box on the ear for turning his back upon her. Bacon doubtless wrote in cipher that which would have brought his head to the block if written in any other way.

Mr. Donnelly's book will probably not be ready for publication until next spring or summer, for the work of translating the cipher is a very slow and tedious one.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The Stampede at Bull Run.

From the 'Recollections of a Private,' in the November *Century*, we quote the following: 'That was the fault of the officers who allowed the baggage-wagons to come to the front instead of being parked at Centreville. The stampede and confusion began among them first. Why, the men were so little frightened when they began to fall back in groups scattered through the fields that I saw them stop frequently to pick blackberries. Frightened men don't act in that way. At Cub Run, between the Stone Bridge and Centreville, the irresponsible teamsters, with the baggage-wagons, were all crowded together near the bridge, and were in a desperate hurry to cross. A Rebel battery began dropping shells in among them, and thus demolished some of the wagons and blocked the way. The confusion and hurry and excitement then began. The drivers on the south side, finding they couldn't cross with their wagons, now began to cut their traces and mount their horses and hurry away. Those who drove baggage-wagons on the safe side of Cub Run then began to desert them and cut the traces and shout and gallop off. The infantry, seeing this confusion and not understanding the cause of it, quickened their pace. Soon the narrow road became filled with flying troops, horses, baggage-wagons, and carriages. Then the volunteers began to throw away their muskets and equipments, so as to stand an even chance in the race. Here and there, all along the route, abandoned wagons had been overturned and were blocking the way. One white-headed citizen, an old man, looking very sorrowful, stood directing the soldiers on their way to Washington, saying: 'You'd better hurry on, or the cavalry will cut off your retreat!' The houses all along the route were filled with wounded men, while the ambulances were filled with officers hastening to Washington. Soldiers here and there marched in groups, and sorrowfully discussed the situation and its causes. The expression heard on every side among them was: 'Why were not the reserves brought up from Centreville to help us?' 'Why didn't they bring up the troops from Halifax Court House?'—questions, it seems to me, hard to answer, even if they did come from private soldiers running away from the field of Bull Run!

A Famous Game of Poker.

From a story by Joel Chandler Harris ('Uncle Remus'), in the November *Century*, we quote the following character sketch. The time of the story is before the war: 'In his own estimation Major Compton was one of the most accomplished of men. He had summered at the Virginia Springs; he had been to Philadelphia, to Washington, to Richmond, to Lynchburg, and to Charleston, and had accumulated a great deal of experience, which he found useful. Hillsborough was hid in the woods of middle Georgia, and its general aspect of innocence impressed him. He looked on the young men who had shown their readiness to test his peach brandy as overgrown country boys who needed to be introduced to some of the arts and sciences he had at his command. Thereupon the Major pitched his tents, figuratively speaking, and became for the time being, a part and parcel of the innocence that characterized Hillsborough. A wiser man would doubtless have made the same mistake.

'The little village possessed advantages that seemed to be providentially arranged to fit the various enterprises that Major Compton had in view. There was the auction-block in front of the stuccoed court-house, if he desired to dispose of a few of his negroes; there was a quarter-track, laid out to his hand and in excellent order, if he chose to enjoy the pleasures of horse-racing; there were secluded pine thickets within easy reach, if he desired to indulge in the exciting pastime of cock-fighting; and various lonely and unoccupied rooms in the second story of the tavern, if he cared to challenge the chances of dice or cards.

'Major Compton tried them all with varying luck, until he began his famous game of poker with Judge Alfred Wellington, a stately gentleman with a flowing white beard and mild blue eyes that gave him the appearance of a benevolent patriarch. The history of the game in which Major Compton and Judge Alfred Wellington took part is something more than a tradition in Hillsborough, for there are still living three or four men who sat around the table and watched its progress. It is said that at various stages of the game Major Compton would destroy the cards with which they were playing, and send for a new pack, but the result was always the same. The mild blue eyes of Judge Wellington, with few exceptions, continued to overlook 'hands' that were invincible—a habit they had acquired during a long and arduous course of training from Saratoga to New-Orleans. Major Compton lost his money, his horses, his wagons, and all his negroes but one, his body-servant. When his misfortune had reached this limit the Major adjourned the game. The sun was shining brightly, and all nature was cheerful. It is said that the Major also seemed to be cheerful. However this may be, he visited the court-house and executed the papers that gave his body servant his freedom. This being done, Major Compton sauntered into a convenient pine thicket and blew out his brains.'

Don't Give Up Yet.

It doesn't follow that a patient will die because the doctors have 'given him up,' or that he will recover because they promise to 'pull him through.' It is never too late to try the great virtues of Parker's Tonic. Mr. Michael Guilfoyle, of Binghamton, N. Y., was cured of rheumatism by it after ten years of unspeakable suffering. Mr. R. W. Mosher, druggist of same city, certifies that he has sold over a thousand bottles of Parker's Tonic through its reputation for this and other cures. Aug. 16—3t.

Some very severe cases of lead poisoning lately occurred whose causes were so obscure as to give rise to considerable uneasiness. The chemists were called in, and, according to the *Journal de Medecine*, discovered that the trouble was owing to boiling meat over a fire made with wood that had been formerly painted with white lead. The pigment was discovered in portions of the meat which had remained untasted, and was also found in the ashes of the fire. A still nicer piece of analytical skill found the same substance in the perspiration of the persons poisoned.

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