The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1884. VOL. XXIII-NO. 32.

Elliott & Gemmill's

Farmers' Agency

Will furnish at short notice and Bottom Prices, any Implement manufactured in the United States.

We make a specialty of the Iron Turbine Wind Mill, manufactured by Mast, Foos & Co.; also, the Buckeye Force Pump, especially adapted to deep wells and forcing water.

Any one needing a Wind Mill we say try a Turbine. They are strength and durability itself. We control this Mill for the county, and have no sub-agents. Will make prompt estimates for any one desiring a Mill.

We would also call the attention of Farmers to our

NEW BUCKEYE GLASS FEED FERTILIZER DRILL,

which we pronounce, after thorough testing it last season, to be the best combined Grain and Fertilizer Drill ever offered to the trade. Our reasons are—

First, t is a perfect Wheat Seeder

Second, You have no cog wheels to take off or put on to chance quantities.

Third, With the Glass Feed for Phosphate you can sow any quantity of Fertilizer without clogging, gumming or pasting, from 100 to 500 lbs., and can make the changes while walking along.

Fourth, Both wheat and phosphate are distributed within plain view of the operator.

Fifth, It has double force feed for wheat, which makes it sow regular in whatever position it may be placed, especially when seeding side hills. All other drills will seed more or less according to position.

Call and examine it before buying, it will pay you.

Farmers clubbing together can make it pay.

Remember we have no sub-agents Save money by giving us your orders direct.

We have in use in Queen Anne's county eighty-three of the Buckeye Drills. In 1882 we sold there 28; in 1883 we sold 55.

WM. A. ELLIOTT,

Chestertown, Md., Agent for Kent county.
July 17.

TO THE LADIES!

The Pickling and Preserving Season IS UPON US,

To meet it we have laid in a very large stock of

SPICES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MUSTARD, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, NUTMEGS, CINNAMON, MUSTARD SEED, CELERY SEED, RED AND BLACK PEPPER, TUMERIC, GREEN & GROUND GINGER all select goods, and prices low.

COLIN F. STAM,
July 31, 1883. Druggist

Something We overooked in our Seed advertisement.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

A Choice Fresh Lot.

BY POUND OR BUSHEL.

COLIN F. STAM.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and 6th districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles V. jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.
March 8 1883.

CAL! WOOD! LIM

TO those in need of COAL would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Having purchased from four to five hundred cords of the very best seasoned

Oak and Pine WOOD.

we flatter ourselves in saying that it cannot be beat in quality or length.

To those interested in LIME, HAIR, CEMENT &c., would do well to give us a call before buying, as we have bought at reduced prices. Give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours respt.,

J. D. BACCHUS.
Feb. 28—y.

J. T. Twilley. H. M. Thomas.

COAL! COAL!

We have on hand a good article of SOFT COAL for Steam Threshers. Also, a good quality of Anthracite (White Ash) Coal, 2,240 lbs. to ton.

All persons in want of Coal will do well to call and see us before buying.

July 12—tf. J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

FIRE Place Heaters! Fire Place Heaters! The New Golden Sun, and the Nos. 13 and 14 Golden Sun. More in use in Kent Co than any other Heater; put up with galvanized pipe and flue board and give perfect satisfaction all and look at the *New Golden Sun* of 1882 at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

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—m.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I not only ask you to patronize home industry but I offer you for sale the largest assortment of Seasoned

HOUSE SIDING.
HOUSE FLOORING.
SHINGLES.
LATHS.
FINSISHING LUMBER, Etc.

In stock in any one yard on the Eastern Shore, and at prices that make it your interest to examine directly in person. Orders given us for all the material in Houses or Barns can be shipped by rail or water promptly.

ROUGH LUMBER

In Large Quantities a Specialty.

Yet Dressing and Shaping such of this to your order as may be necessary, making your Frames, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Brackets, Mouldings, &c., with the most Improved Machinery. We guarantee our shipments to fit and give satisfaction.

Joseph Turner

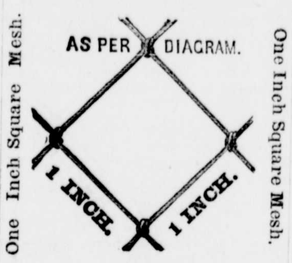
SCOTT'S POINT.

Sept. 25, 1884.

4 BARB STEEL FENCE WIRE and Buck-Thorn Barbed fence, for sale at lowest market price by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

NETTING,
—FOR—
SEINES AND POUNDS.

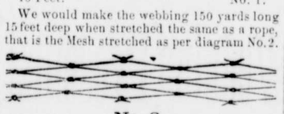
We Measure the Mesh.



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.



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.)

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.

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.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty,

150 W. Pratt Street.

Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwal Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

Cummings' Bakery

—AND—

CONFECTIONERY.

Bread and Pies fresh every day; Pound Cake, Jelly Cake, Sponge Cake, Spanish Buns, Cinnamon Buns, Rusks, Doughnuts and Saratoga Rolls. Full line of Fresh Confectionery always on hand. Orders for cakes for wedding parties or Festivals will receive careful and prompt attention.

Steam Ice-Cream Manufactory.

Ice-Cream at wholesale and retail. Cool and pleasant Ice-cream Parlors for ladies and gentlemen. Cream put up in 1, 2, 3 and 4 quart boxes for families. All kinds of Fruit in season.

CUMMINGS' ICE-CREAM PARLORS,
May 29—tf. Next door to N.G. Westcott.

Young Smuggler,

Record 2.29¼, Standard.



Will make a full season of two months from this date at $40 for the season. Persons wishing to breed to him this fall will please call on J. A. Russell, Chestertown, who has him in charge, also his pedigree. In settlement the cash or a note payable at Kent National Bank will be required at ninety days from first service of the horse. He will be limited to 30 mares.

Very respectfully,
Oct. 30—1m. J. W. HINES.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new lot of 5 cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM.
March 27. Druggist

PURE SUGARS. Cut Loaf, Granulated, Standard A, Extra C, and best light Brown. Call and see how CHEAP at

J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

COLLARS, Bridles, Back Bands, Traces and Plow Lines at lowest prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.

SHEEP SHEARS! SHEEP SHEARS!! A very large assortment on hand, and prices *very* low, at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

UNA AND THE LION.

From Spencer's Fairy Queen, Published 1589.

One day, nigh wearie of the yrksome way,
From her unhastie beast she did alight;
And on the grasse her dainty limbs did lay
In secrete shadow, far from all men's sight;
From her fayre head her fillet she undight,
And layd her stole aside: her angel's face,
As the great eye of heaven, shyned bright,
And made a sunshine in the shady place:
Did ever mortal eye behold such heavenly grace.

It fortuned, out of the thickest wood
A ramping lion rushed suddeinly,
Hunting full greedy after salvage blood;
Soone as the royall virgin he did spy,
With gaping mouth at her ran greedily,
To have attonce devoured her tender corse:
But to the pray when as he drew more ny,
His bloody rage aswaged, with remorse,
And, with a sight amazed, forgat his furious forse.

Instead thereof he kist her weary feet,
And lickt her lily hands with fawning tong;
As he her wronged innocence did weet.
O how can beautie maister the most strong,
And simple truth subdue avenging wrong!
Whose yielded pride and proud submission,
Still dreading death, when she had marked long,
Her heart gan melt in great compassion;
And drizling teares did shed for pure affection.

"The lyon, lord of everie beast in field,"
Quoth she, "his princely puissance doth abate,
And mightie proud to humble weake does yield,
Forgetfull of the hungry rage, which late
Him prickt, in pittie of my sad estate:—
But he, my lyon, and my noble lord,
How does he find in cruell heart to hate
Her, that him loved, and ever most adord
As the god of my life? why hath he me abhord?"

Redounding tears did choke th' end of her plaint,
Which softly ecchoed from the neighbour wood;
And, sad to see her sorrowful constraint,
The kingly beast upon her gazing stood;
With pittie calmd, downe fell his angry mood.
At last, in close hart shutting up her payne,
Arose the virgin borne of heavenly brood,
And to her snowy palfrey got agayne,
To seeke her strayed champion if she might attayne.

The lyon would not leave her desolate,
But with her went along, as a strong gard
Of her chast person, and a faythfull mate
Of her sad troubles and misfortunes hard:
Still, when she slept, he kept both watch and ward
And when she wakt, he wayted diligent,
With humble service to her will prepard;
From her fayre eyes he took commandement,
And ever by her looks conceived her intent.

The Mexican Congress.

From N. Y. Sun.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 21.—The Federal Legislature of Mexico is such a quiet, dignified body, with so little to do, that it is only once in several years that the people realize that it is an institution of any importance. Whole sessions pass away with nothing but formal business, such as receiving communications from States or hearing petitions which are rarely acted on. Occasionally a bill is passed, but it passes almost as a matter of course, some of the members giving a delicate little wave of the hand to the Secretary as he calls their names by sight, others merely smiling at him, some paying no attention whatever to him, none of them taking the trouble to open their mouths or rise, as the rules require. Weeks and months pass away without a speech of any kind, nor even a point of order.

The Senate, consisting of about sixty members, meets in a long, narrow room at the National Palace. The Chamber of Deputies, consisting of about 200 members, meets in the Theatre of Iturbide. The Senate Chamber is well carpeted, and furnished with easy armchairs dispersed in two rows about the room. A raised stage, with the President's desk at the rear, with Secretaries' desks on each side and a tribune at each end in front, occupies one end, and two small galleries occupy the other end. On the whole, it is severely simple.

The old Theatre of Iturbide, half a mile away, is fitted up with five semicircular rows of comfortable chairs, rising one above another, in the place of the old parquet. The stage, with a tribune at each side, is occupied by the President and Secretaries; the gilded boxes, from which Iturbide used to look down, are used now by the reporters—when there is anything going on which the newspapers deem interesting—and four gilded galleries are left for spectators, who never come except upon occasions like the present. It is nicely carpeted and furnished.

The members of both Houses have no regular seats, but sit where they please. As they have no constituents to write to, they use no desks. There are some that might be used, but they never are. The members vote themselves no stationery, postage stamps or incidentals, but get $250 a month for work that does not average twenty minutes a day, and never trouble their heads about the dear people.

In appearance the members will compare favorably with those of our own Congress, and are far ahead of the lawgivers of some of the State Legislatures. All are neatly and fashionably dressed, mostly in black, with black silk hats, not a sign of what is called Mexican costume being visible anywhere. All wear clean linen, are well kempt and would appear well anywhere. Nine-tenths of them are as white as anybody, the other tenth show little or no traces of Aztec blood. The hayseed element is utterly wanting; you hear no bad grammar or pronunciation, no coarse language in the lobbies, and it is utterly impossible to tell a country member from a city man.

In nearly all other respects they are just the reverse of American legislators. All their rules of procedure and methods of doing anything are utterly different from ours. In some respects we might well imitate them. Hour after hour I have looked down upon them during the last session of the last ten days, yet have seen not a foot raised upon the railings, desks or chairs, not a chair even tilted back, no paring of nails or whittling, not a toothpick or penknife in sight, no tearing up papers, nor any of the varied amusements of the American legislator. Extreme dignity characterizes them all. But every one smokes. The clerk lights a cigarette while calling the roll; the Chair does the same in the midst of a ruling. But they all smoke good tobacco, have no strong pipes, and neither chew tobacco nor expectorate while smoking.

Oysters.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fishermen into those of oyster culturists. The oyster, being sedentary, except for a few days in the earliest stages of its existence, is easily exterminated in any given locality, since, although it may not be possible for the fishermen to rake up from the bottom every individual, wholesale methods of capture soon result in covering up or otherwise destroying the oyster banks or reefs, as the communities of oysters are technically termed. The main difference between the oyster industry of America and that of Europe lies in the fact that in Europe the native beds have long since been practically destroyed, perhaps not more than 6 or 7 per cent. of the oysters of Europe passing from the native beds directly into the hands of the consumer. It is probable that from 60 to 75 per cent. are reared from the seed in artificial parks, the remainder having been laid down for a time to increase in size and flavor in the shoal waters along the coasts.

In the United States, on the one hand, from 30 to 40 per cent. of all the oysters consumed are carried from the native beds directly to market. The oyster fishery is everywhere carried on in the most reckless manner, and in all directions oyster grounds are becoming deteriorated, and in some cases have been entirely destroyed. It remains to be seen whether the governments of the States will regulate the oyster fisheries before it is too late, or will permit the destruction of these vast reservoirs of food. At present the oyster is one of the cheapest articles of diet in the United States, while in England, as has been well said, an oyster is usually worth as much as, or more, than a new laid egg. It can hardly be expected that the price of American oysters will always remain so low as at present: but, taking into consideration the great wealth of the natural beds along the entire Atlantic coast, it seems probable that a moderate amount of protection will keep the price of seed oysters far below the present European rates, and that the immense stretches of submerged land along our coasts especially suited for oyster planting may be utilized and may be made to produce an abundant harvest at a much less cost than that which accompanies the complicated system of culture in France and Holland.—*G. Brown Goode.*

Southern Iron in the North.

Everybody remembers the boastful prophecy, made by a prominent secessionist prior to the opening of the late civil war, that secession in the South would cause the grass to grow in the streets of Northern cities. The prophecy was never fulfilled, of course, the grass growing, if any occurred, being confined to Southern cities instead. If anyone had been bold enough at that time, to declare that within a quarter of a century Southern pig-iron would be sold in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia he would have been deemed a greater lunatic, if possible, than the grass growing prophet. Yet the prophecy which might have been uttered and wasn't has been literally fulfilled, Southern pig-iron to the amount of 76,000 tons having been marketed north of Maryland and east of the Ohio during the first ten months of the present year.

An industrial revolution equal in its effects to making Newcastle a profitable market for foreign coals is enough to take away the breath of men who have been educated to believe that New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio make iron by a sort of a divine right for the rest of the United States. Naturally such men see impending ruin to the Northern iron industry. The seventy-six thousand tons of Southern iron sold in Northern markets is but a drop in the bucket, to be sure, amounting to less than two per cent. of the total iron output of the country; but the fact that it has appeared in Northern markets in ever so small a quantity has been sufficient to cause a great deal of uneasiness in certain iron circles, leading to ominous shakings of the head and dark forebodings for the future.

A careful survey of the whole situation should serve to allay some fears and cause a wise preparation for changes that are inevitable in the future iron industry of the country. The amount of Southern iron sold in the Northern market is small yet and will probably never be large. But for the fact that a large proportion of the Southern iron output is the production of Northern capital the little that has been distributed in Northern cities would hardly have found its way here at all. But the South is going to produce its own iron in the near future, instead of buying it from the North as formerly. This may be taken for granted and there is no use of fighting the inevitable. Its people have tired of risking all their industrial eggs in the single agricultural basket, as of old. They are getting ready to manufacture their cotton as well as to grow it, to utilize the wealth of lumber which their forests contain and the iron and coal of which their mountains are full.

Instead of being a cause for gloom and foreboding, however, this should be a cause for congratulation and rejoicing on the part of the people of all sections. The development of diverse industries in the South will do more to beget a common interest and sympathy between the sections than all other influences combined. The old antagonism grew largely out of the want of common industrial interest. This cause of antagonism is now to be removed, and the representatives of a common country having common industrial interests can certainly find a way when working in harmony and to a common end of providing markets for the surplus production of both North and South. The few tons of Southern iron in the Northern market may cause momentary uneasiness to men who can see only the present effect of the extra drop in a bucket already full. To the broad-minded, far seeing man it is but the announcement that at last the North and South have met on a common plane with common interests and that henceforth they are to work together to promote the general prosperity of the whole country.—*Phila. Times.*

American Goods Abroad.

The goods of American manufacturers have found favorable markets abroad whenever and wherever there has been an attempt to introduce them. They have always been popular with foreign consumers, and are to day in better demand than the product of any competing manufacturing people. There is one complaint against our manufactures, which, from its universality, is evidently well grounded and of a very serious nature. All consular reports agree that American shippers know nothing of the art of packing. To ignorance, or gross carelessness in this regard, may be attributed a partial abatement in the demand for American manufactured goods in many foreign ports, where though they still have the preference, other goods are taken owing to the inferior packing of the American articles, which become damaged on the long voyages to markets. Consul Beach, of Guayaquil, in a recent letter gives every encouragement to American manufacturers, but says that all of the Eucador merchants complain of bad packing. 'The greatest complaint is directed against the nails, which do not hold well in soft woods. Pine boxes bound with iron frequently arrive shaken all to pieces, they not being equal to the hard treatment to which they are subjected. Many boxes, such as soap and canned fruits, are shipped without any banding, and they usually come badly damaged. The kerosene all comes by sail, and though having fewer handlings yet a loss of about 5 per cent. is reported, resulting from a breaking of the cans because of the lightness of the tin. Perhaps the loss is less than the difference in cost between light and heavier tin. Complaint is also made that too little attention is sometimes given to making packages compact, so as to reduce measurement—goods being freighted by measure and not by weight. In England prints are put up in bales of fifty pieces, and each piece from twenty-five to twenty-six yards, with every piece in a bale different. Jobbers in dry goods say that if shippers in the United States would follow this method it would greatly help the sale of goods, as such bales meet the requirements of the retail dealers. Lump sugar is brought in considerable quantities from the United States. The merchants say that as they often desire to take from the Custom house part of a shipment, as they sell the goods, that it would convenience and faciliate their trade if the packages were made even 100 or 200 pounds; and that likewise it would be of advantage to them in settling. The lard usually comes in good condition. Brooms should be packed in boxes. If packed in matting, they are liable to be damaged by moisture and rats. The trade in glassware is increasing, but greater care should be exercised in packing it. All of the foreign furniture sold is brought from the United States, and being light, generally arrives in good order. All of the clocks sold and much of the jewelry is imported from the United States, and fully meets the requirements of the market. The trade in clocks is rapidly increasing. The rates of steam freights are $1.20 per square foot from San Francisco, which precludes general shipments. The voyage by sail can be made in an average of eighty days. The belief prevails in Guayaquil that a quarterly sail line of from four to six hundred ton vessels, bringing lumber, flour and wine, and taking back railroad ties and fine woods, would prove advantageous to all concerned. In conclusion, it appears that the United States trade can be increased by the better packing of certain kinds of goods; by the better adaptation of certain goods to the market, and by lessening the cost of some kinds of goods by utilizing the less expensive sail transportation.'—*California Grocer & Canner.*

The Lost Rivers of Idaho.

One of the most singular features in the scenery of the Territory of Idaho is the occurrence of dark, rocky chasms, into which creeks and large streams suddenly disappear and are never more seen.

The fissures are old lava channels produced by the outside of the mass cooling and forming a tube, which, when the fiery stream was exhausted, has been left empty, while the roof of the lava duct, having at some point fallen in, presents there the opening into which the river plunges and is lost.

At one place along the Snake, one of these rivers appears gushing from a cleft high up in basaltic walls, where it leaps a cataract into the torrent below. Where this stream has its origin, or at what point it is swallowed up is absolutely unknown, although it is believed that its sources are a long way up in the north country.

Besides becoming the channels of streams, the lava conduits are frequently found impacted with the ice masses which never entirely melt.

The Journey of a Million.

Statistics as carefully studied by Dr. Farr tell us that of a million children ushered into life nearly a hundred and fifty thousand pass away by the end of the first year. Twelve months later fifty-three thousand more will have followed. At the end of the third year the number living will be diminished by twenty-eight thousand more. Each year of the decade following would make its inroads upon the ranks, but less serious in amount, till the thirteenth year will call for less than four thousand. Those remaining will fall out by twos and threes till the end of the forty-fifth year, when it will be found that in the intervening period about five hundred thousand have succumbed to the hardships of the way. At the end of sixty years three hundred and seventy thousand gray-haired veterans would still be keeping step with the duties of the passing days. Eighty years would see thirty-seven thousand remaining with strength impaired and steps growing feeble. At the end of ninety-five years but two hundred and twenty-three would linger in the darkening path, and these would be rapidly thinned till in the one hundred and eighth year the last survivor of the million would disappear, and join the ranks of his predecessors in the great host of the majority.

A Sense of Honor.

From the Century.

There is little doubt that the thing which most needs to be preached to this generation of Americans, by ministers of the Gospel, by both clerical and lay instructors of the youth, by all who have public influence or private authority, is a sense of honor. It must be shown and insisted upon that every position in life where one person is employed by another to do a certain work imposes an obligation to fulfill the duties of the place with an honorable and disinterested regard for the interests of the employer. It must be shown that this view of employment applies to the cook, the errand-boy, the cashier, the legislator, the Governor, the President. This is a trite and apparently simple and perhaps somewhat stupid view of the opportunities of a 'smart' and ambitious young American of our day, but unless this commonplace view of responsibility is laid hold of by increasing numbers in the future of our country we will not say that our society will go to pieces, but we will say that our calamities will increase and that we will get into troubles and not soon out of them, compared with which the dangers and distresses of the past will seem almost insignificant.

FOUR of the Chinese boys who studied in this country as members of the party of 120 sent over by their government under the direction of Yung Wing perished in the naval battle at Foochow. They were all sub lieutenants. One of them was left in command of a gunboat by the killing of the captain and first officer by the French broadside. His crew deserted him by jumping overboard, and he fired one broadside at them and another at the French. He finally went down with his vessel, firing a gun as she sank. His name was Kwang Wing Chung, and a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says he had studied at the Boston school of technology. Four of the boys, whose names the correspondent gives Yung, Yank, Sik and Wong, were on board the Chinese flagship, which attacked the French flagship, Volta. She was finally set on fire by a shell. The only survivor of the four was Yung, who jumped overboard before the flames reached the magazine and succeeded in getting ashore, although partially stunned by a blow received when the explosion occurred. The gallantry of the boys has been recognized by the veceroy, who has invited Yung to Tieni Tsin, though the latter, whose pay is in arrears, is in no hurry to accept further duty. Twenty-five of the boys who studied in America are now in Shanghai, engaged at the telegraph office, in the arsenal, etc., while others are scattered about the empire, and a few are in the diplomatic service at Lima and Honolulu.

THE British statesmen are agitated regarding the condition of the British navy. It is claimed that England's work in colonizing the world cannot be maintained, or even that she cannot retain her hold on all her present possessions, without the aid of a more powerful navy than she possesses at present. These are weighty considerations, but there remains yet another which goes home to every Englishman. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in discussing this latter point, says: 'Every year an increasing number of our population depend for their daily bread on grain brought from over the sea. Living as we do from hand to mouth on imported food, we are an enormous natural fortress, never victualled for the siege, but drawing two-thirds of its food from a basis which, if our naval supremacy were to be even temporarily destroyed, would be outside the enemies' line. Once we are prepared to live on sufferance and we must make up our mind to face an immediate and very considerable addition to our naval expenditure.

OF ALEXANDER DUMAS, father, and Alexander Dumas, son, Edmund Yates tells the story that when the first successful novel of the son appeared the elder wrote to his son, as though to a stranger, congratulating him on his book and adding that he ought to know something about the difficulties of novel-writing, as he had himself been guilty of several. Alexander Jr., replied in the same spirit, thanking his correspondent for his congratulations, of which he felt especially proud as coming from one of whom he had often heard his father speak in the highest terms.

TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.

FREEDOM.

O thou so fair in summers gone,
While yet thy fresh and virgin soul
Inform'd the column'd Parthenon—
The glittering capitol;

So fair in southern sunshine bathed,
But scarce of such majestic mien
As here with forehead vapor-swathed
In meadows ever green:

For thou—when Athens reign'd and Rome
Thy glorious eyes were dimm'd with pain,
To mark in many a freeman's home
The slave, the scourge, the chain;

O follower of the vision, still
In motion to the distant gleam,
Howe'er blind force and brainless will
May jar thy glorious dream,

Who, like great nature, would not mar
By changes all too fierce and fast
This order of our human star,
This heritage of the past;

O scorner of the party cry
That wanders from the public good,
Thou—when the nations rear on high
Their idol smeared with blood,

And when they roll their idol down—
Of saner worship sanely proud,
Thou loather of the lawless crown
As of the lawless crowd;

How long thine ever growing mind
Hath still'd the blast and strewn the wave,
Though some of late would raise a wind
To sing thee to thy grave,

Men loud against all forms of power—
Unfurnished brows, tempestuous tongues,
Expecting all things in an hour—
Brass mouths and iron lungs!

FEW ARE aware that in the broad vaults of the Treasury are deposited for safe keeping a large quantity of diamonds and other precious stones. Among them is a bottle four or five inches long filled with diamonds, and there are many other kinds of precious stones. Some of them are set in gold ornaments, intended for personal wear.

The first collection of which we have any authentic account has been in the custody of the Treasury officials for over forty-five years. They were sent to President Van Buren by the Imaum of Oman, whose capital city of Muscat, in Arabia, on the persian gulf, is the most widely known of all Arabian cities as to outsiders. The Imaum having found that Martin Van Buren was two of sharper, keener, subtler, and dandier than he was himself, sent these diamonds and pearls to him. As the Constitution expressly forbids any person connected with the Government accepting any present decoration from any foreign power or potentate without express authority of Congress, the jewels were turned over to the Treasury, where they are now.

But the Imaum's gift is not all. There are in the collection superb jewels received at other times and in various ways. Torquoises, blue as Syrian summer skies; emeralds like the reflection of Ireland's green turf in her crystal-waved lakes; rubies, Oriental rubies that flash a world of liquid crimson light till the eye grows dim with gazing; sapphires; pearls as white as the foam of the sea, and opals that shimmer with resinous radiance as only the precious opal can; all these are there. There are many beautiful and many quaint ornaments, jeweled brooches and rings and sword hilts; bediamonded cresses brought from the Malay isles by Wilkes, and lots of other rare and valuable trinkets. They have no definite owners, and are placed in the Treasury vaults because they are too valuable to throw away, and nobody dares to claim them because nobody has any right to them.

IN THE national museum there is a case devoted to combs and brushes, savage and civilized. The crudest forms combine both, as in the round bundle of stiff roots and various hard fibres with which our Western Indians disentangle each other's straight locks. From the tropical islands comes a sponge, as big as a base-ball, which is coated with stiff speculæ and used for the same purpose. Strips of hide of certain animals whose hair is firm and stiff made natural bristle brushes giving the suggestion to our factories; while the jaw of the porpoise, with its row of thickly set, small and sharp teeth furnished an excellent comb to the seashore savage who could conquer him. Rising from this to combs fashioned from wood, bone and ivory, a great and curious variety of varied shapes and ornamentation interest the visitor, and mark the grotesque fancy of Chinese and Polynesian carvers.

IN a single block in New York, bounded by Fourth and Fifth streets and First avenue and avenue A, there are living 7,000 human beings, according to the report of the sergeant of the police station that is in that block. Many a thriving town contains not half so many.

A DOCTOR of some note gives the following rythmical enumeration of the qualities of a good cow:

"She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clear in her jaws, she's full in her chine,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loin;
She's broad in her ribs, and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back, with never a hump;
She's wide in her lips, and calm in her eye,
She's firm in her shoulders, and thin in her thigh;
She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail;
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
She's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within."

From the Detroit Evening Journal

"I Don't Feel Like Work."

It makes no difference what business you are engaged in; whether you are a preacher, merchant, a mechanic, a lawyer or a common laborer, you can't do your work well when you are half sick. Thousands try to, but it is in vain. How much better to keep yourself in good order by taking Parker's Tonic when you feel "a little out of sorts." It is cheap money in your pocket. One bottle of rejoicing health is worth half a dozen bottles of languor and pain.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8206-0229