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The Chestertown Transcript.

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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, DRUGGIST

July 31, 1884.

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 fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

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

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

COAL! WOOD! LIME

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

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

Oak and Pine WOOD,

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

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

J. D. BACCHUS.

Feb. 28—y.

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 Call and look at the *New Golden Sun* of 1882 at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

COOK STOVES. COOK STOVES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON HAND WE EVER HAD, AND SELLING LOWER THAN EVER sold in Kent county.

THE EXCELSIOR

is one of the best Cook Stoves ever made, and hundreds now in use in Kent county—not a single complaint. Price and sizes to suit every one.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Heating Stoves. Heating Stoves.

15 TO 20 DIFFERENT KINDS! ALL SIZES AND PRICES!

Would like all to inspect our large assortment of Heaters, and be convinced that we are up with the times in *quality, beauty and low prices.*

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FODDER YARN! FODDER YARN!! 5 kinds, and the cheapest in the county, at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!

REVOLVERS. REVOLVERS.

Sporting Apparatus and Ammunition, Breech-loading Shot Guns, Single and Double Barrels. A large assortment and at the very lowest prices. Double and Single Muzzle-loading Guns. The largest assortment in the county. Call and examine our stock of Guns and Prices.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

THE New Golden Sun and the Golden Sun Heaters, cheaper this year than ever before, put up to heat one, two or three rooms. Call and examine and get Prices at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN

GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

AGENT FOR THE

Wm. Lea & Sons Co

BRANDYWINE MILLS.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GRAIN ON RAILROAD.

Dec. 18.

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.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

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

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist

March 27.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ALBUMS, SCRAP BOOKS, AUTOGRAPH BOOKS.

Plenty of them at very low prices.

COLIN F. STAM.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Fine elegant Novelties. Low Prices to meet the hard times.

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist

OUR Semi-Annual MARK DOWN And DISCOUNT SALE of FINE CLOTHING

For Men, Boys & Children

This sale eclipses anything ever seen in Baltimore or elsewhere.

Discount from 10 to 50 per cent.

Goods sold at and below cost of manufacture.

Every garment new and elegant, our own this season's make.

We make these reductions because we need the money.

Our guarantee goes with every sale. If not satisfied with your purchase, come back and get your money.

ACME HALL.

The Finest Clothing,

209 W. Baltimore St., Balto., Md.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers broke out badly. Owing to the bad state of his blood, a single scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

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

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

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.

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.

Florentine Statuary

All the way from Milwaukee. These goods are very fine, and will bear comparison with the celebrated Rogers goods. You can have them at half price.

COLIN F. STAM, Druggist

Dec. 11.

Compound Wine —OF— Peruvian Bark.

An efficient and agreeable preparation for the cure of chills.

Especially recommended as a tonic during the bilious season.

We have prepared this with great care, and believe it will do all that is claimed for it.

COLIN F. STAM, druggist.

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

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

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

The ROLAND CHILLED PLOW, Nos. 43, 33, 23, 13, 133 and ORIOLE PLOWS. For sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

THE Cooler Creamer, with elevator attachment. The Davis Swing Churn, and agent all goods made by the Vermont Farm Mane Co., Bellows Falls, V.

J. K. ALDRIDGE

IN MUNICH.

THE PARADISE OF ARTISTS, MUSIC, PIPES AND BEER—AMERICAN ART CLASSES.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Circumstances have placed me in a favorable position for the study of artist life since I have been here, and I have become more interested in the subject. I do not refer to the life of the professional artist, but that of the student. It is evening, and the gas jets have just been lighted. We will wend our way down Augusten strasse to the corner of Brienner, where a large establishment known as the Walhalla is located. It is at least a second-rate establishment on the restaurant and billiard plan. The curtains are all drawn, according to a curiously unenterprising custom, but we will enter by the side door, just as if we owned the whole establishment.

Shall we ask to be shown to the American tables? It is quite unnecessary. If there are any Americans in you can find it out quick enough by a mere cursory survey of the room. If there are not, it is easy to find the tables, since they are usually covered with sketches and caricatures that have been carelessly drawn on the surface of the soft, white wood while the boys are lingering over their—beer.

There, I've written it. The worst is told. People who come here to live speedily succumb to the beer drinking habit, which rules with even more despotic sway in Munich than elsewhere in Germany. Thus even the art students—horribile dictu—are usually seen dallying over the foaming beaker.

But they are jolly, good hearted, sensible fellows. I had not expected to find such bright, modern, wide-awake young men among the ranks here. They don't go about with long nails, dishevelled locks and generally unkempt condition. Nothing of the sort. They are decently dressed, interested in other things besides art, and, most remarkable of all, they can talk rationally. They are rational beings, in fact. If you could have listened to some of the wordy tilts which I have enjoyed, all in fun, of course, you would think that these were Nasts, Kepplers, Oppers, Zimmermans and Graetzes instead of disciples of the classic Raphael, Rubens, Rembrandt, Titian, Teniers and the rest. It is more than likely that we will find three or four students at the American table, although it is vacation time.

We have only to take our seats at an adjoining table, seemingly oblivious of the presence of any except Germans in the room, and we will become acquainted with the boys fast enough. Perhaps they are talking about Blaine and Cleveland. It seems to lend a savor to politics to get away a few thousand miles from the scene of conflict rather than to rob the subject of interest. Presently they will appeal to us for illumination on a certain point, and, when we affect surprise that our nationality should be thus easily detected, they will laughingly reply: "Oh, we knew you were from America before you had closed the door behind you."

Perhaps the "artist eye" accounts for such keen insight into facial nationality.

As you will speedily infer, these students live frugally. By reference to the bill of fare you will see that soup is only six pfennig a bowl, the plain meats are but thirty pfennig, and other things in proportion, for dinner, and only thirty per cent. dearer for supper. I cannot discover upon what basis this characteristic increase in prices at night rests, but I presume the advance is intended to meet the gas bill. Thus for twelve or fifteen cents the student gets a good meal. In addition to this he gives the waitress a "trinkgeld" of three-quarters of a cent, and pays for from one to four glasses of the celebrated Munich beer. Most of our students are such as find it necessary to economize, and in no place can economy be better practiced than in Munich. Living expenses are at a minimum here.

Clothing is fabulously cheap. A good room, with attendance and fires when necessary, may be had for from ten to twelve marks per month. Supplies of almost every kind are cheap, and not a few of the students manage to live comfortably for $250, all told, a year. Some for considerably less.

The tuition bills are exceedingly moderate. At present the charge is only about $11 a year, but there is every prospect now that this sum will be raised to $15. When a student enters the department of composition he is furnished with free studio and free models. It is estimated that every student costs the Government 750 marks per annum more than he pays.

The art students are recognized in a thousand other ways. They are accorded reduced fares on the railways, cheap tickets to the opera and complimentary tickets to various exhibitions. They enjoy immunity from arrest except in cases of the grossest crimes. Each student carries a certificate of membership signed by the academy authorities, which he has only to present to a policeman in case of emergency, and he is politely "requested" to call at the station at a certain hour on the following day. Thus substantially is art encouraged by the Bavarian State.

The American Artists' Club is located at the rear of the Walhalla. There are three small rooms, two of them fitted up with chairs, tables, stoves, gaslights and, on the walls, paintings by the most advanced members of the association. There are two panel pictures, representing New York in 1776 and 1876 respectively. If it were term time, and a meeting of the club was being held, we would hear sixty-odd names pronounced when the roll was called. Some of these are simply members by naturalization, and do not speak English very perfectly. The third room contains certain daily papers and periodicals, which are kindly sent to the club gratuitously by the various publishers. Here you will find on file the *Daily Graphic, Harper's Weekly, Century Magazine, N. Y. Sun, Puck*, the leading art journals, *Fliegende Blatter*, and other European and American publications, illustrated and otherwise.

As a sample of Munich prices it may be mentioned that these rooms, with the use of gas and fires, only cost the club ten marks per month. Thus even the bankrupt artist can afford to be a member of the association, and flee from his attic studies to the light and warmth of the association rooms when he is tired or depressed.

Of course there is a regular army of models here, of every age, race, color and previous condition of servitude. The university pays forty pfennig an hour, and sixty pfennig is counted the fair price for posings in private. The female portion is made up of about ninety-five per cent. of disreputable women and five per cent. of those whom the exigencies of poverty have forced to make use of specially favorable forms against their will. There are a few married women with families who earn their living in this way. It is most amusing to see the students out "nosing around" for just the right kind of a face or form to utilize in some picture upon which they are at work.

WHERE CLEVELAND STANDS.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF HIS POSITION ON CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

On Dec. 20 the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League addressed to President-elect Cleveland a letter in which he was asked to state his intended attitude toward the Civil-Service Reform act. This letter and the reply received in return are as follows:

NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE, OFFICE 4 PINE ST., N. Y., Dec. 30.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland.

SIR: We have the honor to address you on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform League, an association composed of citizens of all parties, whose sole purpose is indicated by its name, and which takes no part whatever in party controversy.

The vast increase in the number of persons engaged in the civil service and the grave mischiefs and dangers arising from the general proscription in the service which for half a century has followed a change of party control of the national Administration, have produced so profound an impression on the public mind that the first effective steps towards reform were taken with the co-operation of both parties in the passage of the Reform act of Jan. 16, 1883.

The abuses which that act seeks to correct, however, are so strongly intrenched in the traditions and usages of both parties that there is naturally widespread anxiety lest the party change in the National Executive effected by the late election should show them to be insuperable. But, believing as we do that the reformed system cannot be held to be securely established until it has safely passed the ordeal of such a party change, and recalling with satisfaction and confidence your public expressions favorable to reform and your official acts as the Chief Executive of the State of New York, we confidently commend this cause to your patriotic care in the exercise of the great power with which the American people have intrusted you.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, President.

William Potts, Secretary.
John Jay, Morrill Wyman,
Moorfield Story, Carl Schurz,
J. Hall Pleasants, Silas W. Burt,
W. W. Montgomery, A. R. Mcdonough
Everett P. Wheeler, W. Cary Sanger,
Frederic Cromwell, Wm. W. Aikin,
Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

ALBANY, Dec. 25, 1884.

Hon. George William Curtis, President, &c.

DEAR SIR: Your communication, dated Dec. 20, addressed to me on behalf of the National Civil-Service Reform League, has been received.

That a practical reform in the civil service is demanded is absolutely established by the fact that a statute, referred to in your communication, to secure such a result, has been passed in Congress, with the assent of both political parties; and by the further fact that a sentiment is generally prevalent among patriotic people calling for the fair and honest enforcement of the law which has been thus enacted. I regard myself pledged to this because my conception of true Democratic faith and public duty requires that this and all other statutes should be in good faith and without evasion enforced, and because in many utterances made prior to my election as President, approved by the party to which I belong and which I have no disposition to disclaim, I have in effect promised the people that this should be done.

I am not unmindful of the fact to which you refer, that many of our citizens fear that the recent party change in the national Executive may demonstrate that the abuses which have grown up in the civil service are ineradicable. I know that they are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place.

But fully appreciating the trust committed to my charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an earnest effort to enforce this law.

There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an Administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power.

But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party purposes in disregard of their duty to the people, and because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management.

The lessons of the past should be unlearned and such officials as well as their successors should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

If I were addressing none but party friends, I should deem it entirely proper to remind them that though the coming Administration is to be Democratic, due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and to say to them that while Democrats may expect all proper consideration, selection for office not embraced within the civil service rules will be bassed upon sufficient inquiry as to fitness, instituted by those charged with that duty, rather than upon persistent importunity or self-solicited recommendations on behalf of candidates for appointment. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Torreyson's New Cart.

From the Carson Appeal.

Mr. Torreyson, the blacksmith of this city, is noted for his kindness toward animals. He has just built a road cart, now on exhibition at his blacksmith shop, which is destined to revolutionize traveling by road, and to materially lighten the labors of that noble animal, the horse.

The idea is to occasionally give the horse a chance to ride in the cart as well as the driver. The idea was first suggested to Mr. Torreyson by seeing a turtle moving along the road carrying his shell with him.

The vehicle made by Mr. Torreyson has four high wheels and the place between them arched so that the horse is hitched under the wagon between the wheels, his head projecting a little beyond the front wheels, and his tail barely clearing the hind wheels. The driver sits just over the horse's neck and the others in the wagon face outward on each side.

The horse is so fastened that the pulling is distributed over his body and does not all come on his neck and shoulders. In this position he is greatly protected from the sun and storm, and thereby enabled to make long journeys with less fatigue.

But the principal part of the invention lies in a belly band about four feet wide passing under the horse. When you reach the top of a long hill, down which a horse would have to go slowly as he held back the load, you simply turn a crank and it lifts the horse off his feet several inches from the ground; the vehicle then runs down the hill of its own momentum.

It is provided with a steering apparatus and a brake, that the vehicle may be steered and its velocity regulated.

Several times during the day the tired horse has a chance to ride, and is very much rested. Also when the horse attempts to run away you wind up the crank and he is lifted off the ground perfectly helpless. All the dust raised by the animal goes out behind the wagon and does not reach the driver.

Clay's Bad Luck.

From the Baltimore Herald.

'Yes, sir; that's the very same table on which Mr. Clay used to lose the greater part of his Congressional salary. As I said, Clay and Bright sat down to play at 8 o'clock. 'Now, Dick,' said Mr. Clay, as the game began, 'understand that I cannot play later than 12 o'clock. I promised to attend church at Alexandria to-morrow morning, and I don't want to go there looking as if I had been up all night.'

'The blind was half a dollar, a dollar to come in, and no limit to bets. In those days there was no limit, as there generally is now. All a man could demand was a sight for his money. The cards were cut and Clay got the first deal. He was a noted card shuffler. He could hold his hands four feet apart and fly the cards from one to the other without a single card falling. His favorite style was to mix the cards from the end, and not from the sides, holding a half deck in each hand, flirting the ends with his thumbs, and mixing them into a perfect pack with one movement. He usually dealt with one hand, with scarcely a perceptible movement of the arm, his long, muscular fingers enabling him to throw each card to its proper place. But Clay was not a good poker player. Like most intellectual men, he played for the excitement, not for gain, and, as a rule, he was so careless about his bets that he came out loser. He had a passion for big bets, and he rarely failed to straddle the blind or raise the bet after the game got fairly started. So, if the luck came his way, he would win heavily as long as it lasted. But he was a great bluffer, and bet high whether he had the cards or not. The men he played with found this out, of course, and he never came out of a prolonged game without being fleeced.

'For nearly two hours that night Clay had everything his own way with Bright. If he didn't hold a king-full four times hand running, followed by a jack-full, then I hope I may be shot for lying. Bright tried his best to catch Clay in a bluff, but it was no use. Clay came to the front every time with a hand that nothing but fours could phase. At 10:30 Bright had lost $1,500, and had borrowed $500 from John Hancock. After that Clay's luck deserted him, but he failed to recognize it. He continued to bet as high on a pair of deuces as he had been betting on an ace-full. By midnight he had lost all his winnings and $1,000 besides—all the cash he had with him.

"I guess we'd better quit,' said Bright, 'as you want to go to church to-morrow.'

"Oh! blow the church,' replied Clay; 'do you suppose I want to hear a man preach right on top of losing $1,000 at poker? Not much. You just lend me $500 and let the game go on.'

'So the game proceeded, and at daylight Clay was in debt to Bright to the amount of $1,500, and that is the way it stood when the game ended. I heard afterward from Hancock that Clay liquidated that debt by giving Bright a deed of 320 acres of Kentucky land, and transferring to him six shares of stock in a Louisville bank.

Clay went to his room that Sunday morning, shortly after daylight to go to bed. But he took a sudden resolution to go to Alexandria anyhow, and keep his church engagement. He went in the carriage of a friend. Quite a crowd followed him when he went out to get in his carriage. There a number of people were presented to Mr. Clay, among them the rector of the church. The story was that while he was talking to the reverend gentleman Clay put his hand in his pocket to pull out his handkerchief, and in doing this a pack of cards was suddenly spilled on the ground. Clay was not the least abashed, but deliberately gathered up the cards, replaced them in his pocket, and remarked to the minister and others who were standing there that a friend had put the cards in his pocket as a practical joke.'

How is Business?

Somewhat extended presentations of this question to manufacturers over a considerable district of New England elicit a hopeful if not a satisfied reply. The gloom of a despondent winter is partially relieved by the hope of a better future—by the signs, even now, of improved conditions. Establishments which had shortened hours last October have resumed the usual time; others, that had shut down entirely before November 1, have started up, perhaps on diminished time; others, which had discharged men in the latter part of the fall, are encouraging their men to remain with them to meet new orders just received. This is not the picture of the entire territory, but it is that of the larger portion of it; and it comprehends the manufactures of cotton, wool, iron, brass, and wood—in fact, it covers an example of almost every prominent New England manufacture. The general feeling is one of hopefulness; this begets confidence, encourages capital, and inspires purchasers.

During the first ten days of December, 1884, one of the largest dealers in iron and coke made larger sales than during the same term the year before, the facilities for supplying demands being ample in both instances. He reported that in Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., at that time, the condition of business had improved, and that the prospect in the territory dominated by these trade centers was encouraging.

Of course, different men give different reasons or suggestions to account for the alarming depression in business—overproduction, lack of adequate markets, the system in some sections of the country of giving long credits, and the disturbance of business by the excitements and unreasonable alarms attending a political national campaign. Whatever the causes, they seem to be gradually in process of removal by the settlement of the political caldron.—*Scientific American.*

Foibles of Noted Englishmen.

A London letter to the Philadelphia *Times* says: A list of the foibles of our noted men was published a short time ago, and the list is being continually added to by those who wish to hand down to posterity the eccentricities of genius. Gladstone's rage for cutting down trees is well known; but he also has a mania for wearing baggy pantaloons and abnormally high collars, which indicate his approach long before his features are discernible. Lord Salisbury is noted for wearing the shabbiest hats of any man in London. His ordinary headgear is so bad that a metropolitan cabman would not deign to pick it up. As a set-off to this, Edward Gibson, his faithful follower, is said to keep one hatter constantly employed—anyhow, he always appears to have on a new and glossy 'stovepipe.' Chamberlain is a great lover of flowers, and a bit of a dandy to boot; nine times out of ten he will be seen with an enormous orchid in his buttonhole, and when he is minus that he is sporting some other expensive flower. Childers always wears kid gloves with a light tint; he is never seen with uncovered hands, and is popularly supposed to sleep in his gloves. He certainly often eats with them on. Sir Stafford Northcote always wears loose, ill-fitting coats with long sleeves, within which it appears to be the business of his life to hide his hands. Warton is an inveterate snuff-taker; he carries a large box about with him, and must snuff up pounds of its contents during a session. Seldom more than ten minutes elapse between the pinches, which averages a teaspoonful. Brighton is the champion snoring M.P. He sleeps the sleep of the twenty-per-cent. peer or peasant. Randolph Churchill rying Mr. Gladstone, is al ployed in worrying his ow tache, an ornament whose inverse ratio to that of its Lord Hartington always ap sleep in the House of Common legs outstretched, head be ward and hat pulled but although he see escapes his sharp e a 'dogsleep' after all.

Expenses at New Orleans.

The hotels and boarding-ho are already crowded. Board ra from $3 to $15 a day, accordin quality, but if you wish to be omical, rent a room and take meals when and where you p You pay for what you order rest assured, you will have enough. Board without ranges from $9 to $20 a week. come to New Orleans unles first occupy a position as cas a bank and possess the full dence of the President and di The way they compel a vic "shell out" here is something awfu The custom is to eat two meals a day, but the charges for those two meals will soon bring starvation or stagnation in your finances. I have learned the ropes so well that I manage now to indulge the luxury of three meals at a cost somewhat moderate. Visited the French market, found green peas, tomatoes, beans and other vegetables in abundance.—*Letter in Pittsburg Leader.*

He Took no Chances.

From the Boston Courier.

A stranger walked up to the clerk's desk, at the Mansion House one day last week and arranged for a commodious room. He registered his name 'W. H. Durand and ——, Toronto,' and laid down the pen. The clerk looked at the entry a moment and said politely: 'Will you not register your lady also?' The man hesitated and then said: 'I'll register in an hour.' 'All right, sir,' said the clerk. The guest and lady left the hotel. An hour they came back; he went up to registry and added one word—'w' They had been married in the interval.

One Bottle Instead of a Dozen.

'And it took only one bottle to do it,' said gentleman, speaking of Parker's Hair Balsam. I had a run of fever, and when I got w that my hair began to fall out so fast alarm me. I really did not know wha until one day a friend recommended Parker's Balsam. That was some months ago. surprised me was the fact that one bottle enough. I expected to use up a dozen.' C highly perfumed, not oily, not a dye. Res original color. Jan. 8—

If a pompous wiseacre tries to sat do you, ask him rapidly a few questions li following:

What, if any, is the difference between a and a calque?

What, if any, is the difference between Ja ins and Jacobites?

'What, if any, is the difference between the ear of Dionysus and the ear of Dionysius?

How do you accent vagary, corerie, and survey?

How do you pronounce pronunciation?

What is the meaning of the phrase to 'bum your chuck?'

These questions will make it pleasant for him.—*From John Swinton's Paper.*

Golden Honors in far off India.

The *Englishman*, an influential journal published in Calcutta, in an article relating to the award of premiums at the International Exhibition, to exhibitors, makes the following reference to the gold medal awarded to St. Jacobs Oil: 'St. Jacobs Oil, which is known as the Great German Remedy for pain, after crucial tests, has been raised to the degree of gold medal.'

Anton Warning left Chateau, M. T., a short time ago to get logs from the mountains, and not returning within a few weeks, search for him was made by friends, when his body was found beneath a great tree, which had fallen upon him and held him prisoner until death ensued from starvation and cold. After the accident he had written a note and tied it to the dog's neck telling the particulars of his fortune, but the faithful animal w his master, and was sitting by it when it was found, nearly famished.

Easy to See Through.

How can a watch—no matter how costly—be expected to go when the mainspring won't operate?—How can anyone be well when his stomach, liver or kidneys are out of order? Of course you say, 'He cannot.' Yet thousands of people drag along miserably in that condition, not sick abed, but not able to work with comfort and energy. How foolish, when a bottle or two of Parker's Tonic would set them right. Try it, and get back your health and spirits. Jan. 8—

Just now there seems to be a fancy among fashionable people to use owls—stuffed owls—as ornaments to set on the tops of bookcases and other suitable places. Common owls stuffed sell at $3 to $8 each, white owls at $15 to $ A dealer in Hudson street says: 'I have cleaned out of owls entirely, the demand has been so large of late, and I have several unfilled orders from Chicago still on hand.'

Some say 'Consumption can't be cured.' Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, as proved by forty years experience, will cure this disease when not already advanced beyond medical aid. Even then its use affords very great relief, and insures refreshing sleep.

An actor in a traveling company meant to telegraph to his agent in town, 'Let the newspapers know that I have been fatally hurt in a railroad accident,' and at the same time wrote the truth for his wife, 'I am only slightly scratched;' but the messages got transposed and the shocked wife is dangerously ill.

This Idea of going West

to Colorado or New Mexico, for pure air to relieve Consumption, is all a mistake. Any reasonable man would use Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for Consumption in all its first stages. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pains in the Chest and all affections primary to Consumption. Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by C. F. Stam, Druggist.

The greatest miser in Indiana put his savings into life insurance policies and denied himself all luxuries and most comforts in order to pay the premiums, though his heirs were distant relatives, for whom he seemed to care nothing. They will get, now that he is dead, about $34,000.

No sufferer from any scrofulous disease, who will fairly try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, need despair of a cure. It will purge the blood of all impurities, thereby destroying the germs from which scrofula is developed, and will infuse new life and vigor throughout the whole physical organization.

There are 80,000 widows in India from to five years of age who will never ag married. In that country as soon as a born a match is made by the parents, boy dies the girl becomes a widow, wear mourning for her intended as lo lives.

No family can have the Drew's Yeast Po