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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885. VOL. XXIV—NO. 4

I am not a candidate

—FOR—

Any Public Office,

But

WILLING TO SERVE ALL

Parties

with anything in the way of

Footware!

at the Lowest Reform Price.

Cases Upon Cases

Arriving daily from the manufacturers crowded with all the

LATEST STYLES

of Spring and Summer

Shoes and Slippers

The Best $1.00

MEN'S PLOW SHOES

in the country.

Every Pair Guaranteed

to be all leather.

AND OTHER SHOES

in proportion.

Remember we give our entire attention to the Shoe business, and make your wants our specialty.

☞ Don't forget the place, and look for name in the windows.

M. T. Goslee,

Adj. Chestertown Nat'l Bank,
April 9, 1885. Chestertown, Md.

SPRING GOODS!

LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED

—AT—

J. H. Simpers

CHESTERTOWN.

Dry Goods.

Dress Goods, Lawns, Percals, Ginghams; pretty assortment of Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, in all widths; Cassimers, Cottonades, Tickings; full line White Goods in India Linen Nainsooks, &c., Shirtings, Flannels, &c.

Notions.

Hosiery in all grades from Cheapest to fine regular made goods, Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, silk and linens handkerchiefs, corsets, a very good corset for 50c., gents' collars, cuffs and neck wear, towels from 5c. up; a bargain for 25c. Buttons of all kinds, suspenders, white and colored shirts, hamburg edging and inserting, nice assortment Swiss embrodiery at low prices. Remnants of Lace in packages 10c. each.

Shoes.

Ladies and Misses kid button, goat button, and grain button; children's goat and grain button and lace; Children's solar tipped. Gents calf and buff lace and button; Men's and Boys' plow shoes, Men's and Boys' base ball shoes; Ladies kid opera slippers $1. Our stock of shoes is large, and the prices as low as can be found.

Straw Hats.

We have just opened a line of Straw Hats, comprising all grades, from common to fine goods; newest styles to suit all ages at lower prices that ever.

CARPETS, MATTING OIL CLOTH.

Ingrain and Jute Carpets; Matting from 12½ cts. per yard up; Floor Oil Cloth from 25 cts. per yard up.

Groceries.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Flour, Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest rates. Full assortment Queensware and Glassware, Wood and Willowware, all at lowest cash prices.

April 23, 1885. J. H. SIMHERS.

Cummings'

Grand Depot

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS & HOLIDAY GOODS

New Patent Toys, all styles;
China and Glass Vases,
Toilet sets, Dolls, Games.

Musical Instruments, Work Boxes, Albums, Block Games, Banks, Box Toys, Writing desks, Rocking Horses, Baby Carriages, Rocking Chairs, Express Wagons, Trunks, Coasting Sleds, Scrap Books.

Fruits and Nuts,

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Grapes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Walnuts, Cocoanuts, Shell-barks, Filberts, Pecan, and all kinds of Almonds, &c.

FRENCH CANDIES A SPECIALTY.

Christmas Cakes—Pound Cake, Fruit Cake, Lady Cake, &c, ornamented in the finest styles.

Baker and Confectioner, opposite the bank

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

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

COLIN F. STAM,
Mar. 1 Druggist

THE ROLAND FARM BELLS.
For sale by
March 27. J. K. ALDRIDGE

The I. P. Thomas

TIP TOP

RAWBONE SUPERPHSOPHATE

Is offered again to the farmers of Kent that are willing to pay for what they get, and unwilling to pay for what they do not get.

Every Farmer may be guaranteed in his purchase, if he so desires, by written agreement, a prepared copy of which will be sent to any one upon application. Any amount invested in

TIP TOP

will be guaranteed to produce equal to a like amount invested in any other commercial Fertilizer on the market, or the same value of stable manure.

Notwithstanding the Drouth of last season not one single failure of a corn crop to which

TIP TOP

was applied has been reported. Corn crops that would have been a credit to any season, were raised by Hon. W. T. Hepbron, Elias Walraven, Thomas Gale, Wm. Gale, John P. Nicholson, Charles Stephens and others, all of whom used the I. P. Thomas

TIP TOP

liberally. Seed corn of remarkably fine quality can no doubt be secured from any of the above parties. That

TIP TOP

is a permanent improver of the soil is abundantly proven on what was heretofore among the poorest land in the county. The product of which now compares favorably with any land in the country.

Applications of

TIP TOP

to old peach orchards in the spring of 1884 produced the most remarkable results in quantity and quality of fruit, besides giving a healthy, vigorous growth of new wood. In every case it has proven even more than a substitute for stable manure.

The Highest Price Obtained per basket for any entire crop sold from Kent county, with probably one single exception during the season of 1884, was from old orchards mainly, treated with the I. P. Thomas

TIP TOP

in the early spring of same season. This fact can be abundantly proven by a number of the most reputable fruit growers of the county.

All orders or letters of inquiry addressed to

I. P. THOMAS,
Cheyney, Del. Co., Pa.,
or J. W. HICKMAN,
Still Pond, Kent Co., Md., will receive prompt attention, March 19—2m.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

199, 201 and 203,

W. Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Have the Largest Assortment of

DRY GOODS

In Baltimore for RETAIL Buyers.

We claim to give best value for your money.
We do not sell Goods that are not reliable.
Fifty years in business will warrant this fact.
☞ Samples furnished Free of Postage.

Principal Departments,

Colored & Black Dress Goods.
Colored and Black Silks.
Linens, Blankets, Flannels.
Domestics, Calicoes, Ginghams
Cassimeres, Suitings for Gents and Boys.
Notions, Embroideries, White Goods.
Hosiery and Underwear.
Laces and Lace Curtains.
Ladies' and Misses' Wraps.

When you write for samples, state as near as you can the kind of Goods wanted.
March 19—3m.

At Sparks',

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

POSITIVELY AT COST!

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING-GLASSES & PLATED-WARE.

Contemplating a change in our business we will sell all of the above named goods

At Cost!

A $12.00 China Tea Set we will sell at $9.50; a $10.00 China Tea Set at $7.50; a $13.00 Lamp at $10.00; a $7.50 Lamp at $5.50.—These are really bargains. Come and see.

OUR CONTECTIONERY, CIGAR & TOBACCO

department we keep well supplied with the best goods at fair prices. We offer no baits, but give full value every time. Come and give us a trial.

H. A. SPARKS,
April 16, 1885. opp. Court House.

NO MORE "BACK ACHE"

FROM THINNING CORN.

Farmers! Farmers!

Be merciful to your Laborers as well as yourselves, by using

Bryan's Patent Corn Thinning Cane

PRICE $1.50 EACH.

Charles C. Hampton,

Agent for 3d, 4th and 5th districts of Kent Co.

N. B.—My headquarters will be at L. B. Russell's flour and feed store, opposite Mr. S. Vannort's new residence. All farmers and the public generally are invited there to examine the "Cane," which Mr. Russell will be pleased to exhibit, as he has full authority to sell and take and fill orders, and will do so as promptly as myself.

April 2—8t. C. C. HAMPTON, Ag't.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

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

YOU can get a Box (containing 50) Good Cigars for 87½c. Best 50c. Tobacco in Town. WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

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

FOR latest styles in Gents' Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, &c. go to WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

Elegant Clothing.

We believe that our New Stock is as well made as it is possible to make clothing, and respectfully request our out of Town friends to visit our establishment before making selections.

Men's, Boy's & Childrens' Fashionable Clothing, at moderate prices

Acme Hall,

THE GLASS OF FASHION,
209 W. BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE, MD,
Order Dep't in Connection.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney** and **Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia,* the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

[Analytical Chemists.]

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

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS —THE BEST TONIC.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WORTON MANOR STOCK FARM.

Imported Southdown Buck J. J. Coleman stands at the head of my flock of PURE Southdown Ewes, some of which I purchased from Pennsylvania. Also, others from Ohio, which had just taken first premium at the Penn. STATE Fair of 1884. The public are invited to call and inspect my stock which are for sale.

Southdown Bucks and Graded Hereford Calves a specialty.

JOHN GALE,
April 2—6m, Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. HUMPHEY'S, at M. A. TOULSON'S, Druggis

GARDEN TOOLS! GARDEN TOOLS Hoes, Rakes, Spades, SpadingF at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

A LARGE assortment of Rims, Spoke Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Plow and Cultiva or Handles, Neck Yokes, and Double Trees or sale by JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

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

SHOS, SHOES.—We make a specialty o Shoe. Spring Stock just received at J. H. SIMPERS.

BOOTS & SHOES. Large Stock, all grades, at lowest prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

Writing Paper

n Beautiful Boxes, the Nicest Assortment in town—at STAM'S DRUG STORE.

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridle Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

A SEA DIALOGUE.

[Oliver Wendell Holmes.]

CABIN PASSENGER.

Friend, you seem thoughtful. I not wonder much
That he who sails the ocean should be sad.
I am myself reflective. When I think
Of all this wallowing beast, the Sea, has sucked
Between his sharp, thin lips, the wedgy waves,
What heaps of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls;
What piles of shekels, talents, ducats, crowns,
What bales of Tyrian mantles, Indian shawls,
Of laces that have blanked the weaver's eyes,
Of silken tissues, wrought by worm and man,
The half-starved workman, and the well-fed worm;
What marbles, bronzes, pictures, parchments, books;
What many-lobuled, thought-engendering brains;
Lie with the gaping sea-shells in his maw—
I, too am silent; for all language seems
A mockery, and the speech of man is vain.
O mariner, we look upon the waves
And they rebuke our babbling. "Peace!" they say—
"Mortal, be still!" My noisy tongue is hushed,
And with my trembling finger on my lips
My soul exclaims in ecstasy—

MAN AT WHEEL.

Belay!

CABIN PASSENGER.

Ah yes! "Delay"—it calls, "nor haste to break
The charm of stillness with an idle word!"
O mariner, I love thee, for thy thought
Strides even with my own—nay, flies before.
Thou art a brother to the wind and wave;
Have they not music for thine ear as mine,
When the wild tempest makes thy ship his lyre,
Smiting a cavernous basso from the shrouds
And climbing up his gamut through the stays,
Through buntlines, bowlines, ratlines, till it shrills
An alto keener than the locust sings,
And all the great Æolian orchestra
Storms out its mad sonata in the gale?
Is not the scene a wondrous and—

MAN AT WHEEL.

Avast!

CABIN PASSENGER.

Ah yes, a vast, a vast and wondrous scene!
I see thy soul is open as the day
That holds the sunshine in its azure bowl
To all the solemn glories of the deep.
Tell me, O mariner, dost thou never feel
The grandeur of thine office—to control
The keel that cuts the ocean like a knife
And leaves a wake behind it like a seam
In the great shining garment of the world?

MAN AT WHEEL.

Belay y'r jaw, y'swab! y'hoss-marine!
(To the Captain.)
Ay, ay, sir! Stiddy, sir. Sou'wes' b' sou'!

I. W. ENGLAND, THE PUBLISHER.

An Example of What a Poor Boy May Accomplish—His Skylark Experiment.

["Uncle Bill" in Chicago Herald.]

Isaac W. England, the publisher of The Sun, was a notable example of what a poor boy may come to be. From a barefooted printer's devil he pushed himself into a foremost rank as a journalist, and he relinquished labor with the pen to attend to the business of The Sun only because it was becoming evident that The Sun was to grow into a vast concern that needed the best kind of brains in its counting-room. He was one of the most energetic men that ever trod New York's streets.

It was England who conceived the unique idea of introducing the skylark into America. While a boy he had stretched himself on his back in the grass at his old home near Bath, England, and watched the bird as it sang and soared, and soared and sang, and the song haunted him for years and years in after life. He often said that he had a notion to go to the old country just to hear the skylark once again. It flashed upon him that, maybe, the bird would sing in America. With all possible haste he sent to England for a dozen. They came, three of them dead, however, and after being put in good condition the nine survivors were released on Mr. England's farm, at Ridgewood, N. J. Within two hours one of them took to soaring and singing, and Mr. England in delight declared that he had already the worth of his money.

The birds did not get along right well in our harsh climate. A few broods have been hatched out each year, and occasionally one's note is heard around Ridgewood but the attempt to make them numerous may be said to have failed. Evidently there has been very little increase in their numbers, although the original birds were brought here eight years ago. It was the opinion of Mr. England that the winter were too severe for them, but he believed that in the climate of Florida or Georgia they would multiply and be as musical as they are in their native air.

Mr. England had the model farm craze developed more intensely than ever did Horace Greeley. There was nothing in the line of experimental planting that he did not practice, and his valuable farm was covered with rare trees and shrubs from all parts of the world.

A Very Strange Sight.

["Gath's" Chattanooga Letter.]

As I returned to the city through the scrub timber I came upon a great red clay viaduct or embankment which is to extend to Mission Ridge from Chattanooga, and as the carriage mounted upon it I observed for a while nothing among the workmen that was notable except one man sitting in the middle of the road with a gun in his hand. I thought to myself: "That is a surly fellow; he does not even move, and forces the carriage close to the edge of the embankment." There was a queer expression in his eyes as he looked up with the gun across his knees.

Then it seemed to me that the men working had expressions not very human or familiar, and I likened them to the queer Dutchman Rip Van Winkle saw when he went up the mountain. Looking closer I saw that every man had a chain extending from his middle to his ankle, and on the ankle was some kind of a weight. These were the convicts working on the roads, a sight one does not see anywhere in the north that I am familiar with.

"Blacks and whites are mingled, and they were shoveling earth into carts, or taking it from carts and filling the roadway, and every man wore that great steel chain, and now and then on a fence would be hung up a pair of hand-cuffs, and, finally, along the fence line was seen a chain extended upon the ground, to which these convicts are attached morning and night, as they are marched to and fro. But, after all, this is probably a better form of employment than being shut up in narrow cells and denied the breath of Heaven or the panorama of day.

The Depth Divers Go.

[Chicago Herald.]

There is no record of the distance from shore at which divers have gone down in the Atlantic ocean. They can go down to certain depths at any part of the ocean. As long ago as 1856 E. P. Harrington, of Westfield, N. Y., went down 170 feet and recovered the iron safe of the steamer Atlantic, sunk in Lake Erie the year before. He was dressed in a common diver's suit, and remained down eleven minutes. A recent French invention enables men to descend over 800 feet.

Food of the Arab Steed.

[Chicago Times.]

An English officer who has seen service in Egypt states that the food of the Arabian horse consist of six pounds of barley, which is given at sunset. This custom seems to agree with the animal, and it enables his owner to carry in a bag food enough—sixty pounds—for a ten days' journey across the desert. The stomach of the horse is small, and for this reason it is the custom in agricultural countries to give him three meals a day. But in Arabia they make a virtue of necessity. Fast is broken but once in twenty four hours.

A Hint in Chimneys.

[The Architect.]

In the construction of chimney stacks, there should be at the top of every flue an expanded space, within which most down draughts of air will rotate and expend their force without invading the flue below.

A druggist says that hair oil has gone out of use almost entirely. Where he sold 100 bottles last year, he sells only one now.

MIND AND BODY.

THE PHYSICAL MAN AFFECTED BY MENTAL CONDITIONS.

Violent Emotions and Passions—Medical Students Attending Lectures—"Charming" Away Chills—Wart Charms—Success of an Animal Magnetist.

[Dr. J. Kitchen, in Hahnemannian Monthly.]

When worried and vexed the common saying of the people is that they are out of sorts, and John Hunter said there is not a natural action in the body, voluntary or involuntary, that may not be influenced by the peculiar state of the mind at the time. It is well known that he, in an excited controversy with one of his hospital colleagues, fell dead in one of the wards.

Jaundice has been brought on by care and anxiety. Cases have been recorded of students suffering by this affliction, arising from anxiety and fear before an examination before the censors board of the Royal College of Physicians. If care will kill a cat, though it have nine lives, and if too much care will make a young man gray and turn an old man to clay, it may be certain the violent emotions and passions will affect the system more lastingly and disastrously. John Hunter noted that the hen in the raising of her offspring kept her body lean and meagre, but if her chickens were taken from her she soon got fat. Substitute in these cases the worry and anxieties of business and every-day-life troubles, and the picture is unmistakable. Fear and care are also noticeable in their actions on the skin and hair. Medical histories can show many a Prisoner of Chillon, so well described by Byron, which is no fanciful case. In times of peril and threats of invasion, numerous cases of a sudden change of the color of the hair have been recorded. Dr. Laycock mentions a case of severe neuralgia occurring at night from fright, and found in the morning that the inner portion of the eyebrow and eyelashes had become white; he also asserts that the natural grayness of old age is connected with certain changes in the nerve centers.

An English physician says that lectures delivered to medical students frequently produce unusual mental stimuli upon their bodily feelings, and in some cases specific diseases have not only been simulated, but actually induced diseased symptoms. A fellow-student, after hearing a description of what is usually called the Scotch fiddle (itch), was so influenced that a persistent itching was felt between his fingers, the result of the morbid mental influences to which he had been subjected. Students often fancy they have the very diseases which they hear described by their teachers, and the heart generally comes in for its full share, and it is almost impossible to persuade them otherwise. If it is found that the influence of the mind and its imaginings may induce diseases, it is no less certain that a like action may in some cases, cure disease. Fright especially has made its cures in gouty and rheumatic invalids. We all know the effect of going to have a tooth extracted, the pain ceasing on entering the operating-room. The faith cure may come in here in chronic cases, the mind exercising its will power. Luther taught that if a man had faith, he could accomplish anything, even commit any kind of sin without guilt.

The charming away of chills and fevers and of warts seems to come under this category. I have come across several cases of this kind. Old women often possess this faculty. Even in the time of Lucian, such female practitioners were successful in such cases. A surgeon's daughter had about a dozen on her hands, the usual modes of treatment having availed nothing for their removal. For eighteen months they remained intractable until a gentleman noticing the disfigurement, asked to count them. Carefully and solemnly noting down their number, he then said: "You will not be troubled with your warts after next Sunday." At the time named they had disappeared. Now, here the connection between the imagination of some occult or mysterious power and the cure, was too close to leave a doubt that, as in other cases of bodily ailment, the mind, which so frequently affects the body to its hurt, had in turn favorably influenced the physical organization.

No less a personage than Lord Bacon himself had a similar cure performed upon his hands by the English ambassador's lady at Paris, who, he adds, was a woman far from superstitious. The lady's procedure certainly betokened a belief in some influences, for Bacon tells us that, taking "a piece of lard with the skin on," she rubbed the warts all over with the fat side, and among the growths so treated was one he had had since childhood. Then she nailed the piece of lard with the fat side toward the sun upon a post of her chamber window, which looked toward the south. In the course of five weeks all the warts disappeared, and 'that great wart which he had so long endured for company.' The miscellaneous substances used in wart charms and incantations of like nature, at once reveal the fact of the real cure lying in some direction other than that of the nostrum, beneath the material substance unconsciously used as a mere bait for the imagination, the forces of mind operate through the medium of the nervous impression.

Some ten or twelve years ago there appeared in Philadelphia a Dr. Newton, a celebrated animal magnetist; he made the blind to see and the deaf to hear; the rheumatic and the gouty came on crutches and walked away without them. I went with a young man whose hands were full of warts, unrelieved by medicine; Newton blew on them and made several passes with his hands and told him that in three weeks there would not be a solitary one left; this proved so for within that time they had all disappeared. In the above eye, ear, and rheumatic cases there were frequent, and many say, almost constant relapses; but the relief afforded by Newton's magnetic influence over many of his patients was certainly very wonderful.

EQUESTRIANISM IN THE PARK.

New Yorkers Out Horseback Riding—Growing Popularity of the Exercise.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Equestrianism has grown popular within a few years, and the number of people who ride now regularly in the park is very large. A large majority of the riders are out-for-a-holiday young men, who ride with round shoulders and bowed heads and grin perpetually as they go through the park. There are also many thin faced men, who are evidently riding for their health. They move along slowly, and seem to find great enjoyment in watching the occupants of the carriages as they whirl by. Then there are the stout old gentlemen, who puff as audibly as the horses, and the very proper and picturesque young man of fashion. The latter is usually a member of some hunt club, and his costume is usually the result of years of study and care. He invariably rides well, and his horse is a beauty. Not infrequently groups of twenty or thirty horsemen in the uniform of one of the higher class riding schools or the fatigue dress of the huzzars move along through the crowd.

But by far the most interesting of them all wear low Derby hats and blue or black riding habits. Their skirts are made extremely short nowadays, the tailor-made costumes fit close to the figure, and a typical and well-built New York girl on a thoroughbred horse is more admiringly stared at than any one else who enters the park. Nearly all the girls ride hard and fast. They seldom venture into the drive, but they are to be seen dashing along the bridle-path at a hard gallop.

The wide popularity of the exercise is of very recent growth. It is only a few years ago that the people who rode formed a very small proportion of those who entered the park. Now nearly everybody rides. In the morning it is the custom for business men to take a jolt through the park before breakfast, and there is a brigade of them out about 7 o'clock looking for appetites. Many amateur athletes, who years ago made it a point to get up in the morning and take a spin in a shell on the Harlem river before breakfast, have compromised on a canter through the park.

The number of women who handle the reins has also greatly increased. While it is easy enough for a woman, or a child for that matter, to drive a tractable horse in the country or a small city, it is extremely dangerous in New York. The driving is fast and crowded in the park or up the road at 5 o'clock, and a woman who can take a horse around the route and return in good order must be a capital whip. Coachmen have a proverbial dislike for women drivers and they impede them and annoy them as much as possible when the opportunity occurs.

Nevertheless, there are a dozen or more women in New York who drive every day and who handle their horses with consummate skill. They are all the wives of millionaires and nearly all of them drive carts or gigs. The buggy is quite tabooed. They sit erect, square shouldered and alert, with their heads well up in the air and their elbows at their sides. Occasionally another woman is with them, but never a man. A small English tiger in irreproachable English livery sits with his arms folded like a wax figure behind.

FAIR AND WILY TYPEWRITERS.

One of the Leading Swindles of the Metropolis—An Investigation.

[New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

The Women's Christian association has opened a registry for girls who desire employment as operatives on typewriters. An investigation of the character of each applicant is promised, so that the employer may know in every instance something about her antecedents. This move is a result of an evil which has become a big one in New York. Inspector Byrnes, who is the head of the detectives of the police department, says on this subject:

"Hundreds and hundreds of young women have been taken into the offices of lawyers, brokers, merchants, and others since the typewriting machine came into general use. They are necessarily educated and bright. Most of them are of irreproachable character, and in this field find work enabling them to support themselves or help their families.

"But tpye-writing has also opened up a rich thing for confidence adventuresses, and they are doing more extensive and adroit work than ever known before. They get into daily intercouse with men whom they could not otherwise meet; they have plenty of time to make a favorable impression; all the circumstances are conducive to the success of their schemes. In case the chosen victim doesn't put himself voluntarily into a compromising position he is tricked into what looks like one. Then blackmail in some form or other is levied on him. Cases are brought to us in astonishing numbers, and often by men who could be caught by no ordinary trap. I could name a very famous Wall street banker who became involved. It looked black for him until a brief search into the history of his fair young secretary exposed her as an adventuress of the worst sort. Usually we do not feel that the police are rightly called on to act, and the men are advised to go to some lawyers or private detective."

Talk with the managers of detective agencies elicits the fact that blackmail by woman who get into offices as typewriters has become the leading swindle, and that the investigation and exposure of their real characters constitutes a considerable share of the work now done by unofficial detectives. In most cases the past careers of those women furnish ample defense for their employers; but sometimes the escape is laboriously and expensively brought about. Down-town gossip involves several notables as objects of this kind of blackmail. The plan of the Women's Christian association, while primarily intended to protect good women from competition and association with the adventuresses, will operate to drive the latter out, for employers will be asked by circular to require a certificate from the association whenever employing a typewriter. The bureau is now in operation.

People's Feet in Different Sections.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"There is a decided difference in the shape of people's feet in different sections of the country," said a member of one of the largest shoe manufacturing firms in Philadelphia. "In the eastern states the feet are narrower and somewhat longer than in the west, while in the south they are not only narrow but possess very much higher insteps. So much is this the case that we are obliged to keep three sets of lasts for the three sections. That comes to be a large item, I can assure you, when it is remembered the number of sizes that are in each set.

For example, in one size alone we have the initial number—say seven; then there are narrow seven, broad seven, seven and a quarter (narrow and broad), seven and a half (narrow and broad), seven and three-quarters (narrow and broad)—that is, twelve pairs of lasts to one size, and to each of these sizes we must have three different styles for the section of the country to which we are going to send our goods—that is, thirty-six pairs of lasts to one size pair of boots. Sounds rather extravagant, doesn't it? Of course, this is only the case with firms who deal with all these sections.

"Some firms only send their goods to one part of the country. Now, you would be surprised to be told that in different sections of the country different shapes of toes of boots are required. Out in the west nothing will suit but the square-toed shoe, whereas in the eastern states the square toe would be in stock a century and then never sell. Different parts of the country require different kinds of leather, also. In the north and west a tougher, harder leather can be worn than in the south, where not only a soft 'upper' is necessary, but, owing to the sandy, hot soil, quite thin soles are necessary. For this kind of wear it is not unusual to use imported leather—that is, for the 'uppers'—but for soles we employ domestic productions almost exclusively.

Grace at the Restaurant Table.

[Syracuse Standard.]

A clerk and his country father entered the restaurant the other evening and took seats at a table where sat a telegraph operator and a reporter. The old man bowed his head and was about to say grace when a waiter flew up, singing, "I have beefsteak, codfish balls and bullheads." Father and son gave their orders and the former again bowed his head. The young turned the color of a blood-red beet, and touching his arm, exclaimed in a low, nervous tone: "Father, it isn't customary to do that in restaurants!" "It's customary with me to return thanks to God wherever I am," said the old man. For the third time he bowed his head, and the telegraph operator paused in the act of carving his beefsteak and bowed his head, and the journalist put back his fishball and bowed his head, and there wasn't a man who heard the short and simple prayer that didn't feel a profounder respect for the old farmer than if he had been president of the United States.

Where His Joke Led to.

[Manchester Courier.]

On Lord Coleraine's first visit to Drury Lane theatre he saw a gentleman in boots enter the box, and jocosely remarked: "I beg, sir, you will make no apology." "Apology, sir," replied the stranger; "apology for what?" "Why," returned his lordship, pointing toward the boots, "that you did not bring your horse with you into the box." "Perhaps it is lucky for you, sir," retorted the stranger, "that I did not bring my horsewhip; but I have a remedy at hand, for I can pull your nose for your impertinence." Some other gentlemen in the box now interfered, an exchange of cards took place, and both parties left the theatre.

Lord Coleraine went immediately to his brother and said: "I acknowledge that I was the first aggressor; but it was too bad to threaten to pull my nose. What had I better do?" "Soap it well," replied George, "and then it will easily slip through his fingers."

Not To-Night.

No, mother, your boy is not wandering to-night. He sits in the parlor, glued to the old arm-chair and Belinda's lips, while the old man vainly listens to hear him wander.

Helen Wilmans: The great genius is but the world's spokesman. What he says all people are longing to say, but cannot formulate their crude ideas into words.

SEALS AND WAX.

THE REVIVAL OF AN OLD FASHION AND WHAT IT LEADS TO.

The Kind of Seals Most in Demand—Selection of Designs by Purchasers—Some Funny Happenings—Significance of Sealing-Wax.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"A lively trade in the manufacture of seals has recently been developed," said a prominent stationer. "A complete outfit, such as has been made and offered for sale for two or three months past by local dealers, consists of a silver tray, oxydized or polished, of unique designs, hammered or plain, with a match box to fit, a little bundle of adamantine tapirs two and a half inches in length, half a dozen sticks of the wax in as many hues and colors, and a pretty box to hold them and the little silver spirit lamp which liquifies the sealing material. The seal is not included, except in certain complicated bronze or silver pattern, such as lizard or alligator designs. If the material is solid silver the outfit is worth all the way from $20 to $50. A very fashionable and equally ugly plated sort can be purchased for $15. Lately, to meet the demand which has spread to the less fashionable portions of society, a cheap outfit, costing but 75 cents, has been made, consisting of a neat pasteboard box containing the same articles.

"The seal most in use is a German text initial placed upon a plain field and enclosed in plain concentric circles or surrounded by a criss-cross tinting. Some ladies exceedingly Democratic in their notions use an English initial. Others have two or three letter monograms. Crests are very fashionable. Mottoes surmounted by the armorial crest of the family are correct in taste and more extensively ordered now than six months ago. After the circle the shield is the outline most frequently called for. The dealers are often asked to select designs for purchasers. A lady who boasts of a great pedigree recently asked a Chestnut street clerk to assist her. Picking up Burke's 'Heraldry' he turned to the given name and showed his customer a coat-of-arms which he thought fitted her ancestry. Looking at it an instant she said:

"'I like that real well, I believe I'll order one. But can't you put an alligator or easel or something that's all the rage now into that vacant space in the corner of the shield? It would help to fill up, you know!'

"This," continued the stationer, "is a sample of the mushroom element idea of armorial sealing. A lady said recently, in ordering a costly seal:

"'I don't care much what it is, so that it is good-sized and more stylish than Mrs. B.'s.'

"The design was which given her was fearfully and wonderfully made. American flags, bald-headed eagles and all the wild animals to be found in the Zoo were chucked in promiscuously and conspicuously. The effect was shoddy and satisfactory, but it looked like a circus poster. There are about twenty different perfumes and colors in wax, and as many as a dozen shades of red, from the deepest Indian red to a bright scarlet."

"Is there any significance in the color employed to seal the letter?"

"There is. Flirtations in sealing wax are the latest racket. The ordinary red wax signifies business and is supposed to be used only for business letters. Black is, of course, used for mourning and condolence. Blue means love and as we make four or five tints of this color each stage of the tender passion can be accurately portrayed. When pink is used congratulation is intended. An invitation to a wedding or other festivity is sealed with white wax. Variegated colors are supposed to show conflicting emotions. Do you know that thimbles are being utilized to bear seals? Fact. The designs of that sort are mild just now, but are developing. We'll work the idea up and think it will become fashionable.

"The odors used in the wax are ravishing in their delicacy—that is the expensive sort. The cheaper grades are as bad as the pomatum of a 5-cent barber shop. The perfumery is the element of cost in the wax. A Paris firm makes the finest imported article. The perfume of the burning wax fills an ordinary sized apartment and lingers about the envelope for hours."

Advance in Perfumery.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

There are a score of scents which we know nothing about. The geranium may, perhaps be familiar; it is expressed from the leaves and the stalk; but what do the public know of the extract of cedar? We know that the cedar is an odorous wood, but the perfume has only lately been known, it having been made for the first time within these few years from the refuse shavings of the pencil makers. What, again, do we know of the essence of cucumbers? That this salad has delicate smell, with which many a happy picnic is associated, we all of us know, but of late years the perfumer has found a use for it for the nose as well as the mouth. Fennel is not a substance from which we should expect to find an odor extracted, but the oil is used to scent soap, we find, for those who like it.

There are numbers of the chemically built up essences now produced, and not only the perfumer but the confectioner is adding to his stock of tastes and perfumes by reason of the labors of the chemist. There is no knowing what art may not do hereafter, now that our chemists are becoming so smart. Possibly in a dozen years time flowers will be deposed from the laboratory of the perfumer and by the magic art of chemistry the most disgusting odors will be transformed into the most delightful perfumes.

Might Have Made It Two Years.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

The jury, without leaving the box, said that Mr. Gregg should for one year be confined within the walls of a prison. A look of deep disappointment settled upon Gregg's face.

"We did the best we could for you," said one of the jurymen when the court adjourned.

"No you didn't replied Gregg."

"We couldn't make it any better."

"That's all right," replied Gregg, "but you mout have made it more. You mout have made it two years instead of one."

"Why, man, do you want to live in prison?"

"Lemme tell you something," said Gregg. "I married old 'Lias Meckford's daughter."

"Well, what of that?"

"What o' that! Look here, you don't know that fambly. Of course I want to go to prison. Wall, it's only one year, but drive on. I'll do the best I can."

An Adjustable Mirror.

[Chicago Times.]

An adjustable mirror has been patented by a Massachusetts man. This invention covers the use of a specially contrived frame for holding the mirror, and in which the mirror can be readily adjusted and held in any desired position, for use of either tall or short people, or for children sitting on the floor, so that mirrors of medium size may be made more useful than large mirrors as ordinarily hung.

The Population of Russia.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

By the census of 1870 Russia contained ten individuals to the square mile; in Europe she had nearly 80,000,000 inhabitants, or, say one-quarter more than the United States; in Asia she had only 7,000,000 inhabitants, making her total population some 85,000,000 of people, which in about equal to Great Britain and the United States, or a little less.

Flavoring the Mucilage.

[Exchange.]

The new administration, it is stated, will inaugurate a reform in the postal department by flavoring the mucilage on the backs of postage stamps. The 2-cent variety will be tinctured with vanilla, while the 1-centers will receive a flavor of lemon.

The Colored Cadet.

Henry O. Flipper, the colored cadet who made so much trouble at West Point, now holds a commission in the Mexican army, and gets along very well with the "greasers."

"SUGARING-OFF."

A BOSTON PARTY'S VISIT TO A MAPLE "SUGAR ORCHARD."

Late Winter in New England—Passengers Aboard a Log Sled—Sap Gathering and Boiling Down—"Done Enough for Cakes."

[Cor. Boston Transcript.]

As we left Lowell, Manchester and Nashua behind us, the mist grew thicker, and the snow appeared, and soon the rain came down with a rush through the colder air, foreboding no good for the morrow. The conductor of the party, backed by "Old Prob," assured us that it would be bright and clear, and we tried to believe him. As we sped by the Weirs we could only see the white, frozen lake, instead of the blue sheet of dancing waters, overlooked by the violet-crowned heights of Ossipee and its kindred. The summer steamer was snugly tucked up in her winter bed at the dock with spruce trees, and it was hard to believe that only so few months ago a merry party crowded her decks and enjoyed to the utmost a glorious day on the mountain-fringed lake.

We came to a halt at the door of the Pemigewasset house, a little after 5 o'clock. A genial welcome from the host awaited us, and, to my delight, I found warm rooms, halls and parlors. The appetizing supper was heartily enjoyed, particularly the griddle cakes, on which the new maple honey cast the sweetness of coming events before.

The young people of the party spent a merry evening with music, games and dancing, and the next morning I looked out on a beautiful scene—the Pemigewasset river, white and still, a wide intervale with leafless elms, a glimpse of the English-looking church, school and residence which crown the bluff, and still farther the pine woods and the slope of Prospect.

Away in the north rose the sharp peaks of the Franconias, steely blue, and over all lay the brilliant morning sunlight, but oh! how cold it was! Undismayed, however, we resumed our journey northward, and shortly after 9 o'clock our car was detached from the train at Warren, and we amazed Bostonians were packed upon a log sled, with dry-goods boxes placed across for seats, and drawn by two sorry-looking nags to the town hall, where elaborate preparations were going on for our dinner.

"But this is not according to the programme," remonstrated the conductor. "I didn't bring this party up here sugaring to have the camp left out."

"Why, Aleck, it's so tarnal cold they'll freeze up there. Ye carnt go, anyhow."

"I'll see if we can't go," exclaimed the vigorous young man, and off he rushed for the camp. Soon returning and crying, "All aboard!" we were piled on the sled again bound for the sugar orchard.

The sugar-house itself was placed on the slope of the hill below the grove of maple trees. Each tree was adorned with a pail hung on it some two or three feet from the ground. Above the pail a little spout of wood or iron was driven into the tree, through which the sap, deliciously sweet, drips fast or slowly, according to the weather.

When the pails are nearly full, a man, with two huge buckets which he carries with the help of an awkward contrivance worn across the shoulders, goes from tree to tree gathering the sap, which he pours into tubs placed at intervals about the orchard. From these, long lines of wooden gutters—I think they called them conductors—convey it to one large tub in the sugar-house. Here a brisk fire, built under iron pans, boils the sap away till it grows dark and thick, when it is taken off, cooled and strained, and again put on to boil in one large kettle. We watched the furious boiling eagerly till it was pronounced ready to put on snow, and then each, armed with saucer and spoon and a portion of the fragrant sweet, went out and poured the liquid on the snow. To the amazement of the uninitiated the hot sugar did not sink into the snow, but cooled on top of it, making the most toothsome, delicious, sticky morsel imaginable. Even Huyler and his confreres cannot produce its equal. Then the chief cook said it was done enough for cakes, and a lot of little oblong tin moulds were filled and left to "cake."

What was left in the huge kettle was stirred vigorously by the farmer, assisted by our young ladies, till it changed from a liquid into brown dry sugar. We ate all we wanted, slid down the hill on a big sled that we could not navigate; tried to walk on snow-shoes, but failed because they were so large, and we couldn't keep one from stepping on the other; and had our pictures taken in different attitudes by one of the party, and at noon went back to the town hall and sat down to a dinner of baked beans, because we were from Boston, and the good folk feared we might be homesick without the familiar diet. After a little rest and drying of wet feet, we started for another camp where they were only boiling sap, they said, and from which we had a glorious view of mountain and valley. Then we went back to our car, and the farmer came with a lot of sugar in which we all invested till his stock was exhausted.

A few minutes after 4 our car was attached to the Boston train, and we were swiftly going homeward. At Plymouth we were given ample time for a hearty supper, and at a late hour came to a halt in Boston, and as we left the train, each with a package or tin can of sugar under his arm, I fancy we all felt, even though we were tired, that our day among the wind, snows and woods of New Hampshire had shown us a side of country living we had never before seen, and that it was an experience worth the having.

A Problem in Wood.

[Cor. Foreign Journal.]

The problem has puzzled many why two pieces of wood, sawed from the same section of a tree, should possess very varied characteristics when used in different positions. For example, a gate-post will be found to decay much faster if the butt-end of the tree is uppermost than would be the case if the top was placed in this position. The reason is that the moisture of the atmosphere will permeate the pores of the wood much more rapidly the way the tree grew than it would in the opposite direction. Microscopical examination proves that the pores invite the ascent of moisture, while they repel its descent. To make my meaning more clear, I will mention the familiar case of a wooden bucket. Many may have noticed that some of the staves appear to be entirely saturated, while others are apparently quite dry. This arises from the same cause—viz., the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.

Lincoln's First United States Court Case.

[Story by Carl Schurz.]

Of his first case in the United States court the following story is told: He had secured a client, whose case was found to be bad, and when he got up to address the court, Mr. Lincoln spoke as follows: "This is the first case I have had in this court, and therefore I have examined it with great care. The only question at issue is one of authority. I have found innumerable precedents sustaining the opposite side, but have not found one in my favor. With these remarks I submit the case." [Laughter.] That a lawyer should have found himself on the wrong side is not strange, but that he should say so was strange indeed. He was perhaps the only lawyer of whom this epitaph could have been truthfully written: "Here lies Abraham Lincoln. He told the truth when it ruined his case."

At a Physicians' Meeting.

[Chicago Herald.]

At a recent meeting of the Philadelphia College of Physicians there was exhibited a collection of dried snake poisons. They were contained in a score or more of small glass bottles, and were the venoms secured from rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, cobras, daborias, and other varieties, and are to-day as virulent poisons as when first drawn from the fangs of the living reptiles. Colored drawings were also shown, representing the action of these deadly fluids on the systems of pigeons. An exhibition was also given of the sphygmograph, or pulse-writer, the arm of a colored waiter being utilized. The delicate instrument faithfully recorded the pulsations of the subject on a smoke-blackened sheet of mica.