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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDY, JULY 16, 1885. VOL. XXIV-NO. II

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 embroidery 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. SIMPERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Mattings!

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS!

Great Bargains in Spring Goods. We call the attention of our friends to our

FINE SELECTIONS

of Matting, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of all the NEWEST STYLES,

and at prices

WE ALWAYS GUARANTEE!

We ask you to give us a call.

CRANE BROS.,

67 W. Balto. St., near Gay St.
Formerly of Queen Anne's Co.
April 9—2m.

Question, What shall I read?

Answer,

Examine Large Stock of Sea Side and Lovell's Libraries at
C. F. STAM'S DRUG STORE.
If you want any Books by *Mail*, send for a catalogue.

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

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, March 30th, 1885, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.	Pa se'r & freight no. 1 daily	Passe'r & freigt No. 3 Thursdays
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	6 30	1 45
Worton	6 47	2 05
Lynch's	6 53	2 15
Still Pond	7 00	2 25
Kennedyville	7 12	2 40
Blacks	7 27	2 55
Lambson	7 41	3 10
Masseys	7 53	3 22
Delanys	8 06	3 25
*Bingham	8 12	3 45
arr Clayton	8 30	4 00
leave "	8 43	4 24
" Middletown	9 04	4 50
" Wilmington	9 42	5 50
arr Philadelphia	10 40	6 50
Baltimore	12 35	8 25

GOING SOUTH.	Passenger & Freight No. 2 daily	Passenger No. Thursdays.
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M
New York		
Baltimore	6 35	12 10
Philadelphia	7 32	3 01
Wilmington	8 35	3 50
Middletown	9 36	4 31
arr Clayton	10 03	4 53
leave "	11 17	4 57
" Binghams*	11 30	5 07
Delanys	11 40	5 12
Masseys	11 55	5 27
Lambson	12 10	5 37
Blacks	12 25	5 47
Kennedyville	12 40	5 57
Still Pond	12 50	6 04
Lynchs	12 55	6 09
Worton	1 05	6 14
arr Chestertown	1 20	6 30
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.
Freight for Delanys and Bingham's must be prepaid.
The morning trains make connection at Clayton with the Delaware Railroad going North and South.
Passengers on morning train for Baltimore change at Wilmington.
Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time, in order to insure dispatch.
Excursion Tickets issued at reduced rates

FRED. GERKER,
April 2, 1885. Lessee

HAMILTON EATER & SO,

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 MOR '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—3t. C. C. HAMPTON, Ag't.

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

OUR po line of TOBACCO 25 cts. to $1 town, und. Our 2 for 5 cts. Cigars the b a J. B. SAPPINGT

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

TO arrive—A Large Lot of Fruitars an Jelly Glasses. Prices as low as t Jlow WROTH & ALDRIDGE

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

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

MATTING! MATTING!! From 12½ cts per yard up. J. H. SIMPERS.

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.

COAL AND WOOD

Having laid in a full supply of the Best Quality of

WHITE ASH COAL

of various sizes.

We would call attention of all in need to give us a call and examine our stock and price before purchasing. We are sure it will be to your interest. We keep also on hand a genuine article of

SOFT COAL

or blacksmiths' and threshing purposes. Try it

WOOD.

In Wood we can give entire satisfaction either long or sawed to suit Hickory, Oak or Pine. All orders promptly attended to, and delivered at short notice.

Thankful for past favors. Give us a call

T. DEC. RUTH,
Chestertown, Md.
J. B. McINTIRE,
Oct. 9, 1884. AGENT.

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

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

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

—THE BEST TONIC.

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.

CHAIRS—very large lot of many kind cheap, LOUIS K. STAM.

MATTING, MATTING.—Fancy, Check & White Matting to arrive. Carpets and Oil Cloth at lowers prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

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

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

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

FRO latest styles in Gents' Neckwear, Co ars, Cuffs, &c. go to WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

THE HALO.

[W. C. Gannett in Unity.]

"One London dealer in birds received, when the fashion was at its height a single consignment of 32,000 dead humming birds, and another at one time received 30,000 aquatic birds and 300,000 pairs of wings."

Think what a price to pay,
Faces so bright and gay,
Just for a hat!
Flowers unvisited, mornings unsung,
Sea-ranges bare of the wings that o'er-swung—
Bared just for that!

Think of the others, too,
Others and mother, too,
Bright-Eyes in hat!
Hear you no mother-groan floating in air,
Hear you no little moan—birdling's despair—
Somewhere, for that?

Caught 'mid some mother-work,
Torn by a hunter Turk,
Just for your hat!
Plenty of mother-heart yet in the world:
All the more wings to tear, carefully twirled—
Women want that!

Oh, but the shame of it,
Oh, but the blame of it,
Price of a hat!
Just for a jauntiness brightening the street!
This is your halo, O faces so sweet—
Death; and for that!

NEW JERSEY'S BURIED FORESTS.

Novel Industry of the Dennisvillians—Ditching for Saw-Logs.

[Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

Four miles beyond Woodbine, out on the sandy stretch of old sea bottom or beach that is named the Cape May peninsula, we came upon Dennisville, where all the Dennises of all time had evidently settled.

"We're all in the loggin' business," said a tall, thin Dennis, yet as far as the eye could reach not a tree could be seen standing that would even make the ghost of a fair log. "They ain't a growin'," continued the man. "They are underground. We dig for them or spear them, as you might say. Here's the tool," and, stepping into a low hut, he brought out a crowbar that, like everything else, seemed attenuated and was stretched out into a long, slender-pointed rod. "We wade along," continued the man, "and probe with this feeler, and when we strike a log we feel around, and if it is a good one we dig her up, and if it ain't we let her soak; that's about the way of it."

"So in Jersey you burrow for your logs?"

"That's about it," replied the man. "You know, we're obliged to be a whit odd or so; we've got the name of it, onnyhow."

"The secret of this business," said a well known geologist, "is that ages ago all this area was covered with a fine growth of large trees, and the same are found growing in some parts of the swamp yet, but they have died out and fallen down and sunk into the soft mud, and so been covered up by mold and mud, until many other layers have grown over them; but in some remarkable way the wood is preserved, and these sunken ancient logs are just as good for shingles and other articles as they were when alive; hence for many years there has been a steady hunt for them, and Dennisville is a result of the industry. To the botanist the tree is the evergreen white cypress and the numbers that once grew over this swamp and that have been entombed are beyond conception. The trees upon or near the surface are the only ones available and fortunately are the best, but far below there are probably myriads of others turned to stone and representing the past geological ages of the earth. The logs are worked out by the men who are nick-named 'Swampoodles,' and who live in the malarious district all their lives."

"When a log is found, a ditch is made about it, into which the water soon flows. A great saw is then applied and the roots removed, and as a rule, the log will rise to the surface and can be cut up and carried off, though in many localities the shingles are made right on the spot and dragged over the swamps on roads, in many cases, made of boughs and twigs. This curious business is not confined to New Jersey, but over in Delaware and Maryland there are similar swamps, where the shingle business has been carried on for years. One of the swamps in Delaware extends over twenty-five square miles, and hardly a house in Sussex county but what is shingled from the ancient deposit."

Obstacle to Co-Operation in England.

[Chicago Times.]

It is stated by a correspondent of The London Times that those landlords who help striving workingmen to become masters in the way described are "ill appreciated by those other work people to whom—sometimes from mere jealousy of class fellowship—such small and struggling capitalists and employers are detestable. The biggest and strongest are cried up in preference, as more likely to pay the largest wages, or rather the highest rate—a distinction which may be the very soul of the strife."

In this statement we get a view of one of the obstacles—perhaps the main obstacle—in the way of the success of the co-operative plan for the amelioration of the condition of working people. The worker must have some capital before he can become a shareholder in a co-operative concern. He must save part of his earnings. He must live temperately, and he must be industrious. If he does this he becomes unpopular with his fellows. He ceases to be a "good fellow," and becomes some other things that, in the view of the operative who spends for beer what he might save, and who loafs when he might just as well work, are not savory.

A Costly Document.

[Living Church.]

Over the catacombs at Kief there is a well-known religious house called the Petsherskaia Laura, whose prior during the Crimean war lent the Czar Nicholas 5,000,000 roubles, in acknowledgement of which the potentate gave a bond in his own handwriting. The precious document was kept in a jeweled casket, and twenty years later, when Nicholas had long slept with his fathers, Alexander II., his son and successor, visited the monastery for the purpose of inspecting some historical documents; the prior handed it to him with a profound obeisance, and hoped for immediate payment when he saw the czar press it reverently to his lips and heard him exclaim: "In this you possess a treasure worth ten times the sum it represents!" A pause ensued, and then, to the monk's deep disappointment, the czar handed the paper back saying: "I will not rob you of your priceless treasure. Keep it as a sacred relic, for it is my father's own handwriting, and you have not purchased it too dearly."

Almost a Fatal Mistake.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

In an Arkansaw town several nights ago, a mob, led by a desperate man, marched to the jail, dragged a murderer from a cell and hurried with him to the outskirts of the town. Each man wore an expression of determination—features hardened by awful resolve. The prisoner attempted to speak, to beg for his life, but burly hands closed around his throat and the prayer he would have uttered went out in an inarticulate gurgle.

When the infuriated men reached a large oak, they halted. One of them threw a rope over a limb.

"Gentlemen," said the prisoner, "please give me a chance to say a word."

"Be quick about it," some one shouted.

"Gentlemen, I admit that the evidence is against me, but as truly as we stand here, I killed that man in self-defense."

"Killed what man?" was asked.

"Bill Bottleford."

"Say, you ain't the man that killed Bottleford, are you?"

"Yes, unfortunately, I am the man."

"Men," shouted the leader, "we have come in one of making a terrible mistake." Then turning to the prisoner the leader added: "We thought, sir, that you were the man that stole Nat Boyd's fish trap. Hop down offen the box. Ye are free."

Said in a Clothing Store.

[The Judge.]

"The matter is that the rotten thing is full of moths, you miserable—"

"Mots," do you say," indignantly interrupted the dealer. "Mots! Vat do you egspect to vind in a seven tollar overgoat? Humming birds?"

Rev. Sam Jones: I despise theology and botany, but I love religion and flowers.

CHRONETERS.

AN OLD SALT W SAILOR CHATS ABOHEM.

How the Ocean Nor 'takes Care of His Chronometers or Death in a Second—Eff Temperature Rate."

[Chicago Interview.]

"I noticed the otky," remarked an old salt water sailor now lives on Kosciusko street, "that you had something in the paper about chronometers. Now, I happen to have had some experience in the use of chronometers. Pass them in the jeweler's window, compare watches and pass. Few stop to think of the relations they hold to life and property on the ocean. Time was when ships were guided to different parts of the world without them, but at a frightful sacrifice of time, and often of ship, cargo and crew. Then the only means they had of determining their longitude was by dead reckoning, and that was a very poor guide to depend on. The old way was to find out the latitude of the port sailed for, then steer east or west as the case demanded. But the chronometer has done away with all that. Now a captain can leave port and shade his course to any part of the globe and know his true position, fair weather, every day. There are two reasons, in this city whose fathers sailed on the shores of Massachusetts bay, and Cape Horn and cape of Good Hope, but chronometers, but there are very few that would undertake it now. Some captains own their chronometers, some hire them, others belong to the ship and some carry two, and if the captain dies his wife with him she has good cause to be jealous of the care and attention that husband gives to the chronometer. She is only second in his thought on ship board. I have known a captain to take the watch from under his wife's head to set the chronometer on during a heavy sea. I have taken the chronometer out of its box and set it on pillows, when we were handling heavy cargo, to save it from any sudden jar. All captains have certain time to wind their chronometers, generally at eight-bells in the morning. The captain's wife, as a general thing dare not look at it, and she feels towards it accordingly. But there are exceptions to rule. There are some captain's wives are first-class navigators. For instance some years ago the American ship Ne Plus Ultra left Liverpool for Bombay, Capt. Sumner. He had his wife and family with. After a few days he was taken with paralytic shock. His wife navigated the ship successfully to her destination, buried the children on the passage, and lost her husband three days after reaching port. She had her only boy came home in the ship that was in. She looked fully as noble as she had proved herself to be.

"Sailors have to be very careful with their chronometers. A hot plate fits over the keyhole, and works on a string, so that as soon as the key is removed it covers the hole on the instrument so no dust can possibly get into the works. Every chronometer carries her record with her. The cover forms almost half of the box in which she sets. In that cover where the rates are kept from the time that she left the maker's hands. If she is a good chronometer you will find all her rates there. After each voyage she is taken to a chronometer-maker and rerated, as they often run for years on the same rate. Now, if a chronometer gains one-tenth of a second to-day and loses one-tenth to-morrow, which is a very small item, she is of no use for the purpose for which she was intended, but she would be a good thing for a jeweler's window. Put it, on the other hand, she gained twenty-four hours, or lost twenty-four hours, or lost time, and kept doing so then you have a fast-class chronometer. This seems strange, but in the first case you could not keep track her, and in the second case you could, no matter what she gains or loses as long she keeps on doing the same thing she will all that you want. Some will say, Why they so particular about time at sea? but when it is taken into consideration what proportion a second is to a mile it will be plainly seen why we have to be so partial. There are fifteen degrees to the hour, minutes to the degree, fifteen miles to the minute, and four seconds to the mile, that an error of one second is one-fourth a mile.

"The trouble with chronometers is that they are so affected by the temperature. The slower the movement and the colder it is the faster she runs. We tell the longitude by the chronometer. This is set to Greenwich time, and the calculations are based on the principle that for every degree of longitude east of Greenwich local time will be four minutes fastened for every degree west, four minutes slower. The best chronometers will run with surprising accuracy in all temperatures, but they are not perfect, and as the slightest variation means much to the navigator, he has his instrument tested frequently, and the rate ascertained. The 'rate' is the variation of the instrument with temperature, and by observing temperature the captain keeps a record of the variations of his chronometer, and thus correct the time as indicated by the instrument.

In testing chronometers they are subjected in turn to different degrees of temperature and their variation scientifically observed, is registered inside the cover there. Every good chronometer will go accurately at two temperatures, and can be adjusted to any given temperature. For instance, one instrument may be made to go accurately in a temperature of 40, and also in a temperature of 90, at other temperatures being not so accurate. By constantly endeavoring to keep his chronometer in its best temperature the captain is usually able to rely confidently upon its accuracy, though many wrecks have been caused by overconfidence in chronometers.

A Magnet Telephone.

[InterOcean.]

Mr. T. H. Brown, of Fort Worth, Tex., has perfected a magnetic telephone and telegraph, which does away with batteries of any kind. It was tested over thirty-eight miles of wire and proved perfectly satisfactory to telegraphmen present, both as a telephone and telegraph.

The instrument used was composed of two ounces of wire and a half pound of steel, and can be made for 25 cents. The transmitter is simply a horse-shoe magnet, either pole being covered with fine wire, coiled carefully. The armature is a disk of steel, against which the voice is thrown, transmitted through the magnet to the wire. The receiver is similar, with smaller magnet. It is claimed by the inventor that he can transmit the voice around the world or across the Atlantic Ocean, there being no limit to distance, all that is necessary being the increase in size of magnet.

Curious, If not Instructive.

A curious statistical fact has been discovered. There are 2,000 stamp collectors among children of the New York public schools, and many dealers in stamps. The collectors of buttons, old coins, and other small bric-a-brac were not enumerated.

Peculiarities of the Pennies.

[Chicago Herald.]

The first coin ever issued in this country was the old-fashioned cart wheel cent. The first issue was in 1793, and there were three dies made. With the single exception of the year 1815, there has been no break in the issue of cents from that time to the present. It was in 1795 that the Liberty cap was changed to the fillet head, and those were issued regularly for thirteen years, when the Goddess of Liberty appeared on the coin, with thirteen stars surrounding it. A cent of the issue of 1799, in good condition, is worth $40 or $50.

The Birds of Louisiana.

[Chicago Herald.]

The birds of Louisiana, papers of that state say, will soon be exterminated. The colored people there not only make birds an article of food, but have begun to use their eggs for the same purpose. The eggs of partridges, robins, wrens, mocking birds, and all others that they can get their hands on, are eaten.

There are said to be about 1,000 bicycles in constant use in Washington.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES IN SUMMER.

The Grain Is First Polished, Then Shucked, and then Ground Into Flour.

[New York Sun.]

While a down-town flour merchant watched an employe load a truck with buckwheat flour, the other day, he said: "You would hardly expect to see such a large sale of buckwheat as that at this time of the year, would you? The fact is the use of buckwheat is increasing. The restaurants here serve buckwheat cakes the year around, though it strikes a countryman as rather odd to see buckwheats in warm weather. The increased use of this flour is due to the great improvements in its manufacture within the last three or four years.

"When I was a boy the straw with the grain in the head was piled on the barn floor and pounded with a flail. The straw was then forked off and the grain swept into piles. When the wind was blowing briskly the grain was thrown into the air with shovels, so that the chaff could be blown away, and then the grain was ground between the old-fashioned milestones. The bran was separated from the meal by sifting with a wire-bottomed sieve. The first improvement was made when a silk bolting-reel was substituted for a wire-cloth sieve.

"After a great many years an old York state miller concluded that the meal would have less shuck or bran in it if the shuck could be removed from the berry before it was ground. To do that he run the grain through a series of corrugated rollers which simply cracked open the shuck and allow the kernel to drop out. The broken shucks and kernels were separated by screens, and thereafter buckwheat flour was about as white as any other. The demand for it increased rapidly, but it was not quite perfect, because the fine fuzz and dirt adhering to the outside of the berry fell through the screen with the kernels after the shuck had been broken open by the rollers of the shucker.

"To get rid of this it was necessary to polish each berry of the grain separately before it was shucked. The machine for doing this has just been put on the market. It consists of a cast-iron cylinder, say three feet long and one foot in diameter, which revolves within a jacket made of steel wire cloth. The cylinder is covered with square knobs a half inch large, which project to within a fraction of an inch of the jacket. The cylinder is set a-whirling at the rate of 750 revolutions a minute, and the grain, after passing over a screen to get the straw out, falls down between the jacket and the cylinder. There it goes around and around, knocking against the knobs and the jacket, an upward current of air carrying off the dust, until it falls out below as clean as a hound's tooth. Then it slides over a magnetized plate to remove any trace of metal before going into the shucker. That makes what we call perfect buckwheat flour."

Fatality About Odlum, the Jumper.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

"I'm not at all superstitious, I want you to understand," said Capt. Boynton as he sat with the Owl club the other night. "I do not come from a superstitious family, but my father had a peculiar superstition, and I suppose I inherit it. It's this: When a person knocks a glass off the table it's a sure indication of disaster. Many times in my life I have had occasion to prove the truth of this, but it never came so forcibly to me as it did in connection with Mr. Odlum, who was killed jumping off the Brooklyn bridge. The day before we were taking dinner together and he knocked off the salt-cellar, and it fell to the floor, breaking in pieces. 'For God's sake,' I said, 'Odlum, don't try that jump, give it up; that is ominous.' I begged him and entreated him, but he would not have it. He was bound to make that jump any how, and he met his fate."

"What stimulants do you use in your long voyages, captain?" asked the doctor of the club.

"Tea."

"No whisky?" with an air of incredulity, in which the club all joined.

"No, gentlemen; on my voyage down the Ohio I used whisky part of the way, found out I could only make eighteen and twenty-four-hour runs, but in tea I found I could easily go thirty-six hours, so now I use tea altogether."

The Lava Peaks of New Mexico.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The geological survey reports from northwestern New Mexico a multitude of needle-like peaks rising out of a broad valley bottom to the height of over 2,000 feet. They are composed of black basaltic lava, having a beautiful columnar structure like the basalt of the Giant's Causeway. They are remnants of lava which once rose up out of the earth through the strata and congealed in the volcanic pipes or vents.

In later periods the strata which enclosed them have been dissolved away and removed by the general erosion of the country, leaving these basaltic cores projecting many hundreds of feet in the air, as casts of the volcanic pipes or passages through which the ancient towers rose to the surface. Those which are just beginning to be disclosed in the mesa walls still have remnants of the old cinder cones upon their summits, while from those which are wholly or in greatest part excavated all traces of the cinder cones have disappeared. Thus the veritable roots of these ancient volcanoes are unearthed and laid open to the inspection of the geologist.

"Whistling Dick's" Commander.

[Lincoln (Neb.) State Journal.]

Ex-soldiers who were engaged in the siege of Vicksburg will be interested to know that the rebel lieutenant, Dick Agar, who had charge of the noted rifled gun, "Whistling Dick," on the bluff fronting the river, is dead. He committed suicide at New Orleans on the 4th inst., induced by low spirits and ill health. The battery commanded by Lieut. Agar consisted of "Whistling Dick" and a Blakeley rifle, and was more constantly occupied during the siege than any other rebel battery. This was due to the fact that they were better supplied with appliances for securing accuracy of fire. In fact they were almost the only guns whose execution was more than the result of guesswork. The news of the suicide of Lieut. Agar will produce a thrill of sorrow in the hearts of thousands who for the first time will hear his name. He was an Irishman by birth and was 62 years of age.

The Archives of Germany.

[Foreign Letter.]

With much liberality the use of private archives of Germany is granted to persons who request the same for purely scientific purposes. The archives, at present splendidly installed, are an inexhaustible treasure, and it is the desire of the authorities to have them explored for the benefit of the public at large. Persons collecting material for publication are no longer required to submit their extracts for revision, and their word of honor is taken in cases where they make copies verbatim et literatim.

Fitting Herself.

[Puck.]

A fashionable young lady was seen blacking her brother's boots the other morning, and the next day she helped to do the family washing. It is thought she is fitting herself to become the wife of an Italian count.

The Road to Success.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

Fred Archer is the most successful jockey in the world because he picks out winning horses before he mounts them. There would be some great doctors in the world if they could choose their patients.

Paper Plates.

Paper plates for bread, butter, cake, etc., have been introduced at the Berlin hotels. They are in papier mache, with gray colored borders in relief.

Water for Naples.

A whole river in the Appenines has been diverted to the city of Naples and is now flowing through 10,000 pipes, and playing in the five ornamental fountains constructed for it.

Inoculation in Senegambia.

M. de Quatrefages stated recently that in Senegambia the inoculation of cattle against pleuro-pneumonia and small-pox had been practiced for centuries.

"Casualties."

Weddings resulting from chance acquaintances made during summer vacations may well be published under the head of "casualties."

GUESTS OF THE HOTEL.

THE COUNTRY COUSIN AND THE ROUNDER ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.

The Usual Programme of a Visitor—Difference in City Guests—What Countrymen Are Learning—Trouble with the Kickers.

[New York Sun.]

"The summer visitor is beginning to fill up the town," said the clerk of an up-town hotel as he leaned over the desk and twisted a lot of toothpicks into little frames and odd designs. "I notice there is a great improvement in the manners and appearance of the countryman since I went into the hotel business, thirty-two years ago. We no longer find that there is any necessity for putting up signs in all the rooms warning the guests not to blow out the gas, and the hat boy at the entrance of the dining-room does not call me over to see a queer collection of head gear since 1872. This hat boy of ours, by the way, is verging on his 50th year, and he is as shrewd as they make them. He is a dried up little specimen, and thinks of nothing else but hats. He will take 1,000 guests, and return each hat to its proper owner three times a day for twenty years without making a mistake. Prior to 1872, he would rush out to the desk mysteriously and call me in to look at the collection of suburban hats. In those days countrymen, particularly southerners, felt that they would be sacrificing their self-respect if they adopted the custom of the town and wore garments that accorded with the prevailing mode. They were afraid of being considered popular swells, and preferred to be regarded as guys.

All that is changed, however. The traveling salesman, who is really responsible for the advance in civilization in America has disseminated fashionable hats, well-cut garments, and many of the lighter knickknacks, and the fashions that go to make up the dress of New York men until a change has been wrought everywhere. There are no end of good clothing-houses in New York and Philadelphia who have adopted the system of establishing branch houses in small towns. These big clothing houses make 10,000 suits of clothes and ship them all over the country to their agents. The clothes may be good, bad or indifferent, but the one unquestionable result is that the countrymen learn to dress. They used to come here in the middle of summer with black broadcloth frock coats, doeskin trousers, heavy waistcoats and boots. Now they dress more seasonably. It is very rare that a man comes to our house who is not presentably attired. Even in the streets one seldom sees the guys who formerly came in such vast numbers simultaneously with the hot weather."

"What is the usual programme of a visitor?"

"Well, if there is a burlesque show, profusely advertised and holding forth a promise of innumerable pink tights, rouged cheeks, high-heeled slippers, low-necked dresses, and the like, it will gather in the countrymen with a force that no power on earth can resist. It does not make the slightest difference what the other attractions in town may be, who the visitor is, whether parson or plowman, he is sure to go to the burlesque shows. At 11 o'clock he comes in tired out and ready for bed. At 6 he is out in the corridor or in the smoking-room, picking his teeth and staring into the street. He never thinks of eating after the theatre is over, and eats his biggest meal in the middle of the day. He makes the best guest that the hotel can entertain, for he is quiet and unobtrusive and content with decent treatment. He has a morbid horror of running in debt, and is punctuality itself in the matter of payment. Take him all in all, our country cousin is a pretty square and solid sort of a man, and he always finds a welcome at the best hotels.

"There is a good deal of difference in city guests," the clerk continued, rolling over on his other elbow and balancing the penholder deftly on his first finger. "Our city guests consist of two distinct classes, kickers and rounders. The rounders are dear to our hearts. It is rather difficult to make them pay up at the end of the week, but they are liberal patrons of our house, keep the servants in good humor by feeing them often—this, by the way, is a thing the countryman never does—and increase the custom of the bar. Two or three well-known rounders will do more to pull up the business of the bar-room, if they reside in the house, than you would imagine. We have a Wall-street operator in this house who is known from one end of the house to the other. He tells good stories, is jolly and has grown rather fat. We put a big armchair in the cafe for his special benefit. After a big dinner every night he lights a monstrous cigar, waddles through here in order to crack some joke with the clerk, goes to the cafe, settles himself comfortably in the chair and remains there usually until it is time to go to bed. His bed-time is 1 a. m. It is not a very good habit for his health, but it is a rattling good thing for the house. His friends drop in to see him during the whole evening, and sometimes he has eight or ten men around the table. He stands the house in on an average about $20 a night.

"As a rule, the young men go outside for their fun, while the old rounders stay indoors. They wander from the billiard-room to the cafe, thence to the reading-room, make a call on some of the guests in the hotel, and finally drift off to bed. As I say, the rounders are our best customers. The kickers the more numerous. They are of every age, size, and sex, but most of them are of the feminine gender and about 40 years of age. Some of the women growl because the balls are scrubbed too early in the morning, others because they are not scrubbed enough. There is a continued complaint about the heat in winter and the drafts in summer, and the table is subject of merciless and endless criticism. Everybody knows that it is impossible to suit everybody in a hotel, but no one can have any idea of the extraordinary pretexts for complaints which exist, except a hotel clerk."

To Prevent Pneumonia.

[Boston Physician in Congregationalist.]

As pneumonia is essentially a constitutive disease, the best preventative measures are those which avoid the causes of congestion. Pulmonary congestion is favored by too heavy clothing worn in winter weather. A serious error is the supposition that a double set of flannels worn next the skin affords double protection. The fact is that in such a case the inner flannel absorbs all secretion and perspiration, which are there retained by the outer flannel. An almost poultice-like action is thus brought about, softening the skin and rendering it highly susceptible to the slightest exposure.

Over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms, and the sudden transition from these to the sharp outer air are other avoidable predisposing causes of the disease. He who uses a cold sponge bath with brisk rubbing every morning, who wears the lightest clothing consistent with comfortable protection, and keeps his living-rooms well ventilated and at a mean temperature of 68 degrees is employing the best preventive treatment of pneumonia known to sanitary science.

Bismarck's Practical Joke.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A most extraordinary incident in Prince Bismarck's diplomatic career little known to the public was his duel with M. Gervais de Clancy while secretary of the Prussian legation at Frankfort. M. de Clancy was dancing there at a ball, holding his beaver at arm's length. As a practical joke, Herr von Bismarck knew no better