msa_sc3326_scm8207-0159 ©Maryland State Archives

COLOR OF THE EYES.

SIGNIFICATION OF CHARACTER, DISPOSITION AND TEMPERAMENT.

Blue Eyes Serene, Constant and Tender-Hearted — Gray Eyes Artistic and Intellectual—Coquettish Green Eyes—Expressionless Orbs.

[San Francisco Argonaut.]

The colors most common to the eyes are brown, gray, blue, hazel, and black, or what we call black, for those eyes which appear to be black will generally be found to be of a deep yellowish-brown when looked at very narrowly; it is the distance only which makes them appear black, because the deep yellow-brown color is in such strong contrast to the white of the eye that it appears black. There are also eyes of so bright a hazel as to appear almost yellow; lastly, there are eyes that are positively green. Very beautiful, too, are some of the eyes of this color when they are shaded—as is very often the case—with long dark eyelashes; but, though beautiful, they are not indicative of a good disposition.

Clear light blue eyes, with a calm steadfastness in their glance, are indicative of cheerfulness of disposition, of a serene temper, and a constant nature. These eyes are peculiar to the northern nations; one meets them among the Swedes, and also sometimes among the Scotch. The blue eyes we see among the rare blondes of the south—that is, in Italy and Spain—have among them eyes in which are some greenish tints; and such eyes, though often called light blue, have none of the qualities of serenity and constancy which belong to the light blue eyes of the north. Neither must the pleasant light blue eye with the honest glance be confounded with another sort of eye of a pale blue, almost steel-colored hue, which has a continually shifting sort of motion both of the eyelids and the pupils of the eyes. People with such eyes as these are to be avoided, as they are indicative of a deceitful and selfish nature. Very dark blue eyes, with something of the tint of the violet, show great power of affection and purity of mind, but not much intellectuality. Blue eyes are more significant of tenderness and of a certain yieldingness of purpose than either brown, black, or gray eyes. Blue-eyed people are not inconstant, like those of the hazel and yellow eyes, but they yield from affection.

Gray eyes, of a somewhat greenish gray, with orange as well as blue in them, and which are of ever-varying tints, like the sea, are those which denote most intellectuality. They are especially indicative of the impulsive, impressionable temperament—a mixture of the sanguine and the bilious—which produces the poetic and artistic natures. In England—where there are more varieties of tints in eyes than in any other country—the poets have almost always gray eyes. A biographer of Byron speaks of his "beautiful changeful gray eyes." Shakespeare also had, we are told, gray eyes; Coleridge, eyes of a greenish gray. Among the artists, too, eyes of this color abound.

Black eyes, or what are considered such, are indicative of passionate ardor in love. Brown eyes, when not of the yellowish tint, but pure russet brown, show an affectionate disposition; the darker the brown—that is, the more they verge on to that deepest of brown which in eyes we are in the habit of calling black—the more ardent and passionate is the power of affection. The brown eyes which do not appear black—that is, which are not dark enough to appear so—are the eyes of sweet, gentle and unselfish natures, without the inconstancy of the light brown or yellow eyes—"golden eyes," as they were called by a lady novelist, and which are very little more to be trusted than the green eyes.

Green eyes, although their praises are often sung in Spanish ballads, show deceit and coquetry. We sometimes see eyes which are a combination of yellow, orange and blue, the latter color generally appearing in streaks over the whole surface of the iris, while the orange and yellow are set in flakes of unequal size around and at some little distance from the pupil of the eye. Eyes of this variety of tints show intellect, or at any rate a certain originality of character. No commonplace nature has this sort of eye. Hasty, irritable persons have frequently eyes of a brownish tint inclined to a greenish hue. Although the purely green eye indicates deceit and coquetry, the propensity to greenish tints in the eyes is a sign of wisdom and courage. Very choleric persons, if they have blue eyes, have also certain tints of green in them, and when under the influence of anger a sudden red light appears in them.

There are eyes which are remarkable for being of what might be said to be of no color. The iris has only some shades of blue or pale gray, so feeble as to be almost white in some parts, and the shades of orange which intervene are so small that they can scarcely be distinguished from gray or white, notwithstanding the contrast of colors. The black of the pupil is in these eyes too marked, because the color of the iris around it is not deep enough, so that in looking at them we seem to see only the pupil. These eyes are expressionless, for their glance is fixed and dead; they invariably belong to persons of the lymphatic temperament, and they indicate a listless and feeble disposition, incapable of enterprise, and a cold and indolently selfish nature.

Thirst and Pulque.

[Mexico Cor. Inter Ocean.]

The stranger in Mexico always complains of thirst. The rapid evaporation makes his throat and tongue very dry. As the water is poor and unhealthful, pulque shops, a substitute for beer saloons, are frequent. There are said to be 34,000 licensed pulque shops in the city, or one for every 100 inhabitants, besides numerous bar-rooms, where other beverages are sold.

Pulque (pronounced poolkee) is the national drink, and is the fermented milk of the cactus. Eighty thousand gallons are said to be sold in Mexico every day, and double that amount on Sundays and saints' days. It is a sort of combination of starch and alcohol, looks like well-watered skim milk, and tastes like yeast. It costs but a penny a glass, or 2 cents a quart, so that it is within the reach of the humblest citizen, and he drinks vast quantities of it. Five cents worth will make a peon (as all the natives are called) as happy as a lord, and 10 cents worth will send him reeling into the arms of a policeman, who secures him an engagement to work for the government for ten days without compensation. But it leaves no headache in the morning, and is said to be very healthful. In the moist climates one might drink large quantities without injury, but all the usual intoxicants are harmful in this altitude.

TREATMENT OF LONDON SEWAGE.

What It Is Estimated To Be Worth—Plans for Its Disposal.

[Bradstreet's.]

It has been computed that the annual value of London sewage amounts to 7 shillings and 9 pence per individual, and, estimating the population at 4,000,000 persons, the total value would be more than $8,000,000 per annum. It would thus appear, on the face of it, that in some way or other this sum should be saved for the city. There are two ways of deriving profit from sewage: One is by the application of sewage to land, as, for instance, is done in Pullman, Ills., or from treatment by chemical processes. Precedents for the first plan exist in Great Britain, the more notable ones being in Edinburgh and Doncaster; but from neither of these could the commissioners derive sufficient encouragement to infer that the pumping and other expenses would not cancel all of the possible profits. The second plan is regarded as yet more unfavorably, for the "available material value of the sewage is at present too small to admit of obtaining from it any product which can be sold at anything like the cost of its production."

With reference to the plans for the treatment of the metropolitan sewage, four possible schemes are presented and analyzed. These are broad irrigation, filtration through land, processes of deposition or precipitation, and precipitation supplemented by application to land. The testimony seems to be quite decisive and uniform that for every 100 persons one acre would be needed in broad irrigation, and that the sewage should be strained or purified before permitted to finally pass upon the surface of the land. When it is remembered that 40,000 acres are equal to about sixty-two square miles, the impracticability of this scheme is apparent, for no such farming area can be found in the neighborhood of London.

The method which meets with the greatest favor from the commission is the last one mentioned. The chief advantage is that the sewage is thereby much more thoroughly deprived of its noxious qualities. The process is found in actual use in Birmingham, and is described as follows: "The sewage is treated with lime and allowed to deposit in a series of large tanks; the clarified liquid is then passed through porous land, after which it runs into the river, being found perfectly innocuous. The sludge deposit, which amounts to 580 tons a day, is allowed to run in its semi-fluid state upon a portion of the land laid out to receive it, after which it is dug into the ground, which is covered with soil, planted, cropped and used for filtration. One acre per week is allotted for this purpose, and the land so used remains for three years before a sludge is put upon it again. Thus the quantity of land required for the disposal of the sludge would be 156 acres."

Such a system meets the chief difficulties. It does not require the large area demanded for broad irrigation, and it clarifies the filth which is now polluting the Thames even up to the bridge. The history of London sewerage experiment conclusively shows that a city has not solved the problem when it has even devised a method for drawing off its drainage. The termini must be considered as well as the lines of transportation.

An Anecdote of Beau Brummell.

[The Caterer.]

"Your dinner, sir! Why here is your bill for that, which you see, with the wines, amounts to three pounds ten, and this you have handed me is only a shilling!"

"Yes, I see it's only a shilling," said Beau, looking curiously at the coin which the landlord held up to him between his thumb and finger, "but I can't help that. You told me I could have a dinner for my money, and I assure you, on the honor of a gentleman, that little coin is all the money I possess. By some unaccountable accident it happens to be only a shilling; I wish, for your sake, it was something else."

A puzzled, angry look came over the face of the landlord for a moment and then gave place to a broad grin.

"Well! I suppose this might be called a joke, eh! One of the very good, if not very funny sort. Your name is—"

"Brummell, sir; Beau Brummell, at your service."

"I thought so. Well, Mr. Brummell, I assure you that, while appreciating the joke, I am not so selfish as to want to monopolize the whole benefit of it. I'll tell what I'll do," and, with a chuckle, he took Beau's arm, led him to the door and pointed across the way to the house of his rival.

"Do you see that place on the corner there?"

"Quite plainly," said Beau.

"Well, I will give you a receipt in full for the dinner you have had and say no more about it, provided you will go to-morrow and play the proprietor of that house the same trick."

Beau paused a moment, as if in thought, then, drawing out his card-case and handing one to the host, said:

"You're a good fellow, and I should like to oblige you. There is my card. If you will furnish me with a list of proper establishments I will attend to them in their proper order; but with this fellow across the way I might have some difficulty. You see I was there yesterday and he sent me here!"

Properly Punishing Himself.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

In Nashville, a professor engaged in teaching business arithmetic, unfortunately got on a spree. The judge fined him $5 or a certain number of days on the chain-gang. Although the professor had in his possession about $600, which he had made during a recent trip through the south, he refused to pay the fine, saying that he intended to work it out as a punishment for getting drunk, as he was sure that the lesson would be such a strong reminder of the evil effects of drinking as to prevent him from ever yielding to the temptation again. The genteel appearance and white hands of the professor attracted attention when people saw him at work in the chain-gang on the streets, and several gentlemen offered to pay his fine, but this he refused to permit, and worked out his sentence.

Jarphly's Fiddle.

[Pittsburg Chronicle.]

"What is that, Jeremiah?" asked Mrs. Jarphly.

"It's a fiddle I've brought home, my dear," answered Mr. Jarphly in a propitiatory tone.

"But you can't play on it."

"I know it, Martha, but I'm going to learn."

"What is the railroad fare from Pittsburg to Indiana, Jeremiah?"

"I'm sure I don't know, Martha; what do you want to know that for?"

"They say divorces are cheap out there," meditatively replied Mrs. Jarphly.

HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S BEGINNING IN BUSINESS.

His Career as a Steamboat Captain—The Little "Bellona"—The Nest-Egg of a Colossal Fortune Hid in a Stocking.

["Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

About two years before Cornelius Vanderbilt, or Commodore Vanderbilt, died, the publisher of the richest newspaper here at that time asked me to prepare his life for what were called, by an exaggeration of conceit, "the archives of the office." It was a labor that pleased me. So I started first to New Brunswick, in New Jersey, where the Vanderbilt family began its career in steamboating. I went into the town and consulted with somebody, and he told me that an old gentleman who kept a bookstore in the place had stood up with Cornelius Vanderbilt when he was married. I went to the store and found a grave and pleasant gentleman, who told me so much more and so much better about old Vanderbilt than anything I have printed that I always feel as if I knew Vanderbilt better than anybody in the country.

He said that when he was a young man, or perhaps a boy, Vanderbilt boarded in a house with him where they paid a small sum of money, perhaps not more than 50 cents a day, for board. "Vanderbilt," said the old gentleman, "was a very neat man, proud about his person, cleanly, one who washed himself every day once or twice, who took pains to have his spine straight, who rode a horse with character in the riding, and walked with a certain self-consciousness. When he was to be married," said my friend, "he asked me to go with him to the church." Then he described the simple wedding, and from that William Vanderbilt is the only important result. After talking to this man I went down into the old yellow house in New Brunswick, called the Bellona house. At the time of Vanderbilt it was probably called the Bellona tavern. There Mrs. Vanderbilt cooked the meals of the steamboat and stage passengers.

Vanderbilt belonged to a family immemorially obscure, which had settled in the new world probably before the English conquest of the Dutch here, which happened about 1664. These Vanderbilts lived on Long island. The Vanderbilts were so obscure that when they left Long island and settled around in Staten island and New Jersey they hardly kept track of each other, but they retained the sturdy Dutch qualities, among which were the passion for wealth, devotion to open-air life, fondness for a boat and for sailing somewhere. Old Vanderbilt had a little boat hardly worth $100, and he used to sail all around with his bed in it, and sometimes carry watermelons to sell. It is said that when the British came into the lower bay during the revolution he went off to the fleet with watermelons, so as to dispose of them to the officers who wanted some kind of anti-scorbutic food. The furtherest he ever got in his youth from New York was to the North Carolina coast. He was considered in New York to be a very good specimen of the native boatman. A man came to new York from the south by the name of Gibbons. He was a lawyer, and a smart fellow, and a belligerent one. He made up his mind, in the honest spirit of a Federalist, that the state monopoly over the steamboat was a humbug. He made up his mind to build a steamboat, and have a lawsuit by invading the waters of New York and New Jersey.

To show that he meant war he called his little steamboat the Bellona. "Now," said he, "I want to find a captain somewhere who will have the nerve to take this boat where I want her to go." Gibbons had made his home at Elizabeth, N. J., a mile or two from the landing called Elizabethport. Vanderbilt had married his wife, who was a plain woman named Johnson, at Elizabeth. The people, therefore, of that region said to Gibbons: "You take Corneel Vanderbilt." Vanderbilt was, therefore, put on the steamboat, and Gibbons had a great lawsuit at Trenton, N. J., and as the end of that lawsuit state rights in steamboats were broken all to pieces, and federal rights were maintained. The greatest lawyers of that period figured in the steamboat cases, among them the brother of the Irish revolutionist. Gibbons argued his own case. So when the newspaper before mentioned asked me to write up for the archives the Vanderbilt history, I made my way to Bellona hall, where Miss Johnson, that was, kept an eating-table for the steamboat and stage passengers. When the steamboat got to New Brunswick the passengers went off and got into stages, and were driven across New Jersey, and there another steamboat took them down the Delaware river. Of course they wanted something to eat.

Vanderbilt's wife saved all his money, and one day, according to the legend, her husband said: "I see a chance to be a rich man if I could only buy a steamboat." His wife asked how much it would cost. He told her the price of an engine and the price of a hull, etc. She took her old stocking from some place where she had it concealed, and brought out a part of the money. Vanderbilt then, in imitation of his own patron, began to buck against everybody that had a steamboat. Wherever there was an established line he ran in opposition. He ran steamers up the Hudson river, up the sound, everywhere. He was a kind of pirate in the business, but a strong one. Then he got to building steamships to go on the ocean, and he saved his money and watched his business, and he became the greatest merchant this country has probably ever had for his opportunities. When he found the sea was played out for Americans he came ashore and began to operate in railroads. Now his son, who is something like 66 years old, is to spend $500,000 in building a great stone temple to put the family bones in. Vanderbilt always regarded Staten island as his fatherland. On Staten island there is an old Moravian German town called New Dorp. There is a very ancient church there in an interesting situation overlooking the lower bay. In the church-yard Commodore Vanderbilt is buried under a granite tomb, which has considerable taste. Over it is a veiled figure representing grief or mystery or death. William Vanderbilt is about to put up a house there, and has bought some acres of ground in a portion of the cemetery.

Savings Banks.

[Chicago Herald.]

In Massachusetts 800,000 depositors have $250,000,000 in the savings banks. In New York the savings institutions hold $375,000,000 of small deposits. In the south such a thing as a real savings bank is not known.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE

PILLS

CURE

All Bilious Complaints.

They are perfectly safe to take, being PURELY VEGETABLE and prepared with the greatest care from the best drugs. They relieve the sufferer at once by carrying off all impurities through the bowels. All druggists. 25c. a Box.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CORN & SEED PLANTER.

A ONE-HAND AUTOMATIC MACHINE.
Pat. April 4, 1882.

All of Metal, Light, Strong, Well Constructed and Elegantly Painted.

Plants Corn (and pumpkin seeds), Beans, Etc.

Highly recommended by Farmers and Dealers in all sections. The time saved in one Day's use will pay for it.

PRICE, - - $2.75.

Liberal discount to agents and the trade.

Canvassers easily make $6.00 per day in the planting season.

If your dealer does not have it, take no other, but send direct to the manufacturers.

The Chau[illegible] Company,
JAME[illegible] - N. Y.

SOAPS

FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

Beware of using the Common Soaps in the market! Many Skin Diseases are brought on by using common soap! We have been very careful in making our selections and we believe have the best in town.

COLIN F. STAM,
feb7. RU GGI

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & MUSIC.

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

COLIN F. STAM,
March Druggis

PEABODY HOTEL.
NINTH STREET,
1½ Squares South of New Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

80 *Rooms with Board* $1.00 *per day.*
25 *Rooms with Board* $1.50 *per day.*
25 *Rooms with Board* $2.00 *per day.*
10 *Rooms with Board, Bath and Dressing Room,* $3.00 *per day*

W. PAINE, M. D.,
OWNER. Open Day and Night.

Books for Children.

Choicest selections from English and American authors. The low prices will astonish you at

STAM'S DRUG STORE

WHITEWASH BRUSHES, all sizes, at lo prices. J. H. SIMP ERS

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

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,

the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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

THE CHAMPION HOUSE PUMP,

COPPER OR STEEL LINED,
Capacity, 17 Gallons per minute.
The Easiest Working and Most Powerful Double-Acting PUMP Ever Produced.
Fitted for either LEAD, IRON or RUBBER PIPE.

This is an excellent and powerful Force Pump for raising water into upper tanks and supplying water for domestic or manufacturing purposes.

A POWERFUL FIRE ENGINE.
ALL DEALERS SELL THEM.
Send for our Budget, containing prices of these Pumps and other useful articles.
Gleason & Bailey M'f'g Co. L'd.
SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

-- THE -- MICHIGAN SCALE.

Weighs from 1-8 Oz. to 850 Lbs., without change.

Combines many Scales in one Without Complication.
No Loose Weights to get Lost or Broken. Uniformly Accurate & Durable.

The BEST and MOST convenient Scale ever invented. Positively unequalled for accuracy, portability and range of capacity.
Ask your dealer for them, or send for Illustrated Catalogue.

MICHIGAN SCALE CO.,
KALAMAZOO, MICH.

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

VELVETEENS—In the leading colors Cheap at J. H. SIMPERS'.

LOOK AT THIS!

A few 6, 8 and 10 ASH EXTENSION TABLES at 80 cts. per foot; A few of same in Walnut at 90 cents per foot.

LOUIS K. STAM.
June 11.

SKATING RINK.

Don't forget Still Pond town hall Skating Rink, open this evening (Thursday evening, if fair, if not, Friday evening). Opens at 7 o'clock.

M. F. CLARK,
April 23—3m. Manager.

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