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The Chestertown Transcript.

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Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE · FREE FROM · ALCOHOL · PURELY · CALIFORNIA · DR. WALKER'S · EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion. Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 223, 225 & 227 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

WE ARE MAKING

A SPECIALTY

OF

White Pine FENCING

AND

White Pine RABITED SIDING,

1x6. 16.

Having a Special Figure with a Western manufacturer on Boards that Rip to Advantage for the above, and working the Select Edges into Mouldings, &c., in the *Sash Factory*.

On any kind of Siding our facilities are unsurpassed.

Apply to

Joseph Turner,
SCOTT'S POINT, Chestertown
Oct. 27, 1885.

Wedding Presents

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY,
PLATED JEWELRY,
ROGERS' BEST SILVER WEAR
CLOCKS,
Novelties,

and many things suitable for Wedding Holiday Presents can be found at

C. M. LUCAS'
opp. Kent News office, Chestertown.
Dec. 11, 1884.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

STEDMAN T. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland.
☞ Office near the Court House, adjoining J. A. Pearce, Esq. feb.25-6m.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
OFFICE ADJOINING STORE OF T. W. ELIASON, JR.
will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties
Jan. 22, 1885.

For Sale or Exchange.
I have at Hall's stables, Chestertown, Md., a lot of Superior Young Western Mares, which I will sell cheap.
March 5—tf, C. H. DAVIS.

CARPENTERING.
James Chilcutt, formerly of Centreville, having moved to Chestertown, offers his services for doing all kinds of House Carpentering, work on dwellings, barns, &c. Work done by contract or by the day. Jobbing especially attended to. Good references can be given. All he asks is a trial by the public.
JAMES CHILCUTT,
April 30, 1885. Chestertown, Md

TO ALL PERSONS
Interested in Coal.
WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interert to call and see us before buying elsewhere.
J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
July 2, 1885.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY
D. B. STEWART CO.,
General Commission Merchants
and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.
150 W. Pratt Street.
☞ Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwal Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

COAL. COAL.
TO ALL CONCERNED
We would be pleased to call your atention to the fact that we are this season buying direct from first hands and at first cost which will enable us to sell at low figures. The buying community will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Will be receiving monthly until further notice.
Respectfully,
July 9. J. D. BACCHUS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.
REFITTED AND REFURNISHED.
Nos. 111 & 113 N. Broad St., above Arch, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. A. HUTTON, - - - PROPRIETOR.
Opposite the Academy of Fine Arts; one square from the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the new City Hall and Masonic Temple. Three squares from Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot. Also convenient to the leading places of amusement.—Rates $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Special rates by the week or month. May 7, 1885--1y.

JOS. L. DOWNES. R. JENNINGS
DOWNES & JENNINGS,
Merchant Tailors.
23 Hanover Street,
BALTIMORE.
Sept. 17, 1885.

Chestertown Plumbing House!
CLEMENTS & YORK.
WATER, GAS AND STEAM, WINDMILLS AND PUMPS.
WE are now prepared to make contracts, and do all kinds of work appertaining to water, gas and steam; also, a full line of steam valves, faucets, stop and waste valves, and a full line of brass work and fittings for plumbing work. Pipe of all sizes, both plain and galvanized. Bath-tubs, kitchen sinks, hydrants, street sprinklers and water closets, terra-cotta pipe, bends and benches of all descriptions.
Work done by Practical Mechanics.
Repairing promptly attended to.
SANITARY PLUMBING, DRAINAGE & VENTILATION A SPECIALTY,
Estimates Made Free of Charge. Office—under *Kent News* office. Jan. 29.

T. J. MANN
Has Enlarged His Store,
and keeps on hand a Larger and More Complete Stock of Goods than formerly. His stock embraces not only
DRY GOODS
of all kinds,
HARDWARE. NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, but New Orleans Molasses, the Best Syrups, Broiling Beef Flour, Meal and Feed. Canned Goods a specialty. All goods will be sold at bottom prices for cash or trade.
T. J. MANN,
opposite Kent National Bank
Feb. 8. 1883. Chestertown, Md

The Seeker
after the luxurious in Men's and Boy's Clothing can here be as well served as the searcher after the merely serviceable, while in our enormous assortment of Novel Shapes and Styles both are certain to be pleased. The reputation of our house for Elegance of Style and Perfection of fit, together with lowness of prices is a guarantee at all times of perfection. The great surprise of the Season is undoubtedly the unexpectedly low prices for goods universally acknowledged the best in the market.
We can fit the Boy 2½ years old, as well as the man of Weight (300 pounds).
Acme Hall
THE GLASS OF FASHION,
209 W. BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.

About Job Work

The *Transcript* office would like the general public to understand that it is prepared to do All Manner of Job Work Neatly and Tastefully. It is Supplied with Presses that will do Work in the Best Manner. During the present year the *Transcript* office has turned out more Job Work than during any other year since it has been under present management, and in every instance it is believed satisfaction has been given. The office has gradually accumulated a supply of Handsome Job Types.

ENVELOPES.

We can supply Envelopes of Any Quality and Color to be obtained in the market, and we can supply them with desired Printed Matter on the outside, and can do it at a Reasonable Price. We can supply an Envelope Printed as low a price as $2.00 per Thousand, but we would advise everybody to use a better quality of goods. Cheap stationary does not look business like. At $3.50 per 1,000 or $2.00 per 500 we can furnish Printed Envelopes that no man should be ashamed to use.

Letterheads.

We can supply Printed Letterheads in various Sizes, Qualities and Styles. We can do them by the 500 or 1000 Very Cheap, but we had much rather furnish a little Better Quality at a little Better Price.

BILLHEADS.

The first of the year, near at hand, when every business man will want to make out bills, and close up his books. We should like to have them call and look over our Billheads, and select something that suits. We know that we can please, in Billheads in Quality, Color, Size and Every Other Respect.

Dance Programmes, Wedding Cards, &c.

We have in sample some of the Most Beautiful Dance Programmes we have ever seen anywhere. They are Surprisingly Tasteful. We have also in sample about fifty styles of Wedding Cards. Orders should be given five or six days before goods are needed.

If there is Any Manner of Job Work which you desire, we should like you to give us a call.

The Transcript,
Office Chestertown, Md.

Anti-Chinese Riot at Seattle.

A deliberate and determined effort—an effort, too, without immediate provocation—was made on Sunday, February 7, to expel the Chinese from the town of Seattle, Washington Territory. By a preconcerted plan, of which neither the law abiding citizens of the town nor the Chinamen had a hint, a mob invaded the Chinese quarter late Saturday night, forcibly but quietly entered the houses, dragged the occupants from their beds, forced them quickly to pack their personal effects and marched them to a steamer. The mob was thoughtful enough to provide wagons to convey the baggage of its victims. Some had money enough to pay their fare to San Francisco, and many did not, but the mob made no distinction. The few policemen that became aware of the wrong doing had no power and slight willingness to prevent it, and before the sleeping citizens of the town or the county officers knew what was going on, 400 Chinamen were shivering on the dock. The sheriff ordered the mob to disperse, but the only result of his order was a hastening of the work of expulsion. The captain of the steamship admitted all the Chinamen who had bought tickets, but refused to allow the others to go on board. He armed his crew and attached hose to his boilers, and thus assumed the defensive. Not more than 80 of the 400 Chinamen purchased tickets and safety.

Early Sunday morning Governor Squire issued a proclamation ordering the mob to disperse, but it resolutely kept its victims on the dock until a large part of the law abiding citizens were sworn as deputies and special policemen, and proceeded to protect the Chinamen from violence, and to disperse the mob. The mob threatened defiance, but was scattered, and the dock was guarded the rest of the day and all night. Meanwhile, Judge Green, of the United States Court, enjoined the captain of the steamboat from sailing, and ordered him to produce the Chinamen who had gone on board in court the next morning, to ascertain whether they had been deprived of liberty. It was hoped that the mob's purpose had been frustrated, and that it would not again assemble.

The next morning, guarded by two companies of militia, all the Chinamen were marched from the dock and the boat to the court house, where every one was asked by the judge whether he wished to remain. Most of those who had bought tickets decided to go to San Francisco, and they were escorted back to the steamer. The rest were ordered to return to their quarters under guard of one company of militia. Then the mob, which was vigorously led, re assembled, 2,000 strong, became infuriated at the sight of their victims returning to their homes, and made an attack on the militia. In the fight that followed, one man was killed and four were wounded. The militia was reenforced, the mob became more furious and the struggle continued for an hour. No other violence was done, but for the four following days and nights the citizens kept guard, and the town, all business interrupted, was in fear of another attack. On Tuesday President Cleveland issued a proclamation ordering all persons in the Territory assembled for unlawful purposes to disperse, and United States Troops were sent to Seattle. When Brigadier General Gibson arrived on Thursday, order had been restored and kept, but at the cost of continued watchfulness by the militia and citizens. Nearly 200 of the Chinamen had gone away, and the rest were living under the protection of the recruited police. The town was patrolled night and day for a week, and the troops were kept in readiness to attack the mob if it should again be formed. Several leaders had been arrested, meetings of all kinds were forbidden except by permission of the brigadier-general. Notice was given to the idle to seek employment or to leave the town, and the riotous element has, for the time being at least, gone elsewhere. Descriptions of suspicious persons have been put on record for reference in case they return.

The experience of Seattle has caused the other towns in Washington Territory and in Oregon to make preparations against attempts at violence. But since the disgraceful butchery of Chinese in Wyoming several months ago the anti Chinese feeling in the extreme Northwest has become more violent and more nearly universal. An "Anti-Chinese Congress" has been held at Portland, which adopted a resolution calling upon the people in every town in the Northwest "peaceably to assemble and politely request the Mongolian race to remove"—a resolution that is a trifle less polite than it seems to be, since it follows a declaration that the Chinese are "immoral and degraded and a constant menace to free institutions, to the home and the family." In obedience to this resolution several meetings were held on February 22. The experience of Seattle, therefore, may at any time be repeated at other towns.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Buell's Meeting with Grant at Shiloh.

From General D. C. Buell's article in the May *Century*, entitled "Shiloh Reviewed," we quote as follows: "About half way up we met a stream of fugitives that poured in a constantly swelling current along the west bank of the river. The mouth of Snake Creek was full of them swimming across. We arrived at the Landing about 1 o'clock. I inquired for General Grant, and was informed that he was on his head quarters boat, nearly against which we had landed. I went on board, and was met by him at the door of the ladies' cabin, in which there were besides himself two or three members of his staff. Other officers may have entered afterward. He appeared to realize that he was beset by a pressing danger, and manifested by manner more than in words that he was relieved by my arrival as indicating the near approach of succor; but there was nothing in his deportment that the circumstances would not have justified without disparagement to the character of a courageous soldier. Certainly there was none of that masterly confidence which has since been assumed with reference to the occasion. After the first salutation, and as I walked to a seat, he remarked that he had just come in from the front, and held up his sword to call my attention to an indentation, which he said the scabbard had received from a shot. I did not particularly notice it, and after inquiring about the progress of the battle and requesting him to send steamers to bring up Crittenden's division, which was coming into Savannah as I left, I proposed that we should go ashore. As we reached the gangway I noticed that the horses of himself and his staff were being taken ashore. He mounted and rode away, while I walked up the hill; so that I saw him no more until the attack occurred late in the evening. I state these particulars of our meeting with so much detail because a totally incorrect version of the place, manner and substance of the interview has been used to give a false impression of the state of the battle, and a false coloring to personal traits which are assumed to have had the issue in control."

Good Rules for Telling Horses' Ages.

From the Sportsman.

The full-grown horse possesses twenty four back teeth, that is six in each side of each jaw; these are called molars or grinders. He has twelve front teeth, that is, six in each jaw. Mares have no tushes. The foal has either at his birth, or shortly afterward eight milk teeth, that is, four in each jaw; at about twelve months two more milk teeth come in each jaw. These remain unchanged till he is three years old. The mouth of the yearling and two years old cannot be confounded. The yearling mouth shows no signs of use, and the corner teeth are shells only; at two years old these teeth are strong and well grown, and the corner teeth filled up. A little before three years old the two centre teeth of each jaw fall out, and are replaced by permanent teeth. A little before four, the two teeth on each side of the centre teeth are replaced by permanent ones. A little before five, the two remaining teeth are shed, and in their place come permanent ones. The upper milk teeth usually fall out first.

Thus the mouth is complete as to its front teeth; the corner tooth, however, is but imperfectly developed, being at present a shell only; this shell at six years old has filled up, and is a complete tooth. This is the difference between a five and a six-year-old. The tushes appear between three and a half years and four years old, and they take nearly two years to arrive at their full growth. These teeth, as the horse grows older, become blunter and shorter, and so to an experienced judge are a sure indication of age. Up to six years old the mouth is in a distinct and periodical state of structural change. There is no difficulty in determining the age up to that date. After that the age must be judged by the shape of the mouth and the appearance of the teeth called the mark. At six years of age the cups leave two centre teeth above, at seven the next two above, and at eight the outer or corner teeth above.

At nine the two centre teeth below lose the cups, at ten the next two below and at eleven the outer or corner teeth below. After a little practice the close observer can scarcely make a mistake. The changes that occur are the same in all horses, or nearly so.

Bathing in Warm Water.

The *Sanitary World* considers cleanliness not only essential to good health, but it is a mark of good breeding. The laborer, by the clinging of dust to his perspiring person, becomes a fit subject for the bath tub very frequently. Too frequent bathing is weakening. It may not be advisable to take a bath morning and evening, as some medical journals advise, but a good washing frequently enough to keep the person clean. Warm baths will often prevent the most virulent diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind should take a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue, and then rub dry. Dress warmly to guard against taking cold. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will be removed by resorting to this process, if done before the infection has time to spread over the system; and even if some time has elapsed, the drenching perspiration that may be induced by hot water will be very certain to remove it.

In cases of congestion, bilious colic, inflammation, etc., there is no remedy more certain to give relief. In cases of obstinate constipation also, wonderful cures have been wrought. For sore throat, diphtheria and inflammation of the lungs, a hot compress is one of the most potent remedies.

SOME time ago Mr. Will Carleton visited one of the Iowa towns in his capacity as lecturer, and was duly placarded on the walls, 'Will Carleton, Oct. 25.' The next lecturer in the course was Hon. Will Cumback, of Indiana. In view of this event posters were printed, 'Will Cumback, Dec. 11.' The local bill poster was instructed to put these bills in the place of the Carleton ones. His paste must have been better than his orthography, for having heard that Mr. Carleton was reengaged for an evening later in the season, he supposed this to be a typographical statement of the fact, and so he posted the new bill directly under his name, and the unique announcement then read as follows: 'Will Cumback, Dec. 11.

THE FLORIDA FREEZE.

THE EXPERIENCES OF A NEW HAVEN MAN—TONS OF DEAD FISH.

From the New Haven Register.

The following extracts from a letter received from Capt. George W. Ward, who went to Florida a year ago and finally settled as a trader at Ponce Park, near New Smyrna, serves to show how severe the winter has been down among the orange groves:

"This country has caught it badly. The orange crop is ruined for this year and is badly hurt for some years to come, as the cold has killed thousands of fine, large bearing trees. I had just bought 5,000 large oranges, 1,200 being delivered. The balance had been picked and put under cover. After the weather moderated they were brought in. I, of course, rejected them, and now they are piled up in one corner rotting, elegant fruit as I have ever seen. The thermometer was down to 18, ice made three inches thick, thousands of fish were chilled and came to the surface just alive, and floated about, and were finally stranded on the shore. Everybody picked up baskets and wheelbarrow loads full. In fact, there were winrows of them. The catfish, which no one eats here, were affected the most. Wagon loads of them have been carried away for fertilizing purposes. All foliage trees turned black, white and gray, and the leaves are now dropping off. The oranges are also falling off the trees in parts and decaying on the ground.

"The severe weather has affected the whole State, and affected the whole business community, and it depresses all very much. A schooner came ashore a few days ago, and soon broke up in the breakers. All hands climbed into the rigging, and the Captain and his wife clung to the crosstrees. Two men were washed overboard and drowned. The others were rescued in their own boat, which had been washed ashore, and was manned by shoremen, who took the schooner's people off with great risk and bravery. One hour after they were taken off the masts fell over and nothing was to be seen of the wreck. It has been terrible here."

How They Keep Warm in Dakota.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Of the many hardships with which the pioneer has had to contend, none have perhaps been greater than that of providing his family with the necessary fuel for winter. Twisted hay has been the settler's main fuel, for with soft coal at $8 and hard coal at $12 per ton but few could afford the luxury of a coal fire. While twisted hay is not to be sneezed at as a heat-producer, still it has had its drawbacks; not the least of which has been the time consumed in preparing it. How often has a settler been called from his work to "twist just a few twists" to finish a baking. None but those who have been there can have an idea of the annoyance and loss of time caused by fulfilling just such little requests. In winter, if one depends on hay, it is nothing but twist, twist, twist, and when the hay is twisted it keeps one warm feeding it to the stove. If you sit down to write, you must rise at every period and put a twist in the stove, and if you forget it for ever so short a time you will find yourself sneezing and catching cold.

But now all that is done away with. Some enterprising Yankee in the vicinity of Mitchell has invented an attachment for cooking stoves which is the wonder and admiration of the country. The apparatus is nothing more nor less than a sheet iron boiler, about the shape of an ordinary wash boiler, only deeper. To operate it you stuff the boiler full of flax straw or loose hay—the flax straw is preferable—and, taking off the griddles over the firebox of the stove, you place the boiler upside down over the griddle holes, and it is truly surprising what an intense heat it will emit. One filling will last from one to three hours, according to the draught you give it, and you have a fire equal to a coal fire for baking and all other purposes. As there is an abundance of flax straw in the country, fuel is now costing the people next to nothing. One of the leading coal merchants here complained the other day that they were losing their best coal customers on account of the "blasted boiler invention." As it is not patented and can be made by any tinner, its cost is but $1.50, which places it within reach of all. A great many are using their old wash boilers, which do very well, but they are not nearly as good as the regular ones.

Employer and Employed.

Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden has an article in the March *Century* on "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism," in which he says: "Instead, therefore, of pulling down the existing order, as the socialists propose, the thing to be done is to enlarge its foundations. They are right in saying that an industrial system whose sole motive power is self-interest and whose sole regulative principle is competition will end in pandemonium; but they are foolish in thinking that humanity will thrive under a system which discards or cripples these self-regarding forces. What is needed is the calling into action of the good-will which is equally a part of human nature. This also must be made an integral part of the industrial system; it must be the business of the employer to promote the welfare of his workmen, and the business of the workmen to promote the interest of their employer. The organization of labor must be such that the one class cannot prosper without directly and perceptibly increasing the prosperity of the other. This is the true remedy for the evils of which the socialists complain. The reform needed is not the destruction but the Christianization of the present order."

A Great Artist's Famous Dinner.

Many tales were told of Madam Le Brun's extravagance; but her account of an entertainment which she gave, and which was a subject of endless remark, shows how little she merited censure in that instance at least. She relates that she had invited a number of friends for an evening to listen to the reading of a poet. In the afternoon, while her brother read to her an account of an ancient Grecian dinner, which even gave the rules for cooking, Madame Le Brun determined upon improvising a Greek supper for her guests. She first instructed her cook as to the preparation of the food, and then she borrowed from a dealer, whom she knew, some cups, vases, and lamps, and arranged her studio with the effect which an artist knows how to make.

Among her guests were several beautiful women, and they all wore costumes as much like the old Greek costume as was possible in the short time for preparation. Madame Le Brun wore the white blouse in which she always painted, and added a veil and crown of flowers. Her little daughter and another child were dressed as pages, and carried antique vases. A canopy was hung above the table, and the guests were placed in picturespue attitudes, and the whole effect was such that when the later comers reached the door of the supper room they had a delightful surprise. It was as if they had been transformed to another age and clime; a Greek song was chanted to the music of the lyre; and when honey, grapes, and other dishes were served after the Greek manner, the enchantment was complete; a member of the company recited odes from a Greek poet of ancient times, and all passed off delightfully.

The fame of this novel affair spread all over Paris, and its magnificence and its cost were said to be marvelous. Some of the court ladies asked Madame Le Brun to repeat it, but she refused, and they were disturbed by it. The King was told that the supper cost twenty thousand francs, but one of the gentlemen who had been present told His Majesty the truth. However, the sum was swelled to forty thousand by the time the story reached Rome. Madame Le Brun writes, "At Vienna the Baroness de Strogonoff told me that I had spent sixty thousand francs for my Greek supper; that at St. Petersburg the price was at length fixed at eighty thousand francs; and the truth is that that supper cost me about fifteen francs."—"*Stories of Art and Artists,*" *by Clara Erkshine Clement, in St. Nicholas for March.*

Fred Douglass Calls Himself a Caucasian.

From the Chicago News.

The President has asked Fred Douglass for his resignation as Recorder of Deeds and it has been tendered, to take effect March 1. Mr. Douglass will go to Europe some time in the coming spring. He will probably be absent a couple of years. Prior to his departure he will be given a banquet by a number of his white and colored friends in and out of Congress. Mr. Douglass has lost caste with the more prominent members of his race here since his marriage with a white woman a couple of years ago. The match has been an unusually happy one, but the colored people are not disposed to overlook his action in not marrying one of his own race. The 'swell' colored ladies of the District—such, for example, as the wife of ex-Senator Bruce, Congressman O'Hara, and others of like standing—taboo the Douglasses entirely. Nearly all their friends and associates are whites.

It is not probable that Mr. Douglass will ever hold another public office. He is nearly 75 years of age. He has one of the most magnificent physiques of any man in Washington. Notwithstanding his robust appearance, his friends say they can detect evidence that his mental and physical powers are beginning to fail. Mr. Douglass' wealth is variously estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000. The office of Recorder of Deeds, which he has held for four years, is worth about $8,000 per annum. He stepped into that from the Marshalship of the District, which he held under Hayes at a salary no less large.

His lectures invariably paid him $100 a night, and the royalty from the sale of his books netted him a handsome sum. Mr. Douglass will not admit that he is a negro. He said to me once, when I talked with him on the subject: "I am not a negro. I am five-eighths white and three-eighths colored. If I am to be judged by the unequal mixture of my blood, I may fairly call myself a white man. But I am not prepared to do that. I call myself a Caucasian instead."

THE London *Lancet* says that skating is of especial value as an exercise, because "it trains the power of intentionally inducing and maintaining a continuous contraction of the muscles of the lower extremity. The joints—hip, knee and ankle—are firmly fixed, or rather kept steadily under control, while the limbs are so set by their muscular apparatus that they form, as it were, part of the skate that glides over the smooth surface." The truth of this will readily be admitted by every reader, but it is likewise true that the muscles of the lower extremity are benefitted in at least an equal degree by numerous other exercises. The ancient Greeks and Romans did not skate, and yet they have left statuary which shows that there must have been among them models whose legs were very handsomely developed. The Roman soldiery and populace of the modern theatrical stage have created an impression, indeed, that all Roman legs were simply cylindrical, with bulbs at the knee joints; but nobody who thinks will entertain the idea that the transition legs of growing American boys are really the sort of legs that carried about the men of ancient Rome. Maybe simply walking over the seven hills developed the real Roman legs which the statues have preserved to us, or maybe they were the result of a game like hop-scotch. Certainly they were satisfying legs, that were indebted for their excellence to another exercise than skating.—*Harper's Weekly.*

What's in a Name.

From the Savannah News.

The following is a list of names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Rabun of Augusta, Ga.:

First—Mary Ann Elizabeth Rabun.

Second—Cornelia Ann Miranda Jane Rabun.

Third—Effie Ann Savannah Jane Rabun.

Fourth—James William Theophilus Patrick Rabun.

Fifth—Sarah Ann Melissa Vanduzen Iantha Rabun.

Sixth—Drusilla Ann Francis Rowena Rabun.

Seventh—Lanie Lucinda Liza Willie Ann Alice Rabun.

Eighth—Margaret Amazon Archibald Roxie Ann Rabun.

Ninth—Mozelle Jerusha Ann Ce Sylvila Rabun.

Tenth—Anjenette Sophronia Martha Ann Arastus Rabun.

Eleventh—Eldora Matilda Louisa Anine Pilcher Rabun.

Twelfth—Pilcher Wicker Brinson Franklin Lee Jackson Beauregard Swain Rabun.

Thirteenth—Ella Ann Sancil Virginia Theodosia Willanta Lugenia Gibson Rabun.

Fourteenth—Lovie Ann Stella Belle Callie Donia Dessie Linda Lucretia Borgia Neal Rabun.

A NORTHERN settler in Florida complains of a certain poverty of the soil there. The fishermen, he says, find no angle-worms. Recently he imported a number of the ruddy specimens, such as the Northern boy digs a box full of in a few minutes, when he wants to go fishing, out of the earth behind the barn. They were sent on in a wooden pail filled with loam, and the settler, boring a few holes in the pail, set it in Florida ground. The worms did not go out exploring through the holes, as they might have done, but remained closely bunched up in the exact centre of the pail; and at the end of a few weeks they had become almost as colorless as the sand fleas of the sea shore. But the soil that is nigardly in one way may be generous in another, and recently a Florida farmer ploughed up a chest containing almost four thousand dollars in Spanish coin. It would take an enormous crop of angle-worms to beat a yield like that.

Biffraff Clippings

A REMEDY FOR LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. Robt. Newton, late president of the Eclectic College, of the city of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, used Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam very extensively in his practice, as many of his patients, now living, and restored to health by the use of this invaluable medicine, can amply testify. He always said that so good a remedy ought not to be considered merely as a patent medicine, but that it ought to be prescribed freely by every physician as a sovereign remedy in all cases of lung diseases. It cures consumption, and all pectoral complaints.

In an eloquent lecture before Harvard students on the 23d of February, the Rev. Phillips Brooks told those young gentlemen that he knew of no reason why a person who was thinking of entering the Christian ministry should neglect to do so from a fear that his speculative views might change afterward; that he was unable to see who should decide what the details of a man's theology should be; and that no more narrow-chested and weak-kneed ministers were wanted. The college gymnasium, he thought, was the best preparatory school for a student of theology.

BARTHOLDI AND HIS STATUE.

A little five-year-old, who was traveling to California with her parents, astonished them by saying as the train passed through a canyon in the Rocky Mountains: "Why, ma, look at the picture on that rock—a monk holding up a bottle with an electric light round it. Now I know where Bartholdi got his idea of the statue of liberty." Her father laughed: "Very likely," he said, "but that picture stands for St. Jacobs Oil, which cured you of rheumatism last winter."

Noah Strole, of Grove Hill, Va., is of a saving disposition, and fearing to trust his savings to the custody of a bank he kept his money hidden in his house—$130 in silver. He was summoned as a juror to attend court at Luray, the county seat, and thought it best to secret his hoard of money by sewing it up in an old horse collar, which he buried by the side of a ditch near his dwelling. During his absence the ditch overflowed with the accumulation of water from rain and the melting snow. The horse collar and its contents were washed up and swept off. And now there is a lively hunt down the stream in that region for an old, but exceedingly valuable horse collar.

The efficacy of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, in Chronic Dyspepsia, Fevers, Nervous disorders, Constipation, deficiency of vital power, and all maladies affecting the stomach, liver, bowels, pulmonary organs, or muscular system, has been experienced by thousands. The Bitters strikes at the root of these diseases by toning the stomach and cleansing the blood.

Minor Tyler, of Prairie du Chine, swallowed a tablespoonful of laudanum on a wager for $10. When his friends arrived with a doctor to 'pump him out' they found him sawing wood. On urging him to sumbit to the pumping process he replied: "I'm doing that myself," and sawed away for three hours, in the meantime perspiring freely. He then went home, slept four hours, got up, and went about his work next day feeling just as well as ever.

J. Eggborn, Esq., Boston, Culpeper, Co., Va., says he used Powell's Fertilizers last fall on his wheat. Very much pleased with the result.—His crop was unequaled by any in the neighborhood. Write for descriptive pamphlet to Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.

Henry Johnson, a bachelor and hermit, about fifty years of age, living in East Perkiomen, Pa., died leaving considerable real estate and money. Johnson was so miserly in his habits that he would not allow himself the necessary comforts of life. In the recent cold weather his feet were so badly frozen that the soles of them became mortified and fell off. Other portions of his body were also bady frozen.

Drew's Yeast Powder is sold by all grocers tea dealers and country merchants everywhere Oct15-4t.

A Canadian recently wrote to President Cleveland asking how much it would cost to take out a license to sell washing machines.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.