msa_sc3326_scm8207-0299 ©Maryland State Archives

RABBIT-SKINS FOR HAT-MAKING.

The Growth of an Enormous Industry.—The Business in France and England.

The trade in rabbit skins for hat-making is now an enormous industry. The skins are doubly valuable, the hair being used for felt-making and the pelts to boil down into glue. The present statistics of the industry in Europe may be figured from the fact that 80,000,000 of skins are collected in France, 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 in England, almost entirely from the warrens of the sand-hills and woods; 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 in Belgium, almost wholly of domestic breed (as are nine out of ten of the 80,000,000 of French skins); 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 in Russia, Sweden and Norway, and 4,000,000 in northern Germany, yearly. In Austria and Hungary there are about 12,000,000 collected, but retained for home manufacture. Spain and Portugal have skins of inferior quality, which are kept for the hat factories of these countries. France occupies the chief place in the commerce of rabbit-skins, not only in regard to quantity but to quality. There is no rabbit comparable to the French rabbits, either to eat or to make hats of. Both to Belgium and to England large quantities are exported.

The supremacy of France did not exist at the start in the rabbit-skin trade. In the early part of this century the Germans and English took the lead in the preparation of the skins. France was oppressed, and was unable to take advantage of this new industry till 1847. From that date we reckon the rise of a trade which has attained to gigantic dimentions. Paris, which is the center of the preparation of the material, dispatched agents in every direction to employ brokers, chiffoniers and other collectors of skins of rabbits and hares, which had before been seldom preserved for any use. The most energetic and successful purveyors in this industry were the Auvergnats, who still remain the chief agents in the collection. In 1847 the couperies de poits worked up 2,500,000 of skins; the establishments in the provinces consumed about an equal quantity.

At first the manufacturer collected and stored rabbit skins, and transformed them into hats with very rude machinery. It is only recently, by the distribution of labor, always advantageous, that the preparation of the stuff has been separated from the manufacture of hats, and the collection of the skins is organized as a distinct industry. In England there are now some twenty firms engaged in preparing and cutting the skins, the largest of which firms are in Southwark, and others in Manchester and Leeds. The industry altogether is a very interesting one in many respects, and it represents a living to large numbers of people, including the collection of skins in the towns and villages throughout the country, and the hundreds of women and girls occupied in "pulling" and in other operations preparatory to the felting, when the hat manufacturer enters upon the mysteries of his special trade.

The value of the rabbit skin trade in England alone last year was over $1,000,000. There are no statistics at hand of the trade in this country, but it is very important, and there are even places where rabbits are bred in order to provide skins for the market. This is, however, a perilous experiment, as the experience of Australia and New Zealand with their rabbit plagues will demonstrate.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Angle-Worms in Florida Sand.

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 center 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.—Harper's Weekly.

A Pike's Tenacity of Fife.

It is reported that a young pike which was recently sent from Holland to Paris packed in ice showed signs of life on reaching its destination, and, that notwithstanding it had been three days out of water, and frozen stiff, it was resuscitated, and is now swimming about in a tank in the Trocadero aquarium. Which goes to show that the theory of Benjamin Franklin and others that animation may be suspended by freezing and restored by thawing at any time suiting the purposes of the operator—a theory heretofore supposed to have been whimsically conceived—may have something in it after all.—Harper's Weekly.

King Montezuma's Descendants.

On the pension list of the Mexican government there are still several descendants of King Montezuma. The treasury pays every New Year $3,800 to the count and countess of Miravalle, $3,300 to Don Mariano Ortiz, the same sum to Dona Carmen Garcia Trevilla, an amount of euphonious nomenclature which the claimants were probably induced to accept in part payment.—Cor. Cincinnati Enbuirer.

We Should Also Remember.

"There is a good deal of religion in nature," solelmly remarked a young Aberdeen clergyman calling upon a lady of his congregation recently. "There is," was the quiet reply. "We should never forget that there is a sermon in every blade of grass." "Quite true. We should also remember that grass is cut very short sometimes."—Chicago Herald.

Pronunciation of "Veni, Vidi, Vici."

The pronunciation of Latin, as now taught at Harvard, would sound like burlesque to those who learned Latin twenty or thirty years ago. Veni, vidi, vici is pronounced Wanee, weede, weeke. This revolution is due to Professor George M. Lane, who thinks he finds his authority for it in a careful study of Quintilian.—Boston Evening Traveler.

An Indian Performance in Berlin.

An exciting incident occurred at a place of amusement in Berlin. A company of Indians were engaged there in charge of a European well acquainted with Indian life. After the performances of the evening were over the Indians began to execute together one of their tribal dances—the eagle or winter dance—on the occasion of religious festival. It is the custom among the tribe to which they belong that if any one participating in this dance stumble or fall he shall be put to death by the ordinary mode of tomahawking. During the dance the youngest member of the party—by name Pook-Pook—made an unlucky slip and fell.

Instantly the chief rushed upon him, seized him firmly as he lay prostrate, and, raising his tomahawk, prepared to give the blow which would soon have sent the unfortunate man scalpless into the happy hunting-ground. The European who is with the company, and who was watching the ceremonies, speedily interposed, and under threat of penal consequences compelled the Indian to forego his sanguinary purpose. The fallen man was released, but his deliverance did not appear to be greatly valued by him, since he remarked to his rescuer that sooner or later he would have to pay for his false step with death, his fellow-dancers being bound to take his life either here in Europe or in their own land.—Chicago Tribune.

Value of the Warm Water Bath.

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.—Scientific American.

The Law of Survival Asserted.

Every invention of artificial light in our day has been obstinately opposed as pernicious to life, and I have no doubt the first tallow candle encountered persistent enemies, fearful of that crowning achievement of the dark ages. The accidents which ushered in the invention of gas for a time retarded its general adoption. Explosions were numerous, and deaths from suffocation every-day occurrences, but in the course of time people learned how to use gas.

To-day all this is changed. When water-gas was introduced the same spirit of opposition was manifested, but it rapidly died out. Now the electric light is exciting the apprehension of timid peo- whose hypercaution blinds them to its But a very few people have been killed by electric light wires, and during the past two or three years such fatalities have been very few and far between. The law of the survival of the fittest asserts itself in the scientific walks of life, and the result will be a race of men whose instincts will protect them from coming in contact with two currents of electricity at the same time.—Col. Flad.

One Peculiarity of the Redwood.

A striking peculiarity of the redwood is the surprising facility with which it imitates all other forms of coniferous growth and branching. Some of the tops of the younger trees have all the wave, swing, and grace of feather palms, others are stiffer in line and resemble more the sugar pine. The fir, the great Sequoia, the Ponderosa or yellow pine, and also the solid dome top, noticed so sharply by Muir in the virgin groves of Sequoia on the Kaweah, are all typified by this versatile tree.

It also has a peculiar feature of its own, a thick branching of long, extended, and pendulous arms, leafless, except a slight furriness all over. The branches have a delicate and graceful flexibility of line and beautiful swing, without the slightest woodiness or stiffness; and yet this form of growth is the most repulsive of all the redwood's freaks, and is best described as spidery, and that on a giant scale. The branches, or, more properly, arms, appear to have the power of locomotives and to be able to seize and hold.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Selling Clothing by Half-Sample.

Clothing drummers are always making an effort to reduce the size of their sample trunks, and to prevent the losses that occur at hotels by reason of the access which porters and housemaids have to their rooms. The loss from this latter source is not so large now as it formerly was, because some manufacturers have hit upon the plan of making only one-half of each article of clothing for a sample. A sample coat is only a half coat; a sample vest only a half vest, and so on. The porter who runs into a drummer's room and out again will not get a full garment, as he formerly did, and girls do not have the same temptations in the matter of providing for their beaux. The plan, too, reduces the weight of the drummer's samples, but I understand the manufacturers lose something in the end, as pieces are now and then mislaid, and the loss of one-half a garment ruins its value. Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Theebaw's queen dresses very plainly in yellow, but constantly wears a 60,000 pounds sterling diamond necklace.

Dinner a la Grecian.

There is a Philadelphia club called "The Gourmands," and it is said to be rightly named. Its last annual dinner was eaten on Saturday night, and was supposed to be served in the "Greek style." Everything was served whole and as natural as possible. Goldfish were passed around alive is glass globes and soon after served with their scales on. A young wild boar, cooked, but life-like, adorned the center of the table. Several 'possums, looking very life-like in their furry pelts, stood around until devoured. One of the novelties was a pie of baked blackbirds.—Exchange.

A Flock of Sheep on Drill.

Alma Hill, of Bronwood, has about 200 head of sheep on his place and a good many cockle burs. One day not long ago he was in the field and saw fifteen sheep side by side, their heads all pointing the same way, looking as if out for a drill. He yelled at them to move, and the whole gang moved at once. It was some time before he ascertained that the burs had got into their wool and they were stuck together.—Americus (Ga.) Recorder.

Steady Growth of Southern Industry.

The south is now producing at the rate of $300,700,000 more of agricultural, manufacturing and mining products a year than in 1880, and is steadily increasing even these stupendous figures. This is a little more than the average value of the entire cotton crop, and is $25,000,000 greater than the total value of the wheat crop of the whole country in 1885.—Philadelphia Call.

The Great Sewer of Ancient Rome.

The Cloaca Maxima is well known as the great common sewer of ancient Rome. It is of Etruscan architecture, and still serving its original purpose, is as firm as when its foundations were laid. It was built at least 2,400 years ago, and it is one of the few monuments of Rome whose antiquity has never been assailed.—Texas Siftings.

Largest Glass Window in America.

The largest plate glass window in America was put up a few days ago in a new Broadway store. The height was 15 feet and 11 inches, and the breadth 8 feet and 4 inches, almost tall enough for a railroad coach to pass through.—Philadelphia Call.

The Monument a Great Disappointment.

"The Washington monument," writes a Potomac penciler in The Troy Times, "is a great disappointment to visitors. While the structure is in reality 555 feet high, it does not appear, in the eyes of the average mortal, to be over 250.

Musical Tones by Electricity.

A German investigator has succeeded in producing musical tones from metal plates by electrifying them intermittently from an induction machine.—Chicago Herald.

Money Belts of the Old Greeks.

The Greeks wore a belt around their loins made double or hollow like our shot belts, for the purpose of carrying money deposited in it around their persons.

The Wealth of Harvard College.

Harvard college now has $4,922,393, of which $1,903,770 is in real estate, $1,779,854 in railroad bonds, and $840,987 in notes and mortgages.

LOVE THE UNLOVELY.

"This is the doctrine, simple, ancient, true;
This is life's trial, as old earth smiles and knows;
If you loved only what were worth your love,
Love was clear gain, and wholly well for you;
Make the low nature better by your throes!
Give earth yourself, go up for gain above!"
—Browning.

THE PIGS AND THE WEATHER.

The Habit of Gathering Sticks and Grass—A Meaningless Couplet.

Of pigs, I have heard it said, very frequently:

"When swine carry sticks, the clouds will play tricks—" but that—"When they lie in the mud, no fears of a flood."

The first of these couplets is of twofold interest. I have watched them for years, to see what purport this carrying of sticks and bunches of grass might have, and have only learned that it has nothing whatever to do with the weather, or at least with coming rain-storms. The drouth of summer is so far a convenience as to throw light upon this habit, as it did upon the uneasy cows. Pigs carry sticks as frequently then as during wet weather, or just preceding a shower. Furthermore, these gathered twigs are not brought together as though to make a nest, but are scattered about in a perfectly aimless manner. For some cause, the animal is uneasy, and takes this curious method of relieving itself. The probabilities are that it is a survival of some habit common to swine in their feral condition, just as we see a dog turn about half a dozen times before lying down.

In an interesting paper on local weather-lore, read by Mr. Amos W. Butler before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during the Philadelphia meeting of 1884, the author has another version of this saying: "When hogs gather up sticks and carry them about, expect cold weather." This is wholly at variance with what I have observed, for my memoranda record this habit almost wholly during the hot weather, and this must necessarily be the rule with New Jersey swine, or the local weather-prophets would not have coined the verse as I have given it.

As to the other couplet, it is about as near meaningless as any saying can well be. Some rustic rhymer, a century ago, may have added it as a piece of fun, but it has stuck most persistently. As it stands now, it has stood for quite 100 years.—Dr. C. C. Abbott in Popular Science Monthly.

Shoes Used in the Antipodes.

There isn't much show for our leather or our manufactured shoes in Australia. The people have good-sized, civilized feet, and they produce more leather than they want. They have reduced to a science the manufacture of leather from skins of the native animals, and as long as the latter hold out, Consul Griffin doesn't see any market for us. The skin of the kangaroo is much used, but the Australians do not discriminate much, and carve up their native bears, or ruthlessly destroy the bandicoot (the native pig) or the dingo or native dog, so that all tastes may be suited in leather. The fashionable slippers are made from the skins of the platypus, and are highly prized. The people in New Zealand don't go much upon style. Their feet are large and unshapely, and pegged boots are considered just the thing. In South New Zealand brass rivets are used to fasten the soles to the uppers.

The good people of Japan do not show any desire to cultivate American leather or shoes. All the noble subjects of the Mikado hanker after European fashions, and spend some of their incomes in wearing French shoes. The young women in Japan are not much behind our own. They catch on to all the new fashions in European dress, ape the manners and customs of Europeans, and take savage delight is showing their pretty feet and silk stockings. They don't want any shoes of American manufacture, and the bulk of the natives are satisfied to go through life wearing a sandal or a wooden clog. Consul Patton does not tnink there is any field for American manufactures in the Japanese empire.—New Yord Mail and Express.

Candy Shops of Other Lands.

In the matter of confections, by the way, New York, speaking after the manner of men beats the world. They hardly know what candy is in London, where still obtains the antique and exploded superstition that it is a sort of pap peculiarly suited to and designed for infancy. A country where ice cream is a rare and novel compound, sold at fabulous prices and by the wine-glass full, presents to the American imagination difficulties in the way of courtship and marriage which might be expected to seriously check the natural increase of the population; but the untraveled Englishman has never yet learned that sweets to the sweet is the proper method of bombarding maiden hearts, and he seems to get the necessary preliminaries settled some way in a goodly number of cases unassisted by any softer gastronomic influences than are shed by his own indigestible plum pudding.

The candy shops there are small and humble places where the proprietor gladly exchanges a portion of his simple goods for a penny, or even a fraction thereof, instead of refusing, as do our brilliant and lordly confectioners, to negotiate for less than half a pound of compounds ranging from 50 cents to $1 a pound. The idea of such airs in such a business would be laughed to scorn. In Paris they are in these respects somewhat more civilized, and indeed it was from Paris that we learned our early lessons in the worship of sugar, but we have now far outstripped our teachers both in the number and splendor of the shops and in the expensiveness and variety of our confections.—New York Graphic.

Problem of a Commercial Pole.

Chief Engineer Melville, in a recent lecture, described the Arctic outfits necessary for explorers and the mistakes made in making them too heavy. He said: "I have slept comfortably on top of a sled in a sleeping bag with the thermometer 100 degrees below the freezing point of water."

The Arctic sleeping bags, he explained, were worn with the hair inside, thus reversing nature. It was the only fur clothing worn that way. He thought the very idea of unlimited appropriations by congress caused an Arctic expedition to be loaded down with the worthless rubbage of every crank in the land. His sleeping bag weighed eleven pounds. The Greely expedition bags weighed twenty-two pounds—elegant things to sleep in, but death to those who attempted to carry them." In conclusion the chief engineer said that with his knowledge, born of experience, he expected at some future day to conduct a party in safety to the Arctic regions, and to find a grand, public spirited man of vast means who would aid him in solving the problem of a commercial pole. The road was one of trial and tribulation, but the object was attainable and the scientific world would not be satisfied until it was reached.—Philadelphia Times.

Japanese Passion for Tattooing.

The Japanese have acquired such a passion for being tattooed that a law has been passed forbidding the marking of natives. The law does not apply to foreigners. It is quite the thing now to be tattooed, and elaborate designs are traced on many travelers as an indelible reminiscence of their sojourn in the east. The sons of the prince of Wales, when here a few years ago, were tattooed, and several Russian dukes and sprigs of nobility have undergone the process. The son of Longfellow recently submitted to a very elaborate tattoo decoration, and for more than three months was in the hands of the tattooer, who did an amount of work on him during this time that is usually spread over a period of three or four years. This caused of course, a severe nervous shock, which he was only able to withstand by the application of application of hypodermic injections of morphine.—Yokohama Letter.

Another Veteran Drops Out of the Ranks.

Pierre Solidor Milon, who was 98 years old last November, claims to be one of the seven survivors of the wars of the first Napoleon. His papers show that he enlisted in 1806, was in the French army for ten years and nine months, rose from the ranks to the grade of lieutenant, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is the father of sixteen children, and has lived in Philadelphia since 1880, supporting himself by playing the violin in orchestras and giving music lessons.—Exchange.

A BOSTON METAPHYSICIAN'S THEORY

Two Storekeepers—The Clergyman Who Draws—Effects of Evil Thoughts

In a Boston course of metaphysics which I am now undergoing the chief metaphysicker asks of his class questions like these: "Why, when two stores are opened on the same street, and near each other, and both alike as to quality of goods kept, does one succeed and the other fail? Why will one be crowded with customers and the other be bare of them?" Thus he answers: "Because one storekeeper has an inviting mind and the other hasn't. Because, separate and apart from business, one storekeeper really likes to see people and be agreeable to them for the sake of making them feel pleasant, and the other doesn't. Because customers feel the thought of the inviting mind agreeably, and that of the uninviting mind disagreeably.

"Because, according to the present school of Boston metaphysics, thoughts are things, like many other things that can't be seen or touched, but nevertheless they are very fine, impalpable, intangible, airy, subtile things, and all of us have within us an almost unknown and certainly unnamed sense that feels things as they come from the people about us, and this feeling will be agreeable or disagreeable according to the nature of the thought felt. The storekeeper who feels mean inside, who doesn't care a straw whether you are suited or not, or who only cares to suit you for the sake of the custom he may get of you, won't make you feel and can't make you feel as pleasant as the one who, with all the desire to draw custom, has a genuine wish that the ham, butter and eggs you buy of him will do you good, and rather than they should not would at heart prefer you should buy them elsewhere, though he lose your custom."

But our metaphysican goes further, much further. Indeed, I dare scarcely tell how far he does go. He says that clergymen are popular and draw for the same reason that the storekeeper does. That is, if the minister be really glad to see his flock, be they few or many, he sends out to them from his pulpit agreeable thought. If he be a perfunctory, mechanical sort of preacher, who has in reality no interest in his calling, and is only in it because, being an "apt scholar" and able to load his memory heavily with so-called facts and figures, his pa concluded he should go into one of the "learned professions," or thought that for the honor and renown of the family one of the boys should shine (or try to) in the pulpit, and therefore put him through a perfunctory course of divinity, when the boy would rather have been a blacksmith, or a blackleg, or something of the sort, why, then, as the metaphysical or rather natural result, he can only when in the pulpit send out a blacksmith, or blackleg, or otherwise order of thought, no matter how much he may try to cover it up with good words and sentiments.

He says also that our thoughts can reach people a long way off, and so may theirs reach us and make us feel pleasant or unpleasant, as they are good or otherwise, and that any amount of this sort of unconscious telegraphing is constantly going on about us. Say that a person is jealous or envious or otherwise down on you, and doesn't want you to succeed in any enterprise, then you will feel that thought; it will depress you; you won't know why or wherefore. It's just the same as though one of those diabolical so-called friends ever stood in front of you while engaged in some undertaking, saying: "You'll fail. It's all nonsense you're trying to do that. You ain't got it in you!" And the possible misfortune is that the thought of friend or enemy may at last discourage you and blind you as to your real ability. Because a current of thought that you live much amongst, or even a current that is directed on you, may make you see and judge things exactly as the person sending it sees and judges them. Say you live or associate among people who are hostile or prejudiced against some particular friend of your own who is absent—one whom you know to be square and honest. Do your best you may find your view of that friend more or less colored by their prejudice, and his or her possible little failings or peculiarities so magnified and exaggerated that you will find yourself at last seeing him or her in the same light and with the same prejudice, though in the depths of your soul you feel or fear you may be wrong.

So says our metaphysician. He says also that thousands of people give way before the constant pressure and fretting of envious, jealous or otherwise ugly thoughts directed on them by another or others and get so discouraged by it as to be at last able to make no further efficient effort in what they want to accomplish, but that there's no need of their being so flattened out by it, for the reason that if they did but even suspect the cause and resist it and set their minds against it, this resistance would turn the evil thought current aside. He says also that an ugly thought poisons the blood of the person that thinks it and is the real cause of disease, and that the cleaner a person's thoughts the purer will be their blood, and that there is for human beings a condition attainable in which no disease could affect them.—Prentice Mulford's Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.

The Coloring Matter in Cochineal.

Experiments have been made by Liebermann, who states that cochineal does not contain more than 10 per cent. of pure coloring matter. Cochineal carmine is a kind of lake very similar to turkey red lake, and contains a large amount of alumnia and lime combined with nitrogenous matter. A commercial sample of very good quality was found to contain 17 per cent water, 20 per cent, nitrogenous matter, 7 per cent. ash, and 56 per cent. coloring matter. —Scientific Journal.

Sunshine Put to an Odd Use.

Sunlight has been put to odd use at Brussels. Falling on a small shaft the rays cause an upward draught of air which sets a fan in motion, and that in turn starts machinery that winds a clock. —Exchange.

A Big Spring of Cold Water.

It has recently been discovered that Lake Dias, near DeLeon springs, Volusia county, Fla., is fed by an enormous spring, which boils up about 200 yards off the south shore of the lake. When the surface is perfectly still the boiling can be seen over an area of about five acres. It is proposed to anchor a buoy over the center of the spring, since the best of cool water can be obtained there at any time. Chicago Herald.

Recent London fogs are said to have been pinkish, but from what cause or probable cause is not stated.

THE SHADY SIDE OF PARIS.

Its Climate Not Agreeable, Its Healthfulness a Humbug, Its Comforts Few.

Sunny France is not often sunny. Rain falls there, on the average, one-third of all the days in the year. And the natives are particularly sensitive to weather. A shower or a flurry of snow will empty the boulevards. A cloudy sky or a raw wind will metamorphose the city, turning it from radiance and gayety to gloom and dullness. Its vaunted fascination depends on the barometer and thermometer. Its climate will not compare with that of New York.

It is very healthful, too, we are perpetually told. But it is not, nor is there any reason why it should be. Any number of diseases prevail there, particularly consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, fevers, every kind of affection of the liver kidneys, and bladder, all ascribable to local causes. Consumption slays thousands annually, and the sufferers from rheumatism and neuralgia may not be enumerated. These, partially due to climate, are also engendered by the poverty or parsimony of the people. They are willing to spend for show but not for comfort.

Fires indoors are not seen, therefore they who might afford them go without, and they pay the penalty in disordered lungs, muscles, and nerves. Fevers, especially typhoid, come from bad air, lack of ventilation, want of drainage. Many of the best streets reek with odors; most of the apartments ache for oxygen. The Parisian is a natural enemy of fresh air and cold water; he fears the one and avoids the other. A complete bath is a solemnity, an ordeal he seldom braves.

The city has magnificent sewers, but they seem to be kept for exhibition; they are of small benefit to the close, noxious dwellings, where typhus lurks to seize its predestined victims. Paris is the home of typhoid fever; few persons stay there any length of time without contracting it. The water of the city, coming from the Seine, is very unwholesome on account of its limestone properties, which produce any number of serious disorders, mostly of a nephritic character, and from which Parisians are great sufferers. For this reasons cheap wine—vin ordinaire—is almost universally drank; but it does not serve, because the wine usually contains a large proportion of water. The French capital does not deserve its reputation for healthfulness. Almost the only disease not common there is dyspepsia, which French cooking claims particularly to prevent.

The French live out of doors. They have few of the home comforts we demand; nor would they have them, for they cost money and make no outside show. The cooking is exceptionally good, of course, but not equal to its reputation. True, no one knows what he is eating, particularly at the cheaper restaurants; but, if he likes it, perhaps he should not be too curious. Good food, nicely prepared, is nearly as dear as at home, and often not better than ours.—Junius Henri Browne in Chicago Times.

The Intelligence of the Elephant.

The author of "Two Years in the Jungle," Mr. Hornaday, defends the elephant from the charge that its sagacity is of a very mediocre description, and its reasoning faculties are far below those of the dog and possibly other animals. He declares it to be the most intelligent of all animals.

"A horse," he remarks, "which will promptly back at the word of command, or a dog that will back or stand on its hind legs when told to do so, is considered quite accomplished; but in India any well-trained elephant, at a word or touch from his driver, who sits astride his neck, will 'hand-up,' 'kneel,' 'speak,' (trumpet), 'salaam' (salute with his trunk), stop, back, lie down, pull down an obstructing branch, gather fodder and 'hand-up' to his attendant, turn or lift a log, or drag it by taking its drag-rope between his teeth. He will also protect his attendants or attack a common enemy with fury. * * * Contrast with this the performances of our most intelligent breed of dogs, the pointer. Even when young and trained under the most favorable circumstances, they are at best but capable of being taught a few things, as to 'go on,' to 'charge,' to go in a given direction, and retrieve."—Arkansaw Traveler.

People Who Steal Edison's Electricity.

Edison has encountered a novel form of theft in conducting his electric light business in New York. It was found that numerous unprincipled persons had availed themselves of the oportunity to steal electricity, and used it for operating motors and for induction coils. The method of filching the electricity was by boring through the iron pipe surrounding the insulating compound, and then further into one of the copper leads; a set screw fixed in the orifice formed one connection the earth the other. Of course this connection was made beyond the electric meter,

It was hardly worth while to maintain the continued espionage necessary to detect and punish these pilferers, but the superintendent of the station, Mr. Chamberlain, coupled in extra dynamos and threw as great an increase of current over the system as the safety catches would permit, at various times for about one second; while this current was passing, the incandescence lamps would give an unwonted glow, and every induction coil and motor surreptitiously attached to the system would receive an extra current designed to burn it. In this manner the system is occasionally cleared of all trespassers.—Boston Budget.

The Hotel Mail says that frozen fish or

Special Trade-Mark Registered

This double eagle, the National emblem of all the Russias, appears in this connection as the special trade-mark of the

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

which is working such wonders with all Rheumatic sufferers who have ever tried it.

IT COMPLETELY CURED

J. F. NEWTON, 513 Broadway, Camden, N. J. Who says: "I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism that I had to carry my arm in a sling. My hands were swollen, my fingers stiff and the pain so intense that for seventeen nights I was unable to sleep. Doctors did me no good. I tried everything; nothing helped me. A friend suggested the Russian Rheumatism Cure. I tried it. Inside of one week I had full use of arm and hand, and have been well ever since."

It has cured every one afflicted with rheumatism who has given it a fair trial.

ONE BOX DOES THE BUSINESS.

Price $2.50. { If mailed 10c. additional. If registered 10c. more.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors,

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

PEOPLE'S
Transportation Line

N. FAIRCHILD

will run daily (Sundays excepted) on and after August 10, as follows: Will leave Buckingham at 4½ p. m., Snitcher's at 5 p. m., Chestertown at 6 p. m., Burchinal's at 6½ p. m., Quaker Neck at 7½ p. m., and arrive in Baltimore at 1½ a. m. Returnig, leave Baltimore 7 a. m.

Freights of all kinds earnestly solicited. Will be carried on moderateterms and carefully handled and every effort will be made to accommodate. For further information apply to

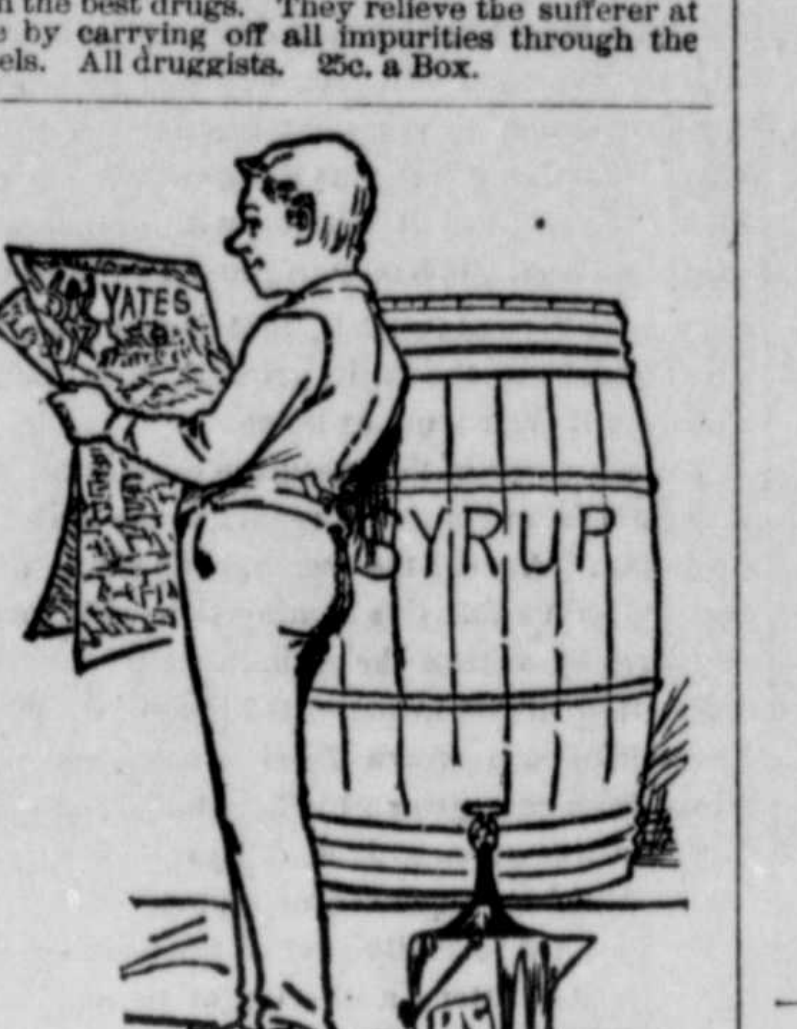
CAPT. JA. H. THOMPSON,
Au. 13, 1885. Chestertown

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE

INDIAN VEGETABLE
WRIGHT'S
PILLS

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.



The story of our Fashionable Clothing, at prices within the reach of all, has caught the attenton of our young subject. He reads tha Yates & Co. give money's worth every time and their overflowing stock for Men, Youth, Boys and Children is the best in Philadelphia to select from.

A.C. YATES & CO
602-604-606 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

Good News.

SEASONABLE GOODS

At Cost!

HAVING determined to make a change in part of my business next year, I shall sell from to-day the following goods at cost:

Cups and Saucers, Toilet Sets,
MOUSTACHE CUPS & MUGS,
PLUSH GOODS,
Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Fancy Goods Glassware,

Toys of All Kinds!

and many other Goods.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!

but a solid fact, as you can see by pricing these goods elsewhere. We shall have a full line of

Candies, Fruits and Nuts

all kinds, for the Holidays. Call on us.

H. A. SPARKS,
Dec. 17. Opp. Court House

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

We have just received our very Large Supply of School Books and School Requisites. I extend to all Parents, Teachers and Scholars are invitation to call and examine our stock.

Very respec tf
M.A.TOULSON,

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,

—FOR—

BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING
LOWEST PRICES
by J. B. SAPPINGTON

DO YOU WANT
YOUR CARRIAGES PAINTED & REPAIRED

If you do, go to Chapman & Lambert's. They will give you first-class work and at a low figure. They have in their employ one of the best painters who has ever been in the State.

SMOKERS.

Those who would enjoy a FINE CIGAR Call at
TOULSON'S APOTECARY

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

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

WILLIAM PERKINS.

WINTER BOOTS—We have them for men and boys at prices that will be found as the lowest. Those in want will do we spect our stock. J. H. SIMPERS.

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.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & [illegible]

A New Lot of VIOLINS and a new [illegible] cent Music just received.

COLIN F. STAM
March 28. Druggist

VELVETEENS—In the leading colo Cheap at J. H. SIMPERS

WM. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TIGHMAN. M. T. EARLE.

Wm. B. Tilghman & Co.,
Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,
General Commission Merchant
No. 1 Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Jan. 22, 1885—y.

SAML BURNS & CO.
LUMBER
SHINGLES, LATHS,
PICKETS, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
BRICKS, LIME &c.
104 LIGHT ST. WHARF
BALTIMORE

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED. TRADE MARK.

DUFFY'S
—PURE—
Malt Whiskey.

Absolutely Pure and Unadulterated. Entirely Free from FUSIL OIL.

FUSIL OIL—Do you know what it is? Ask your Physician or Druggist and he will tell you that IT IS A DEADLY POISON. Positive Sure Cure for Malaria, Pulmonary Complaints, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, Bronchial Troubles, General Debility, Loss of Mental Power and all Wasting Diseases. Endorsed by over 3,500 Physicians and Chemists. Invaluable as a STIMULANT AND TONIC in Typhoid Fever, Dysentery Diarrhœa, and all low forms of Disease. THE RECOGNIZED

ANTIDOTE FOR CHOLERA.

We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the Medical Profession and Drug Trade an absolutely Pure Malt Whiskey, one that is free from FUSIL OIL and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but also in the physician's dispensing room.

DR. ARENDT, the great German Chemist, says:—"I have made an analysis of your PURE MALT WHISKEY, which gave a very gratifying result. Your Malt Whiskey, obtained mostly by extract of malt convusion and a very careful fermentation and distillation, is entirely free from fusil oil and any of those similarly obnoxious alcohols which are so often found in whiskey. I therefore, RECOMMEND IT TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Prof. VON VONDER, writes:—"Purity itself—Duffy's Malt Whiskey, is the purest liquor that I have ever analyzed. I must therefore unqualifiedly recommend it to the medical profession."

The late HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D., President of the Faculty, and Professor of the Baltimore Medical College, says: "I find it remarkably free from fusil oil and other objectionable materials so often found in the whiskies of the present day."

JAMES J. O'DEA, M. D., of Staten Island, the author of several works on insanity, writes: "When I prescribe an alcoholic stimulant, I order your famous Malt Whiskey, I know it to be wholesome, clean and unadulterated."

FRED. H. SAWERS, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., a graduate of the leading European colleges, says: "I prescribe your Malt Whiskey in my practice here, consider it a very superior reliable article and can heartily recommend it in low states of fevers, acute inflammations, and depressing maladies generally, and also as a tonic in feeble digestion and convalescence from acute diseases, where an alcoholic stimulant is indicated, and especially in Phthisis Pulmonalis."

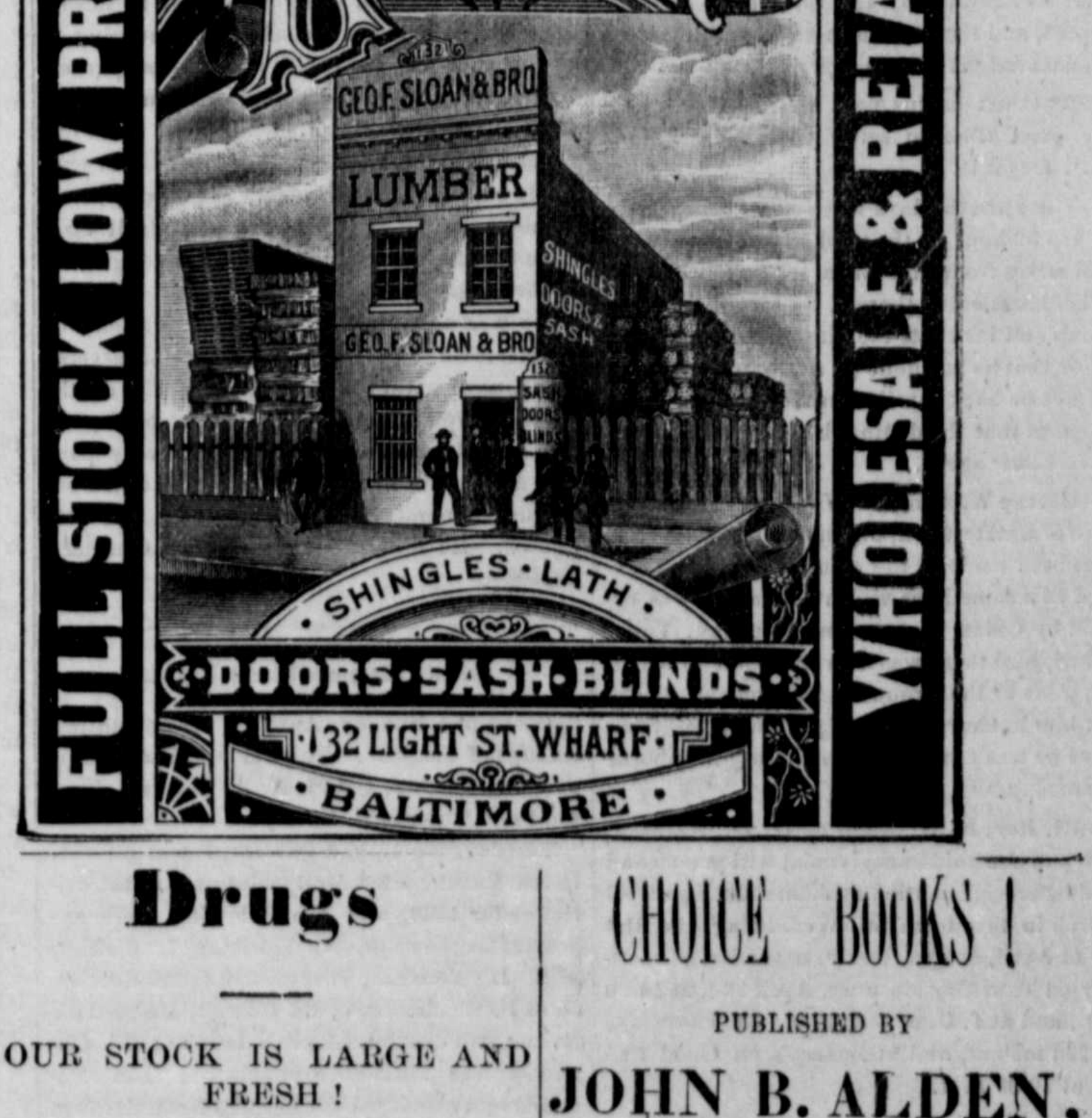
IN FACT, IT IS A BEVERAGE AND MEDICINE COMBINED.

TO CONSUMPTIVES, and those afflicted with HEMORRHAGES, WE WILL on receipt of SIX DOLLARS, send to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), all Express Charges prepaid a plain case (thus avoiding all opportunity for comment), containing Six Quart bottles of our PURE MALT WHISKEY and with it in writing, and under the Seal of the Company a SURE and POSITIVE CURE for CONSUMPTION and other WASTING DISEASES in their early stages. This Formula has been prepared especially for us by the great German Scientist, Dr. Von Vonders. It can be prepared by any family housekeeper at slight expense (Raw Beefsteak and our PURE MALT WHISKEY being of the ingredients.) After this preparation has been taken for a few weeks, the previously conspicuously prominent bones in patients suffering from Consumption and the like diseases, get covered with a thick coating of fat and muscle, the sunken and bloodless cheeks fill up and assume a rosy hue, the drooping spirits revive, while all the muscles of the body, and chief among them the heart, are stronger and better able to perform their functions, because of being nourished with a richer blood than they had been before. In other words, the system is supplied with more carbon than the disease can exhaust, thereby giving nature the upper hand in the conflict.

—SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS AND FINE GROCERY HOUSES.—

Sample Quart Bottles sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, Express charges prepaid on receipt of $1.25.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.



Geo. F. Sloan & Bro.
LUMBER
FULL STOCK LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
SHINGLES · LATH
DOORS · SASH · BLINDS
132 LIGHT ST. WHARF
BALTIMORE

Drugs

OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND FRESH!

We carry an assortment of the finest Drugs in the market.

Our Prescription Department is first-class in every respect and under our own personal care.

C. F. STAM,
Feb. 12. Druggis

Egg-Making Feed
—FOR—
ALL VARIETIE OF POULTRY

The object of the Egg-Making Feed is to supply from artificial sources the chemical and physiological elements absolutely required to form egg shell, albumen and egg yelk. We beheve the use of this powder will directly enliance and increase the production of eggs. 25 cents per package.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 5. Druggis

CARPETS [illegible] at low pric J. H. SIMPER

Writing Paper

Beautiful Boxes, the Nicest Assort own—at STAM'S DUG STORE.

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.

CHOICE BOOKS!

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. ALDEN,
NEW YORK.

A FINE LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.

THE CHEAPNESS AND NEATNESS OF THESE BOOKS WILL ASTONISH YOU.
We are sole agents for Kent county.
July 9. COLIN F. STAM

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,

Silverware.

An extra fine supply of the best quality at
STAM'S DRUG STORE

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS

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

Books for Children.

Choicest selections from English and Ameris can authors. The low prices will astonish you at
STAM'S DRUG STORE