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# The Chestertown Transcript.

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## LADIES!

Are you reckless enough to venture? If so send two cents in stamps to the *Mack Publishing Co.*, 528 and 530 Washington Street, New York, for one of their beautiful illustrated **"Ladies' Books."** It is a novel, unique, and interesting work to every person of refinement.

On receipt of ten cents in stamps they will send postpaid a full set of their famous household game **Verba.**

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## QUINEPTUS!

A very pleasing, harmless glycyrrhized aromatic compound for disguising the taste of quinine and other bitter drugs, either solid or fluid. **Price, 75 Cents per Pint Bottle.** Prescribed by thousands of physicians in Europe and America. Formula accompanies every bottle. For Sale by Druggists.

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LONDON AND NEW YORK.
532—536 WASHINGTON ST., NEW YORK CITY.

## ROYAL VER ELIXIR.

An elegant English pharmaceutic preparation for bilious, malarial and blood troubles; the result of over twenty-five years of most eminent scientific research.
Approved by the highest medical authorities.
In use in the hospitals in every part of Europe.
Especially helpful to ladies, children and people of sedentary habits.
Entirely vegetable; free from harmful drugs.

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LONDON AND NEW YORK,
Chemists by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and to the Royal Family.

NEW YORK BRANCH:
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## ROYAL PILLS.

Same medicinal properties as ROYAL ELIXIR, in boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## REMEMBER THE BIG FOUR!

Vinegar Bitters CORDIAL, {delicious taste,} 50c.
Vinegar Bitters POWDERS, 50 doses, 50c.
Vinegar Bitters, new style, {pleasant taste,} $1.00
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The World's Great Blood Purifier and Life Giving Principle.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

The past fifth of a Century the Leading Family Medicine of the World.

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

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors,
SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.

## 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.
11, 1884.

## 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, DRAIN AGE & VENTILATION A SPECIALTY.

Estimates Made Free of Charge. Office—under *Kent News* office. Jan. 29.

## PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS

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

## 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.

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

HAGAN'S
## Magnolia Balm

is a secret aid to beauty. Many a lady owes her freshness to it, who would rather not tell, and *you can't* tell.


## Public Local Law

### OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY.

### Game Law—Hawks and Owls Heads.

A BILL

Entitled An Act to repeal Chapter 96 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the session of the year 1882 as amended by Chapter 52 of the Acts of Assembly passed at the session of 1884, relating to the protection of Rabbits and Partridges, and to permit the shooting of Ducks and other Wild Fowl from shore over decoys; also to pay a Bounty upon Heads of Hawks and Large Owls in Kent county and to re-enact the same as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that Chapter 96, of the Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the session of the year 1882 and Chapter 52 of the Acts of the General Assembly passed at the session of 1884, be and the same is hereby repealed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

Section 2 Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in Kent county to shoot, kill or catch, or in anyway entrap any Partridges, or Quail in said county between the 24th day of December and the 1st day of November in each year; nor any Woodcock between the 1st day of February and the 4th day of July in each and every year; nor any rabbits between the 24th day of December and the 1st day of November in each and every year.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace of the said County, shall be fined the sum of five dollars; on failure to pay said fine shall be confined in the County Jail for a term of ten days.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the fines which may be collected by any Justice of the Peace of said County under the provisions of this Act, and the money paid to said Clerk of the Circuit Court for said license under the provisions of this Act, shall be paid by the said Justice of the Peace and the Clerk to the County Commissioners of said County, to be by them placed to the credit of the School Fund for said County.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Constables of the several election districts of the county aforesaid to arrest any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Act and take them before the nearest Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with as this Act has heretofore directed.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to shoot ducks or other wild fowl from the shore over decoys in said County.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, That any person killing any Large Hawks or Owls, in said County, shall be entitled to a bounty of fifty cents for each and every Hawk or Owl killed.

Section 12. Be it further enacted. That to obtain such bounty it shall be necessary for the person killing Hawks or Owls to produce the heads of the same before some Justice of the Peace of said county, and make affidavit that the Hawks were killed within the limits of said county, and thereupon the said Justice shall give a certificate of the production of the said head or heads before him and of the said affidavit, and it shall be the duty of the said Justice to burn or otherwise destroy the said head or heads, so as to prevent a second allowance for the same.

Section 13. Be it further enacted, That upon the production of the said Justice's certificate the Commissioners of said County shall levy for the use of the party holding and producing the same a sum sufficient to pay the aforesaid bounty.

Section 14. Be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage. Attest:

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of Senate.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

*Office of Secretary of Senate,*
ANNAPOLIS, April 12, 1886.

To the Board of County Commissioners for Kent County, Maryland:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit a copy of Public Local Laws for Kent County, passed at January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1886.

Very respectfully,
W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of Senate.

## Public Local Law.

### Operative in Kent County.

### CHESTER RIVER FISH LAW.

AN ACT

To better regulate the time and manner of taking and catching fish in the waters of Eastern bay and Chester river and their tributaries, within the jurisdictional limits of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to take, capture or destroy fish in the waters of Eastern bay or Chester river and their tributaries within the jurisdictional limits of Queen Anne's and Kent counties, by seines, drag-nets, set-nets, fish-baskets, fish-pots, weirs, pound-nets, fykes or any other means or contrivance whatsoever which is now known or used in the capturing or destroying of fish, or which may hereafter be invented for that purpose, from the twentieth day of May to the first day of August, except with hook and line; provided, however, that seines or nets may be used for taking taylors and mackerel, provided the meshes of such nets or seines are in the bar not less than one and seven-eighths inches, or in the mesh not less than three and one-half inches.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons who use stakes or poles in setting nets of whatever class or description in the waters mentioned in the first section of this Act, to leave such stakes or poles in the waters where they were used, but shall remove or have removed, such stakes or poles from the waters where they were used on or before the first day of June, in each year, nor shall they again be put down in said waters prior to the tenth day of August following.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons in said waters mentioned in the first section of this Act to empty their seines upon the beach or shore at any time whilst engaged in fishing, so as to leave the smaller fish to perish, but shall empty same in water of sufficient depth to enable the smaller fish to return to the water for growth and maturation; and any person or persons using seines, pound-nets, fish-baskets, fykes, traps or nets of any class or description that catch the fish alive, shall immediately call them and return the small fish to the waters at the places where they were taken.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That no boat or trap of any kind or description used in catching or taking fish shall be used in the waters mentioned in the first section of this Act by any person other than *bona fide* residents of said counties; and every person, either as principal or employee, before using any boat, trap or other device of any kind or description to take or catch fish for sale, shall first procure from the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county whereof said person is a resident a license, which said clerk is hereby authorized to issue, and for which he shall demand and receive one dollar, which said license shall authorize the person receiving the same to take and catch fish within the jurisdictional limits of the county in which it is issued for the one year from the date of issuing same, subject to the restrictions mentioned in the Act; and every person applying for a license as aforesaid shall make oath that he has been a resident of said county not less than twelve months preceding application and said clerk shall not issue license to any person who fails or refuses to make said oath, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to preclude any *bona fide* resident of either of said counties duly licensed as hereinbefore provided for, from taking or catching fish in any waters bordering on any lands of which said person may be owner in whichsoever county said land may be situated and provided further that the right to take and catch fish with hook and line shall be allowed to all persons at all times.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use any pole, oar or other device of any kind or description to drive or frighten fish in said waters at any time by splashing, rowing, or by any other means whatsoever.

SECTION 6. And be it enacted, That upon the information of any citizen of said counties that he knows or verily believes that any person or persons have violated any of the provisions of this Act, before any Justice of the Peace of said counties, the Justice of the Peace before whom said complaint is made shall docket a case in the name of the State of Maryland against such person or persons so charged, on oath as offending, and issue a warrant to some one of the constables or the Sheriff of said county for the arrest of the party or parties charged in said oath with such violation of this Act to be brought before such Justice for trial, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace; one-half of which fine shall be paid to the informer and the other half to the School Fund of said county, and in default of payment of such fine such person or persons so convicted shall be sent to the county jail for not less than ten days nor more than thirty days, in the discretion of said Justice of the Peace, and the said boat or boats, together with their oars, sails and other appliances, shall be sold at public sale by the Constable, and the proceeds applied to said fine, and the costs of the prosecution including the fees and emoluments due the Sheriff for keeping or maintaining said person or persons so convicted; provided, that any person so convicted shall have the right to appeal to the Circuit Court for the county in which said conviction is had.

SECTION 7. And be it enacted, That any Commanding Officer, of any one of the Oyster Police Sloops or Steamers, either upon view or information derived from any other person of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be and he or they are hereby authorized and empowered, and it is made his or their duty to arrest and take into custody, such person or persons so as aforesaid offending and the boatmen or other persons found in said boats, and carry such offender or offenders before some Justice of the Peace of the county wherein such offense was committed, to be dealt with as provided for in this Act.

SECTION 8. And be it enacted, That all monies received by the Clerk of the Circuit Courts for the counties aforesaid from licenses as provided in section four of this Act, shall be paid to the County Commissioners of the counties for the use of the Public Schools of said counties.

SECTION 9. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage. Attest:

E. B. PRETTYMAN,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK
*House of Delegates,*
ANNAPOLIS, April 9, 1886.

*To the Board of County Commissioners for Kent County, Maryland:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith transmit a certified copy of Public Local Laws for Kent county, passed at January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, 1886. Very respectfully,
E. B. PRETTYMAN,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
April 22, 1886—3t.


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.

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

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY
Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.
—THE BEST TONIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GARDEN SEED.

## A CHOICE FRESH LOT

FROM THE SEED FARMS OF THE WELL KNOWN

**Landreth & Sons,**

PHILADELPHIA.

Many years of experience have established the worth of their Seed. We do not hesitate to recommend them.

PEAS, BEANS, RADISHES,
LETTUS, CUCUMBERS,
CABBAGE,

All Varieties, in quantities to suit the purchaser.

PRICES LOW.

**COLIN F. STAM,**
March 18. DRUGGIST.

THE
OLD ESTABLISHED
Firm of Geo. Lambert, now
**J. O. LOWE**

offers the best workmanship, style and effects in

**New Carriages,**

that can be furnished by the employment of the most skilled workmen. They are qualified by long experience to meet the requirements of Kent county.

ALL STYLES OF CARIAGES

made to order to suit the particular case.

Carriages and Driving Wagons repainted in accordance with their original design. Painting, trimming or refurnishing a specialty in styles to suit,

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Jan. 28, 1886.

## 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.


## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

—TO THE—

## Traveling Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that all manner of Vehicles are positively prohibited being driven on the new road over the *mill dam* at *Fairlee Mill*, until filled out to its intended width and opened for travel.

Persons driving over said road, in violation of this notice, do so at *their own risk*:

By order.
T. WATERS RUSSELL,
Jan. 7—tf. [8] Clerk Co. Co

## GIGANTIC CO-OPERATION.

### The Plan of John Jarrett and Andrew Carnegie for Benefiting Workingmen.

*From the Pittsburg Dispatch.*

John Jarrett, ex president of the Amalgamated Association, and Andrew Carnegie, the iron and steel manufacturer, are interested in a big scheme for the benefit of the working classes of this country. The scheme originated with Mr. Jarrett, and he has been assured of the assistance of Mr. Carnegie. It is not likely, however, that anything will be done until fall. The project is co operation on a large scale. It is proposed to establish distribution, productive and credit systems exclusively in the interest of members of organized labor. When the plans are completed, which will be in the fall, a large general store and a workingman's savings bank will be established in this city.

Mr. Jarrett has been at work on the scheme for several months. Letters explaining its object were written to different assemblies of the Knights of Labor, and other labor organizations in the leading cities of the United States. Favorable answers have been received to these communications, and much interest is being taken in the movement. The full details of the enterprise could not be learned, as Mr. Jarrett could not be seen last evening. Several men who propose taking stock explained the scheme as follows:

"No one but workingmen or members of labor organizations will be permitted to take stock, and no man can hold more than $200 worth. If a man desires to go into the company and has not the amount of money required, he can deposit a portion of his earnings in the bank. On these deposits he will receive eight per cent. interest. Bankers say that money is going a begging at five per cent., and I cannot understand how they can afford to pay more than that amount. Of course, Mr. Jarrett and Mr. Carnegie would not go into a thing of this kind blindly, and believe they will be able to keep their part of the agreement. When a sufficient fund has been secured to start the bank and store they will be established in this city. A central and convenient location will be secured. Everything that is used by a working man and his family will be kept in the store. Prices will be lower than at other stores, but there will be a profit for the stockholders, and dividends will be paid every six months or deposited to the credit of the stockholders in the bank. A number of delivery wagons will be sent all over the cities daily for the purpose of receiving and delivering orders. These stores will be established in all the leading cities of the country as soon as possible. After this scheme has been tested, building and loan associations will be organized, the main object being to erect homes for the members.

"In time there will spring out of this movement co operative rolling mills, steel mills, foundries, factories and machine shops. Workingmen will soon become interested in the movement, and instead of spending money in saloons or for pleasure, will deposit all they can spare in their bank. With men like Andrew Carnegie and John Jarrett behind the scheme, there is hardly any possibility of a failure."

Some time ago this paper published a rumor to the effect that Andrew Carnegie intended to turn over the Edgar Thompson Steel Works to his employees, making it a co operative establishment. The rumor was denied, but the men were assured that their employer intended to do something for their benefit, but it was not known until lately that he was associated with Mr. Jarrett in a huge co operative enterprise. Father Hickey's remark to the men some time ago that "there's a better time coming" is now explained.

## Useful Hints to Horse Owners.

Horses are very delicate and liable to many ailments, and persons owning them, who are not very familiar with their requirements, will find the following suggestions, condensed from an article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, useful:

Never feed a horse with hay from a rack located above his head, as a draught beats down which is injurious, and the dust is liable to injure the eyes.

A horse should not be overworked, for, like man, he gets tired, and to keep in good condition, he should have rest and good bedding.

Sometimes a horse will not eat his usual food. A mash of oatmeal milk warm is about the best food to give a horse under such circumstances. And then a horse should have grass. It is his natural food. A continual diet of hay hardens the coating of his stomach. The food is not digested. Carbonic acid gas is generated, and the horse dies in agony, swelling up, suffering from what is commonly known as colic. Then, again, horses need well ventilated stables, free from draught or damp. The floor should be smooth and nearly level. It should be well drained and light, for sudden change from darkness to light is trying to the eyes, and a damp, offensive odor is injurious. Then, again, the bedding and litter should be carefully separated from that which is foul. They should be well shaken up and dried, and the stall should be thoroughly cleansed; and when the stable is empty let in a plenty of fresh air.

A horse's stall should be large enough to allow him to lie down comfortably in any position. A tired horse will be glad to lie down with his legs stretched out if he has room; but if you can't give him a loose box, then a light halter block should be used, and care taken to arrange the halter so that it may travel freely to allow the head to come easily to the litter, for rest and sleep are as necessary as food and water.

If a horse comes to the stable wet, he should be rubbed dry before the blanket is put on. If he is standing about in the cold it should be put on. The legs should be rubbed, and the hoofs always examined for stones.

## A Projected Railway Across Siberia.

*From the London Times.*

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has given a fresh incitement to the discussion among Russians of their own long talked of line to the Pacific across Siberia to Vladivostock. If Russia has stolen a march over England in railway progress toward Herat, it will be a long time before the Russian locomotives compete with England and America in reaching the shores of the Pacific. The branch to Tiumen has not yet been made, and the Ufa Zlatoust section to Ekaterinburg has only lately been decided upon, after years of dispute over the conflicting claims of different towns.

The other day a meeting of the Society for Furthering Russian Trade and Commerce, under the presidency of Count Ignatieff, was enlightened on the subject by a discussion of several projects for the great work, among them being a curious one tendered by an enterprising exile living in Siberian banishment. All difficulties were very satisfactorily disposed of except one, which was quite left out of calculation, and that was the source of the 150,000,000 roubles and more that would be required for the enterprise. The addition of the Canadian Pacific Railway to that of the United States naturally makes the Russians feel more keenly than ever the disadvantage of their isolated position on the Amoor and the Pacific coast.

## Northern and Southern Names of Battles.

From General D. H. Hill's paper in the May *Century*, "The Battle of South Mountain, or Boonsboro'," we quote as follows: "The conflict of the 14th of September, 1882, is called the battle of South Mountain at the North, and the battle of Boonsboro' at the South. So many battle-fields of the civil war bear double names that we cannot believe the duplication has been accidental. It is the unusual which impresses. The troops of the North came mainly from cities, towns and villages, and were, therefore, impressed by some natural object near the scene of the conflict and named the battle from it. The soldiers from the South were chiefly from the country, and were therefore impressed by some artificial object near the field of action. In one section the naming has been after the handiwork of God; in the other section it has been after the handiwork of man. Thus, the first passage of arms is called the battle of Bull Run at the North,—the name of a little stream. At the South it takes the name of Manassas, from a railroad station. The second battle on the same ground is called the Second Bull Run by the North, and the Second Manassas by the South. Stone's defeat is the battle of Ball's Bluff with the Federals, and the battle of Leesburg with the Confederates. The battle called by General Grant Pittsburg Landing, a natural object, was named Shiloh, after a church, by his antagonist. Rosecrans called his first great fight with Bragg the battle of Stone River, while Bragg named it after Murfreesboro', a village. So McClellan's battle of Chickahominy, a little river, was with Lee the battle of Cold Harbor, a tavern. The Federals speak of the battle of Pea Ridge, of the Ozark range of mountains, and the Confederates call it after Elk Horn, a country inn. The Union soldiers called the bloody battle three days after South Mountain from the little stream, Antietam, and the Southern troops named it after the village of Sharpsburg. Many instances might be given of this double naming by the opposing forces. According to the same law of the unusual, the war songs of a people have always been wrttten by noncombatants. The bards who followed the banners of the feudal lords, sang of their exploits, and stimulated them and their retainers to deeds of high emprise, wore no armor and carried no swords. So, too, the impassioned orators who roused our ancestors in 1776 with the thrilling cry, 'Liberty or Death,' never once put themselves in the way of a death by lead or steel, by musket-ball or bayonet stab. The noisy speakers of 1861, who fired the Northern heart and who fired the Southern heart, never did any other kind of *firing*. One of the most prominent of them frankly admitted that he preferred a horizontal to a vertical death."

## Government by Snap of the Finger.

A few days ago a cigarmaker walked into the office of Mr. Wm. Strange, of Paterson, N. J., who employed 1,200 persons in his large silk mills, and demanded that he sign an order which would revolutionize the dyeing shop. Mr. Strange declined to do so, whereupon the cigarmaker at once went out, and as he passed the dyeing shop snapped his fingers, at which signal all the operatives in the shop dropped their work and left the premises.—They subsequently admitted that they had no grievance, and that they were indignant at being ordered to stop work, but they claimed that under the laws of their labor organization they had no option.

Mr. Strange, who seems to have acted coolly and fairly, told his people that he could not do business on that plan. If it had come to this, that a stranger and an outsider could walk the corridor of his mill and stop all the work he had in hand by the snap of his finger, he would shut up his manufactory and employ his capital in other ways. And he should do this, not in passion or out of spite, but because he could not afford to do business under such conditions. He would not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of contracts, in making investments in real estate and machinery and the like, if his whole business could be paralyzed at any moment at the whim of a dictator.

The love of power is an instinct with all, and it is not surprising that the labor element, now that it sees the strength to be derived from association, should like to use that strength more or less wantonly.—But ignorance and passion will ruin any cause. Labor can only be really strong by being right. And the labor cause will break down unless it studies the principles of human society and obeys them. In the case just cited, if the facts are as reported, these fundamental principles of liberty and order were ignored; and the result can only be confusion and ruin. Whatever the remedy for labor troubles may be, certainly it is not the snap of the finger.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

## The Cheap Dinner Movement.

The movement for supplying wholesome food and dinners to the people at a cheap rate has received a further development from an able and interesting paper lately read by Captain Wolff at the Parkes Museum of Hygiene. The audience, consisting of the Fellows and Members of the Sanitary Institute, and presided over by Dr. Richardson, listened with great interest to the essay, and carried out afterward a very useful discussion. Captain Wolff, who has personally traversed the greater part of the metropolis in order to determine where the wants of the people are most pressing, displayed the results on what may be called a food map of the metropolis. In some of the quarters thus delineated it may truly be said that there is not only deficiency of provisions at a moderate cost, but that the means for the preparation of food of any kind in a wholesome form are completely absent. There are neither kitchens, nor fires, nor cooks. In the wildest parts of the world it would be possible to find better provision than here in the midst of civilization; and how can it be expected that men under such conditions should live in a law-abiding, civilized existence? If a man drinks beer, he thinks beer, said Samuel Johnson; and equally true is it that if a man is forced to feed as wolves feed he will grow wolfish and out of the ordinary rules of human government, however wisely those rules may have been formed for the common good. The design now suggested proposes to meet the dangers and the difficulties incident and consequent on starved revolt by sensible prevention of danger. It asks for no charity, which, as the chairman insisted, cannot be a permanent aid; but it opens to all thoughtful persons a mode of applying their time and their money in a way that shall yield a return for both, and confer a national service, which it were well to render while times are still peaceful and the masses loyal. The subject is not technically one which concerns the profession of medicine more than other professions or callings, yet we are glad to see that medicine is taking the lead in the practical working of it. If Dr. Richardson and those who are striving with him can but succeed in establishing half a dozen kitchens on a model scale, the success will, we seriously believe, be quickly assured. The movement would rapidly grow, and in a few months the metropolis, in every part of it, would have comfortable dining quarters at which the poorest would be fed wholesomely, rationally and comfortably. A public kitchen and dining room in rivalry to every public house would be the grandest counterblast to public intemperance that was ever set up.—*London Lancet.*

## McClellan and Lee.

From General McClellan's last magazine article in the May *Century*, we quote as follows: "General Lee and I knew each other well in the days before the war. We had served together in Mexico and commanded against each other in the Peninsula. I had the highest respect for his ability as a commander, and knew that he was not a general to be trifled with or carelessly afforded an opportunity of striking a fatal blow. Each of us naturally regarded his own army as the better, but each entertained the highest respect for the endurance, courage and fighting qualities of the opposing army; and this feeling extended to the officers and men. It was perfectly natural under these circumstances that both of us should exercise a certain amount of caution; I in my endeavors to ascertain Lee's strength, position and intentions before I struck the final blow; he to abstain from any extended movements of invasion, and to hold his army well in hand until he could be satisfied as to the condition of the Army of the Potomac after its second Bull Run campaign, and as to the intentions of its commander."

## Aerial Navigation.

The power of flying, being denied to man, has always been one of the objects most desired by him, though hitherto he has not succeeded in attaining it. If there were any large birds feeding on grains and possessing strong flying powers, they would no doubt have been domesticated long since and made subservient to man's use, like horses and other animals. But, unfortunately, all large birds possessing strong wing power are carnivorous and untamable, so we shall have to rest content with terrestrial locomotion till we have succeeded in solving the mechanical problem of propelling and steering baloons. We are still a long distance from this result, and it is at least very doubtful whether it will ever be attained.—*Scientific American.*

Two drummers driving from Grayson to Pawnee, Kan., lost their way, and finally came to a shanty. In it were two beds; on one lay a woman who looked like a living skeleton; on the other were the dead bodies of a man and five children. The woman could talk, and told this story: "My husband, Howard Ballinger, had been sick a long time. Five weeks ago we were very nearly out of provisions, and I sent my son, 22 years of age, to Grayson to get some provisions. We waited and waited for his return, but he did not come. After awhile the children got sick, and one by one the little ones died. My husband was the last one to go, he dying last night." The drummers had a lunch with them, and, giving it to the woman, went out to find help. Several people from Grayson said that they saw young Ballinger in town, and he said he was going to san Francisco.

SOME months ago John Quick, of Rupert, Pa., took Kowzeh, a fifteen-year old Indian boy, from the school at Carlisle under indentures. The lad didn't take kindly to farm work and civilization, and was so homesick and pined so for Western life that Mr. Quick decided to take him back to Carlisle. Kowzeh didn't want to go back to school, but the farmer insisted, and the two went to the depot. When the train rolled in the boy plunged from the platform to the rails, and was crushed to death by the locomotive.


## Tiffraff Clippings.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO LIVE.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. I finally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which benefitted me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, having used no other medicine.'

A woman in a remote Maine village, crazed by excessive Bible reading and revival excitement, endeavored to gouge her eye out, and afterward cut off an arm with an axe, in order to obey the injunction, "If an eye offend thee, pluck it out," &c. She is recovering, but is still insane.

The organs of the body most given to shirking their regular work are the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. A medicine that stimulates these organs into healthy action is invaluable. Vinegar Bitter Cordial does this, and does its work permanently. The Cordial has a delicious taste, and is a most grateful healing remedy for piles.

Society in Adrian, Mich., has been stirred to its deepest depths on learning that a pretty young woman, whom it has known for some months as Miss Alena Ripley, and has been very kind to, is really the wife of one Friar, the express robber of Glencoe, Canada.

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.