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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887. VOL. XXVII-NO. 43

BELTON, 2256.

SIDE-WHEELER, BUT TROTTING-BRED.

3-Year-Old Record, 2.31½, in 7-Heat Race. 4-Year-Old Record, 2.30.

Paced at Pimlico in 2.23, in a Field of 8 Horses.

PRIVATE TRIALS MADE TO ORDER

Foaled April 27th, 1882. Snip on nose; left fore and both hind ankles white and white around corner of right fore foot. Bred by Rob't Stoner, Paris, Ky.

SIRE—BELMONT, 64.

1st dam, Sallie D. ..... by Strathmore 408
2d dam ..... by King William
3d dam, The Willis Goodman Mare .....

Belmont, 64, by Alexander's Abdallah; dam by Mambrino Chief; second dam by Brown's Bell Founder, Belmont, sire of Cora Belmont 2.24¼, Dick Moore 2.22¾, Nil Desperandum 2.24, Nutwood 2.18¾, Wedgewood ¾ 2.19, Tremont 2.28¼ Viking C.S. (5 yrs) 2.20¼, Persica B.F. (3 yrs) 2.29¼

Alexander's Abdallah, 15, son of Hambletonian—dam, Katie Darling, sired Goldsmith Maid 2.14, Major Edsall 2.29, Rosalind 2.21¾, Saint Elmo 2.30, Thorndale 2.22¼, Mercer (W) 2.33¼.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 10, son of Abdallah; dam Chas. Kent's mare—sired Administrator 2.29¼, Alma 2.28¾, Bella 2.22, Breeze 2.24, Bruno 2.29½, Chester 2.27, Lurcalioo 2.26¼, Dexter 2.17¼, Drift 2.29¾, Effie Deans, 2.25½, Ella Madden 2.25¾, Enfield 2.29, Factory Girl 2.29¼, Gazelle 2.21, George Wilkes, 2.22, Hamperion 2.29¼, Harvest Queen 2.29½, James Howell 2.24, Jay Gould 2.21½, Jerome 2.27, Kisbar 2.27¾, Lady Agusta 2 30, Lady Banker 2 23, Lottery 2 27 Lottie 2 28, Marguerite 2 29, Mattie 2 22½, Maud 2.29¾, Nettie 2 18, Nutwood (W) 2 33¼, Orange Girl 2 20, Scotland Maid 2 28½, Sentinel 2 29¾, Small Hopes 2 26½, Young Bruno 2 22¾.

Mambrino Chief 11, son of Mambrino Paymaster—dam not traced—sir of Bay Henry 2 28½, Brignola 2 29¾, Lady Thorne 2 18¼, Mambrino Star 2 20½, North Star Mambrino 2 26¼, Woodford Mambrino 2 21½.

Brown's Bell-Founder by Imp. Bell-Founder; dam by Mambrino; second dam by Imp. Messenger; third dam by Imp. Messenger.

King William, sire of King William 2 20¾, by Washington Denmark; dam, Queen, the dam of Lathaus Denmark.

Belton 2256 is a very compact, muscular colt, strikingly like his sire in head, neck and shoulders, but his back and hind-quarters are more like Strathmore. He has a rapid movement and bids fair to trot fast.

Belton will stand, beginning March 20th at Belton Farm, the following week at Robert Wright's stable, Chestertown, and alternate between these two places until April 17th, and then will make a stand at Belton Driving Park, and alternate between the Park and Chestertown until the close of the season, June 20th.

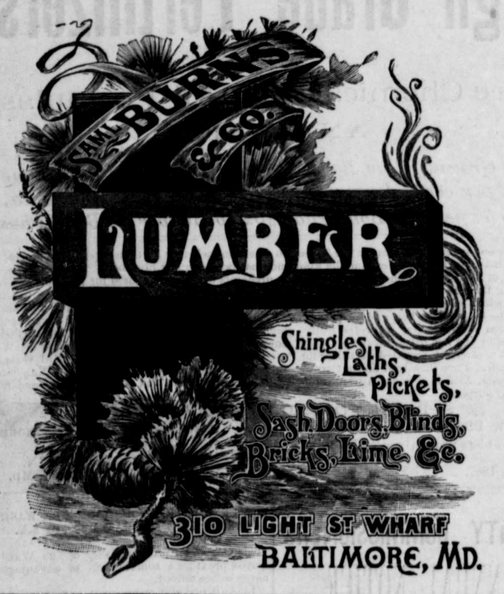
TERMS.--$50 for the Season.

PAYABLE AT THE END OF SEASON.

Mares not proving in foal can be returned the following season, providing the horse is still in my possession. No Groom's Fee.

JOHN F. GODWIN, Owner.

Feb. 25—tj20.



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

Wm. B. Tilghman & Co.,

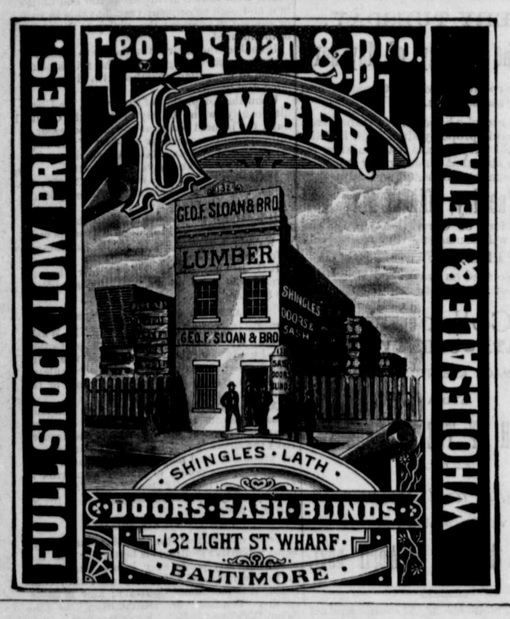
Successors to Kenly & Tilghman,

General Commission Merchant

No. 1 Bowley's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Jan. 22, 1885—y.



Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Sept. 20th, the steamers of this Company will run as follows:

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

will leave Chestertown for Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a. m., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m., for the above landings.

Steamer CORSICA

will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 12 m., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and landings on Corsica river.

☞ Will leave Chestertown Tuesday and Thursday at 5 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 11 o'clock p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD, Pa ESIDEN

Sept. 23, 1886.

IF YOU
Want a Cook,
Want a Clerk,
Want a Partner,
Want a Situation,
Want to sell a Piano,
Want to sell a Carriage,
Want to buy or sell a Farm,
Want to sell house or Property,
Want to let House or Cottage,
Want to sell Groceries or Drugs,
Want to sell Household Furniture,
Want to sell Dry Goods or Clothing,
Want to find Customers for Anything,
ADVERTISE IN THE

CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Advertising is the road to success,
Advertising will gain new Customers,
Advertising keeps old Customers,
Advertising liberally, pays Well,
Advertising makes Success,
Advertising gives Confidence,
Advertising shows energy,
Advertising evinces Life,
Advertise Continually,
Advertise skillfully,
Advertise Freely,
Advertise Here,
ADVERTISE
NOW.

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

THE OFF SEASON

January and February are somewhat of an off season with merchants. But, during the off season as well as the on season, we keep a line of goods in every department, that meets the wants of the public, and our prices are made as low as judicious buying and close selling will warrant.

Give us a call during this off season.

J. H. SIMPERS.

Hardware.

We keep in stock whatever pertains to our line of trade—embracing a variety of wares widely diversified. Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters' and Farm Cutlery. Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces and heating appliances of numerous designs. Breach-loading, bird and duck Guns, and sportsmen's furnishings generally. In fact, it would require a very large amount of space simply to outline our stock. We do not propose to do so, but if you will call upon us, we think we can supply your want.

JOHN K. ALDRIDGE & CO

1886. 1886

Established in 1868.

Family Supplies

—AT—

Special Low Prices!

We have laid in a good supply of

Sugars, Coffee, N. O. Molasses,

RICE,
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
SUGAR-CURED SHOULDERS,
BREAKFAST BACON,
SHOULDER BACON,
SUGAR-CURED SMOKED BEEF
CHIPPED BEEF,
COOKED CANNED BEEF,
CANNED TOMATOES,
CANNED CORN,
CANNED PEACHES
DRIED FRUITS,

TOBACCO, from 30 to 80 cts. a pound.

TINWARE,
PLATES,
CUPS & SAUCERS,
BOWLS,

and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store.

Flour! Flour

We have Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood, Occidental, Potapsco Superlative, Potapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Grove Extra, $4 to $6 a barrel. All the above brands also in bags, 12½ and 24½ pounds. Try our 3-cent Flour.

Sugars 5 to 7 cts. a pound, good Roasted Coffee 12 cts. a pound, also, Arbuckle's, Levering's, Enterprise and Ajax Roasted Coffees in pound packages at lowest prices. Rice, Cheaper than you ever bought. Head Light Coal Oil 15 cts. a gallon. Mackerel by the barrel, half-barrel and in kits. Domestic Dry Goods and Notions.

We want Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Bacon, Lard and country produce, for which we will give the best market price. Please call at the old stand on Cross street. Respect'y,

J. B. SAPPINGTON,

June 17, 1886. CHESTERTOWN, MD

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 BRDGE 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

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No Ringing Ears.
CURES QUICKLY
Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y., 'Universally successful'
St. Francis Hospital, N.Y. 'Every patient treated with Kaskine has been discharged cur'd

Dr. L. R. White, U. S Examining Surgeon, writes: "Kaskine is the best medicine made."

Dr. L. M. Glessner, 360 East 121st St., New York City, has cured over 290 patients with Kaskine after quinine and all other drugs had failed. He says: "It is undoubtedly the best medicine ever discovered."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th St., N. Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

Rev. Jas. L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife, after twenty years suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO.,

Jan. 27. 54 Warren St., New York

GOSLEE

THE

Shoe Man,

Keeps in Stock Constantly:

Shoes for the multitude,
Shoes that are staunch and strong,
Shoes that are made to wear,
Through all the seasons;
Shoes that are dry and warm,
Shoes that are fine to see,
Shoes that are boots, you know,
Made to stand the sleet and snow,
Through the wet season.
Ladies' Shoes of finest make,
Men's Shoes to order made,
Shoes for the rich and poor,
Shoes for all classes.
Call at his new glass front,
Under the new town hall,
And he thinks he can please you.
At any rate he will show you one of the finest and largest stocks of Shoes on the Peninsula. Prices always as low as the market will allow.

M. T. GOSLEE,

UNDER STAM'S HALL,

CHESTERTOWN, - - MARYLAND.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE ADJOINING STORE OF T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties. sep16.

Books for Children.

coicest selections from English and Ameris authors. The low prices will astonish you a

STAM'S DRUG STORE

SOME FACTS FOR THE FARMER TO NOTE.

—Although hogs are more sensitive to cold than other domestic animals, yet they receive less protection during winter. The most important requisite in a pig-sty is dryness. The accumulations of slush and manure usually found in some pens are fruitful causes of cholera and other diseases, and it is a practice to pour corn into such pens, one-half of which is wasted. Better treatment of the hogs would insure greater weight on a smaller proportion of food.

—The young lambs should be carefully sheltered. The ewes should be lambing this month, and, if the lambs are to grow rapidly, the dams must be well fed, so as to provide plenty of milk. A ration, twice a day of oats, is the best grain for them, but they should have all the hay and fresh water they desire. See that the lambs take the teats as soon as they are born or there may be danger of milk fever.

—It is claimed that 400 pounds of butter per annum is the average for Jersey cows; but this is a high estimate, considering the neglect given them on some farms. The cows do not average more than 300 milking days in the year, and to produce 400 pounds of butter every year calls for a product of nearly 9 pounds of butter per week for each cow.

—To feed an animal only that quantity of food necessary to prevent it from losing flesh is a waste of time. The aim should be to secure an increase every day. It is of no advantage to have an animal pass through the winter and come out in the spring in the same condition it was in the fall. The winter is the proper time to get the stock fat.

—Mixing lime with any kind of manure will cause decomposition quickly, but at the loss of the volatile matter. It will not be beneficial to use lime with manure, except when about to apply the manure to the land, for then the soil, which is usually damp, will arrest the escape of ammonia, especially if the manure be harrowed in or well incorporated with the soil.

—If the weather becomes warm, plow the ground for the garden and let it freeze before winter passes over. The garden is a spot that should never be overlooked. It affords greater variety for the table than any other piece of ground on the farm, and there will never be any loss or waste of manure and tillage if bestowed upon the garden.

—It requires practice and close attention to all the details in order to produce two tubs of butter alike in quality. A change in the kind of food given the cows will alter the character of the product, as may be noticed when wild onions are eaten. The most careful consideration should be given the food, and next the cleanliness of the stalls.

—When purchasing pure-bred stock give the preference to those breeds best adapted to the soil, climate and facilities of the farm. It will not do to suddenly transfer an animal from a luxuriant pasture to a barren hillside. Good breeding is important, but the best of breeds will fail to give satisfaction unless kept under proper conditions.

—It has been demonstrated by experiment that one acre of land upon which is grown soiling crops for dairy cows will produce sufficient food to enable the cows to double the yield of milk and butter as compared with the ordinary mode of pasturing. If this be possible with all farmers the extra yield should afford a profit.

—The supposition that no labor is required in bee-keeping has done more to cause failure than anything else. It requires close attention to grade the honey, and an experienced bee-keeper will grow flourishing plants for his bees as well as devote time to the swarming, wintering and strengthening of the colonies.

—So far no one has been able to state what hog cholera is, and, of course, no sure remedy is known. The symptoms vary in different sections, and nearly all diseases to which the hog is subjected are now classed as cholera. The only way to avoid it is to keep the quarters clean and feed variable food.

—It is very difficult to raise young turkeys, but if they be kept warm and dry, as well as confined for a few days after being hatched, until they become strong enough to be allowed out of the coop there will be fewer losses in the broods. Dampness is more fatal with them than cold.

—There is no better savings bank on the farm than the manure heap. It is a receptacle upon which every ounce of waste material may be placed, and the daily savings of small amounts accumulate into valuable deposits in the course of twelve months.

—A Pekin duck, if forced by high feeding from the time it is hatched, will weigh five pounds when ten weeks old, costing about 30 cents for food, and selling for double that price, while its feathers and manure also possess a value.

—Although it requires more labor to soil cattle than to afford pasture, yet the saving of fences—if the farm is large and divided into several fields—is sometimes greater than the cost of the extra labor involved.

—If the farmers were half as careful of the liquids annually wasted on farms as they are of the solids the gain in fertility of the soil would be twice as rapid as by the use of solids alone.

—Good mules are always in demand, and as they are more easily raised than horses it would probably pay to make a specialty of them on large farms where pasture is abundant.

—The new breed of fowls, the Minorcas, are claimed to be red-faced Black Spanish, but are hardier than the Spanish.—They lay larger eggs than any other breed of fowls.

—The horse that is well fed and made to work will come out in the spring in much better condition for service than the one that has been idle all the time.

The cross of the Dominick and Light Brahma produces a flock with small combs which matures early and lays a large number of eggs.

—If kept under proper conditions the goat is a more profitable dairy animal than the cow, as well as more prolific.

—Scatter some of the finest, richest and best manure you have on the piece of ground intended for your onions.

[redacted]

The Logic of Events.

"Well, well," said Mrs. Catson, putting aside a newspaper and turning to her husband, "a pair of ear-rings caused the Burmese war. I never heard of anything so strange."

"Oh," said Mr. Catson, "I've heard of stranger things"

"Nonsense."

"Well, I have, and I'll give you an example. One night, in Boston, a young man, meeting an acquaintance, said, 'Come, let's have a drink.' I was never in Boston, but that remark brought about our marriage."

"Why, George," exclaimed Mrs. Catson, "you are foolish. Neither of us were ever in Boston. You must be losing your mind."

"Tell you what I'll do: I promised to get you a new cloak, didn't I?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, I'll bet you the cloak that I can prove my assertion."

"All right."

"If I succeed you don't get the cloak."

"I understand."

"Well, one night in Boston about ten years ago, a young man, meeting a friend, asked him to come and have a drink. The friend, a drug clerk, did so. He took several drinks and got drunk. That settled it."

"Settled what?"

"The fact of our marriage."

"How can you be so foolish?"

"Never mind, I'll explain. The drug clerk got drunk and went to the store. Shortly afterward a servant girl entered and handed him a prescription. In putting it up he used morphine instead of quinine. The girl went away, and delivered the medicine to Mrs. Potter, who took it and died."

"Oh, what's the use of prolonging this foolishness?"

"Hold on. The death of that woman drew you and me closer together than we ever were before."

"We were not acquainted with each other ten years ago."

"That is very true, but wait. Mr. Potter, the lady's husband, was almost crazed by grief. He could stay in Boston no longer, so he came down to Kentucky and, after awhile, went into business. Don't see any light yet, do you?"

"Oh, hush."

"Wait a minute. He had not been in business long until I met him. He took a fancy to me, and gave me employment. After I had been with him several years, he sent me to Arkansaw. I had been in this State but a short time until I met you.

"Summary: If the friend had not asked the drug clerk to drink on one occasion he would not have got drunk, if he hadn't been drunk he would not have made a mistake in filling the prescription, and had he not made a mistake Mrs. Potter would not have been killed, and had she not died, Potter would not have left Boston, and had he not left that city I should not have met him, and had I not gone into business with him—"

"Oh, for goodness' sake, hush. You are enough to drive anybody crazy."

She arose and left the room. Her husband mused:

"I'll make her another bet. I'll bet she doesn't get that cloak. I have always thought that the logic of events failed to meet with proper appreciation in this country."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Pleasant for the Critic.

You know the man who always wants your opinion of him or something he's done, the candid truth, and then quarrels with you for giving it to him. He has various methods, but this is one of the neatest I've heard for a long time for a judicious hint: A celebrated artist in New York had just finished a picture. Artists don't like to be advertised. It is for love of art they paint and they are hurt if their name gets into the newspapers favorably. That, however, is a universal failing. The picture had been on show in his studio in a private way, and the painter called upon the art critic of a big New York daily, an old friend of his. He found him very glad to see him, of course. "I want you to come and have a look at my new picture," said he; "it's just finished." "I'll be delighted, certainly." "I've only one thing to ask. We've been close friends for years, and, of course, that may influence you. But I don't want it to. I want you to lay aside all recollection of our friendship; look upon me simply as a painter who has painted a picture. I want you to come to my studio and give me a cold-blooded criticism of the work. I've just licked one fellow who said he didn't like it."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Practical Palmistry.

Omaha World.

Maud—Oh! I just dote on palmistry. I've been studying it for a week, and I can tell any one's fortune now.

Augustus—Well, tell mine, please.

"Well, let me see, this is the life line, or the other one there is, but I guess it don't much matter, they look a good deal alike, anyhow—yes, now I see. You are to meet some one who will be awfully in love with you, but she will die an old maid.

"Oh! you'll go through life just the way you have been doing, never seeing beyond your nose."

"But why will she die an old maid?"

"Because you won't have sense enough to ask her to marry you: that's why."

The Vagabonds' Names Wanted.

San Francisco Post.

A distinguished literary man of Oakland stood up in the Police Court to answer to the usual charge of vagrancy.

"I object, your Honor," he said with dignity, "to this persecution of gentlemen who follow the profession of letters, and—"

"I understand," interrupted the Judge, "that you were found sleeping under doorsteps; that you have no visible means of support, and that you have been seen under the influence of liquor."

"What of it?" cried the prisoner; "though I am as poor as Richard Savage, when he made his bed in the ashes of a glass factory; as drunken as Dick Steele, who was full nine-tenths of his time; as ragged as Goldsmith when he was on his fiddling tour; as immoral as Byron, as dirty as Sam Johnson, as—"

"There, there!" cried his Honor, impatiently; "I've no doubt your associates are a disreputable lot, and I shall deal with you in such a manner as to cause them to give Oakland a wide berth. Sixty days with hard labor. Mr. Clerk, furnish the constable with the names of the vagabonds mentioned by the prisoner."

For Better, for Worse.

Arkansaw Traveler.

Young writer (to bored editor)—"Some of the greatest men tell us that no work of the imagination ought to be recast. Don't you think that this is an argument in favor of the theory that in writing our first thoughts are the best?"

Editor—"Yes, I think so."

Young writer—"Now, here is the last article I wrote (spreading out the paper). I did not rewrite it, and yet I do not see how I can change it for the better."

Editor—"But being unable to change it for the better is not so remarkable as something else with regard to the article."

Young writer (enthusiastically)—"And pray what is that?"

Editor—"The inability of any man to change it for the worse."

The Way of the World.

Omaha World

Anxious Daughter—"Mother, did papa have his salary raised when he was married?"

Omaha Matron—"No, my child."

"I don't suppose he had any money saved up, did he?"

"Not a penny; he spent all he earned."

"Did you get along comfortably?"

"We were very happy."

"Well, you know George hasn't been able to save a cent, but——"

"See here; if that poverty-stricken fellow dares to show his face here again, I'll get your father to kick him out!"

Gussie Was So Superstitious.

Washington Republic.

"You know," she said, "that pa couldn't bear Gussie. He said that Gus was really no good whatever; that he wouldn't work, and didn't know anything beyond cigarettes. Pa was just awfully down on him, and the last time Gus came to see me pa heard him in the parlor and came out with a rush, and before Gus could get down the front steps pa kicked him real hard three times with his left foot. Pa has been lame ever since, and I don't care if he is. I know Gus felt real hurt about it. He said no man ever kicked him with his left foot before, and that it was real bad luck. I've tried a hundred times to get him to come and see me again, but he won't." "Why not?" "Oh, he's so superstitious."

Bangs that Caught On.

Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It isn't every girl that will tell on herself, but one did. She came to the store and returned a fine pair of bangs she had bought the day previously.

"Can you not sell me some that will not come off?"

"Come off! why these will stay with very little care."

"Oh, they are horrid; they catch on collar buttons and pull off."

The proprietress fainted, the assistant fell on the chair and screamed "What!" while the young lady departed bangless and without her change.

Protecting the Family.

Yonkers Gazette.

"Have you an auction at your house today, Mr. Sly?"

"No, sir!"

"Then what's the meaning of that black and red flag flying in your front yard?"

"Small-pox, sir!"

"Small-pox? Good heavens! You don't mean to tell me—"

"There, don't alarm yourself, Mr. Shiverly, I don't mind telling you. The truth of it is that my Bible class has threatened me with a surprise party, and as president of the Board of Health I've taken the liberty to quarantine my family."

Mr. Cohen Watches the Deal.

New York Sun.

It is Mr. Blumenthal's deal, and Mr. Cohen polishes his glasses hurriedly with a view to making a careful survey of the shuffle. Mr. Blumenthal's friend, Mr. Dinkelstein, considers it an appropriate occasion for a remark:

"Mister Cohen, I heart you vas a coot chudch of diamonds. Vill you gindly look at dis chenuine blue-vite, seffen karat—"

"Oxguse me," replies Mr. Cohen, without removing his eyes from the pack; "I giffs no addention to diamonds on Chakey Blumenthal's deal. I vas lookin' for glubs."

A Friendly Hint.

Omaha World.

Woman Suffragist—"Oh, dear! it is too bad, we have lost our cause again, and yet there was a large delegation of us down at Washington."

Omaha Man—"Give it up, do you?"

"Indeed we don't; we're going to advocate the election of young men to Congress."

"I'll tell you a better plan than that."

"Oh, please do."

"Instead of going to Washington yourselves send your daughters."

'Twas Ever Thus.

Peoria Call.

Wife—"John, what do you think of the new cook?"

Husband—"Excellent, my dear, excellent. I never enjoyed a better meal than my dinner to-day. Where did you ever manage to find such a remarkably good-looking young woman, anyway?"

In just five minutes by the watch the cook was informed that she might find another place.

THE SUN'S HEAT.

It will Last 10,000,000 Years as it is Now.

From the London Telegraph.

A brilliant audience filled the theatre of the Royal Institution last night (Jan. 21) while Prof. Sir William Thompson expounded the latest dynamical theories regarding the "probable origin, total amount, and possible duration of the sun's heat." During the short 3,000 years or more of which man possesses historic records there was, the learned physicist showed, no trace of variance in solar energy; and there was no distinct evidence of it even, though the earth as a whole, from being nearer the sun, received in January 6½ per cent. more heat than in July.

But in the million of years which geology carried us back, it might safely be said there must have been great changes. How had the solar fires been maintained during those ages? The scientific answer to this question was the theory of Helmboltz that the sun was a vast globe gradually cooling, but as it cooled shrinking, and that the shrinkage—which was the effect of gravity upon its mass—kept up its temperature. The total of the sun's heat was equal to that which would be required to keep up 476,000 millions of millions of millions horse power, or about 78,000 horse power for every square metre—a little more than a square yard—and yet the modern dynamical theory of heat shows that the sun's mass would require only to fall in or contract thirty-five metres per annum to keep up that tremendous energy. At this rate the solar radius in 2,000 years' time would be about one-hundredth per cent. less than at present.

A time would come when the temperature would fall, and it was thus inconceivable that the sun would continue to emit heat sufficient to sustain existing life on the globe for more than 10,000,000 years. Applying the same principles retrospectively, they could not suppose that the sun had existed for more than twenty million years—no matter what might have been its origin—whether it came into existence from the clash of worlds pre-existing, or of diffused nebulous matter. There was a great clinging by geologists and biologists to vastly longer periods, but the physicist, treating it as a dynamic question with calculable elements, could come to no other conclusion materially different from what he had stated.

Sir William Thompson declined to discuss any chemical sources of heat, which, whatever its effect when primeval elements first came into contact, was absolutely insignificant compared with the effects of gravity after globes like the sun and the earth had been formed. In all these speculations they were in the end driven to the ultimate elements of matter—to the question—when they thought what became of all the sun's heat—what is the luminiferous ether that fills space, and to that most wonderful form of force upon which Faraday spent much of the thought of his later years, gravity.

The Great Libraries of the World.

Mr. A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, in a published account of the National Library of the United States, for which a new building is projected, gives some information of other great libraries. He states that the National Library now contains 570,000 volumes, not counting 200,000 pamphlets and a large and rare collection of manuscripts, and states that the annual increase is about 25,000 volumes.

"When I took charge of this library twenty-two years ago, there were twenty-five larger libraries in the world. Now there are but five larger.

"The largest library of the world is the Bibliotheque National of France, formerly Royal, then Imperial, according to the changes of government. It was founded in 1737 by a royal printing tax requiring a copy of each book printed for the King's library and contains 2,500,000 volumes. The library of the British Museum, founded in 1753 from a donation of books and private gallery of Sir Hans Sloan, contains 1,500,000 volumes. It became a great library through liberal donations from subjects of the Crown, including many great private libraries. The books, the engravings, arts, antiques and natural history have long since outgrown their present quarters. All collections except books, engravings and a few antiquities have been successively removed to Kensington to make room. The St. Petersburg Imperial Library, founded by ukase of the Czar, has 1,000,000 volumes. The Royal Library of Berlin, founded by a copy tax in 1661, the oldest big library in the world, has 700,000 volumes. The Library of Munich, Bavaria, founded in the sixteenth century, claims 800,000, but includes pamphlets, which we do not. If we counted pamphlets we would have 770,000. The next in size is the library of Congress which is our national collection.

WHILE a masquerade ball was in progress at Freeport, Kansas, on a recent Thursday evening, the paper headdress worn by Miss Cora Boulder caught fire from a bracket lamp near which she was standing. She immediately pulled the cap from her head and threw it upon the floor, but while endeavoring to trample it under foot, her dress, which was also trimmed with paper of different colors, caught fire, and she was burned to death in the presence of a hundred panic-stricken people. The ladies present attempted to extinguish the flames by tearing off her clothing, but they had to keep the girl at a distance meanwhile, and this prevented them from rendering any efficient assistance.

A WRITER in a Washington newspaper suggests that the word "boodle" is doubtless derived from the Dutch word "boedel," which means property or goods. A "boedelster," he says, is the attorney or other person who finally possesses the "boedel."

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