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The Chestertown Transcript.

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H. C. LEGG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
213 ST. PAUL Street, Baltimore, Md.

Prompt attention paid to all professional business. Nov. 21-tf.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,
Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'S STORE.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.
Having enlarged my office and added many conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Produce and Foreign Fruits,
PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
BUYERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
Report all sales daily and send money oftener if desired. We refer to our shippers, among whom are many of the successful fruit growers in this county, also the People's Bank of Baltimore. Jan 1-y

W. C. WRIGHT SPRY,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
Successors to Wright & Sparks,
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
303 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FLOUR, GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Cal[illegible]whill Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Wholesale LIQUOR DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Brandies, etc.
PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

—GO TO—
C. M. LUCAS
—FOR—
Waltham and Elgin Watches.

BUY THAT
FROM WHICH YOU
Get the Greatest Returns
LEA'S
NEW PROCESS
FLOUR
[illegible] BREAD
[illegible]ER.

I. HAMBERGER & SONS,
Fine Clothing and Tailoring,
122 East Baltimore St.,
ADJOINING B. & O. R. R. BUILDING,
PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHING
FROM THE
MANUFACTURERS!
It Is the Only Method of Saving the Middleman's Profit.
IT ALSO ASSURES YOU THE
Best Goods for the lowest Prices.

Likes, Berwanger & Co.,
ARE EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERRS OF THE RETAIL TRADE, AND OFFER

Children's Suits from	- - -	$2 to $10
Boys' " "	- - -	$4 to $14
Youths' " "	- - -	$5 to $18
Men's " "	- - -	$9 to $25

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,
LEADING ONE-PRCIE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles,

KENNARD'S
Spring Fertilizers!

It is now nearing the time when the farmer's attention is directed to the growth of Truck, planting of Corn, etc., and in this connection we again offer our Fertilizer to our patrons and farmers in general. Our facilities for manufacturing are much greater and our freighting lower, and we propose that our buyers shall have advantage of the same. We would here remark *that it is not too late to fertilize your Peach Trees*, the many testimonials in our card proving the correctness of our statement. The ingredients of our PEACH TREE GUANO sizes and colors up the fruit beautifully, therefore commands a better price.

CLIMAX, AN EXCELLENT SUPER-PHOSPHATE FOR TRUCK,
which has proven unusually successful, after years of trial, as the many testimonials of those that use it certify.

ACME No. 1, A HIGH GRADE FERTILIZER FOR A REASONABLE PRICE.
adapted to the growth of CORN and OATS, the popularity of same proving its worth.

Acme No. 2, A Corn Fertilizer,
Especially manufactured for "stiff lands." Prevents Frenching in Corn, and grows a good crop, the many that use it, confirming our statement.

POTATO COMPOUND,
Manufactured solely for the growth of Potatoes. A High Grade Fertilizer (at a reasonable price), which ensures an excellent crop of Potatoes. Our space will not allow the naming of each and every testimonial, therefore, parties wishing further information about our several Fertilizers, will communicate with us, and we will be pleased to furnish such.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FERTILIZERS,
Main Office No. 205, Courtland St., Baltimore, Md.
Eastern Shore Office:—UNDER VOSHELL HOUSE, Chestertown, Md.
H. R. WALTON, Manager.

—AGENTS—
MR. JOHN McCLOUD, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.
MR. GUS. PORTER, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
C. H. BRADLEY, Tilghman's, Queen Anne's Co., Md.

FOR
RYE, WHEAT, GRASS
And Permanent
Pure ANIMAL BONE, Dissolved ANIMAL BONE, and ANIMAL BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.
Valuable Circulars and Samples Free on application,
JOSHUA HORNER, JR., & CO., Bowly's Wharf And Wood St. Baltimore, Md.

THE GRAIN MARKET.
HAVING arranged to handle Grain at the very least expense, and being in a position to buy on a close margin, feel sure I can offer the grain growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties an inducement to sell their wheat and corn. Will settle for all grain immediately upon delivery.
HIRAM M. BROWN,
Office, Court Street. Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE
—TO—
Farmers, Truckers, etc.
I have just received from the North a fine and complete line of
CHOICE AND HEALTHY SEED,
which will be sold at Rock Bottom Prices. To those who intend planting I would say that these goods will interest you and give you first-class results. Don't buy until you examine their quality and price.
M. A. TOULSON.

SUBSCRIBE for the TRANSCRIPT. Subscription, *one dollar* per year.

BLACK RESIDUUM
In Fine Mrchantable Condition,
For Corn & Peach Trees
This Residuum is regarded by those who have been using it for years as a Sure Remedy for Worms in Peach Trees and an almost certain preventative of Frenching of Corn.
FOR SALE BY
T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Cypress Fencing,
Cypress Fence Railing 2x3 & 2x4.
Large Stock just received from Roanoak River.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Building Lumber
on hand and for sale at the Lowest Market Prices.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Great Reduction
SALE
—OF—
CLOTHING
TO-DAY
—AT—
A. FRIEDMAN'S
DOWNES & JENNINGS,
Importers
—AND—
Tailors,
NEAL BUILDING,
133 Baltimore st., East,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Our aim is to do work in the best style, and to please people who appreciate carefully-made garments. Our trade has constantly increased, and we rarely lose a customer who once comes to us.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT. CHAS. L. DODD
WESTCOTT & DODD,
(Successors to N. G. Westcott.)
WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR STOCK A WELL SELECTED LINE OF
DRESS GOODS!
Comprising the latest styles in
Striped and Plain Dress Flannels,
OUTING CLOTHS, DRESS GINGHAMS,
INDIA LINENS, PLAID AND STRIPED MUSLINS.
The Latest Styles in LACE at very Low Prices.
Children's, Misses', Youths', Ladies' and Men's SHOES. Tennis Shoes, Hats; Ladies' and Men's Shoes as low down as 50c. per pair. Call before they are gone.
Jointless Matting, extra quality at 25c. Black and White Challies at 7c. per yard.
☞ Our Remnant pile we offer bargains it would pay you to buy. Remnants of dress goods marked down from 25c. to 8c.
Hoping to continue with the old patronage of the store, we solicit our friends and the public generally. Yours truly,
WESTCOTT & DODD.

FOUND DEAD.

BY ALBERT LEIGHTON.

"*And it came to pass that the beggar died.*"—Luke xvi., 22.

Found dead—dead and alone;
There was nobody near, nobody near
When the beggar died on his pillow of stone.
No mother, no brother, no sister dear,
Nor a friendly voice to soothe or cheer;
Not a watching eye or a pitying tear.
Found dead—dead and alone,
In the roofless street, on a pillow of stone.

Many a weary day went by,
While wretched and worn he begged for bread,
Tired of life and longing to lie
Peacefully down with the silent dead.
Hunger and cold and scorn and pain,
Had wasted his form and seared his brain,
Till at last upon a bed of frozen ground,
With a pillow of stone was the beggar found.

Found dead—dead and alone.
On a pillow of stone in a roofless street—
Nobody heard his last faint moan,
Or knew when his sad heart ceased to beat.
No mourner lingered with tears and sighs,
But the stars looked down with pitying eyes,
And the chill winds pass'd with a wailing sound
O'er the lonely spot where his form was found.

Found dead—but NOT alone;
There was somebody near, somebody near,
To claim the wanderer as His own,
And find a home for the homeless here.
One, when every human door
Is closed to children accursed and poor,
Who opens the heavenly portals wide:
Ah! God was near when the beggar died.

WISDOM OF THE WITS.

"Why so downcast?"

"I lost a magnificent umbrella yesterday."

"Leave it in the car?"

"No; I met the owner of it in the street and he recognized it at once."

Judge—Have you ever seen the prisoner at the bar?

Witness—Never, your Honor, but I've seen him when I strongly suspected he'd been at it.

Snively—Why, Snodgrass, when did you begin to smoke cigarettes?

Snodgrass—Last week. I'm boycotting Southern tobacco, you know.

"Lives of rich men all remind us
We can make our own sublime,"
And by liberal advertising
To the highest summit climb.

Young wife—I want a box of sardines. Are you sure they are fresh?

Dealer—Yessum. Caught this morning.

Young Wife—I think you had better send two boxes.

"What a horrible punishment!" exclaimed Cumso, as he laid down the newspaper.

"What is it, love?" asked his wife.

"An American gentleman in St. Petersburg has made a Russian eat his word!"

"Dear me, dear me," quoth Benjamin.

"What's the matter now?" asked Lige.

"I've been out in the surf with that latest cottage tale of ours."

"Well?"

"It won't wash."

She adjusted his tie,
And he? Why, he kissed her.
There was no one else by,
And she wasn't his sister.
She adjusted his tie.
Who wouldn't have kissed her?

"I want a running suit."

"This is a good durable suit."

"Are the colors fast?"

"Yes. You will have great difficulity in keeping up with them."

"There is a strange-looking female at the gate, Jupiter," said Hebe, "She wants to see you."

"Is she unarmed?"

"Yes."

"It must be Venus of Milo. Let her in."

"Harrison is the logical candidate for '92."

"That may be, but I don't think they'll choose a logical candidate. There's so much to explain they'll look about for a rhetorical candidate."

Literary Notes.

Theodore Child will contribute to the next number of *Harper's Weekly* a timely article on "The Argentine Republic and its Present Crisis." Having spent the six months from January to July, 1890, in South America, Mr. Child writes directly from his own observation and experience. The paper is the result of a careful personal study of the condition of affairs in the country of the Argentines, and of the causes which have lead to the present complications.

In connection with the series of papers now being published on "Exercises for Women," the next number of *Harper's Bazar* will contain an article on "The Ladies' Atheletic club at the Berkeley Lyceum," by Mary Gay Humphreys.

Harper's Young People for August 5th will contain the first instalment of a characteristic story by Richard Malcolm Johnson, entitled "Two Administrations."

A Sixth Sense.

A species of sixth sense has been observed in some deaf people—that of the appreciation of vibration. In one case, described, a woman who was so deaf that she could hear slightly with only one ear was able to perceive a light blow on a table or a footstep. She described the effect by saying, not that she could hear the blow, but that she could feel it. In another case of a woman who was entirely deaf, her attention could be arrested instantly by a slight blow on the floor and a table, so slight that bystanders would not notice it. This faculty is explained by the efforts to supply a compensation for a lost faculty.

The Siberian cattle plague is raging the province of Riagan. Cattle, horses and sheep are dying by thousands. Two-thirds of the animals attacked die from the disease. A number of peasants have also contracted the disease, but no fatal cases have thus far been reported.

IT IS stated that the leader of the disorder in Constantinople is a Russian Armenian. He is said to have fired the first shot. It is believed that he was acting under instructions.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELP.

"Be cheery and keep cool and I will do your thinking for you

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.—First obtain a Boston bean-pot and some small white beans; the small beans are the best. Pick over and wash a quart of beans, pour over them a quart of tepid water, and let them soak all night; in the morning take them out of the water, and put them in a kettle with two quarts of water, and boil half or three-quarters of an hour, or until the skin begins to crack; skim them out of the water, and put them in the "bean-pot;" score a pound of salt pork, part fat and part lean, in small squares, and put it in the centre of the beans, sinking it to the rind; pour a quart of hot water over it, add one and a half tablespoons of molases, cover the pot, and bake slowly three hours.

LIMA BEANS.—Put one quart of shelled beans into a pan of cold water and let them remain an hour; put them in boiling water, more than enough to cover them; when tender pour off the water; add two ounces of butter and half a gill of cream; season with pepper and salt; let them simmer a moment, then serve. All shell beans may be cooked in this way.

BOILED BEETS.—Wash, but do not touch with a knife before they are boiled. If cut while raw they bleed themselves pale in the hot water. Boil until tender; if full-grown, at least two hours. When done put them into cold water for a moment; then rub off the skins, slice round if large, split if young, butter well. Salt and pepper to taste. A good way is to slice them upon a hot dish, mix a tablespoon of melted butter, with four or five of vinegar, pepper and salt, heat to boiling, and pour over the beets. The cold ones left over, pour vinegar over them, and use as pickles.

CARROTS.—Wash and scrape them well. If large cut them in two three or four pieces. Put them in boiling water, with a little salt in it. Full-grown carrots will require three hours boiling; smaller ones two hours and young ones an hour. Try them with a fork, and when thoroughly tender, take them up and dry them in a cloth. Divide them in pieces and split them, or cut them in slices. Season with butter, pepper and salt. They should accompany boiled beef or mutton.

BOILED CAULIFLOWER.—Pick off the outside leaves; cut the stalk close to the flowers; lay it in cold water for half an hour; if very large, quarter it; put it in boiling water; salt a little; cook until tender; drain well; place it on a hot dish; pour over plenty of drawn butter; remove it from the water as soon as it is done; it darken's while standing.

COLD SLAW.—Remove the outer green leaves from a firm head of white cabbage, cut the cabbage through the centre, cut out the tough stalk, put the cabbage into a large pan of salted cold water and let it stand for at least half an hour; then drain it, shave it on a cabbage-cutter, or chop it rather fine, and dress it with any of the salad dressings for which recipes are given.

BOILED GREEN CORN ON COB.—Choose young sugar corn, full-grown, but not hard, test with the nail. When the grain is pierced, the milk should escape in a jet, and not be thick. Clean by stripping off the outer leaves, turn back the innermost covering carefully, pick off every thread of silk, and recover the ear with the thin husk that grew nearest it, tie at the top with a bit of thread, put into boiling water salted, and cook fast from twenty minutes to half an hour, in proportion to size and age. Cut off the stocks close to the cob, and send whole to the table wrapped in a clean napkin.

STEWED GREEN CORN.—Cut from the cob, and stew 15 minutes in boiling water. Turned off most of this, cover with cold milk, and stew until very tender, adding before you take it up, a large lump of butter cut into bits and rolled in flour. Season with pepper and salt to taste, boil five minutes and serve.

THE AMAZING RAPIDITY WITH WHICH LIGHT MOVES.

Light moves with the amazing velocity of 185,000 miles a second, a speed a million times as great as that of a rifle bullet. It would make the circuit of the earth's circumference at the equator seven times in one beat of the pendulum.

For a long time light was thought to be instantaneous, but it is now known to have a measurable velocity. The discovery was first made by means of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.

Jupiter, like the earth, casts a shadow, and when his moons pass through it they are eclipsed, just as our moon is eclipsed [redacted] twice her distance from the sun.

It takes light, therefore, sixteen minutes to traverse the diameter of the earth's orbit, and half that time to span the distance between the sun and the earth. Light is thus shown to travel 185,000 miles in a second, and to take eight minutes, or more exactly, 500 seconds, in coming from the sun to the earth.

It follows that we do not see the sun until eight minutes after sunrise, and that we do see him eight minutes after sunset. When we look at a star we do not see the star as it now is, but the star as it was several years ago. It takes light three years to come to us from the nearest star, and were it suddenly blotted from the sky we should see it shining there for three years to come. There are other methods of finding the velocity of light, but the satellites of Jupiter first revealed its progressive movements.

Prohibitionist—I have a good many conscientious scruples about drinking.

Boozer—I guess that's right. Just enough scruples for a dram.

HICKS FOR AUGUST.

Forecasts of St. Louis's Weather Indicator—Cold and Warm Waves.

The forecasts for August by Rev. Ira C. Hicks, the weather indicator of St. Louis, prepared under date of July 18 for his monthly scientific journal, Word and Works, are as follows:

"The month will open with high temperature prevailing generally, except, perhaps, a rising barometer with falling temperature in sight on the western flank of storm movements, developing to the West the last days of July. These disturbances will have reached the east by about the 2d, touching every part of the country with much bluster and some rain, and followed by some relief from heat—a wave of cooler, fresh air. The reactionary days following this period are the 6th and 7th, with the moon's last quarter on the morning of the 7th and the equinox of Mercury on the 8th, which facts necessitate a warm wave from about the 5th, breaking into much storminess in its eastward progress, and followed by cooler, cloudy days. Remember, all such phenomena is progressive from west to east. The 12th is the central day for the next regular storm period. With Mercury's influence still in force, it will begin to grow warmer about the 10th—the temperature rising higher and higher and higher for successive days, until from the 12th to the 15th northwesterly storms will appear and change the order of things. The new moon falls on the morning of the 15th, about which time the hardest storm may occur, followed promptly by a marked fall of temperature. The 18th is the central day of two to three days of secondary developments, which means a warmer temperature moving eastward, breaking into more or less local storminess. Whiffs of polar air will break in through the gates of the northwest upon the heels of this storminess. The last regular period is central on the 23d, and the moon's first quarter falling on the morning of the same day, together make the most promising outlook for rain, from the 22d to the 25th during the whole month. The period is certain to be ushered in by warm and rising temperature, which condition will remain and grow until storm culminations break up the order, and bring in reversed conditions of the mercury. After the storms of this period the oppressiveness of summer nights will be broken. Reactionary tendencies, combined with full moon, fall centrally on the 29. If much sustained heat and dryness occur in August with a cessation of electrical activity in the atmosphere, chances will be increased for earthquake disturbances on and near the danger and reactionary days of the calendar.

"As previously announced, the disturbing presence of Venus has been very marked throughout July, but all must confess a 'growing tendency to employ storminess and barren bluster.' Many parts have felt the touch of approaching dryness. We quietly but earnestly advise our readers to watch and work against possible future exigencies.

Coffee as a Stimulant.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability, says the *Epicure*, that when the system needs a stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the drunkard from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong, new-made coffee, without milk or sugar. Two ounces of coffee, or one-eighth of a pound, to one pint of boiling water makes a first-class beverage, but the water must be boiling, not merely hot. Bitterness comes from boiling too long. If the coffee required for breakfast be put in a granitized kettle over night and a pint of cold water poured over it, it can be heated to just the boiling point, and then set back to prevent further ebullition, when it will be found that, while the strength is extracted, its delicate aroma is preserved. As our own country consumes nearly ten pounds of coffee per capita, it is a pity not to have it made in the best manner. It is asserted by those who have tried it that malaria and epidemics are avoided by those who drink a cup of hot coffee before venturing into the morning air. Burned on hot coals it is a disinfectant for a sick room. By some of our best physicians it is considered a specific in typhoid fever.

Hark, the sound of many voices
Jubilant in gladest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along:
"Hail the Favorite Prescription,"
How the happy voices blend.
Wonderful beyond description—
Woman's best and truest friend.

[illegible]ell may it be called woman's best [illegible]nd since it does for her what no other [illegible]edy has been able to do. It cures all [illegible]e delicate derangements and weak[illegible]es peculiar to females. *Cures* them, [illegible]erstand. Other preparations may afford [illegible]porary relief, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite [illegible]scription effects a *permanent cure*. It [illegible]*uaranteed* to do this, or the money paid [illegible]it will be promptly refunded.

[illegible]he worse Nasal Catarrh, no matter of [illegible] long standing, is permanently cured [illegible] Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Gems for the Months.

[illegible]here have been several lists of stones [illegible]en as marking the months, and while these are alike in many essentials, there are some points of difference. The best order and the oldest, so far as known, says *The Ladies' Home Journal*, is the following:—

January, the garnet.
February, the amethyst.
March, the bloodstone.
April, the sapphire.
May, the agate.
June, the emerald.
July, the onyx.
August, the cornelian.
September, the chrysolite.
October, the aquamarine.
November, the topaz.
December, the ruby.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Colin F. Stam.

TWO SMART LITTLE YOUNGSTERS.

They Fight, Sell Their Papers and Divide the Proceeds.

What the small boy who haunts City Hall park does not know about the ins and outs of human nature is hardly worth knowing at all. He understands among a great many other valuable things that the elderly and well to do citizen generally likes to see a fight, and afterward, regretting his yielding to brutal longing for scenes of gore, is ready to make amends in some way or other. This fact received a practical demonstration a day or two ago.

Two newsboys, dirty, ragged and shrewd, as is usually the case with the urchins in the park, stationed themselves where homeward bound Brooklynites would be sure to see them. These boys were not of a size. One was fairly plump, the other was a weazened bit of humanity, but he understood his business thoroughly. They played their farce neatly and very much in this fashion:

The larger boy bears down upon the other, cuffs him, uses disgraceful language and tears his papers. The attacked youth drops the papers and returns the compliments verbal and pugilistic. There is a clinch and the small boy goes down. By this time several Brooklynites have halted and a little crowd has collected. Then the battle is renewed. The youngsters seem to strike out viciously, but few of their blows tell. Again the smaller boy goes down. He comes up pluckily again and once more he is worsted. He squeezes a tear or two from his eyes, picks up his torn papers and begins to wail.

His stock in trade is ruined, and he must go supperless to bed. Two or three bystanders put their hands in their pockets. They have been entertained in rather a disreputable way, and remorse suggests atonement in the way of helping the youngster out of his troubles. In no time his stock is disposed of, and he isn't asked to make change. A park policeman, attracted by the sight of the crowd, is approaching, and the little fellow, pocketing his gains, slides away. His antagonist has already disappeared.

There are two scenes in the last act. One is on the steps of the bridge. Two or three men are taking a look at the newspapers they have just bought from the urchin. The inspection is not all that might be wished in its results. The papers are two or three days old. The other scene is in a cheap restaurant not far from the park. Two boys who have but just now been engaged in seemingly desperate combat are seated sociably at the same table. "We'll go some pie, too, Jimmy," remarks the smaller. "I tell yer, that's the greatest racket I ever worked on the suckers."—New York Times.

Too Much Money for a Picture.

Meissonier's picture of Napoleon in 1814, only 30 inches by 20, has just been sold for £34,000, the highest price ever given for the work of a living artist. The art world naturally exults over this solid proof of appreciation; but we wonder whether it really benefits by these prices even in a pecuniary sense. We suspect not. It is found in the literary world that an overpowering demand for a single book arrests the sale of books in general, the reservoir of cash for buying books being in any one year a fixed quantity. If that economic rule extends to art, M. Meissonier's phenomenal triumph just prevents thirty-four artists from receiving £1,000 apiece. That may be good or bad for art—we are not deciding—but it limits sadly the number of art producers, among whom might be found, if we may in the teeth of the market suggest so audacious a possibility, even M. Meissonier's superior. That the huge price will help M. Meissonier to paint still better is an assumption refuted by all art history.—Spectator.

German Government in Africa.

German territory in East Africa is placed already under a most careful system of administration. Zanzibar is the headquarters for the imperial commissioner, Maj. Wissman, and the main staff, while each coast station is under charge of a commanding officer, responsible for both the political and military mangement. These officials send an elaborate report monthly to headquarters, while, at the same interval, the commissioner visits each station for a personal inspection. Four steamers, with whale boats, gigs and smaller vessels, keep up a regular service for passengers and mails between the various stations and Zanzibar. The military forces comprise 207 officers, 1,200 Soudanese troops and 500 Zulu and Arkari soldiers, besides a body of Somalis for police duty, and are divided into two corps, for duty respectively in the north and south, each in charge of a sub-commander. Hospitals are established at Pangani and Bagamoyo.—Exchange.

Is the 29th of February a Day?

The question whether the 29th of February is legally a day or not has lately been presented to the courts of Indiana. There is authority in that state to the effect that the 28th and 29th of February are to be counted as one day; but when the supreme court so decided it had not examined an ancient English statute concerning leap year, passed in the twenty-third year of Henry III, which bears upon the subject. Accordingly, in the case to which we refer, the judge determined to consider the question de novo, and he came to the conclusion that the 29th of February must be regarded as a day in the contemplation of the law, at least, as much as any other, and must be reckoned in the legal computation of time where days are considered.

"Is the man who works on Feb. 28 and 29 to have pay for one day only?" he asks. "Has a judgment rendered on Feb. 28 no priority as a lien over one rendered on Feb. 29? Could a man sentenced to be hung on Feb. 29 be legally executed on Feb. 28?" Of course not. The confusion on the subject has evidently arisen from statutes treating of the entire year as a whole. Thus, there is a provision in the Revised Statutes of New York that whenever the term "year" or "years" shall be used in any law sentence, contract or instrument of writing the year intended shall be taken to consist of 365 days, a half year 182 days, a quarter of a year 91 days, and "the added day of a leap year and the day immediately preceding, if they shall occur in any period so computed, shall be reckoned together as one day."—St. Louis Republic.

Wanted the Job.

Woman—I want this room whitewashed, but I dread the mess of it all.

Uncle Pete—Guess you'se had sum ob dese here cheap whitewashers at wuk. I'se very 'ticular, ma'am. I'se whitewashed sum ob de finest fences in de city. Whitewash am too 'spensive ter spill 'roun' on furniture.—Epoch.

Mr. Henderson is a punctilious man, with a special antipathy against nicknames and pet abbreviations. The other day, after much fruitless running about the city on some errand, he declared that he had traveled "from Daniel to Beersheba."