msa_sc3326_scm8208-0654 ©Maryland State Archives

Signs of Winter.

The graceful sea gull put in an appearance in Baltimore's harbor earlier than usual this season, and old salts predict a hard winter. Whether the sea gulls are weather indicators or not, their presence is very desirable. As scavengers they are useful, and even the ordinary observer is struck by their beauty and grace. Their predominating color is white, with a gray mantle, varying in shade from a delicate pearl gray to dark, blackish slate or nearly black.

Some have black heads, and their black caps turn white in winter. The bills and feet are generally bright red or yellow, and make a brilliant contrast with the other coloring as the birds dart rapidly past or sail slowly overhead. They are a clamorous, noisy set, with shrill, penetrating voices. They go in flocks or scatter like scouts or sentinels. They may be seen floating on the water in small companies, or drawn up on shore like soldiers, or standing in groups on a land bar on one foot, quiet and solemn. When not busy eating up such material as they find to their tastes floating on the surface of the water they watch other birds and rob them of any special tidbits they have secured.

Passengers on steamers entering or leaving Queenstown harbor, Ireland, have a pleasant diversion feeding the sea gulls. The birds are quite tame, and come close to the vessel to be fed. Frequently the birds will catch the food as soon as it strikes the water. When they are given any article particularly disagreeable they express their indignation by discordant screams. They follow the steamers far out to sea, picking up any edible matter thrown from the ship. The man who for the first time shoots one of these birds, expecting to secure a large and plump specimen, gets only a miserable, lean carcass sunk in a large mass of feathers, and may be said to be gulled.—Baltimore American.

Six Minutes' Stop for a Wedding.

Mr. Will E. Robinson, of Beallsville, and Miss Lou Jeffrey, of East Bethlehem, boarded the train at West Brownsville and contrived to get married on the fly while coming to this city.

The party did not wish to be married at the home of the groom, and Mr. Robinson could not get a leave of absence so as to get a marriage license in this city, and how to get married away from home, take a trip and be back for duty on Monday morning was the question to be solved, and Mr. D. M. Watt, superintendent of the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Col. Chill Hazzard helped the interested couple out of an interesting dilemma.

Mr. Watt had the train stopped at Monongahela City. Editor Hazzard had secured the attendance of the Rev. J. T. Riley, of the Methodist Episcopal church, on the depot platform. Mr. Robinson and Miss Jeffrey stepped from the train to the platform, and the Rev. Mr. Riley pronounced the ceremony without wasting any time.

The train stopped at 5:14 o'clock p. m. and was again on its way at 5:21, the ceremony occupying just three minutes. An immense crowd had assembled at the station, and a band was playing the wedding march as the bride and groom stepped upon the platform. As the happy pair stepped back aboard the train the crowd showered rice upon them until they were literally covered.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Eight Wheel Electric Street Car.

The Springfield avenue electric railroad was started in Newark Oct. 4, with eight wheel cars as large as ordinary steam railroad coaches, and capable of carrying sixty passengers. The line runs from Market street station through the busiest part of the city, and the cars were sandwiched in between the horse cars of other lines, but increased speed was made, and the day passed without a horse being seriously frightened or a collision occurring. One passenger had his arm broken by coming in contact with one of the central poles while waving a salute out of the window to a friend on the sidewalk.

Each car was equipped with two twenty horse power motors geared to one axle of each truck. They surmounted the steep hills on Springfield avenue without much diminution of speed.—New York Sun.

A Four Thousand Pound Cheese.

At the cheese factory in East Otto recently there was put in the hoop the biggest cheese ever made in this region, and [illegible] largest ever made in the [illegible]tates. It measures five feet in [illegible] and is thirty-nine inches high. [illegible]ight when cured will be 4,000 [illegible]ds, and fully 38,000 pounds of milk [illegible]s used in its manufacture. The [illegible]bundant pasturage made the September milk unusually rich, so this huge cheese is expected to be of prime quality. About four weeks will be required to cure it thoroughly. This record breaker was made for a grocery house of Cincinnati, who are about to occupy a large new building. It is wanted as an attraction for the opening.—Buffalo Commercial.

The Buffalo fire department has lately received a novel fire engine which has excited much interest in that city. The carriage is constructed entirely of papier mache, all the different parts of the body, wheels, poles and the rest being finished in the best possible manner. While the durability and powers of resistance possessed by this material are fully as great as those of wood, the weight is of course much less.

"Wootton," George W. Childs' country home at Bryn Mawr, is regarded as one of the most expensively maintained country places in the United States. The wages of the servants alone amount to $1,000 a month. A new stable is in process of erection on the grounds at an estimated cost of $40,000.

A Chance for All.

Mrs. Gabb—Are you goin' to have your darter take music lessons?

Mrs. Gadd—No-o, I guess not. She hain't no ear fer music.

Mrs. Gabb—Well, I wouldn't be discouraged at that. Mebbe she might learn to play classic, anyhow.—New York Weekly.

Shell fish—oysters and clams—do not count as fish in the New York market. The 5,000 hotels, restaurants and oyster saloons in the city use 50,000 baskets of oysters every day from Sept. 1 to May 1, and half as many more are used, so say the dealers, by individual consumers.

Such newspapers as have to be cut or torn are worth half a cent a pound for waste paper, and if there are any so soiled or unfit to keep that they must be burned pack them into a paper tube, with turpentine and resin, and saw in sections for kindling.

Cork soles are sometimes in demand, more especially when there is a liability to dampness and by those who object to wearing rubbers, cork being impervious to water, light upon the foot, and valuable as a non-conductor.

Nervous prostration is not quite as fashionable as it was a year or two ago, which is a cheerful sign and one that points to the fact that we are learning to take better care of ourselves.

It is reported from Fort-de-France, in Martinique, that the court has condemned to a fine and one year's imprisonment [illegible] woman Adeline Hercule, in whose [illegible]se the conflagration of June 22 originated.

[illegible]rfect opal, with a movable drop [illegible]ater, was found in California [illegible] A negro at the Kimberly [illegible]ca) diamond mines found a [illegible] the same character in 1888.

A Japanese Night Ride.

We had now to take a long night ride, and at length we rushed out into the moonlight, our fourteen runners appearing and disappearing as we came in and out of the shadows in the long procession of our train.

We whirled past the houses of the small town, indiscreetly close to the paper screens, lighted from within, against which were profiled the shadows of faces, sometimes with pipes or cups lifted to their lips or the outlines of coiffures piled up on the head—all pictures more Japanese than their very originals; then between rounded hills on which stood masses of maple trees; then near to empty spaces of water; then sank into dark hollows, at the bottom of which a river ran as fast the other way.

I watched and looked as long as fatigue allowed, but fell asleep in the uncomfortable kuruma, waked every now and then by some sudden jolt to my extended arm and head.

Occasionally I had dreamy glances at what I remember as a vast blue plain, with lofty colorless mountains at one side, and perhaps I saw glimpses of the sea. The night air was cold in the hollows after the sweltering day, and I found my arm and face damp with the dew. A Japanese poet would have said that it was but the spray from off the oars of some heavenly boat which sailed that night across the starry stream of the milky way.

In the dawn we saw the white walls of the castle of the city of Osaka, and ran across its many bridges, all silent in the morning.—John La Farge in Century.

Where Is She?

Where is that "divine perfection of a woman," entitled "the loveliest of her sex," to be found? "There!" "There!" "There!" shout no end of enamoured bachelors, each pointing at his heart's idol. The husbands are less enthusiastic, for it is a lamentable fact in æsthetics that matrimonial familiarity modifies very materially the ante-nuptial opinions of the parties implicated with respect to each other. But almost every unmarried man with a malleable heart knows or has known some woman whom he regards or has regarded as "the loveliest of her sex."

Yet the superlative is ridiculous, for the simple reason that there exists no absolute standard of womanly beauty. The sculptor who shaped the Medician Venus thought he had combined all the rarest physical charms of the sex in that remarkable work of art, and yet we have heard it criticised as too short, too tall, too plump, too thin, etc. etc.; and a six-foot-four Vermonter who went to Rome to perfect his taste in vertu recorded in a "visitors' register" there the unsentimental dictum that "the figure is pretty good, what there is of it, but there isn't more'n half enough." So that even the statue which, we are told, "enchants the world" is not everybody's paragon.—New York Ledger.

Smiled in French.

The late Judge Noyes had a remarkable voice. It was the voice of a man of fine physique, and its owner used it as skillfully as a trained elocutionist. Judge Noyes' voice was of remarkable timbre, and it was wont to be his boast that "give me an audience of 10,000 people in the open air, and I'll make every one of them hear." When Gen. Noyes was minister to France his great voice, round and musical as a note from a bronze bell, was the marvel of the French people.

Lew Rosen, the playwright, was in Paris when Gen. Noyes came to represent the great republic at the French capital, and was engaged as French tutor for the American minister's family. Gen. Noyes had difficulty in learning French, and freely confessed it. One day Mr. Rosen called upon Henri Martin, the famous French historian, and in the course of the conversation he mentioned Gen. Noyes' difficulty in acquiring French. "Ah," said the great writer, "Gen. Noyes does not need to learn to speak ze French language; he smiles ze French language."—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Advantages of Imperfect Vision.

Few people probably realize how rare, optically speaking, is a really perfect or normal eye among human beings. Out of 200,000 persons examined by German oculists only one was found who had normal vision, and he, strange to say, saw nothing, as the generality of mankind see things. A star, for instance, to him was a perfectly circular figure, with no radiating points, and he seemed to be incapable of recognizing lines and projections essential to many geometrical conceptions.

May not the myope and astigmatic comfort himself, therefore, with the reflection that his vision, if in the strict sense defective, has compensations not to be lightly disregarded? Is it not better to see things in a picturesque way, with harsh outlines softened and with variations in curves and angles in harmony with one's sense of beauty, than to be held rigidly to the letter of nature and so find the external world an affair of blank monotony?—Boston Beacon.

Success in Life.

Dr. John Hunter, the eminent surgeon, adopted a rule which may be recommended to all. When a friend asked him how he had been able to acomplish so much in the way of study and discovery in his busy life he answered: "My rule is deliberately to consider before I commence whether the work is practicable. If it be not practicable I do not attempt it. If it be practicable I can accomplish it if I give sufficient pains to it, and having begun I never stop until the thing is done. To this rule I owe all my success in life."—New York Ledger.

Fourteen Thousand People Present.

When Hiram M. Miltenberger led his blushing fiancee, Miss Nora M. Coulter, out on the race track of the Elkhart County Agricultural society at Goshen, Sept. 25, and was there married to her in the presence of 14,000 people, he was the hero of the biggest wedding, so far as attendance is concerned, that ever occurred in northern Indiana. The happy couple were the recipients of presents valued at $400, donated by the merchants of the city.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

His Fifty-seventh Vote.

Uncle Kenniston, of Appleton, Mo., voted for the fifty-seventh time in a state election Sept. 8 last. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for president, and has never missed going to the polls and voting. As an exemplary performer of a public duty we hold him up to the attention of younger men.—Lewiston Journal.

A Brooklyn jury has given Alexander Ellis a verdict of $60 in a suit brought against a druggist who furnished extract of carbolic acid when a "solution" was called for. Ellis put the stuff on a bunion, and gets the $60 as a salve for his feelings.

The latest "boy orator" to come forward is Irving Jay Steeninger, [illegible] child phenomenon of Rochester, In[illegible] He is not quite 6 years old, but he c[illegible]ver a fifty minutes' address with [illegible]ing eloquence and self possess[illegible]

Ocean Waves.

Waves are very decepti[illegible] at them in a storm one wo[illegible] water traveled. The wate[illegible] same place, but the mo[illegible] Sometimes in storms th[illegible] forty feet high and trav[illegible] hour—more than twice [illegible] swiftest steamship. Th[illegible] valley to valley is [illegible] the height, hence [illegible] will extend over so[illegible] water.—Ocean.

THE OLD CLERK.

As he bends o'er the ledger that shining old head,
Which reflects every mood of the sky,
While he stealthily blackens the figures in red
(The mistake of an age bedimmed eye),
Oft I wonder how time will effect his release,
What he'll do when we vote him "too slow;"
'Tween the days that his use and his heart beatings cease
Where will the old clerk go?

One can learn of the temperate days that are gone
From the rollicking rule and quill pen;
And he answers to "Toby" at 71
As he answered to "Toby" at 10.
From its first infant struggles, to credit and wealth,
He has watched the great enterprise grow;
But his hand trembles now—he is broken in health;
Yet—where can the old clerk go?

If each pound of success had but left him a grain
What a nugget of rest he might own;
But a lonely old heart and a weary old brain
Are his meed for the years that have flown.
Every blossom he loved in the heyday of life
Has been withered and lies 'neath the snow;
And e'en memory's barred from this bustle and strife
Then where should the old clerk go?

That the world has a heart none will seek to deny,
And it softens, 'tis said, year by year;
At the end of full many a walk we espy
Golden promise of comfort and cheer.
"There's a sweet little cherub" that steers poor old Jack
To a "harbor" where storms cease to blow;
But when drops for the last time the pen on its rack
Where can the old clerk go?
—Thomas Frost in New York Herald.

PRODUCING AN OPERA.

MANAGER ARONSON TELLS HOW IT IS DONE AT THE CASINO.

The Preparation Takes Many Weeks—How the Parts Are Cast—How the Chorus Is Divided and Costumed—Plans for Scenery and Music—Many Rehearsals.

To the uninformed the placing of an opera upon the stage may seem a comparatively trifling matter, but it is really a laborious undertaking, involving months of preparation. As soon as I have decided what my next production is to be my scene painter, stage manager and musical conductor are called into consultation. The painter immediately constructs the models of the scenery called for, while the others and myself begin our consideration of the score. Playing over the music, we decide upon the proper allotment of the principal roles. This gentleman for the tenor, that one for the bass; this lady for the soprano, that one for the contralto, and so on through the minor characters and into the chorus. Instances frequently occur in which it is necessary to employ a double chorus, such as where, without sufficient delay to permit a change of costume, one contingent of young ladies appear in one scene as peasants and in the next as sailors.

Having assigned the characters and selected the chorus, I have the music of the parts hektographed and a copy given to each of the sopranos, tenors, contraltos, bassos and so on. The drill of these people is continued until the various parts are fairly grounded by the conductor, after which he turns them over to an assistant, who continues the task until those who have the least sense of time and tune have thoroughly acquired a knowledge of the music.

DRILLING THE CHORUS.

Of course it is desirable that a chorister should be a trained musician to start with; but sometimes a conductor finds it less difficult to teach one who is entirely ignorant of music, from the fact that such a one usually works industriously, learning his task perfectly, and rarely thereafter deviating from a true rendering. The feminine portion of a chorus is mainly selected for the voice and appearance.

The voice is the primary consideration among the masculine members, but we do make a point of assigning the characters of soldiers to men of tall stature, and those of civilians and peasants to persons of ordinary height.

While the chorus is pursuing its labors with the assistant the conductor devotes his attention to the principals, and after each person has had individual rehearsing the duos and trios are brought together and rehearsed until they have mastered everything.

At about this period we usually call a rehearsal to decide upon the positions, entrances and exits, arranging what is technically known as the "business" of the opera and forming effective and picturesque groupings of the characters and chorus. When this has been perfected we rehearse the opera as a whole, and by this means the principals learn where their music occurs in the action of the play and the choruses discover where their work fits in.

So we go on until the construction of the opera is completed and all its component parts are dovetailed together, as one may say.

As I consider the orchestra a most important factor of the success of any opera, forming the basis upon which the whole fabric is built, this department demands and receives my particular attention. I have the members of mine brought together about midway in the preparation for a new production.

FINAL REHEARSALS.

While all this has been going on the scene painter has been busy in his department, the property men have been preparing the appointments, the carpenters have devised the mechanical contrivances, and the gas engineer has arranged for the proper distribution of the lights and the colored mediums or glasses by means of which he can produce certain desired effects. The costumers, wig makers and boot makers have taken the measurements of principals and chorus.

A week before the date of a production I order a dress rehearsal, so that each partaker can be individually inspected, and changes that are advisable can be made at once. A good deal of discretion and good judgment is necessary to a manager in distributing the various parts to persons who will effectively fill them. Physical fitness must be considered.

Thus, women of elegance, dignity and repose of manner should be selected to represent court ladies, while arch, piquant little bodies do nicely for waitresses and peasants, and young ladies of not too feminine proportions are given a chance to wear a doublet and hose.

If it can be arranged on the night just previous to a new work being brought out, we give a full dress rehearsal, intending it to be in every department equivalent to a first night's performance, and we exert every effort to enable the artists to have an unbroken rest on the day of production. Such in brief is the modus operandi of bringing out an opera.—Rudolph Aronson in Kate Field's Washington.

The Swallows Are Wrong.

The British glowworm is steadily decreasing in numbers, and entomologists fear that it will become extinct as well as extinguished. This is due to the reckless system of nest lightning practiced by swallows. These ingenious birds fasten glowworms to the sides of their nests, but inasmuch as the glowworm resents this liberty by an early death it takes an enormous quantity of glowworms to light one fashionable nest during the season.

The members of the British association (ornithological section) are discussing the possibility of inducing the swallows to light their nests with electricity derived from the backs of British cats, but if the birds decline to adopt the electric light—and it is only too probable that they will decline—the early extinction of the glowworm seems to be [illegible]uncholy certainty.—Paris Herald.

[illegible]F YOUR BACK ACHES
[illegible] all worn out, really good for nothing [illegible] general debility. Try
[illegible]'S IRON BITTERS.
[illegible] and give a good appetite. Sold [illegible]dealers in medicine.

President Lincoln's Habits.

The president rose early, as his sleep was light and capricious. In the summer, when he lived at the Soldiers' home, he would take his frugal breakfast and ride into town in time to be at his desk at 8 o'clock. He began to receive visits nominally at 10 o'clock, but long before that hour struck the doors were besieged by anxious crowds, through whom the people of importance, senators and members of congress, elbowed their way after the fashion which still survives. On days when the cabinet met, Tuesdays and Fridays, the hour of noon closed the interviews of the morning. On other days it was the president's custom at about that hour to order the doors to be opened and all who were waiting to be admitted.

At luncheon time he had literally to run the gauntlet through the crowds who filled the corridors between his office and the rooms at the west end of the house occupied by the family. The afternoon wore away in much the same manner as the morning; late in the day he usually drove out for an hour's airing; at 6 o'clock he dined.

He was one of the most abstemious of men; the pleasures of the table had few attractions for him. His breakfast was an egg and a cup of coffee; at luncheon he rarely took more than a biscuit and a glass of milk, a plate of fruit in its season; at dinner he ate sparingly of one or two courses. He drank little or no wine; not that he remained always on principle a total abstainer, as he was a part of his early life in the fervor of the "Washingtonian" reform, but he never cared for wine or liquors of any sort and never used tobacco.—Col. John Hay in Century.

Chicago's Feminine Billiard Experts.

The largest number of women players at any one place may now be found at the aristocratic Standard club on the south side. The young women here do not hesitate to play an even game with the men, and hold their own, too.

The Misses Goodman are recognized as the best two players on the south side. On the north side Miss Cool ranks above all other female players. She can play too strong a game for most amateurs, making runs of fifty and sixty with three balls. Two years ago such a feat was considered next to impossible for any woman. Hampered by her skirts and corsets, there were any number of shots that she could not make. These have been overcome, however, by learning to handle the cue with the left hand. Nothing now seems to stand in the way of a woman learning to play the game as well as the average man.

Potter Palmer has a table of unique design which is a combination cabinet. The scheme was devised by Mrs. Palmer, who, with many of her north side friends, delights in the game. The table was built after an original design which she furnished the factory. George M. Pullman is the possessor of another handsome table, and the Misses Pullman are credited with being able to play a fair amateur game with four balls. Charles Schwartz has a table that cost nearly $1,000, and Mrs. H. H. Porter personally looks after both a billiard and a pool table in her elegant home.—Chicago News.

History of an Indian's Watch.

An ancient silver timepiece, valuable for its historical associations no less than for its antiquity, is owned by Daniel Minthorn, of Watertown. It weighs 5½ ounces, and is 250 years old, and it keeps good time when wound, although it has not been repaired since 1847. The watch is of the pattern known as the "British bullseye," and is 1½ inches thick. The face is of silver, roughly chased, and has a double row of figures—Arabic and Roman numerals. It bears this mark, "Thomas Linhard, London, 110."

A search through ancient directories of the city of London made by Mr. Minthorn at the last London exposition, revealed the fact that this jeweler was in business on Fleet street between the years 1638 and 1658. This cumbrous timepiece was once worn within the buckskin coat of the celebrated Mohawk war chief, Joseph Brant, whose Indian name was Thayendanega, and regarding whose accomplishments as a warrior, chief and courtier many legends are related in western New York and Canada. His influence during the latter half of the last century is unprecedented in the annals of the Indian race.—Jewelers' Weekly.

Oil Upon Troubled Waters.

A suggestion has been made that oil might with advantage be used at the most exposed lighthouses to reduce the force of the waves. It is thought that this end might be attained by placing, say, a couple of small steel buoys in the most exposed direction at a distance from the lighthouse of some 150 feet. There should be a pulley on the buoy and a slight rope, so that the bag or appliance for distributing the oil could always be hauled in when required. The method is most simple, and can be tested without great expense.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Careless Habit.

I once had an intelligent young man in my employ who deemed it sufficient excuse for neglecting any important task to say, "I forgot it." I told him that would not answer. If he was sufficiently interested he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot it. I drilled him with this truth. He worked for me three years, and during the last of the three he was utterly changed in this respect. He did not forget a thing. His forgetting he found was a lazy, careless habit of the mind, which he cured.—American Grocer.

Two Ancient Tombs.

Two mounds of the prehistoric period have been discovered on the isthmus of Corinth by P. Kastromenos, who thinks that they are the tombs of Sisyphus and Neleus, mentioned by the traveler Pausanias when describing the country subject to the rule of that place.—Boston Transcript.

At the public land sale at the state house in Augusta, Me., not a single person appeared to bid. By telegraph and letter, however, five bids were received and twenty lots of land were sold. This absence of bidders in person rendered the sale the most novel in the annals of the state.

A cucumber on exhibition at Montgomery, Ala., is 33 inches long, 12½ inches wide and weighs 60¾ pounds. It is called the "Centennial," and the patch in which it grew is full of cucumbers weighing from one pound to the weight of the one mentioned.

Hon. Bonum Nye, who is 95 years old, is still the active treasurer of a savings bank in North Brookfield, Mass., and recently gave a reception at his residence that lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 10 in the evening.

The World's fair commissioners have decided very properly that the intricacy of shafting and belting, so prominent in all displays of machinery, will be done away with, their place being taken by electric motors.

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.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

Mrs. Platt's Correspondence.

Mrs. Thomas C. Platt receives many more letters than the ex-senator. Most of them come from unfortunate and impertinent people, who want everything a mortal can want. Money is the general demand. Other supplicants want assistance in getting employment, promotion or transportation. Some want autographs; others politely ask for letters of introduction to the families of the cabinet officers, president or senators; others beg for sufficient influence to get a precocious son or aspiring daughter admitted to an educational dramatic or musical organization.

Among the requests for material aid are calls for books, old clothing, second hand furniture, wash boards, tubs, typewriters and toys. She is asked to sign leases, buy stock, advance capital, take subscription books, purchase poems, stories, pictures and souvenirs, and go security for rents, household supplies, tuition and dry goods. The communications from institutions and charitable organizations asking for contributions are only exceeded by the demands of the cranks. Nine out of every ten letters read, "Although a stranger to you," etc.—New York World.

When Railroads Lose Money.

For the personal damages to passengers on the West Jersey railroad at May's Landing the company paid out $81,000, and got off very luckily, as there were nineteen deaths and twice as many injuries. Such terrible accidents as that at New Hamburg, on the New York Central, or at Ashtabula, on the Lake Shore road, cost a company a fortune and seriously impair dividends. Generally the companies are glad to settle in such cases, and are able to secure favorable terms on condition of prompt payment, especially in cases where claimants are poor and desirous of avoiding protracted litigation. But where claimants insist on enormous claims the litigation is both costly and protracted, and is seldom satisfactory to either party.—Interview in New York Sun.

Expected Shakespeare.

George Moore, the English disciple of Zola, once had a play at the Odeon, in Paris, and at the same time an adaptation of "Othello" was being rehearsed at the theatre. He called one morning and asked to see the manager. "What name shall I give, monsieur?" demanded the concierge. "Tell M. Porell that the English author whose play he has accepted desires to see him." The concierge went toward the manager's room. "There is a gentleman in the hall who tells me he is the English author whose play has just been accepted," he said to the official. "Quite right," answered the latter, "send him in. Monsieur Shakespeare, no doubt."—San Francisco Argonaut.

A Wonderful Cannon.

In process of construction at the gun factory in Watervliet is a 10-inch gun, which, when completed, will be one of the greatest caliber and most wonderful in its design ever made in this country. This huge gun will be built according to Capt. Crozier's latest design of wire winding. Capt. Crozier is located in the ordnance department at Washington, and the present gun is the fourth of its kind in existence. The work of boring the gun has been completed, and it will be placed in the lathe preparatory to commencing the wire winding.

The square wire to be used will be of steel, as is also the gun proper, a tenth of an inch in thickness and will be wound from the breech to the muzzle the entire length. To produce the desired work a dynamo has been placed in the gun factory, which will be utilized to weld the ends of the wire by electricity. When completed it is expected that this gun will throw a 560 pound projectile from twelve to fifteen miles, the greatest distance yet accomplished. The weight of the powder charge will be about 230 pounds, and the penetration will be, it is expected, about twenty-four inches in armor plate.—Albany Argus.

A Belfast Youth's Experiment.

One of our young men asked his father for the horse the other evening to go to Northport. But the old gentleman allowed that he and his wife would go themselves, and soon after did go, leaving behind a mad young man. But he finally hit upon the idea of harnessing up the cow. This he did into the best buggy. The cow was very docile until he tried to drive her. When she felt the weight of the wagon attached to her she gave one bellow full of fright, and with tail over her back she ran kicking and plunging through the garden, tramping the vegetables and knocking down bean poles, the young man clinging on to the seat, howling for some one to stop her.

But nothing could stop her. Finally a stone wall got in her track and she cleared it in grand shape; but the buggy, young man and harness were so badly mixed up that a neighbor who came to the rescue could not tell one from the other. The cow has not yet been seen, but the ruin she left behind will forever be a monument to her wrath. The buggy was carried to the barn in a bushel basket and the young man on a stretcher.—Belfast (Me.) Age.

Oarsmen at Harvard.

I noticed the other day in the papers an item about Harvard college which, if not an error, is a striking indication of the growth and magitude of the athletic spirit there. It was to the effect that eighty members of the freshman class are candidates for their class crew. What a change is this from a period even so late as fifteen or twenty years ago, when (at least so I understand from the graduates of about that period) a dozen men would be about the number of freshmen who had this commendable ambition. Of course the classes have grown since then, but in nothing like a similar proportion. I, for one, am not alarmed by the athletic tendencies of the modern student. I have seen so many intellectual men hampered all their lives by want of vigor, and so many commonplace men succeed by dint of nervous energy and nervous composure, so to say, that I don't care how much time the boys spend in cultivating their muscles and their physique.—Boston Post.

No Change.

W. W. Welling, stamp clerk at the postoffice, is very popular with the public, and his return to duty after a few weeks' absence recently was hailed with satisfaction by many. Mr. Welling has an impediment in his speech. Shortly after his return a well known business man came to the window for some stamps. Mr. Welling tore off a sheet and threw out the change in his usual brisk manner.

"Well, I see your right hand hasn't forgotten its cunning," remarked the patron.

"No," responded the clerk, without changing his expression, "b-b-but my t-t-t-tongue still c-c-c-cleaves to the r-r-roof of my m-m-mouth."—Indianapolis Journal.

Full Fare for the Corpse.

On a train from Aurora to Chicago the other day a strange incident occurred. A poor man, accompanied by three children, was bringing the corpse of his wife to the city. He was provided with a ten-trip ticket, and said he had been told by the station authorities at Aurora that the fare for himself and children and the body of the wife could be punched from the trip ticket. The conductor insisted upon full fare for the corpse, "and intimated that if he did not get it he would have to put the body off." A disinterested passenger thought the man had sufficient sorrow without being compelled to argue with the conductor, and paid the fare.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

FLOORING AND SHINGLES!

BUILDING LUMBER GENERALLY.

Doors, Sash and Blinds.

—GET OUR—

VERY LOW PRICES

BEFORE BUYING.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,

414 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore, Md

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Best Blood Medicine

So say Leading Physicians and Druggists, and their opinion is indorsed by thousands cured by it of Scrofula, Eczema, Erysipelas, and other diseases of the blood.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla has won its reputation by years of valuable service to the community. *It is the best.*"—R. S. Lang, Druggist, 212 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.

Dr. W. P. Wright, Paw Paw Ford, Tenn., says: "In my practice, I invariably prescribe Ayer's Sarsaparilla for chronic diseases of the blood."

Dr. R. R. Boyle, Third and Oxford sts., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "For two years I have prescribed Ayer's Sarsaparilla in numerous instances, and I find it highly efficacious in the treatment of all disorders of the blood."

L. M. Robinson, Pharmacist, Sabina, O., certifies: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has always been a great seller. My customers think there is no blood-purifier equal to it."

"For many years I was afflicted with scrofulous running sores, which, at last became so bad the doctors advised amputating one of my legs to save my life. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla and soon saw an improvement. After using about two dozen bottles the sores were healed. I continue to take a few bottles of this medicine each year, for my blood, and am no longer troubled with sores. I have tried other reputed blood-purifiers, but none does so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—D. A. Robinson, Neal, Kansas.

Don't fail to get

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists. $1, six $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

WHAT SCOTT'S EMULSION CURES

CONSUMPTION
SCROFULA
BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLDS
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache. Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT.
Suitable for all Ages.
Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle.

KISSING AT "7-17-70" PHOTOGRAVURE PANEL SIZE. Mailed for 4 cts. (coppers or stamps). J. F. SMITH & CO. Makers of "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS MO.

AND YET ONE CAN EAT TOO MUCH OF IT.

An overload of bread may not injure you but will make you very uncomfortable; so will overloading of

Wolff's ACME Blacking

not injure your shoes, but make them look unsightly until cleaned. To prevent abuse follow directions.

Ask in Drug, Paint and House Furnishing Stores for Pik-Ron, which

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH AND

Varnish at the same time.

PIK-RON

A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR AND STRENGTH For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT One Dollar per year.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, October 13, 1890, the Steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Eastern Neck, Queenstown, Kent Island and intermediate landings on Chester river.

RETURNING, will leave Pier 7 Light St. Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M. for the above landings.

THE STEAMER CORSICA

Leaves Baltimore Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at midnight. Leaves Crumpton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 M. and Chestertown on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock and on Saturdays at 3 o'clock, stopping at Grey's Inn Creek (Thursdays only) and all landings on the river above that point.

The STEAMER GRATITUDE

of the Centreville and Corsica River Company, will leave Centreville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M., Jackson's Creek at 9.15 A. M., and Rock Hall at 10.30 A. M. for Baltimore.

Returning, will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11.00 A. M. for above landings.

☞ The United States Express Company service on Both steamers affording patrons an opportunity of making through shipments of freight to all points in the United States without delay.

☞ For the convenience of our patrons we have at Rock Hall landing, ample accommodations for the care of teams.

GEO. WARFIELD, PRES'T.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Tolchester Line.

On and after Wednesday, October 8th, 1890, weather permitting, the

Steamer Emma Giles

WILL LEAVE TOLCHESTER BEACH EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

At 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Will leave Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received in Baltimore daily.

SPECIAL.—Comfortable Waiting Room for Passengers. Plenty of Stable Room for Teams. ☞ By this Route passengers have 3½ hours to spend in Baltimore and return same day.

For further particulars apply to

W. C. ELIASON, PRES'T,

Oct. 9, 1890. Pier 16, Light Street

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

For the coming year will be noteworthy for a number of special features which the Publishers believe are of very unusual interest and among them the following may be mentioned:

Sir Edwin Arnold

contributes to the December number the first series of four Articles upon Japan, its people, its ways and its thoughts. Mr. Robert Blum, who was commissioned to go to Japan for Scribner's Magazine, has prepared a very remarkable series of drawings to illustrate Sir Edwin's papers. Articles upon the recent Japanese Festival will follow, illustrated by Mr. Blum.

Henry M. Stanley

has prepared for the January number an important article upon "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest." Another contribution in this field will be Mr. J. Scott Keltie's account of the recent African Exhibition held in London. Both papers will be amply illustrated.

The Wrecker,

a Serial Novel by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, will run through a large part of the year. Illustrated by Hole. A two-part story by Frank R. Stockton will also appear.

Prof. James Bryce, M. P.,

arthur of "The American Commonwealth," will write a series of Four Articles upon India, embodying the results of his recent journey and studies on this land of never-ending interest.

Ocean Steamships

will be the subject of an important series somewhat upon the lines of the successful Railroad Articles. "Passenger Travel," "The Life of Officers and Men," "Speed and Safety Drivers," and "Management," are some of the subjects touched upon and illustrated.

Great Streets of the World

is the title of a novel collection of articles on which the author and artist will collaborate to give the characteristics of famous thoroughfares. The first, on Broadway, will be written by Richard Harding Davis, and illustrated by Arthur B. Frost. Others will follow on Piccadilly, London; Boulevard, Paris; The Corso, Rome.

The price of Scribner's Magazine admits of adding a subscription to one's other reading at very small cost. Orders should be sent at once.

$3.00 a Year; 25 Cents a Number.

CHAS. SCRIBNER SONS, PUBLISHERS,

743, 745 Broadway, New York.