The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1892. VOL. XXXI—NO. 3

LEWIN W. WICKES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. GENESE.

Of Baltimore, will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 2, '91.

DR. W. L. BARNARD,

—Dentist,—

has located permanently, and will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Howard, Still Pond, Md., for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 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 new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

D. B. STEWART COMPANY,

INCORPORATED SEPT. 25, 1890.

(Succeeding D. B. Stewart & Co., established October, 1883.)

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

D. B. Stewart, Pres.; R. G. Nicholson, V-Pres.; G. W. Berry, Treas.; T. G. Newton, Jr., Secy.; H. P. Stewart, Att'y.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

118 E. Pratt, Street, Near Light.

We solicit consignments, and by prompt attention, perseverence and energy, hope to merit a liberal share of the future shipments of our friends and the public.

Reference, by permission, Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,

(Late of Crew & Ireland)

FRUIT, PODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

J. R. NYCE & CO.,

—:PRODUCE:—

Commission Merchants,

123 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

SPECIALTIES:

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Green and Dried Fruits.

REFERENCES.—Third National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; National Valley Bank, Staunton, Va.; Commercial Agencies.

Correspondence Solicited. a9-6m.

WRIGHT & LONEY,

SUCCESSORS to Wright & Sparks,

FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,

118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale LIQUOR DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Brandies, etc.

PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.

STEVENS BROS.,

Grain, Fruit and Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

303 S. CHARLES STREET,

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REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

E. T. COMEGYS,

—DEALER IN—

GRAIN,

—AND—

Agricultural Implements,

OFFICE AND STORE-ROOM UNDER THE "VOSHELL HOUSE,"

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Agent for the

SYRACUSE PLOWS & CASTINGS,

The Celebrated CHAMPION WAGONS,

BUKEYE BINDERS AND MOWERS,

The T. T. Haydock Carriage Co.'s

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, ROAD WAGONS and SPRING WAGONS.

I am prepared to furnish the farmers with any implement they want at short notice. My aim will be to sell only such implements as I can recommend, and of the best material to be had. I have taken great pain and trouble to inquire into the merits of the above articles.

GRAIN BOUGHT, by either Railroad or Water, for strictly responsible parties.

I hope to secure a portion of your patronage by fair dealing and attention to business.

m24-tf. E. T. COMEGYS.

JOHN W. BORDLEY,

—WITH—

New York Clothing House

102 & 104 E. Baltimore St., Balto., Md.

HAVING connected myself as salesman with this, one of the largest and most reliable clothing houses of the South, I would be glad to show our Immense

Assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits

to my many friends of Kent. Assortment, Cheapness and Quality are our principal attractions.

Respectfully,
JOHN W. BORDLEY.

S. BECK. W. S. WALKER.

BECK & WALKER,

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS.

HAVING BOUGHT THE FACTORY LATELY OWNED BY MR. W. H. CACY, WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER TO THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES,

Fertilizers of All Kinds

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR SPECIAL BRANDS FOR THE SPRING CROP OF 1892:

CORN, OATS,

Asparagus, Potatoes, Tomatoes

AND GENERAL TRUCK.

We are confident that a fair trial of these goods will give satisfactory results, as they are prepared under the personal supervison of MR. P. B. HOLLIS, who is well-known in this community as an experienced agricultural chemist.

BUSINESS OFFICE in the *Kent News* building, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and the public.

Chestertown, March 24, 1892

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

10, 12 & 15-DOLLAR SUITS,

Latest Styles,
Latest Makes,
Newest Shades,
Newest Materials.

—ALL—

Our Own Manufacture

WORKMANSHIP, FIT AND WEAR GUARANTEED.

CHILDREN'S SUITS $5,

ALL WOOL (GUARANTEED).

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST BALTIMORE-MADE CLOTHING,

Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria kills Worms. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

WM. S. CULP,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

COAL and WOOD,

—ALSO—

LIME and BALED HAY.

COAL ALL SIZES.

WOOD SAWED and SPLIT for cooking and kindling, delivered at short notice.

Orders left at CHARLES S. SMITH'S promptly attended to.

WILLIAM S. CULP,

March 19, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

C. M. LUCAS,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Watches, Clocks,

JEWELRY, ETC.

Watch and Clock Repairing

A SPECIALTY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

WEDDING PRESENTS

on hand or ordered at short notice.

C. M. LUCAS,
Next door to T. W. Ellason, Jr, High street.

ALWAYS GOOD COLOR.

LEA'S FLOUR!

Always Good Strength.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT, One Dollar per year.

A WILD BOUQUET.

BY HARRIET F. CROCKER.

Clover-blooms and buttercups
Gathered in the meadow,
Ferns, whose tender fronds of green
Graced the woodland's shadow;
Daisies white and starry too,
Show their happy faces,
Trailing vines and grasses wild
Add their pretty graces;—
Columbine whose drooping head
Nodded in a corner,
Meadow lillies, deep and red
Lend their color warmer;—
Sweet wild roses, fair and pink,
Found beside the river,
Kissed by breezes from the south—
How they sway and quiver!

Dear wild flowers!" I adore thee
More than garden's graces,
More than stately lilies tall,
More than pansies' faces!
Children of the field and wood,
Gipsy flowers and cherry,
Ye are friends that come to me
When the hours are dreary
Ye bring messages of peace
From the wood's deep arches;
Hope and courage from the fields
And the meadow marches.
For I know that He whose hands
Tends thee in the forest,
Comes to me in tenderness
When my need is sorest;
And I know that He whose love
Guards the fragile blossom,
Will most surely comfort me,
Resting on his bosom.

THE SHIPS OF COLUMBUS.

A Description of the Great Discoverer's Little Sqadron.

The approach of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America cannot fail to awaken a reverence for the Genoese mariner whose intrepid daring and enthusiasm changed the destiny of mankind.

Columbus was by profession a sailor, and his great maritime knowledge won for him the command of many ships. During his numerous voyages he formed his purpose of sailing westward to find a nearer way to India. It was at the little Spanish port of Palos that Columbus prepared the expedition for which Ferdinand and Isabella had supplied the means.

Of his three ships the Santa Maria, the flagship of the little squadron, was the largest, the Pinta and Nina being of about equal size. Columbus chose three small ships rather than one large vessel, with the hope that out of the three one at least would weather the stormy passage and live to return.

They were designed and constructed upon a model of the old type of craft known as the caravel, which included in its class all vessels from 50 to 100 tons, with or without decks.

The Santa Maria was no larger than the little schooners engaged in fishing on the Great Banks, or about equal in tonnage to the staunch pilot boats which cruise along our coast in all weathers. This vessel upon which Columbus sailed was eighty-five feet long, twenty-four feet wide and drew eight feet of water. Her bottom was made very flat, in order that she might be run upon the shore or sandy beach without undue strain to her timbers. Her extreme width was at the water line where the hull bulges out several feet beyond the upper structure at the deck. This form of "tumbling home," as it is termed in the vernacular of the sailor, is rarely seen in ships of modern design and construction, although this build can be seen in a modified degree in many of the old frigates now relegated to "ordinary" in our navy yards. Ancient shipbuilders held that bulging out the sides of a vessel prevented her rolling in a heavy sea, and accordingly her decks would not be exposed to the sweep of heavy surges breaking close aboard.

The Santa Maria had but one deck. At the bow was a house called the forecastle, in which the petty officers slept and also a part of the crew. Across the stern of the ship was a second house called the after-castle, above which ran a deck called the poop deck or quarter deck. A small watch tower was erected on the poop deck as the post of duty for the officer of the watch. The admiral of the fleet occupied the after cabin, the officers of high rank being permitted to share it with him, while the rest of the crew was quartered in the hole and in such parts of the ship as were not utilized for stowing provision and ballast.

The after part of these ships towered many feet above the crest of the wave, and when running before heavy following seas the deckhouses were rately swept by them, no matter how severe the gale before which the ship was driven.

The Pinta and Nina, sister ships of the squadron, were about seventy feet in length, the Nina, however, being a little smaller in the tonnage than the Pinta. These vessels were not decked fore and aft like the Santa Maria, although each had deckhouses, or castles, at the bow or stern.

To-day it would be a foolhardy venture to dispatch vessels without decks on a mission across a boisterous sea. Yet these ships were constructed so solidly of well-seasoned oak timber, planked with fir secured by heavy iron bolts, as to withstand the battle of the elements during that long and weary journey over the trackless Atlantic.

On account of these ships being built high at the ends and low amidships, high seas would often be taken upon the decks when sailing with a side wind, and to prevent this high stanchions or posts were inserted in the upper plank of the rails to which screens of heavy canvas were laced, making a temporary bulwark, which proved to be very effective in keeping out the water. In the case of the two smaller ships, heavy mats and large taupaulins were stretched across the beams to keep the water from running into the holds and swamping them; the vessels of four centuries ago were not supplied with pumps.

The Santa Maria was rigged with four masts—the three foremost ones being fitted with yards or square rigged, while the after mast was supplied with lateen sails, A long bowsprit projected from her bow but carried no jibs or head sails. No sails were carried aloft above the topsails.

During favorable winds a sail was set under the bowsprit reaching to the water, and known as a watersail or spritsail. This sail fell into disuse over two centuries ago.

The Pinta and Nina were caravels, but rigged exclusively with lateen sails. The former, however, was partially square rigged prior to sailing, and the latter was similarly changed before the fleet left the Canaries from Palos. Ships in the days of Columbus were supposed to make headway through the water only when the wind blew in a favorable direction. The idea of tacking against a head wind was entirely unknown to the mariners of the past, notwithstanding the fact that ships have been propelled by sail power alone for thousands of years. Yet in spite of al these obstacles and disadvantages we find in the logbook of the Santa Maria that a speed of seven knots an hour was not an unusual occurrence.

As it was customary to employ oars against contrary winds, the crews of the ships were necessarily larger in proportion to their size than in modern ships. No less than 120 men were employed to sail the ships of Columbus.

The officers were known as a patron or captain, watchman or first mate, a counselor or navigator, the master of the deck, a scribe or secretary who wrote the ship's log, a steward and a surgeon.

The rigging consisted entirely of hemp. Their anchor cables were hemp hawsers, each following the old rule of four times the mainmast in length. Each ship was supplied with a boat called a launch, which was always towed astern. Refractory sailors were punished by being placed in the launch for many days upon short allowances and exposed to the heat of the sun and heavy drenching of the waves.

Although the compass was known to the Arabs long before Columbus and by the Chinese as far back as the beginning of the Christian era, yet this instrument was in itself not sufficient to navigate a vessel over an unknown sea. The quadrant, an instrument known to Columbus as the astrolabe, was supplied to each ship; by its use in astronomical observations the ship's position upon the high seas with respect to the equator could be readily ascertained and also errors existing in the compasses causing the ships to deviate from their true courses were found and the proper adjustments accordingly made.

Thus Columbus was able to embark and sail away with that feeling of self reliance which had won him success on all his previous expeditions. The little town of Palos, then the greatest seaport on the Mediterranean, never sent out a grander marine spectacle than when Columbus embarked and weighed anchor and stood boldly down the Rio Tinto to sea, followed closely in his wake by the Pinta and Nina. The lavish golden carvings which decorated these ships, the red and yellow standards of Spain, the gay streamers floating in the breeze from every mast and spar, these altogether presented to the cheering crowds gathered on the wharves, housetops and neighboring hills a picturesque sight. It was indeed the crowning spectacle of the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

LIEUT. P. H. UBERROTH, U. S. R. M.

An Imitation of Columbus's Little Fleet.

The Spanish government, as a substantial proof of the desire of Spain to contribute in every possible way to the splendor of the Chicago exhibition, has appointed through the minister of public works, a committee to organize the method and means of having Spain well represented in the Chicago World's Fair.

Respecting the carabels, the ministry of marine has issued urgent orders that the Santa Maria, which is built at the expense of the Spanish government, is to be ready well in advance of the anniversary date of the sailing of Columbus from Palos de Moguer. To this end 145 workmen are to be at work on her constantly in regular shiffs and the work is not to be interrupted neither on Sundays nor festivals. It is said this ship will be ready and at anchor in the port of Palos on the 2 day of August next.

The two smaller carabels, Nina and Pinta, are to be built by order and for account of America, and will be ready as soon or sooner than the Santa Maria. No doubt the little fleet will be manned by sailors from the government arsenals, and will be conveyed across the Atlantic by a small Spanish squadron of warships. As a return for the concurrence of Spain to the Chicago exhibition, the government of Washington has promised to have America well represented at the Columbus celebration this year in Spain.

Cigar Buyers.

"Give me three good cigars," he said, throwing down a dollar. The cigar man handed out three cigars and seventy-five cents in change, which the customer pocketed and then walked away. "How did you know he wanted three-for-a-quarter cigars?" I asked. "Why," answered the dealer, "he said good cigars, didn't he?" "Yes, but those are not the best cigars you have." "Course not, but fellows always say good cigars when they want three for a quarter. If they want high-priced cigars they walk up to the counter and call out the name of the brand or the price they want to pay, so's everybody can hear them.

"They say: 'Some of your perfectos, please,' or 'Are these Garcias fresh?' or 'Your best imported brand,' or 'Three of my usual kind,' or something like that. If they want five-cent cigars they walk in quietly and tap the case over the box containing the kind they want without saying a word, and if they want twofers or stogas they come in slyly when there's no one else around. But when a fellow wants plain three-for-a-quarter cigars he just steps up and says: 'Three good ones,' and every cigar man knows what he means."—BRANDON BUCKSAW.

LET'S reason together. Here's a firm, one of the largest the country over, the world over; it has grown, step by step, through the years to greatness—and it sells patent medicine!—ugh!"

"That's enough!"—

This firm pays the newspapers good money (expensive work, this advertising!) to tell the people that they have faith in what they sell, *so much faith* that if they can't benefit or cure they don't want your money. Their *guarantee* is not indefinite and relative, but *definite* and *absolute*—if the medicine doesn't help, your money is "*on call*."

Suppose every sick man and every feeble woman tried these medicines and found them worthless, who would be the loser, you or they?

The medicines are Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," for blood diseases, and his "Favorite Prescription," for woman's peculiar ills. If they help toward health, they cost $1.00 a bottle each! If they don't, *they cost nothing!*

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

A Chapter on Home Traing for the Mothers of the Land.

Thinking of the trials and responsibilities that come with years, into the most favored life, the loving mother is apt to decide that lessons and music are enough for the daughter, at least till school days are ended, and that she herself will shoulder alone for a little while longer the cares of the housework and sewing-basket, and yet it is a pretty well accepted fact that the indulgent, ever-busy mother makes the careless and selfish daughter; while the one who studies her own comfort and ease somewhat, develops the self-reliant girl who can make a pudding or a cake, repair a garment, and sweep and dust a room, and, at the same time, be among the best students in her class, and one of the most active in their plays and pleasures.

It is not necessary to be a Spartan mother in order to train a daughter in habits of order, neatness and method, and to carry her through the primary departments of sewing and cookery.

The little one who just runs alone can be taught to place her clothes neatly on a chair at night, to hang her stockings, if they are to be worn the next day, over the rounds of the same, and to place the tiny shoes near by, and, on the following morning, to hang the little night-gown on some peg conveniently low, to air awhile. When she comes in from her morning rides, it is far easier for either mother or nurse to bring her at once to the room, where her out-door garments are kept, and let the little one herself lay hat and coat, rubbers and mittens away in the chiffonier, than to take them off anywheres, to be picked up at any time, with the chances that the small articles are mislaid, and much time lost in finding them when they are needed for the next outing. The toddler, too, can be taught with love and patience to care for her own toys, providing, of course, these are kept within reasonable limits as to numbers, and blocks, a rag doll, and cart or carriage, one or two picture books, with the odds and ends little ones cherish more than expensive articles bought for their amusement, are quite enough to keep her busy and happy through the long play hours. It is best to have a box, covered and cushioned, in the nursery, sitting-room or kitchen for the baby's belongings; it answers so many purposes, not the least admirable one, if good-sized, though low, is as a boat, and baby can be taught to empty it of its treasures and then to fish for them, and, when once they are safely landed and the cover shut down, it makes an excellent seat for her while she studies her picture book or sings dolly to sleep.

Just here let it be said that it is well understood that when there are two babies in the family, one just beginning to run alone and to talk, the other so very small a one, in long clothes, there will be many interruptions in the education of the older one, in even the simple ways outlined above. There are times when the young mother wishes she could fly, for night time will find the children hungry and sleepy, and just at the tidying-up hour some caller will come in, or on the return from a walk which has wearied the mother, no matter how great a benefit it has been to the little ones, it will seem the only course possible to lay aside the wrappings anywhere and rest before anything else can be thought of, even one step more, but these hints are for smooth, pleasant days, which happily outnumber the rough, interrupted ones, and are worth following for the good that comes later.

When the daughter is further advanced in years, she can assist in making the beds and dusting the chairs, and other articles within easy reach; doubtless, it will take a little longer, at first, for the mother to do the work with this assistance than without, but the pride the little one takes soon in a smooth, unwrinkled bed, and well plumped up bolster or pillows, will stand by her all her life, and her dusting in later years will certainly not be of the kind that leaves streaks and patches in the train of the dust-cloth, or that is content with a mere surface cleaning, while the backs of pictures hold a cloud of dust, only waiting a most inopportune moment to dislodge itself. When 12 or 13 years of age she can easily take all the care of her own room, except the sweeping and turning of the mattress, but this care should, of course, include orderly closets, bureau, and chiffonier, and, perhaps she ought not to be called upon for further services than this around the house, but the satisfaction of knowing the daughter's room is in fresh, attractive order is very restful and grateful to the mother who has the other apartments in charge.—*Domestic Monthly.*

Aunty Couldn't Guess.

Aunty—"What became of the kitten you had when I was here before?"

Little Niece (in surprise)—"Why, don't you know?"

"I haven't heard a word. Was she poisoned?"

"No'm."

"Drowned?"

"Oh, no."

"Stolen?"

"No, indeed."

"Hurt in any way?"

"No'm."

"Well, I can't guess. What became of her?"

"She growed into a cat."

The Playing Card.

Dr. Rudolph Lothan, of Vienna, says this year is the fifth century of the playing card. He says the first game of cards ever played was Tarok or Naili, in which every card was symbolic of a phrase of life, a degree of knowledge or one of the powers ruling human existence. One of the pasteboards was named "Il Misero," doubtless our knave, and was easily involved in all sorts of unpleasant complications. Tarok has been revived in Paris, where the search for novelties is so relentlessly prosecuted, even at the expense of the old.

What a Girl Denies.

That she paints.
That she laces tight.
That she is fond of scandal.
That she is ever tired at a ball.
That she is as old as she looks.
That she has kept you waiting.
That she ever says a thing she does not mean.
That she has been more than five minutes dressing.

KINDNESS AT HOME.

The most vital training for children for home, society, state and Heaven is done at the domestic fireside. Then let love crown all our actions. If the little ones need correcting, let it be done pleasantly, and not with angry words or blows. We cannot use too much kindness among our loved ones, nor can we make too much of our home life. Only a few short years at best, and the silver cord that binds us together will be snapped asunder, and away they will scatter.

Then let us make home the dearest spot on earth to our children. Sympathize with them in their sorrows, rejoice with them in their triumphs, and above all let them feel that their acts of kindness are appreciated, no matter how trifling they may be. Do not wait to tell them of their goodness after their little forms are cold in death, and their heart cannot throb with joy at your approval.

Do not hesitate if the little one asks for a blossom from your choicest plants; for you know not how soon those same flowers may help to form a wreath for the little coffin lid. There is not one child in the circle that gathers round our fireside, healthy and happy as they look now, on whose head, if long spared, the storms of life will not beat. Adversity may wither them, sickness fade, a cold world frown upon them, but amid all, let memory call them back to a home where a law of kindness reigned, where the mother's reproving eye was moistened with a tear, and father frowned more in sorrow than in anger.

No human being ever yet was sorry for love or kindness shown to others. But there is no pang of remorse so keen as the bitterness with which we remember the neglect or coldness which we have shown to loved ones who are dead, and whose forgiving words we would give much to hear.

Then, like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance, and beauty, let kind words and gentle acts make glad the sacred spot called home. No matter how lowly the cot, if love and kindness reign, the heart will turn lovingly toward it, from all the tumults of the world, and home will ever be the dearest spot beneath the sun.

A Girl's Watch.

It was a girl who bought a watch of a jeweler who warranted it for a year.

"What does that mean?" she asked.

"We keep it in order for you," was the reply; that is, we regulate it. Of course, if you break the crystal, or anything like that, we—

"Oh, of course."

In a week or so she was back.

"My watch does go so queerly," she said.

"If you will allow me to look at it, madam"—

"Oh, yes," and she began fumbling at her dress, a blush mounting brighter and brighter. Presently with an air of determination, she buttoned her loose front sealskin and slipping her hands under it continued operations on a more extensive scale. In a minute there was a little rustle and a sharp click on the floor. She picked up the watch, quite as a matter of course, and passed it to the clerk, who stood aghast.

"It keeps all sorts of time," she said sweetly.

The clerk suppressed his feelings and only remarked mildly, "A watch needs very careful handling."

"Oh, I'm ever so careful of mine. I always carry it inside my dress, so it won't get scratched. I ought to have brought it in before, it has been going so badly, but I left it under my pillow the other morning, and Mary changed the bed, and it got into the laundry. It wasn't boiled you know—just soaked a little while.

"Mary is very careful, and she found it."

"I fear, miss, we shall have to charge you for adjusting this watch. It seems to be in rather a bad way."

"Oh, I think that is awful. It was warranted for a whole year, and here I've had it only about a week, and I have hardly used it at all!"

What are you going to do with such people?—*Kansas City Star.*

Newsy Gleanings.

Cholera is raging in India.

The wheat crop of Ohio is short.

Paris is crowded with Americans.

Chicago landlords are raising the rents.

New York has 4,500 school teachers.

Agricultural conditions continue favorable.

The Russian grain embargo has been raised.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Brazil.

Russia is massing troops on the Polish frontier.

Hereafter the Welland Canal will be closed Sundays.

The young King of Spain is said to be developing a tendeney to fits.

In spite of the low prices for iron nearly every Southern furnace is in blast.

Georgia expects to ship at least 9000 carloads of watermelons North this season.

Chinese held a convention in Philadelphia and protested against the exclusion bill.

Scurvy, typhus and smallpox have broken out in Russia in the train of the famine.

An English Syndicate has bought the Keeley gold cure rights for England and France.

The appropriations of this session of the Fifty-second Congress will aggregate $485,000,000.

Nine million pound of cabbage have been shipped from one county in Virginia last fall.

New England lumbermen are unable to handle their cut on account of low water in the rivers.

A POPULAR PRESCRIPTION.—"Your wife must take more exercise."

"But, doctor, what can I do? She refuses to stir."

"Give her money to go shopping with."

NUMBERED with valuable annuals are the dwarf varieties of nasturtium.

Model Locomotive Engines.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has just placed in service on its Chicago Division three new passenger engines, built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, after new designs furnished by the Gen'l Superintendent of Motive Power of the B. & O. Company. The engines weigh 113,000 pounds, have driving wheels six feet, six inches in diameter, cylinders 19 by 24 inches, and are without doubt the finest passenger locomotives running into the city of Chicago to-day. Companions of these new engines have developed wonderful power and speed in hauling the famous Royal Blue Line trains, which run between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, over the Philadelphia Division of the B. & O. Railroad. The B. & O. has added over forty new, high class engines to its motive power equipment within the last sixty days, and others are under construction. While canstantly adding engines of approved design and highest grade to its motive power, and passenger coaches of Pullman standard to its rolling stock, the B. & O. is also expending large amounts for additional second and third tracks and sidings, and improved facilities at terminal points. By the time the World's Fair is opened for the reception of visitors the B. & O. will be well equipped to handle, expeditiously, the large volume of passenger traffic which will naturally seek this picturesque route from the Atlantic sea-board to Chicago.

Science and Industry.

GETTING RID OF FOG.—One of the most serious difficulties the navigator meets is fog. It retards his speed, keeps him constantly on the lookout, requires him to use the horn or whistle, and even with all his care causes frequent accidents. Experiments with electric discharges at Boston and Sandy Hook recently have proved that fog can be dissipated. The denser the fog the more certain will it disappear. Of course it closes in again around the vessel, but discharges at intervals of two minutes will clear a sufficient area to allow the boat or ship to proceed with safety.

A HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.—A company in Chicago has decided to build an electric railway between that city and St. Louis. They intend to use wedge-shaped cars to be driven by a novel form of the electric motor. They will make the distance between the two cities in two hours and a half. The electric cars are to be long, low, compact, and light, with two pairs of driving wheels, each operated by a motor. A wedge-shaped projection in front, sloping upward, will dimiish the friction of the air and serve to keep the car steady. Light and heat will be provided by electric devices, and neither conductors nor brakemen will be needed. One central station at Clinton, Ill., will furnish electricity for the whole road. For safety the block system of running trains will be used; the road is to be divided up into twenty-five blocks of ten miles.

A Mud Storm.

On April 4, there was a shower of mud along the Union Pacific railway at Onaga. The rain commenced early in the day, and soon the south and east sides of all the houses were covered with yellow clay. The windows received such a coating as shut out the sun's rays. After the storm was over a Union Pacific train which ran through the storm had its windows covered, and the headlight was so completely plastered that the light was shut in and the train ran in darkness to Rossville, the next station, where the mud had to be scraped off. No explanation has been offered accounting for the storm.

A Beautiful Metaphor.

Life is like a silver cord twisted of a thousand strings, that part asunder if one of the strands be broken.

Thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escaped so long than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the decaying tenements we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature; death lurks in ambush along our paths.

Nothwithstanding this, truth is so palpably confirmed by the daily example before our eyes, how little do we lay it at heart! We see our friends and neighbors die, but how seldom does it occur to our thoughts that *our* knell may give the next warning to the world!

To Remove Ink Stains.

Let me tell you a discovery I made recently, writes a Philadelphia lady. An inkstand was carelessly overturned on the bed; ruining (as I supposed) the nice white spread. Feeling that at least an effort should be made to remove the stains, I resorted to experiment. Gathering up the inky portions of the spread, I thrust it into an earthen bowl and completly covering it with kerosene oil, adding a handful of soap. Letting it soak in this until the next day, I wrung it out and rinsed in warm water. The stains were by this time of a dim color. I again returned it to the bowl, adding fresh oil and soap, and allowed it to stand until washday, two days later, when, after washing and boiling, the stains entirely disappeared.

WHEN an Egyptian dog wishes to drink at the Nile, he goes a short distance up the river and howls for some time. The crocodiles being attracted by the sound, immediately crowd to the place, while the dog hastily runs to the part which the crocodiles have left, and drinks in safety. Indian dogs resort to a similar ruse when they wish to cross the rivers.

GOD cannot use a discouraged man. A discouraged man is like an engine with the fire out and the steam run down. There is no power there. Look up, brother. The sky is full of stars, no matter if you can't see a single one. They are there, and the hand of God is still moving among them.

HENRY MILLER, probably the largest land-owner in the San Joaquin (Cal.) Valley, was forty years or so ago a butcher-boy, with scarcely a dollar of his own. He individually controls over a million acres now, and is believed to be worth between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000.

IF YOU have an ear-ache lie with the ear over a flannel bag stuffed with hops, which has been wrung out of hot vinegar.

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