The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1880. VOL. XVI--NO. 13.

THE EASTON STAR

T. K. DODSON, Editor.

TERMS:

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within the year. Clubs of ten, Ten Dollars in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription taken for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county $2 in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—6 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked ☞ and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travelers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

BALTIMORE AND CHOPTANK ROUTE.
(Commencing March 30th, 1880.

The steamer **ENOCH PRATT**, will leave Baltimore, Pier 3, Light street, foot of Camden street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P. M. for Easton, Thomas Point, Bayside Mills, Oxford, Clover Point, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, Secretary Creek, Clark's and Melfords and the steamer **Highland Light** will leave same pier at same hour, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for all the above landings, standing her trip to Dover Bridge, Towers, Potters and Denton. Both steamers making connection with the Del. & Ches. Railway, and Dor. & Del. R. R.

Returning the steamer Highland Light will leave Denton every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon, and with the steamer Enoch Pratt on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, will make a daily boat, except Saturday, from Medford's at 1 P. M., Secretary at 2, Cambridge at 5, Oxford at 6 and Easton at 9, each boat stopping at the intermediate landings named, arriving in Baltimore at 4 A. M.

Freight taken at low rates

HOWARD B. ENSIGN President.
Office 98 Light street, Baltimore
ROBERT B. DIXON, Agent at Easton.

Winter Arrangement.

ST. MICHAELS & WYE RIVER.

STEAMER OLIVE, Capt. E. N. Dodson.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 22, the steamer will leave St. Michaels at 6 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Baltimore, returning leave Pier 12, Baltimore, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M; arriving at Claiborne at 5 P. M., Tunis Mills 6.30, and St. Michaels 7.15.

Wye River Arrangement—Leave Public Landing at 7.30 A. M., Wye Landing and Trappe at 8.30 A. M., for Baltimore every Wednesday and Friday. Wye River passengers from Baltimore on Tuesday and Thursday will have to remain on steamer until following morning.

H. C. DODSON, General Agent.

LG

Delaware & Chesapeake

RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 20th, 1880, (Sundays excepted,) trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 2.
Oxford, Leave,	7 30 AM	10 00 AM
Trappe,	7 42	10 13
Easton,	8 00	10 37
Woodland,	8 18	10 56
Cordova,	8 29	11 06
Hillsboro,	8 45	11 23
Ridgely,	8 57	11 35
Greensboro,	9 15	11 53
Goldsboro,	9 30	12 16 PM
Henderson,	9 41	12 33
Marydel,	9 51	12 48
Slaughters,	10 04	1 07
Kenton,	10 22	1 35
Clayton, Arrive,	10 37	2 00
Wilmington,	12 20	6 40
Philadelphia,	1 10 PM	8 25
Baltimore,	3 22	9 20
New York,	4 45	3 45 AM

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No. 3.	No. 4.
New York, Leave,	11 55 AM	8 15 AM
Baltimore,	7 05	10 00
Philadelphia,	8 19	11 45
Wilmington,	9 25	1 05 PM
Clayton,	11 10	2 35
Kenton,	11 26	2 56
Slaughters,	11 44	3 17
Marydel,	11 56	3 33
Henderson,	12 06 PM	3 41
Goldsboro,	12 16	3 55
Greensboro,	12 33	4 15
Ridgely,	12 47	4 32
Hillsboro,	12 59	4 46
Cordova,	1 15	5 06
Woodland,	1 25	5 16
Easton,	1 41	5 38
Trappe,	2 03	6 05
Oxford, Arrive,	2 15	6 20

All Freights must be at the various stations at least Thirty (30) Minutes before starting of trains, otherwise they will lay over twenty-four hours.

Freight Trains will have Passenger Car attached, which will be subject to delays incident to the Freight business.

O. S. SANFORD, Supt.

Oxford, July 22d, 1880.

Notice to Travelers.

The omnibuses of the subscriber run regularly from the hotels in Easton to the cars and steamboats, to convey passengers to any place they may desire to go. Passengers at private residences called for at any hour by leaving word at my office, on Railroad Avenue. Horses and carriages for hire at all times at my livery stable. Travelers conveyed to any part of the county or peninsula. Handsome turn-outs always on hand.

LUTHER W. COVEY.

Easton March 25th, 1879.

Farmers and Merchants Packet Line.

The Schooners Clara M. Leonard and Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are new and built out of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. E. Bowdoin & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouses, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may8, 77

BRICK HOTEL

Livery, Sale and Exchange Stables,

EASTON, MD.,

SOLOMON PIPPIN, Proprietor.

Horses and Carriages

for hire. The carriages are all new and of modern style, and the horses quick draft, safe and reliable.

Passengers conveyed to any part of the peninsula.

Ample accommodations for horses at livery; also good shelter for carriages.

An Omnibus regularly to the cars and steamers.

HORSES & MULES

Always on hand and for sale or exchange. A polite and attentive assistant at the Stables in the proprietor's absence.

Fair Dealing and Low Prices the Motto.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. apr15,79

Ready Mixed Paints.

In 1 gallon cans, in ½ gallon cans, in quart cans, in pint cans, in ½ pint cans, any shade or color, for sale by E. L. Trippe.

Lumber Business.

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.

AT LOW PRICES, FROM

SAML. BURNS & CO.,

164 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

OAKLAND

STEAM SAW & PLANING MILL.

PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

AND OAK

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

LOCUST AND CEDAR POSTS.

We have always on hand a full supply of *MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK*

Timber,

with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
OAKLAND MILLS. *EASTON, MD.*
January 14, 1879-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,

Shingles, Laths,

Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,
Dover Street, EASTON.

Fall and Winter Clothing!

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING AT THE

METROPOLITAN CLOTHING HOUSE,

178 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.,

(IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE CARROLLTON HOTEL.)

From the well-known Factory of

ROGERS, PEET & CO., New York,

Our Fall and Winter Stock of

Men's, Youths' and Children's Suits and Overcoats,

Comprising every variety and style in the New York market, which for elegance of quality, style, finish and low price, is not to be surpassed. The Public are cordially invited to call and examine our Stock. No trouble to show goods.

MORDECAI & SMITH,
PROPRIETORS.

d oct3,79g

Miscellaneous.

FALL AND WINTER.

Quality, Finish and Style, as well as general Low Prices are the inducements we offer in

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDRENS'

CLOTHING

of every kind, all of our own manufacture. Call and be suited.

C. N. OEHM & SON.

Largest One-Price Clothing House.

Custom Department, 55 Hanover St. | extending through to | Ready-Made, 230 W. Pratt St.

mar16,80—till jan10,87 G. LACY EATON, Salesman.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF

Orchilla Guano!

THIS old and long-established brand is again offered to the Farmers at

$28 per Ton, payable Sept 1st, 1881,

at Easton National Bank of Maryland,

FREE OF INTEREST.

Cargoes now arriving are in fine order, dry and free from lumps, being ready for the Drill.

MR. J. A. F. NEAL

Is authorized to secure orders for the same, and will be pleased to see his friends on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at the office of I. C. W. Powell, Esq, in Easton.

JOHN B. RUSSELL, Importer,

aug24-3m No. 64 Buchanan's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

Bickford & Huffman

DRILL

HAS NO EQUAL.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW,

TRY ONE.

N. TUTHILL, Easton, Md.

HULSE & NICHOLS,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Tinware,

STOVES STOVES

BIBB'S NEW BALTIMORE Fire-Place HEATER.

Handsome, Perfect, Cheap, Convenient, Durable, Economical.

The most powerful heater made. Works like a charm. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Buy no other.

THE NEW EMERALD COOK

A perfect baker. First-class with all the improvements of value for convenience. CHEAP AND DURABLE. Guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Buy Only the Emerald Cook

And you will get value received for your money.

A Variety of Heating Stoves.

THE BEST FURNACES.

ROOFING & SPOUTING AT BOTTOM PRICES.

A full line of the Best TINWARE always in stock.

REPAIRING COOK STOVES, FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, STOVES, FURNACES, and furnishing Repairs for Stoves, promptly attended to. We do our own work and guarantee satisfaction and bottom prices. FAVOR US WITH YOUR WORK.

HULSE & NICHOLS.

Miscellaneous.

[From New York Sun.]

WHERE PROPHETS DISAGREE.

TWO OPINIONS ABOUT THE WEATHER OF THE COMING WINTER.

Prof. Vennor of Canada Says It will be Cold and Snowy—Mr. Devoe of Hackensack Says it will be Mild and Rainy.

Prof. Vennor, the Canadian prophet, says there will be universal snowfalls and very cold weather this winter.

Mr. A. J. Devoe, the Hackensack weather man, says there will be much rain and mild weather all winter.

Mr. Vennor wrote to the Albany Argus:

"Snowfalls will be universal this season, and will extend, in all probability, not only far to the southward in America but across to Europe. The snowfall of the 18th was marked in this respect. December will, in all probability, open with little snow, but the weather will be cloudy, threatening snowfalls. During the opening days of the month dust, with the very light mixture of snow which may have fallen, will be swept in flurries by the gusty winds. There will probably be some snow from about the 4th of the month. With the second quarter of the month colder weather will probably set in with falls of snow. The farmers will be able to enjoy sleigh rides in the cold exhilarating, but good sleighing we do not expect until after the middle of month. There will be a spell of mild weather about the 13th and 14th. After a brief interval of mild weather, during which more snow will fall, the third quarter of the month will probably be blustering and cold weather—a cold snap with heavy snow storms and consequent good sleighing. Very cold weather may be expected during this quarter. The last quarter of the month will bring milder weather; in fact, the heaviest snowfall will be toward the end of the month, and snow storms and consequent good sleighing. Very cold weather may be expected during this quarter. The last quarter of the month will bring milder weather; in fact, the heaviest snowfall will be toward the end of the month, and snow blockades may be looked for, the snowfalls extending far southward, possibly as far as Washington, with very stormy weather around New York and Boston.

Mr. Devoe was found yesterday in his shirt-sleeves feeding a buzz saw in his mill on Hackensack River, where he annually cuts up 200 cords of kindling wood for the Hackensackers. It was about the hour for stopping work and Mr. Devoe willingly left his task to talk on his favorite topic.

"I find myself disagreeing with all of them in my predictions," he said. "Here is the forecast of the winter that I sent to the Farmer's Club in New York on the 1st of October: 'A dry fall; mild in this section. Heavy northeast storms and snows in the Western and Southern States. Heavy southeast winds and rain over the Lake region. Great snowfalls in the Northwest. Not so much snow in New Jersey and lower New York as in North Carolina during the winter. The winter here will be comparatively mild. In nearly all storms there will be southwest winds with rain."

Mr. Devoe says he does not know how Prof. Vennor works out his predictions. He once wrote to him, but got no answer. He understands that the Professor adopts the the theory that seasons come in cycles, and that he makes no pretension to meteorological science. Mr. Devoe says that his own theory is that storms travel around the earth in circles, and on this basis he has made predictions that have been verified. He has found, he says, that there are never more than three, usually only two, storms travelling between the equator and the north pole. In the present cold snap there are two storms in the United States, one on the southeastern side and the other in the northwest. Every storm centre has rain on its lower part and snow on the upper. The upper edge of the southeastern storm has been over New York in the past few days.—That storm is now passing off the United States to the southeast. The next storm will be that from the northwest. We will get the lower edge of that storm, which will give us rain and warm weather here. The same storm will bring snow to the northwest.

In a memorandum book Mr. Devoe notes daily the range of the barometer and thermometer, the direction of the wind, etc., in Hackensack. From these notes he says he can tell what the weather was in any part of the United States half across the ocean on any given date. He was at the meeting of the Farmers' Club in this city on Tuesday, and offered to let any of the members test his still.

"What kind of weather was it in Toledo on the 6th of July?" a member inquired.

Mr. Devoe showed his note-book, in which was the record for Hackensack:

Temperature, 70°; wind northwest; few circus clouds in southwest; at noon shower approach along the northwest; at 3 p. m., light rain for 1½ hours; at 7 p. m., heavy shower forty or fifty miles north.

"It rained in Toledo on that day," said the prophet.

"That is correct," said the member.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, the "poet lariat" of Long Island, was the next questioner. "I was in Paris, France, on the 18th of July," he said. "What kind of weather was it there?"

Mr. Devoe applied his theory that storms go around the earth in circles.

"We ought to have had that weather about ten days before that," he said. He turned back in his note book to July 7 and read his Hackensack observation.

"It must have been warm and showery on the 16th in Paris," he said.

"There was a powerful rain there that night," said Mr. Cutter.

Mr. Devoe prides himself on his ability to indicate the weather at points within two hundred miles of Hackensack by observing the sky. He says that the claim of scientific men that, owing to the shape of the earth, clouds disappear below the horizon at a distance of seventy-five miles is a mistake. He thus explains: "In getting the distance of a cloud I apply the rule in Day's Trigonometry—to the product of the height of the object into the diameter of the earth add the square of the height and extract the square root of the sum. An object two miles high can be seen 126 miles from the level of the sea. Ordinary rain clouds float two miles above the sea level. If we are standing on an ordinary size [illegible] we can see the horizon. It will be perfect [illegible] to get beyond the horizon it is twenty miles from the place where the rain falls so that it will be 150 miles from us to where it is raining. I have frequently indicated local showers, almost on the minute, by applying that rule. In a clear atmosphere, I can see them further than that."

Mr. Devoe has documentary proof of his assertions. On the 26 of April, at 7 in the evening, he said in the presence of his pastor, Dominie Durand of Hackensack, that there was a thunder shower in Somerset, Pa., 250 miles distant. He had seen the lightning on the horizon and had got the bearings of the place by compass and atlas. He said the same shower would reach Hackensack at 10 o'clock that night. Dominie Durand set down and wrote to the Postmaster in Somerset asking what the weather was on April 26. He got the following reply:

SOMERSET, PA., Ap. 28.

DEAR SIR: A Thunderstorm occurred here about 7:15 to 7:20 on Monday eve. Ap. 26. Heavy rain and wind.

To Rev. C. B. Durand, Hackensack, N. J.

It rained that night in Hackensack.

On the 29th of June Mr. Devoe was over in Rockland County, N. Y. He saw clouds in the east, and on looking at a map, said it was raining in Bridgeport, Conn. He was laughed by friends over his predictions. Mr. Devoe has the correspondence with the Bridgeport Postmaster to prove the accuracy of his predictions.

On the 13th of November he saw very distant lightning, or its reflection, far to the northwest. He calculated its distance to be two hundred miles, and from its direction he made a note of the fact that there was a storm in Oswego, N. Y. His letter of inquiry sent there was returned with the indorsement that he was right.

Mr. Devoe says he is often told that he foretells the weather by intuition, but that is not true. He has only discovered meteorological laws, he says, that any body can understand. To prove this he has recently undertaken to instruct two lads of sixteen in weather rules, and his two pupils are nearly as adept as himself. Each makes out a daily weather bulletin for Hackensack drug stores under Mr. Devoe's supervision. Here is a copy of the bulletin put up at 7 o'clock Tuesday night giving the forecast for yesterday:

Barometer falling.
Temperature rising.
Wind southwest.
Weather partly cloudy.

Mr. Devoe's pupils had not put up their bulletin at the hour he was visited last evening, but he said that they would predict warm weather and rain for Thanksgiving Day, and he had told the New York Signal Service man on Tuesday what to-day's weather would be.

Mr. Devoe says he is governed by three laws, which he thus lays down: First, the wind always blows toward that point where the greatest fall in temperature is taking place, all science to the contrary notwithstanding. Second, all currents of wind descend, or slant downward. We may calculate that a current three miles high will strike the earth 500 miles away. Third, both heat and cold descend from the atmosphere above.

"Within six months," said Mr. Devoe, "I expect to be able, by applying the laws I have discovered to my observations here, to be able to predict the exact weather in France and England."

"As to my predictions for this winter," he said, "I don't claim that they will prove infallible; but if I was going to undertake anything that depended on the weather I would follow my observations. The ice men are going to have a bad year. There will be no long continued cold, and ice will be as scarce next season as it was last summer."

Mr. Devoe is a man of 38 or 40 and the son of a farmer. He had no further educational advantages than the common schools afforded, and has acquired his weather lore by twenty years of observation and study. He is of slender build, medium stature, and has light brown hair and moustache, and keen gray eyes. He talks fluently, and has his calculations and theories at his tongue's end. He has delivered a lecture on "Practical Meteorology" in the neighboring towns, and his reputation as a weather prophet draws large audiences to hear his theories.

CARP CULTURE.

The Scientific American has the following interesting article on the subject of "National Ponds for the Cultivation of Carp for Private use:"

We received some months ago (through Mr. Eugene Blackford) a number of scale carp which were raised by Mr. Rudolph Hessel, the curator of the government carp ponds at Baltimore. When we placed them in the pond they measured from 2½ to 4 inches in length, and greatly to our astonishment (when drawing off the pond recently), we found that these carp had, in many cases, increased to 16 inches in length.

We are now having this natural or wild pond thoroughly cleansed and constructed according to the instructions published by Mr. Rudolph Hessel. Having received so many demands for information on the subject of carp ponds, we republish Mr. Hessel's instructions for the benefit of our readers.

In establishing carp in natural ponds, it is first necessary to ascertain the following points:

1st. Is there sufficient water for all purposes all the year round?

2nd. Is the ground, soil, aquatic plants, and water favorable for culture?

3d. It is important to examine the soil minutely in order to ascertain its vegetable and mineral qualities.

If points 1 and 2 have been satisfactorily settled, the ground must be examined as to whether it will allow the collected water to penetrate, and whether the ground is sandy or leaky. Above all, measure the depth of the stratum, and be assured that it is sufficiently impermeable to withstand the pressure of the water and to hinder its oozing through, and so prevent the drying up of the pond.

A rocky, gravelly ground is not appropriate for carp culture. Sandy ground with considerable mixture of loam, clay and humus, is of small use. I speak here of large ponds of considerable extent. Small ponds with a sandy bottom may be improved by supplying them with loam. Loam is a mixture of a small per cent. of sand and a larger quantity of clay. If such ground contains so much marl, or lime, some elements of humus, it is of the greatest advantage.

Too much humus or floated peat is injurious. Water which runs through bog meadows, or in ditches is not of much use, because it contains too much humic acid and tannin, which impart a mouldy flavor to the fish. The most favorable water is that which comes from rivers and brooks.

Rain water, particularly during winter, when frozen over, takes a mouldy taste, which is communicated to the fish, as does the water from bogs also.

Spring water, direct from the ground, ought to be conducted for at least a few hundred yards through wide, shallow ditches, in order that it may warm in warm weather, and be well impregnated with air.

Under favorable circumstances the water will develop and sustain fewer insects, larvæ, and worms, which form part of the carp's food. A depth of 3 feet is sufficient for the centre of the pond. Toward the outlet sluice it may be from 6 to 8 feet, but only for an area of from 200 to 1,000 square feet. In the depth of this "collector" the fish seek their resting place for winter, as also in summer when the water becomes too warm. The outer portion of the pond should not be deeper than 1 foot for a distance of 70 to 100 feet.

Toward the centre of the pond a cavity is dug 2 feet deeper than the rest of the pond; this also serves the fishes as a resting place in summer and winter. This cavity is called a "kettle." From the entrance of the pond to the other end, where the collector and the outer sluice are situated, two or three ditches 2 feet in depth and 4 feet in width must be made; these ditches cut the deeper kettles transversely as far as the collector. These ditches are intended to carry all the fish into the collector when the pond is being drained. The collector is nothing but a pit from 20 to 40 feet in length and breadth, near the outer sluice, and 1½ foot deeper than the rest of the bottom of the pond. This collector must be cleaned out every year, or the fish will become too much soiled by the mud. The water should be conducted into the pond sideways from the stream, and if it should be a small brook only it may be turned off entirely and carried along side the pond, from which point the latter can be easily supplied with water.

It is an indispensable condition for the culture in ponds, according to established rules, that they be so constructed as to allow of being thoroughly drained, so that the fishes may be taken out without much difficulty.

On account of the required outlet sluices, etc., the fact must be kept in view, that newly constructed dams will sink ten per cent after a lapse of time of little more than a year, unless it has been solidly made. The dam should be sodded. For draining the pond, at the "fishing out" season, it should have an outlet at the lower end, if no other advantageous arrangements can be made for the purpose. The use of wood work for the channel should be avoided, its durability not being sufficient. The most desirable constructed would be that the outlet consist either of masonry work or water pipes, which may be made either of clay or iron. The channel or pipe may be so made that it can be closed tightly or opened again readily if needed, and must be provided with two or three fold grating to prevent the escape of the fishes upon the opening of the sluice. At the same time there should be an outlet channel, several feet in breadth, at the side of the pond to allow the water to run off. This must also be secured by grating, but should be kept open always, so that in case of continued rainy weather or sudden and violent showers of rain or thunderstorms, no overflowing of the banks or dams may be possible through the unexpected rising of the water in the pond.

A First-Class MAGAZINE For $3.00.

REDUCED IN PRICE TO $3.00 per Annum, 25 Cts. per Number.

Lippincott's Magazine,

A Popular Illustrated Monthly of Literature, Science, Art, and Travel.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1881.

With the January Number, Lippincott's Magazine will enter upon a New Series, a change which will be marked by many improvements and a material reduction in price. Maintaining the same high literary standard as in the past, but presenting

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES,

rendering the Magazine somewhat lighter in character than hitherto, its conductors will spare no efforts to secure for it the distinctive reputation of a thoroughly

POPULAR AND FIRST-CLASS FAMILY MAGAZINE.

The rapid development of periodical literature during recent years has been attended not only by a vast increase in the number of readers, but by a proportionate advance in the requirements. Some Magazines address themselves to particular classes engaged in special studies, others seek to meet the general demands of the leaders of intellectual thought. Reading matter among the latest Lippincott's will aim to furnish entertainment and a healthy stimulant to those of both sexes who find their best mental refreshment in

LIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE LITERATURE.

The new scheme will embrace a great variety of topics, giving special prominence to articles concern actual life, its interests, special concern, and various phases, pictorial and amusing, presented in vivid pictures and graphic sketches. The list of writers will include many new contributors, fresh editorial departments will be added, and illustrations, carefully executed, will continue to hold a place

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK AND NEWSDEALERS.

Single Copies, 25 cents. Yearly Subscription, $3.00. Discount to Clubs. Club Rates—Three Copies, $7.50; Five Copies, $11.50; Ten Copies, with an extra copy to the club-getter, $22.00.

Specimen Number mailed, postpaid, on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.