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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885. VOL. XXIII-NO. 48

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE WITH H. W. VICKERS, ESQ.,

will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Jan. 22, 1885.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Vosbell House,

Assisted by his brother.

Having permanently located in Chestertown can be found all day and evening at office, except otherwise professionally engaged.

Special attention given to women and children. june 21, 1883.

HARDWARE.

Having purchased the stock of Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, &c., of Mr. J. R. Clements, I intend continuing the business at the old stand; and hope I may be favored with the patronage of our former friends and the public generally. I shall keep on hand a full stock of everything in the Hardware line—and will sell at lowest prices. Give me a call.

W. A. WHEATLEY, adj. Kent Nat. Bank

Sept. 11—tf.

Chster River Steamboat Company

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS

With every facility we are now prepared to receive GRAIN on consignment, or the highest CASH PRICE paid for the same by

J. R. CLEMENTS, AGENT,

July 6, 1882—tf. Chestertown Granary

DAVID R. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART CO.,

General Commission Merchants

and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, ried Fruits, Canned Goods, &c., Southern Fruits and Vegetables a Specialty.

150 W. Pratt Street.

Orders for Sweet Potatoes, Aspinwal Bananas, Oranges, Lemons and Produce generally, promptly filled. [Feb. 21.

J. T. Twilley. H. M. Thomas.

COAL! COAL!

We have on hand a good article of SOFT COAL for Steam Threshers. Also, a good quality of Anthracite (White Ash) Coal, 2,240 lbs. to ton.

All persons in want of Coal will do well to call and see us before buying.

July 12—tf. J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

COAL! WOOD! LIME

To those in need of COAL, would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Having purchased from four to five hundred cords of the very best seasoned

Oak and Pine WOOD,

we flatter ourselves in saying that it cannot be beat in quality or length.

To those interested in LIME, HAIR, CEMENT &c., would do well to give us a call before buying, as we have bought at reduced prices. Give us a call. Thankful for past patronage, I remain yours respt.,

J. D. BACCHUS.

Feb. 28—y.

JOS. L. DOWNES. W. R. JENNINGS.

DOWNES & JENNINGS,

Merchant Tailors.

33 Hanover Street,

BALTIMORE.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN

GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

AGENT FOR THE

Wm. Lea & Sons Co

BRANDYWINE MILLS

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR GRAIN ON RAILROAD.

Dec. 18.

Levi Bar's

Tailoring House,

COR. GAY & FAYETTE STS.,

BALTIMORE, MD

We have made special efforts to produce a handsomer line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for the

Fall Trade

than any previous season, and can confidently assert that our goods, besides being cheaper, will be found Superior in Quality, Style and Finish to any that are offered in our city, besides being all of

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

We will also call attention to our extra line of

Piece Goods,

for measured work. Our trade in this line is constantly increasing; we make this a separate and distinct business, and turn out as nice a suit of Clothes as any tailor in Baltimore. We solicit a visit to our establishment.

L. BAR.

Aug. 28—m.

GARDEN TOOLS! GARDEN TOOLS! Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Spading Forks at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

BOOTS & SHOES. Large Stock, all grades, at lowest prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

VERY BEAUTIFUL line of Window Shades, very low at LOUIS K. STAM'S.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS!

—FOR—

SPRING CROPS AND FRUIT TREES.

I am now prepared to fill orders in car load lots, of

PURE GROUND BONE and BONE MEAL;

also, Dissolved G. Bone and B. Meal, at very low prices for the Cash.

Pure Unbleached Wood Ashes at low prices;

also,

ACID PHOSPHATE

at very low figures; and the Old Standard

Old Kent Phosphate

No. 2, for Spring Crops and Fruit Trees. For the action of this brand, I refer to

John Brice, Lem. Stephens, Gus Startt, Bat. Trew, Thos. Toulson, W. Bowers, Jno. H. Gibson, W. H. Bowers, Wm. Jones, Rich. Hynson, G. W. T. Perkins, Jos. Cornelius, J. N. Usilton, W. T. Baker, Wm. Thomas, J. A. French, Stewart Mathews, Jos. R. Usilton, Wm. D. Burchinal.

Mar. 12. **J. W. HINES.**

Wroth & Aldridge

WE have received our FALL and WINTER STOCK of

Boots & Shoes

Dry Goods, Notions,

HATS, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE AND QUEENSWARE,

and are offering bargains in all departments. Come and examine our stock of Boots and Shoes. We carry a full line of Mundell's Solar Tips, best shoe in the market for Boys, Misses & Children; also, Oliver's City-Made Shoes for Ladies.

Carpets and Oil Cloths

AT CITY PRICES!

Full Line of White and Colored Blankets, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes.

Underwear for Ladies, Children and Men. Boys' and Men's Laundried and Unlaundried Dress Shirts.

Large assortment of Gloves and Knit Goods. Ladies' Kid Gloves a specialty.

Best Fine Salt at $1 00 a sack. Ground and unground Pepper, Saltpetre.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods. Give us a call.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE,

Nov. 29—1884. Chestertown.

FOR SALE.

Post! Post! Post!

SEVERAL THOUSAND LOCUST, Cedar White Oak and other kinds of POSTS of different sizes and lengths. They lay in the second, fourth and fifth districts. Also White and Red Oak BRIDGE BOARDS, White Oak piling and railroad ties.

Charles W. jones, living near Mr. P. A. M. Brooks' woods, will act as my agent to deliver all orders, but the sales Must be made by me. All persons are forbidden to take anything out of the said woods unless by my or Charles W. Jones' permission.

WILLIAM PERKINS.

March 8, 1883.

SOAPS

FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

Beware of using the Common Soaps in the market! Many Skin Diseases are brought on by using common soap! We have been very careful in making our selections and we believe have the best in town.

COLIN F. STAM, DRUGGIST

feb7.

THE ROLAND FARM BELLS. For sale by

March 27. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS. HUMPHEY'S, at

M. A. TOULSON'S, Druggist

Washington Chit-Chat in N. Y. World.

Messrs. Garland and Lamar are the two quiet members of the new Cabinet. Neither of them will do anything in the way of entertaining. Garland has a positive dislike to going out in society, and refuses nearly every invitation sent to him. He is occasionally coaxed out to a gentleman's dinner, but beyond that he is never seen anywhere. He will not consent to change his quiet method of life since he has become Attorney-General His mother, Mrs. Hubbard, is as plain and old-fashioned as her son. Last Wednesday, which is the day when the families of Cabinet officials receive, a number of fashionable ladies called at Mr. Garland's plain house upon Massachusetts avenue. Instead of being received by a servant at the door Mrs. Hubbard came herself. She was very dignified and self-possessed. She showed the ladies into the parlor and sat down and talked with them in the most matter-of-fact way. She seemed to have a good knowledge of the politics of Washington, and was more familiar with the sayings and doings of public men than with mere social affairs. Every time there was a ring at the bell she would excuse herself and go to the door to admit new callers. After a time a bright-faced old colored woman come up from downstairs and said, "Mrs. Hubbard, I will 'tend door now for a while." All of the ladies who called were very much pleased. They found as much pleasure in their call at this house, and perhaps more, than they did in the houses where they were received with more ceremony.

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Mr. Lamar is perhaps fonder of general society than Mr. Garland, but he is equally quiet and simple in his tastes. He takes no pleasure in a general reception. He likes little dinner parties and a limited circle of congenial friends. He has great dignity and self-possession, but has no small change in way of light conversation. He therefore finds the society of strangers rather irksome. I do not believe he will attempt to set up any establishment here, at least for a year or so. His daughter, who is here, is a young miss just out of school, and her father does not desire to put upon her the burden of taking charge of a social establishment.

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A number of candidates for foreign missions here dwell upon the importance of their having large fortunes for the purpose of enabling them to maintain the legations socially. These gentlemen insist upon the declaration that lavish entertaining is absolutely required with our representatives abroad if we desire to maintain any kind of social footing. There does not seem to be much ground for this. None of the diplomatic people here in Washington entertain to any great extent. It is the rare exception where the foreigners here give a dinner or reception The only two members of the foreign society who entertain regularly are the English and Russian Ministers. The English Minister has a regular fund for entertaining. His income is as large as that of the President of the United States. The Russian Minister has also had a sum given him for entertaining. He has given regular weekly receptions all through the season. He has also given a few dinners. With the exception of a few dinners none of the other European Ministers have done anything in the way of entertaining this winter. The Japanese Minister gave one reception only during the season.

Riffraff Clippings.

THE BEAUTY OF YOUTH.

No matter how handsome or stalwart a young man may be otherwise, nothing can make up for a partially bald head. Shining talents are attractive; but a shining poll is not. The cause may be sickness or anything else, yet Parker's Hair Balsam will stop the loss of the hair and start a new growth of glossy and soft hair so quickly as to surprise you—restoring the original color at the same time. Not a dye, not oily, delicately perfumed. Only standard 50c. dressing. a2-5t.

UPON the keys south of Daytona there grows a veritable upas tree, called the machineel. Any one taking shelter under it during a rain or sleeping under it even when the dew falls is sure to be poisoned. One who experienced it says "it swells a fellow all up and makes him feel as if he had been skinned and peppered." Sawing some of the wood to make canes for the exposition a Mr. Hall, of Dayton, suffered from its poisonous effects so severely that he refuses to handle it again at any price.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Boston, Mass.—A leading medical journal thinks it about time mothers should know how seriously the health of children is imperilled by the use of preparations containing morphia and opium, and given for the cure of colds and coughs. The chemist of the Brooklyn Board of Health, Otto Grothe, Ph.D., a graduate of the University of Kiel, Germany, certifies officially that recently a harmless and yet effective article for such complaints has come to his notice. He refers to the newly discovered Red Star Cough Cure, which he found purely vegetable.

DAN RICE, the circus clown, is running a tent-circus in the French quarter of New Orleans. He talks sadly of the good old days when his Floating Palace was the sensation on the Father of Waters, and thousands upon thousands of people swarmed from far and near to see him. He gave an entertainment a few nights ago when not 300 persons were present, and about one-third of those were professional and other deadheads.

SOMETHING FOR THE BABY.

What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby! A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by having too much of that sort of music at the homes of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are sick. One teaspoonful of Parker's Tonic given the little one, will bring rest and sleep to the baby and all in the house. Only 50 cents, at druggists. a2-5t.

IT is asserted of a woman who died in Cape Breton that she was 110 years old, and up to the day of her death could relate with perfect accuracy events which happened 100 years ago. The last statement is oddly taken as proof of the other. Almost any schoolboy can do the same thing, but that does not prove him to be 110 years old.

THIS IDEA OF GOING WEST,

to Colorado or New Mexico, for pure air to relieve Consumption, is all a mistake. Any reasonable man would use Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for Consumption in all its first stages. It never fails to give relief in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pains in the Chest and all affections primary to Consumption. Price, 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by C. F. Stam, Druggist.

A MICHIGAN man claims to have been cured of a rheumatism which had made him helpless for many months. His hired man was carrying a hive of bees through his room and dropped it. The patient is now an active member of society, and says he is "thankful to an inscrutable Providence."

"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer work? We are all run down and tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment.

THE new paper bottles are said to withstand the action of water, wine and alcohol. It is thought that druggists will be able to furnish them free of charge, just as they provide wrapping paper for dry drugs. The cementing material of the bottles is a mixture of blood, albumen, alum and lime.

THAT slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best known remedy for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption and all other throat and lung diseases.

ORANGE raising in California has not been successful this year, prices having fallen as low as 35 cents a box in some instances. The fruit is not so large as usual, but excellent in flavor, and, though now ripe, will be better if left on the trees till May. The lemons are large and fine.

DREW'S Yeast Powder is the purest, cheapest, strongest made. Sold by all country merchants. a2-5t.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

The Sun's Eclipse.

The most interesting event in the scientific world is the eclipse of the sun, which took place Monday, March 16. In a belt about 30 miles wide, beginning on the Pacific coast, in California, and running up over Hudson's Bay to Greenland, the eclipse was annular in North America. That means that the sun appeared as a bright ring around the dark body of the moon. The eclipse was annular because just at this time the moon is near to the sun, comparatively. Had it been farther away the shadow would have been larger, and the eclipse would have been total in the belt mentioned. Elsewhere it was a partial one. In the United States, where visible, it was of the shape shown in our diagram. Not more than half the sun's disc was obscured, at many points not that.

Winnepeg, British America, was the farthest point north and west from which the event was reported by telegraph. There the darkness was greatest of any place heard from. Only a thin crescent of light appeared above the moon's shadow, and at the moment of densest obscuration "it looked as though the sun was going to be swamped altogether." During the eclipse there the temperature fell many degrees. At the greatest obscuration the thermometer went down to 33 degrees below zero, it is said, a statement that is difficult to believe, even for Winnipeg. The effect of the weird, ghastly twilight was something indescribable. At Winnipeg the eclipse began at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. At New York it began at about 13 minutes past noon. At intermediate points on the continent the moment of contact was all the way between those two extremes of time.

In most parts of the country the day was clear, and afforded fine field for observations. To get an image of the eclipse doubtless thousands of persons resorted to an ancient experiment, which everybody should know. Darken a room by hanging over the windows heavy blinds, a black oilcloth screen, or anything which will shut out the light. Pierce this screen with pinhead holes, to let a tiny spot of light in. Wherever this tiny spot of light falls upon the floor there will appear a very small but perfect image of the eclipse, upside down. If you did not know this before, make a note of it, and try it next eclipse.

Telescopic observation developed some interesting features. It was noticed that the earth's atmosphere still presented the haziness which has characterized it since the red sunsets appeared a year ago last fall. These are believed to be due to floating matter still in the atmosphere from the tremendous volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, in the summer of 1883.

Three spots were observed on the sun's disc, and one learned professor announces that there was a storm in progress on its surface covering an area of 80,000 square miles. The most interesting feature of all, however, to those who had the opportunity of looking through a good telescope, was the mighty mountains of the moon. Tremendous peaks, of a height of 20,000 feet, were sharply outlined against the brilliant white of the sun. At one point there was seen a side view of a yawning, dish-shaped valley, with mountain ranges at each rim, and a lofty, conical peak in the centre. The inhabitants of the earth, without asking our friends of the moon, if there are any, have taken the liberty of giving names to these mighty lunar mountain ranges. The Rook and D'Alembert ranges and the Lunar Cordilleras were all plainly visible through the telescope, vividly marked against the sun.

These names may or may not be those given to the same peaks by the moon people. For some years past, at solar eclipses, astronomers have made careful researches to detect, if possible, any sign of an atmosphere surrounding the moon. None has ever been discovered. The observations for this purpose were continued on Monday, with the same negative result.

At the leading colleges of the country, and at the Naval Observatory at Washington, photographs of the eclipse were taken. At the Naval Observatory between 50 and 60 views were obtained. At Amherst College about 50 were taken. Professor Maria Mitchell and her girls at Vassar also secured a number. When these are all printed we shall know what additional knowledge science receives from this eclipse.

Snow and Ice Cutter.

Mr. Leslie, a Canadian postmaster, has invented something worth while, apparently. The snow plow at present in use on railways is mostly a monstrous butting machine. When set to removing a drift upon the track it dashes into it, head on, with all the force that steam can give. If it does not succeed in driving through at once, it only rams the ice more compactly together and increases its own difficulty.

Mr. Leslie's invention is not a snow rammer, but a snow cutter. In shape it is a huge, square-cornered funnel. It is ten feet square. Inside the funnel is a system of revolving blades or knives, that are attached to a screw propeller. The machine is fastened to a platform car, and pushed by a powerful locomotive engine. The engine drives the funnel, big end forward, into a snow bank. The knives, revolving by machinery, cut the snow like sausage meat, and it is turned backward to the little end of the funnel. Here it is caught upon a large revolving fan and thrown out 150 feet on each side, or over a 60-foot embankment. The fan revolves in a direction opposite to that of the screw, though it is only 1-64th of an inch away from it. This part of the invention is a wonderful mechanical triumph. One machine costs $10,000. The first one, just now completed, will be shipped to Chicago to be tried on some great drifts of snow near there. The machine was built by the Railway Steam Snow Shovel company, Paterson, N. J.

Mine Oyster.

An oyster has a stomach and a heart. In America it has a sex, but none in Europe. We have male and female oysters on the American coast. Those of Europe combine the two sexes in one animal. Two parent oysters produce many million oysters in a season. These bivalves were cultivated for food in the days of Pompeii and Herculaneum. They used to be far more plentiful than they are now in our country. There was once a great bank of them on the Maine coast. If let alone the creatures might grow to be a foot and a half long. The garden of them is in Chesapeake bay, but even there they are disappearing before the murderous system of fisheries pursued. Fortunately the abundance can be brought back by cultivation—persistent and systematic cultivation.

As to Poisonous Aniline Dyes.

At the great aniline works located at Hochst-on-the-Main, where nearly seven hundred persons are employed, particular observations have been made for many years with a view to determining the effect of that industry upon the health of the operatives. The products manufactured at these works are very numerous, including many finished dyes of various colors, in addition to nitro-benzol, aniline and alizarine. It is known that nitro-benzol is poisonous, yet among the twenty-four men employed at Hochst, in the nitro-benzol house, during the last four years, symptoms of "nitro-benzonismus" appeared in only five cases. Aniline, also, is admittedly poisonous; and of twenty-nine men in the aniline house at Hochst, there were eighteen cases of specific aniline poisoning, none of which proved fatal. The workmen in the magenta house were always reddened with the dye, even to the inside of the mouth, and some of the material must, therefore, have been swallowed, yet not a single case of specific ailment has occurred among them for eighteen years.

Flames Over a Salt Well.

A curiosity, partly natural and partly artificial, near Bellaire, O., is attracting much attention. Several years ago the land was drilled for oil. The oil was not found, but a light flow of salt water was obtained. The field was abandoned and forgotten. The operators were not aware that with the salt water they struck a vein of natural gas Some time last fall a hunter accidentally lighted the gas in one of the wells, and it has continued to burn ever since with a flame six or eight feet high. The salt water bubbles over the top of the well, which is a foot or so below the surface of the ground, forming a little pool with two or three square feet of surface. On this surface the flames burn, seeming to come from the water. A few feet away is a ledge of rock, on the surface of which the water is frozen into many fantastic shapes.

Facts of Interest.

A system of pneumatic tube transmission, such as was illustrated in this column last week, has been proposed between Paris and London, by way of the Straits of Dover, under the ocean. The distance between the two cities is 288 miles.

Conversation by telephone has been carried on successfully between New York and Boston. When direct personal communication can be had there is no reason why the telegraph should not be superseded largely by the telephone.

The depressed iron market has had at least one good result. It is bringing about that steel is taking the place of wrought iron to a great extent. Bridges are no longer made of iron, but of steel. We now have steel ships, boilers and pillars in fireproof buildings. Only one thing has not yet been successfully made of steel, and that is the propeller shaft for a steamship.

Cork bricks, which have been found to be very durable and capable of resisting moisture, of acting as excellent non-conductors of heat, and of serving to deaden sound, are made after this manner: The cork is freed from woody particles and other impurities by a winnowing process, and the wind from the ventilator throws the cork into a second machine, where it is cut into pieces. The pieces of cork are then drawn up in buckets and ejected into a mill, where they are ground to an impalpable powder, which is kneeded up with a suitable cement and pressed into brick form. After having been dried in the air the cork bricks are then subjected to artificial heat.

THE FASHIONS

Easter Bonnets.

There are sweeping changes in the style of the new hats and bonnets for this summer. We shall mention some in a general way. Hats are narrow-brimmed, with very high crowns, seven or eight inches high, tapering but not pointed. The crown at the top is flat and square. The prevailing shape for the hat of plain, every-day wear will be that seen in the central untrimmed one in the illustration below. Another popular shape is shown in the trimmed hat known as the "Concord" shape, on the right of the illustration. The hats are trimmed as shown in the "Concord." Gilt braid and lace and tinsel are greatly used. In many of the hats the trimming is more directly upon the front than upon that in the illustration. The hat is of pale brown straw. The brim is covered with gilt braid, edged with velvet.

THE CAPOTE. THE CONCORD.

On the left of the picture is seen one of the two most popular shapes of bonnet, the Capote. The front is filled in full with lace, having a tiny bow of ribbon in front. On the left, near the top, is a small spray of flowers, on the right a bow of ribbon. The strings pass around the back and are tied under the chin. They are a yard long.

With both the hats and bonnets the hair is to be worn very high upon the head. It has gone up so high as to be quite out of sight, in fact. In regard to trimming this is to be noticed: Feathers are not used much upon bonnets. Upon these flowers and lace appear in profusion. Feathers, and especially whole birds, on the other hand, will be used for hats. Etamine scarfs are draped around the hats. They will be very fashionable. They come stamped in Chinese colors and patterns. Etamine is a thin, canvas-like or grenadine fabric. It is popular in ribbons also.

The other most fashionable shape in bonnets is the poke, or pointed one. Sometimes it is a split poke, like that seen below.

THE PATTI.

The crown looks like a cloth thrown over a tentpole. Many of the new bonnets are in this shape, and they really do not look so outlandish as they might be expected to. The Patti is trimmed as shown, with gold lace, ribbon bow, and spray of roses high in front and drooping back over the crown. The bonnet is made upon a foundation which may be covered with silk, embroidery, lace, or anything to suit the taste. The above are among the most popular of the shapes shown by Worthington & Smith, the great New York wholesale millinery house.

Lord & Taylor, New York, also kindly permit newspaper people a peep in advance at their choice Easter bonnets. The public in general must wait until opening day, March 25, with this firm. Opening day in the spring is a great occasion among the New York milliners.

Hats will be worn square upon the head, and not back off the forehead.

We have headed this "Easter Bonnets" because the new spring and summer shapes make their appearance at Easter, and just before. The shapes here given and the hats described, however, will be those worn all summer.

TRIMMED HATS.

Scarlet is still used in trimming, but not to the extent that it has been for the past year.

Lord & Taylor exhibit some jaunty hats and exquisite bonnets in their Easter display. The hats are largely of fine English straw, and the English walking hat, with one variation of shape or another, is the favorite. The straw is of various colors, black, brown, yellowish, and tea-colored. Gold braid is woven in with the straw with fine effect.

One of the hats shown was brown straw, faced with brown velvet and edged with gilt braid. It was trimmed with one of the canvas-meshed or etamine scarfs already mentioned. The handkerchief draping, as well as these scarfs, will be popular. This pretty hat had a looping of brown velvet high in front, with a cluster of humming birds.

No. 2 was an English turban of the high-crowned new shape round in front, and turned up slightly behind. It was made of black satin covered with jet, and faced with gold tinsel and black velvet. A broad band of drooping jets passed around the crown. Front trimming, an exquisite looped gauzy scarf of the new dark salmon shade, ends of scarf embroidered with gilt thread and silk floss. A little to one side were stuck two or three black and gold hand-painted quills. Very stylish. Painted and gilded feathers are something quite new. They are frequently seen in the imported hats. The style of adornment for hats is a band or scarf around the crown, with high, full trimming in front.

Another shown was a handsome calling hat. It was baize-colored straw, with a rolling brim, plain around in front, slightly peaked up behind. It was faced with the new shade of emerald green velvet, a handsome tint. Lace enters largely into the decoration of head-coverings. This hat was trimmed with baize-colored Canton and gold lace. The Canton lace is quite new. Chinese lace and trimmings are the rage for this summer. Baize color is a kind of gray. The lace was fastened upon the hat with gold pins The hat was a striking-looking one. The front was trimmed with wide loopings of green velvet, mingled with a fancy canvas scarf in baize and green and tinsel. A bunch of mottled green tips was at the side.

The trimmings are more varied and fanciful than they have been for many a year. Gilt, brown and green of all tints are the favorite colors for trimming. The flat, narrowing crowns of the hats look down from a toploftical elevation. One famous French hat was of teale-colored straw, a sort of greenish drab. It was trimmed with two shades of velvet, moss green and the new shade called verdigris. This is a pale yellowish green and in velvet is an exquisite shade. Many ribbons are one-half velvet and one-half moire. This hat had in front a large white bird with a flame eye. Its feathers were literally gilt-edged, the gilding put on by hand in some mysterious way around the rim of each little feather.

TRIMMED BONNETS.

These are made of almost anything one takes a fancy to. Lace, embroidery, silver and gilt tinsel cloth and gilt straw and knotted macrame cord in two colors are some of the material used in the building of the new bonnets. They will be worn on grand occasions mostly. Those of lace present a cap-like softness of appearance that is very attractive. The French finish an article off as nobody else can. Some of the Paris bonnets are lined throughout with a soft, loose-textured crepe lisse. One love of a little bonnet was faced all around the brim, front and back, with a full ruching of crepe lisse. The bonnet itself was a foundation covered with ecru and white embroidery. Front trimmed with full wreath of cowslips and mignonette, with cluster of cowslips and gold wheat on top. Velvet strings of Bismarck brown cross the crown and tie in full bow in front.

Another French bonnet was of gold and white embroidery in medallions. It was faced with a fine knife-plaiting of moss-green velvet; top covered with high cluster of ferns and salmon-colored oats; moss-green velvet strings. In general, the trimming is heaped up steeple high upon the front of the bonnet—the higher the more fashionable; ties under the chin; largely of velvet; will be much worn.

Roller Skating Again.

Some troubled husbands appear to fancy they will lose their wives unless the roller rinks are shut up. They therefore endeavor to secure legislation that will stop this amusement. If such dissatisfied husbands would make themselves more agreeable, so that the attractions of home would be a little stronger, they might perhaps rival the fascinations of the roller skate. Or better still, if they themselves would accompany their wives to the rink, and skate with them, and play the devoted cavalier as handsomely as the men to whom they object so strongly, the mischief would be stopped. But don't let us stop roller skating.

The craze is said to be slightly dying out in New York. High society turns up its nose, and says that nobody but "salesladies" go to the rink. Perhaps the saleswomen would be generous and let high society in, too, if it behaved itself.

One unique feature of the amusement in New York has been the general demand for champion women skaters. It has really opened a new field of employment for some of them for the time. Every rink must have two or more champions to show the rest how. A graceful woman who is a good skaker and can get such a place easily earns $15 a night. But little girls, 12 to 14 years old, have been in highest request. A few of these are marvels of grace and skill. They are paid $25 to $50 a night by managers for appearing an hour or two of an evening. They are a very taking advertisement.

FASHIONLETS.

A trimming of fine batiste embroidered with cardinal red floss is manufactured especially for thin summer dresses. It is very pretty.

One of the most interesting items to many will be the announcement that satins, satin brocades and fabrics with satin grounds, in black and colors, will continue to be worn as much as ever before. Plain satin means the duchesse and mervellieux rather than the old fabric.

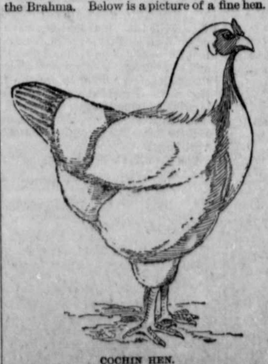
Poplin may be said with certainty to have become fashionable; not only has the Princess Beatrice ordered dresses from that fabric for her trousseau, but her highness of Colonna had two poplin dresses in her outfit. One of ivory white, for evening wear, was embroidered all over in a design of silver thread: another, for street wear, of soft silver gray, was brightened by touches of red.

FARM AND GARDEN

Best Breeds of Poultry.

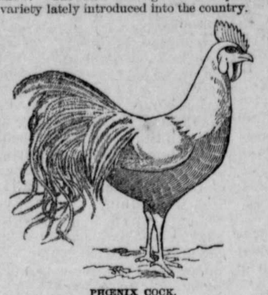
LIGHT BRAHMA COCKEREL.

There is no one best breed of fowl. The brown Leghorns are perhaps the best layers. An egg is an egg, and it is said that a healthy Leghorn hen will lay 200 or more eggs a year. But these fowls are not large, consequently not the best for market. For this the great, good-natured Asiatics come in among the first. At the head of these stands the light Brahma, the picture of a cock of which breed is seen above. Some of the cocks weigh nearly 20 pounds. Their average weight is 12 pounds, that of the hens 10 pounds. The Brahma lays the heaviest eggs of all breeds. Twelve eggs sometimes weigh three pounds. They average in weight seven to the pound. The light Brahma is considered by many to be par excellence the "farmer's fowl" for all purposes. It cannot scale fences, being so heavy. But the hens do not give so many eggs as some of the others. Another favorite "all-purpose" fowl is the Plymouth Rock. These certainly have many good qualities and perhaps more warm advocates than any other one breed. One successful hen man prefers Polands. Then there is the Cochin, similar to the Brahma. Below is a picture of a fine hen.



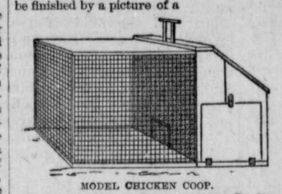
COCHIN HEN.

At the New York poultry show, recently, there were about 1,500 different specimens of fowls. The variety of breeds was something surprising. They exhibited among them every quality for which fowls are bred—within the range of fighting, use and ornament. The remarkable combs, topknots, spurs, colors and weight showed the wonderful range and variations of which poultry breeding is susceptible. Below, by way of a curiosity, we give an illustration of one of the fancy fowls seen at this fanciers' club show. The bird belongs to a Japanese variety lately introduced into the country.



PHŒNIX COCK.

The list of illustrations in this chapter will be finished by a picture of a



MODEL CHICKEN COOP.

It is copied from The American Poultry Yard, and is rat proof, cat proof and weazel proof. As you see, it is practically a cage of wire netting, made large enough for the young chicks to spread and sun themselves in the early stages of their existence. The covered, boarded part of the coop furnishes shelter, and the wire lets the sunshine and air through. The only trouble with this coop is that, at the present outrageous tariff duties on iron, it would be rather expensive.

PROFITS OF POULTRY.

The raising of fowls is becoming so extensive a branch of industry that its importance should be recognized. For that reason we have gone into it at some length. A story is going the rounds which is very good, whether it is true or not. Eight years ago, so it is said, a man near Philadelphia took a farm that paid its owner only $100 a year. He went into the poultry business. He mixed brains with the labor of his hands. He worked hard and economically. He added to his knowledge and his plans year by year. His sales of poultry and eggs for 1884 amounted to $10,000. When the fruit trees he has planted in his hen grounds come into bearing he expects to get much more money. His hen houses are made of tarred paper or square-edged boards for roof and back, plenty of glass in front, and eight square feet of space to each hen. He feeds three times a day in winter, liberally, and twice a day in summer. He whitewashes the houses thoroughly and often.

A sound-headed woman writes a most interesting letter in The Michigan Farmer on this theme. She says that if poultry raising becomes profitable on the general farm the women must attend to it, for the men will not. She has a constant supply of fresh eggs and poultry for her table, and in one season netted nearly one hundred dollars from her fowls besides. That was a snug little revenue to have all for herself. She raises only Plymouth Rocks. They have the range of the farm in summer and good, warm quarters in winter. She gives them variety of food as we have directed, and warm water to drink in winter. Cleanliness is a prominent virtue with her. From Dec. 18 to Feb. 21, this year, her pullets have given her 107 dozen eggs, which she sold for cash, 22 cents to 24 cents a dozen. A young lady living near her made $100 off eggs and poultry last year. Added to other sources of income on the farm, this is by no means to be despised.

LICE ON FOWLS.

Get the Persian insect powder, mix with an equal quantity of sulphur. Clear up all litter from the floor of the hen house. Rub the mixture upon the head and neck, between the legs, and under the wings of each bird. Keep the flock penned up an hour or two, and then let them out to shake themselves. Take boiling water, throw into it carbolic acid crystals in proportion of one ounce to half a gallon, and with that scald thoroughly the floor where the fowls stood. This is valuable as a disinfectant. Sprinkle the nests once in a while with a solution twice as strong.

HEN NOTES.

Sunflower seeds are excellent to mix with poultry food. The Mammoth Russian sunflower is the best to raise for this purpose.

Pick your market chickens dry. Note this from The Farm Journal: "We know of no market where dry picked poultry does not command two or three cents more per pound than scalded stock, and yet farmers in some sections continue the practice of scalding, when dry picking is just as easy and expeditious."

The best poultry raisers no longer allow cocks to run at large with the hens. They are kept separate. One rooster to 12 hens is the proportion. In February the hens desired as setters are placed in a breeding pen, and the cocks with them, one at a time. Each is allowed to remain with the hens two or three days. Thus eggs for hatching are fertilized. The roosters, when kept with the flock promiscuously, eat food like hogs, and give no return for it. They fight constantly, and harrow up the nerves of the flock.

Note this about killing poultry for market: Put a strap around the leg of each bird you intend to kill. Hang it up head downwards. The blood will speedily rush to its head and stupefy it, so that it cannot squawk or "flop." It is speedily in a condition approaching unconsciousness. In this state open its bill, and with one stroke of a sharp knife bleed it in the root of the mouth. It will soon bleed to death. The method is similar to the appoved one in the great city abattoirs for the slaughtering of beef-cattle. It is the only humane, scientific and decent one. Never send poultry to market with the unsightly bloody neck stump sticking out. Send them with the heads still on.

The Asparagus Bed.

The families of the farmers who give them a variety of good things to eat are handsomer and more intellectual than those of the old hunkses who live on salt pork and saleratus biscuit the year round. Fact. Keep it before your mind's eye. It will be the aim, therefore, in this column to constantly place before our readers suggestions looking to variety and high quality of fruits and vegetables. The asparagus bed does better if started in the fall, but it is much better now than not at all. Take a rather light, sandy loam, well drained. Work it thoroughly and cover it with six inches of manure. Work this in carefully in trenches to the depth of two feet. Plant a bed about 50 long with six rows, the rows three feet apart, plants nine inches apart. Set the crowns of the plants three inches below the surface. Van Sicklen's Colossal is the best variety to plant. The bed will last your lifetime. Every fall give it a top-dressing of manure three or four inches deep. In the spring, just about this time, fork the manure lightly into the bed. Properly cooked, nothing is more delicious and healthful than asparagus.

Give the Girls a Chance.

[Michigan Farmer.]

Farmers ought to give their girls a pig or a calf, and when they are sold give them the money. I know one girl who had a nice heifer calf given to