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# The Chestertown Transcript.

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Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE · FREE FROM ALCOHOL · PURELY · WALKER'S · CALIFORNIA · EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

**No other medicine** known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

**Millions bear testimony** to its wonderful curative effects.

**It is a purely Vegetable** Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

**It removes the cause** of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

**It is the great Blood Purifier** and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

**The Alterative,** Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

**No person** can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

**Bilious, Remittent,** Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

**These Fevers** are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

**There is no cathartic** for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

**Fortify the body** against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

**It invigorates the Stomach** and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Calomel, or other mineals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

**Dyspepsia or Indigestion,** Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

**For Inflammatory** and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

**Mechanical Diseases.**—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

**Skin Diseases,** Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

**Pin, Tape and other Worms,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

**Measles, Scarlet Fever,** Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases, may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

**For Female Complaints,** in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

**Cleanse the Vitiated Blood** when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

**In conclusion:** Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

**R. H. McDonald Drug Co.,** Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 628, 630 & 632 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

**Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.**

LOOK AT THIS!

A few 6, 8 and 10 ASH EXTENSION TABLES at 80 cts. per foot; A few of same in Walnut at 90 cents per foot.

LOUIS K. STAM.

June 11.

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,

feb 7. DRUGGI

PEABODY HOTEL.

NINTH STREET,

1½ Squares South of New Post Office,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

30 Rooms with Board $1.00 per day.
25 Rooms with Board $1.50 per day.
25 Rooms with Board $2.00 per day.
10 Rooms with Board, Bath and Dressing Room, $3.00 per day

W. PAINE, M. D., OWNER. Open Day and Night.

FLOUR.

Good Bread,
Good Health
And level head
Gains Wealth.

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Orange Extra, Clifton F. F. F., Kirkwood Extra, Occidental Extra, by the barrel, sack or pound. Get our prices on Flour before buying. We may save you money

J. B. SAPPINGTON

Question, What shall I read?

Answer,

Examine Large Stock of Sea Side and Lovell's Libraries at C. F. STAM'S DRUG STORE.

If you want any Books by *Mail*, send for a catalogue.

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,

—FOR—

BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING

LOWEST PRICES

by J. B. SAPPINGTON

May 22, 188 4.

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Liniment. Few do. Not to know is not to have.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

—IN A—

Home Company.

The MUTUAL AID SOCIETY,

Of Kent County, Maryland.

OFFICERS:

JAMES A. PEARCE, President,
GEORGE W. HARPER, Vice-President,
HARRY RICKEY, Secretary,
CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, Treasurer,
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**To the Citizens of Kent County.**

Having accepted the General Agency of the above Society I propose to use every effort to make it as successful as the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County. I therefore ask the co-operation of every citizen of the county. I will be pleased to give any information in reference to it. A copy of the By-Laws will be furnished on application. I hope to have a liberal support from this county as I propose to canvass it thoroughly before going to others.

I will be in Chestertown every Monday and Tuesday to attend to my duties as Register of Wills and on those days any persons desiring to become members (residing out of Chestertown) can be examined by our physician, free of charge, at my residence,

JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
July 23—tf. General Agent.

COAL NOTICE.

HAVING now recovered my health and being able to attend to my employer's business, I am ready to

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR COAL FOR AUGUST DELIVERY.

We are prepared to furnish the

Best Quality White Ash COAL

AS CHEAP AS CAN BE FURNISHED

delivered to your house in Chestertown, Cash on delivery.

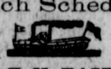
Hoping that our customers and the public generally will favor us with their orders, I remain very respectfully yours,

J. B. McINTIRE, Agent for T. DEC. RUTH,
Aug. 13, 1885. Chestertown, Md.

PEOPLE'S

Transportation Lin

Peach Schedule.



Steamer E. N. FAIRCHILD

will run daily (Sundays excepted) on and after August 10, as follows: Will leave Buckingham at 4½ p. m., Snitchet's at 5 p. m., Chestertown at 6 p. m., Burchinal's at 6½ p. m., Quaker Neck at 7½ p. m., and arrive in Baltimore at 1½ a. m. Returnig, leave Baltimore 7 a. m.

Freights of all kinds earnestly solicited. Will be carried on moderate terms and carefully handled and every effort will be made to accommodate. For further information apply to

CAPT. JA. H. THOMPSON,
Au. 13, 1885. Chestertown, Md

SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE.

On and after Wednesday, June the 24th, the Steamer TRUMPETER will leave Georgetown DAILY (except Sunday), at 7 A. M., and leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., stopping at all the landings on the Sassafras river.

THE CHESTER

Will leave Buck Neck EVERY DAY (except Sunday), at 8.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 4 P. M., stopping at all the landings on the creek.

Passengers will have five (5) hours in Baltimore, and arrive at Buck Neck at 7 P. M.

Stages will connect with the boat daily at Buck Neck for Chestertown. Mr. Charles H. Davis will have charge of the stages.

WM. CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

☞ Orders left at C. F. Stam's and M. A. Toulson's drug stores promptly attended to.

June 18, 1885. C H. DAVIS.

KEEP COOL!

WE greet you with a new card. Cummings' ICE-CREAM is known for its superior quality and purity of materials. Our parlors are pleasant, well-ventilated and are considered by competent judges to be among the most pleasant places in the town.

Ice Cream and Water Ices

! ALL FLAVORS,

fresh every day, Wholesale and Retail. Picnics, Parties and families supplied. We have also fresh Bread, Rolls and Rusk, Pies, Cakes of all kinds, daily; Confectionery, Fruits and Nuts of all kinds.

Will be glad to see all of our friends and the rest of mankind.

CUMMINGS & CO.,
May 28. opp. the Ban

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

We have just received our very Large Supply of School Books and School Requisites. I extend to all Parents, Teachers and Scholars an invitation to call and examine our stock.

Very respectfully,

M. A. TOULOSN,
Aug. 27. Druggist

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

RED STAR

TRADE MARK.

COUGH CURE

*Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.*

PROMPT, SAFE, SURE

Cure for Coughs, Colds and other Throat and Lung Affections.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises and other Pains and Aches.

Fifty Cents. At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

A. C. YATES & Co

THE EVER POPULAR

CLOTHING HOUSE

Of Philadelphia, are fully prepared to show a new and handsome variety of Fall and Winter Goods for Men, Youths, Boys and Children (all under one roof now).

A. C. YATES & CO.,
602, 604, 606 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

CUT RATES.

We have determined to have the very latest styles always, and to prevent any goods from being carried over to another season, have reduced the price for our first-class Clothing to figures that will soon make a clearance. To old customers and new friends, this is a special opportunity to obtain

THE FINEST CLOTHING

for gentlemen and their sons at the lowest prices,

Our Custom Order Department also competes for a share of the public favor.

Acme Hall,

THE GLASS OF FASHION,

209 W. BALTIMORE ST.
BALTIMOEE, MD.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Partnership Notice.

A New Fertilizer Manufactory.

The undersigned have formed a partnership or the manufacturing of a Standard Phosphate in Chestertown and will use the factory formerly occupied by Connelly & DeFord near the depot in Chestertown. We hope by making a First-Class Goods, to obtain a liberal share of the patronage from the farmers of Kent county. We intend to make nothing but Standard Goods.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. HINES,
WM. H. CACY.

July 16—tf.

Egg-Making Feed

—FOR—

ALL VARIETIE OF POULTRY

The object of the Egg-Making Feed is to supply from artificial sources the chemical and physiological elements absolutely required to form egg shell, albumen and egg yelk. We believe the use of this powder will directly enliance and increase the production of eggs.

25 cents per package.

COLIN F. STAM,
March 5. Druggist

MATTING, MATTING.—Fancy, Check & White Matting to arrive. Carpets an Cloth at lowers prices.

J. H. SIMPERS.


AT THE BOWER'S ENTRY.

[Arnold's "Indian Song of Songs.]

Enter, thrice-happy! enter, thrice-desired!
And let the gates of Hari shut thee in
With the soul destined to thee from of old.

Tremble not! lay thy lovely shame aside;
Lay it aside with thine unfastened zone,
And love him with the love that knows not fear;

Because it fears not change; enter thou in,
Flower of all sweet and stainless womanhood!
Flower to grow bright, forever new;

Enter beneath the flowers, O flower-fair!
Beneath these tendrills, Loveliest! that entwine
And clasp, and wreathe and cling, with kissing stems;

Enter, with tender-blowing airs of heaven
Soft as love's breath and gentle as the tones
Of lover's whispers, when the lips come close;

Enter the house Love, O loveliest!
Enter the marriage bower, most beautiful!
And take and give the joy that Hari grants!

Thy heart has entered, let thy feet go too!
Lo, Krishna! lo, the one that thirsts for thee!
Give him the drink of amrit from thy lips.

## GWIN AND M'CORKLE'S DUEL.

**After Tearing Each Others Clothes a Startling Discovery Was Made.**

[St. Louis Republican.]

"An event which excited national interest was Senator Gwin's duel with Congressman Joe McCorkle. McCorkle represented a California district, and fell deeply in love at Washington with a Tennessee girl, but if she had any affection for him it was alienated by Mrs. Gwin, who was a beautiful and accomplised woman, and a superb diplomate. McCorkle's animosity was aroused against Gwin in consequence, and the feeling between the two California representatives was so intense that the Washington papers at the time published a great deal about the affair. There was then only one ship a month to the Pacific slope, and Gwin and McCorkle, although so hostile, went out home together. On board their relations were very stiff and stilted.

"When the ship touched at Santiago I went aboard and accompanied them to San Francisco. I was a friend of both men, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between them, but as soon as we landed at San Francisco McCorkle challenged Gwin to a duel, and Gwin accepted.

"I called on Gwin the day after the challenge, and he, having heard that I had agreed to second McCorkle, exclaimed: 'My God! major, are you, my old friend, going to turn against me?' I assured him that I would take no part in the affair. The sheriff, however, interfered and prevented the duel at San Francisco. Finding they could not meet for the purpose there they decided to go to Monterey and have the duel at a place about fifteen miles out from the town.

"All the preliminaries being arranged for a week prior to the time of the encounter, each of the principal's practiced assiduously with the rifle, and there were a number of spectators of the practice shooting. Each man, too, had his friends among the witnesses of the other's practice, and thus got ideas of his opponent's skill. Their shooting in these rehearsals was magnificent, and everyone thought that one or both of them would surely fall in the actual encounter.

"On the appointed day Gwin and McCorkle, accompanied by their seconds and friends, repaired to the selected spot, and the dreaded duel was fought. They were fifty or sixty yards apart, and blazed away with rifles. They tore each other's clothes, but after firing seven shots had drawn no blood. This did not satisfy them, and they called for more ammunition. Then a discovery was made. The ammunition had been exhausted, and they were fifteen miles from Monterey, and about 1,000 miles from anywhere else. It was plain that the duel was over for that day. In great disgust, but still as venomous as ever, the parties departed for San Francisco. The differences between McCorkle and Gwin were afterward adjusted. This bloodless duel became historical, and is one of the the most famous in dueling annals.

"Gwin soon left California, and I never saw him afterward."

**Matrimony in the Keystone State.**

[Philadelphia Times.]

Getting married in Philadelphia after the 1st of October will require some careful deliberation to answer the searching questions under oath, as required by the new law. The questions to be answered are as follows:

1 Full name of man. 2. Full name of woman. 3. Relationship of the parties, either by blood or marriage. 4. Age of the man. 5. Age of the woman. 6. Residence of the man. 7. Residence of the woman. 8. Parents' name—man. 9. Parents' name—woman. 10. Guardian's name—man. 11. Guardian's name—woman. 12. Consent of parents or guardian. 13. Date of death of man's former wife, if any. 14. Date of death of woman's former husband, if any. 15. Date of divorce of man at any time. 16. Date of divorce of woman at any time. 17. Color of parties. 18. Occupation of man. 19. Occupation of woman.

Some of the interrogatories will be embarrassing in special cases, but the law is inexorable and they must be answered. The clerk of the court will be liable to fine if he fails to enforce the law to the letter, and parties answering falsely will be subject to the penalty of perjury.

**Old Rome's Rostra.**

[Boston Budget.]

It is now possible to form a very distinct notion of what the Rostra, in old Rome, looked like; it was a long, rectangular platform of gleaming white marble, decorated with rich but simply designed mouldings at the top and bottom, and having its front wall studded with the bronze beaks of ships, no doubt thickly gilt, and each fastened to a bronze pilaster which divided the long marble wall by a series of vertical lines. These bronze pilasters were repeated along the end walls, though here the beaks were absent.

The upper platform, also of white marble, had its crowd of honorary statues, probably raised upon pedestals so as to lift them above the screen of marble lattice work. The central space was probably left free for the orators and their supporters, and in the middle the figure of the speaker was visible from head to foot through the gap left in the marble screen. It is thus possible to form a vivid picture of some of the most stirring scenes which ever occurred even in that great center of historical interest, the Forum Romanum.

**Suppose the Case.**

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

Suppose a molder, or a carpenter, or a stone cutter, keeps house, and he hires a woman to cook and do general housework; suppose this woman strikes for eight hours' work a day and extra pay—say a price and a half—for making up beds and cooking meals on Sunday; suppose that we admit that what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose; suppose—but this is a question that belongs to the Knights of Labor; suppose they take hold of it and ponder over it and give us their honest opinion on the subject of "eight hours a day's work" all round!

**Women Students at the Infirmary.**

[Woman's Journal.]

Rhoda Gale, in describing the clinics at the infirmary, says of herself and the other women students: "We held a little aloof from the male patients; we always stood behind the male students; but we did crowd around the beds of female patients, and claimed the inner row, and, sir, they thanked God for us openly." Those who have read Eugene Sue's terribly graphic description of the progress of Dr. Griffon and his medical students through the woman's ward of a Paris hospital will easily understand this.

**To Prevent Breakage.**

[Chicago Journal.]

A deal of breakage among glass and crockery can be prevented by the simple precaution of placing lamp chimneys, tumblers and such articles in a pot filled with cold water to which some common table salt has been added. Boil the water well and allow it to cool slowly. When the articles are taken out and washed they will resist any sudden changes of temperature.

## WOMAN AND HOME.

FLIRTATION AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF HAPPY MARRIAGES.

**Ladies Employed in the Government Departments — Being Neighborly at Table—John Ruskin's Childhood —A Pair of Innocents.**

[Cor. Boston Globe.]

If the writer were asked to name the thing which in her opinion is in these days the greatest obstacle in the way of happy marriages and happy homes and happy families, the reply would be given without the slightest hesitation, and it would be—flirtations.

The modern girl (and the boys are nearly as precocious) before they have left off wearing bibs, begin to have their small love affairs, and these are continued, with more or less desperation, till circumstances, or a sentiment which seems for the moment deeper than any ever before experienced, bring about a climax in the shape of a wedding. It is well enough, perhaps, if this climax put an end to the flames; but, alas, the habit of flirtation is one not easily overcome, and married coquettes and beaux are sadly common, insuring unhappiness and homes that belie the name. If people of this description could only be paired off together there would be some poetic justice in their tormenting each other and meting out a mutual and well-deserved punishment.

But likes seldom attract each other, and more often we see a woman giving in return for the great, strong, whole-souled love of some man, only a small fraction of what she is pleased to call a heart. She gives all she has to give, perhaps, but she should have more. The trouble is that she has frittered away her affection, giving a little to this one, a bit to that, and a portion to another, till she really has no heart left, and loses, in consequence, what should have been her life's happiness. Sometimes she has enough sense and nobility of mind left to appreciate what is given her and her own poverty of response. And then she must quote sadly to herself:

"All the kisses that I have given
I grudge from my soul to-day,
And all I have ever taken
I would wipe the thought away."

"How I wish my lips had been hermits,
Held apart from kith and kin,
That fresh from God's holy service
To Love's they might enter in."

Or, maybe it is the husband who repays a wife's devotion with half love; who keeps close-bolted from her gaze many a chamber of his heart, where some other fancy, living or dead, still holds sway. For in these days, the saying of "whom first we love we seldom wed" might well have its ordinal number changed to sixth or seventh.

When the millenium comes all this will be changed. Boys and girls will then be brought up together in a sensible fashion, so wisely taught and guided by their elders that they will look upon each other as playmates, comrades, friends, until the proper time for serious love-making arrives, while "flirtation" will have become an unknown custom of the dark ages, the very word marked with the dagger, which marks obsolete words in the dictionary of the times. This will be, we fear, like the jubilee of the darkies' "long, long, long on de way," but—we can all do something to help its coming. For it is the elders who are often to blame for much of the nonsense and sin of the children. So much that is injudicious or absolutely wrong is said to them or before them, putting ideas into their heads that should not be there for a dozen years, perhaps.

**Being Neighborly at Table.**

Marian S. Devereux in Good Housekeeping.]

The dinner has always been the chief meal of the day—most elaborate, most substantial, most ceremonious. The one best excuse for the late hours of fashion is that, business being over, and the day's perplexities and labors shut away behind in the grim down-town office, the husband and brothers of the family can deliver themselves freely to the comforts and pleasures of the household festival, making it a social reunion of no little importance.

Where this is really done it is warrant enough, in cities at least, with all the complicated claims of modern life, for the dinner hour is apt to be the only time at which the family assembles, and, but for that, its members might grow up as distant acquaintances. Any concession of natural order is better than that, and the one thing that should be invariably insisted upon is absolute promptness and regularity at this meal. In truth, it is a great mistake not to have this discipline at all meals; and children should be taught that they can show no greater and no more selfish discourtesy than in either keeping others waiting to sit down, or, if this ceremoniousness is excused, in breaking the harmony and propriety that good manners demand by being late at table.

Respectful, considerate manners are almost out of vogue, and the children of today ride rough-shod over the proprieties in a manner to make their grand-parents believe that there is no saving grace left in the world, if their horrified shades ever revisit their accustomed earthly walks. The old-time stiffness and formality of manner may have had its absurdities, but there is no sweeter charm in life than the habit of considerate regard for the common comfort and regularity of home—the thoughtful deference to others, the affectionate dependence upon one another. If this spirit is cultivated, the family unity, with all its tender and helpful relations, is assured, and the home becomes the real center and influence of the life.

There is no better or surer test of this than the manners at the table. And, therefore, it is a great loss to the best training and camaraderie when its arrangements are so formed as to leave altogether to the waitress the duty of attending to the wants of the company. To keep a watchful eye upon the needs of others, to invite them with gentle courtesy to partake of what they may lack in their supply of the different dishes, will add a gracious spirit of unselfishness and harmony for which nothing else gives opportunity. No collection of dainty dishes, no extent of formal elegance of arrangement, will give the heart warmth and delight as simple, unobtrusive, kindly attention from one's neighbors at the table.

**John Ruskin's Childhood.**

[Ruskin's Præterita.]

And for the best and truest beginning of all blessings I had been taught the perfect meaning of peace in thought, act, and word. I never had heard my father's or mother's voice once raised in any question with each other, nor seen an angry or even slightly hurt or offended glance in the eyes of either. I had never heard a servant scolded, nor even suddenly, passionately, or in any severe manner blamed. I had never seen a moment's trouble in any household matter, nor anything whatever either done in a hurry or undone in due time.

Next to this quite priceless gift of peace I had received the perfect understanding of the nature of obedience and faith. I obeyed the word or lifted finger of father or mother simply as a ship her helm; not only without idea or resistance, but receiving the direction as a part of my own life and force, a helpful law, as necessary to me in every moral action as the law of gravity in leaping, and my practice in faith was soon complete. Nothing was ever promised me that was not given, nothing ever threatened me that was not inflicted, and nothing ever told me that was not true.

Peace, obedience, faith—these three for chief good; next to these the habit of fixed attention, with both eyes and mind, on which I will not further enlarge at this moment, this being the main practical faculty of my life, causing Mazzini to say of me, in conversation authentically reported, a year or two before his death, that I had "the most analytic mind in Europe," an opinion in which, so far as I am acquainted with Europe, I am myself entirely disposed to concur.

Lastly, an extreme perfection in palate and all other bodily senses, given by the utter prohibition of cake, wine, comfits, or, except in carefulest restriction, fruit, and by fine preparation of what food was given me.

**Why Don't Department Ladies Marry?**

[Washington Star Interview.]

"I have been in the government employment for thirteen or fourteen years," said the watchman, and I don't recollect in all that time of more than four or five of the ladies employed in this department getting married. You evidently think that because the young lady we were speaking of is pretty that she will be married, but in a government department the fair and plain seem to have about the same fate."

"Why aren't they married?" persisted the listener, as he thought of the absurdity of such fair flowers being allowed to waste their fragrance in solitude. "They have opportunities. They are thrown continually in contact with men, and you know that department clerks get married, and they seldom marry rich wives."

"I don't know the reason why; but I know the fact, because it is the result of my own personal observation. When the clerks marry, they choose a wife outside of the department, and they may not be rich or half as pretty and smart as the ladies he meets in the department; but, nevertheless, that is what the department clerk does, and has always done since I have been here."

The reporter, however was not satisfied with this conclusion, and the more he thought about it the more he was convinced that the watchman was wrong. The matter began to grow in interest, and the reporter, as he met with people who would be likely to throw light on the subject, consulted them.

One of these persons said: "I think that it is true that but few ladies in the departments marry, and the reason for it, in my opinion, is that they have acquired an independence, and they don't care about relinquishing it. Of course, if an opportunity should be presented of making a brilliant marriage and acquiring social position and wealth, I think that in a majority of cases the ladies would accept it. But when a woman is earning her own living, she has an income which she can use as she pleases, an average marriage does not present the inducements that it does to a woman who is differently situated. Besides, such a woman's ideas are more practical, and her appreciation of the size of a dollar in everyday life does not need the experience of marriage on a small income."

Another person, in discussing the same matter, said: "I think that while a great many ladies in the departments do not desire to marry unless they can better their condition, still it may be laid down as a general principle that they are apt to lose their attractiveness in the eyes of the men. Their constant association with men every day, their occupation, which is not, strictly speaking, feminine, causes them to lose their feminine grace and charm which is so intangible that it is felt rather than expressed. Men are attracted to women because they are so different. It is what we mean when we speak of a womanly woman, and it is those qualities of mind and heart that find their best development in the domesticity of a happy home. Women are apt to lose the delicacy and charm of their nature when thrown in daily contact with men, and they are apt to become masculine. I don't think that men are attracted by wishy-washy women and pretty doll faces, and that in order to be womanly, it is necessary to be impractical and silly. But still, I imagine that most men, and the best men, like feminine women; and, while it is not always the case, still I think that the majority of women in the departments gradually lose this quality of their nature."

**A Happy Young Pair of Innocents.**

[Howard in Philadelphia Press.]

What sort of a groom is he who can sit holding the hand of a woman two hours and a half on a hot summer day without uttering a word, and what sort of a bride is she who can sit and have her hand held in a dust-laden railway car two hours and a half without saying a word? When the spasm of of hugdom is passed, when the cold type of a to-morrow morning's issue is reached, what has he to offer her? What has she to extend to him? Are they going through life speechless? Is there no topic on which their young tongues might find words of common interest? Have they no plans for the future to ponder and to talk about? Have they no expectations, no hopes, no fears? Is the future assured? Does the vast horizon beyond point to them simply a certainty of bliss?

He was a curly headed, blue-eyed, downy moustached, narrow chested, knobby-kneed youth, with toothpick shoes, a gold ring and a flashy scarf. She was a prim young maiden, in a sateen dress, every part of which indicated the neatness, the preciseness of her nature. There was a little frill in the neck and little frills at each wrist, a long gold chain around her neck, at the end of which hung a tiny watch, encased in a net. She wore mits and she sat like a statue of patience waiting for the end of their journey. That was their bridal trip. A happy pair, no brains, no hearts, no fears, no aspirations, nothing but a calm palm to palm present. I thought of that young couple considerably, and wondered what their end would be.

**Marriages at Midnight.**

[Paris Cor. Baltimore Herald.]

Marriages at midnight are becoming la mode. In Burgundy one has just occurred at the residence of the bride, which was illuminated and decorated with myrtles, white roses and orange blossoms forwarded from Nice. The invited arrived for dinner, at which the bride-elect was present in a rose tulle toilet. Next ensued the civil ceremony by the local mayor, when all the doors were left open as required by law. Music and chat followed and at midnight the bride's father went to seek his daughter in her boudoir to conduct her to the chapel, where the religious ceremony was celebrated, accompanied by choral music. The guests then returned to the castle, when a magnificent supper was served.

**Mrs. Gladstone's Forgetfulness.**

[Chicago Tribune.]

An English lady sojourning at Aix-le-Bains told an amusing anecdote regarding Mrs. Gladstone, illustrative of her forgetfulness. Her mind, it seems, is always miles away. When last she went to Windsor castle she did not take a maid along with her, and so her daughter, aware of her peculiarities, had the waist of her dinner dress sewed to the skirt. The first night Mrs. Gladstone went down to dinner Lady Ponsonby, going down after her, cried: "Why, Mrs. Gladstone, what have you on your skirt?" It was the waist trailing on the floor. Mrs. Gladstone, not finding it, had pinned a shawl about her as a low-necked waist.

**A Phenomenal Brother.**

[Chicago Tribune.]

I suppose it is something of a phenomenon, but I know a man here who takes his sister to all the first nights at the theatre, and who actually gave her a monopoly of the opera season. I was praising him and saying all sorts of things complimentary over his dutiful conduct. He said:

"No. There's nothing wonderful or extraordinary about it. She is the only woman I know in whom I have the most thorough confidence. She is always the same, always pleasant and affectionate, and to tell you the candid truth, I am afraid she'll go and marry some of those imitation men around here and be unhappy all her life. She has nobody else to look to, and I'll take care she does not have to look to anybody else. I suppose some day a genuine man will come along. If he's a genuine man I won't object. Until he does come, old boy, she's good enough for me, and if I ever find as good a girl I'll marry her."

**Cooking in the "Deestrick" School.**

[Rose Terry Cooke.]

All these villages have district schools, and in the winter terms the teachers—once taught themselves—could give daily lessons to their scholars by means, say, of a small oil stove. They could get the scholars to bring their lunches uncooked; eggs, potatoes, cold meat, apples, would furnish many a lesson of practical use, and the teacher might give lessons on some housewife's cooking stove every Saturday to the wives of the district and the elder girls at a small fee. We don't need any more rules for cakes, ices, candies, creams, or pastry; we want rules for cooking salt meat, tough meat, old fowls, salt fish, vegetables of every kind, eggs, milk, fruit, and for biscuit and bread making.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE OF WHITES AND BLACKS COMPARED.

**Some Startling Figures for Students of the Race Problem to Consider—A Fearful Disproportion—Mortality in Cities —Various Tables.**

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

Although marred by some imperfections, the eleventh volume of the census reports for the year 1880, is a valuable work. It has just been completed, and the student of mortality and vital statistics will find it a mine of information.

It seems that the annual number of deaths in this country is 756,893.

The annual death rate of the aggregate population is fifteen in 1,000.

The proportion of deaths among the whites is 14.74 in 1,000, and of the blacks, 17.28.

The white male annual death rate is 15.35 in 1,000, and the death rate of the females is 14 81. The excess of white males over females is 881,857, in a total population of 43,402,970.

There was an excess of deaths of colored females to males, in the proportion of 1,017 to 1,000. The proportion of males to females in the population was the reverse of what is stated of the whites, the excess of females being 74,563. The proportion of deaths, also, in the two sexes of the colored people is different, as appears by the figures.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

From a well digested summary containing the main points of the report we extract the following facts and figures:

"The six cities whose registration reports discriminate between the whites and the blacks are Louisville, Washington, Richmond, Baltimore, New Orleans and Charleston. In each of these cities the females outnumber the males, and this is true of each race; while at the same time there is a remarkable excess of deaths among the males of each race over the females.

But in all the excess of deaths among the blacks, as compared with the whites, is more remarkable. Thus in Louisville the death rate of the whites is 20.04 in 1,000 per annum; that of the blacks is 34.76. In Washington the death rate among the whites is 17.80, and that of the blacks 35.65. In Richmond the death rate of the whites is 19.12 in 1,000; that of the blacks is 31.97. In Baltimore the death rate among the whites is 22.71, and among the blacks 37.61. In New Orleans the death rate among the whites is 22.41, and among the blacks 35.61. In Charleston the death rate among the whites is 23.78, and among the blacks 45.

DEATHS IN ONE HUNDRED.

"An examination of the health reports of New York some months ago showed similar results to the above. Table 2 of the introduction shows the proportion of deaths in 100 of white and colored children under 1 year old in thirteen of the southern states with the District of Columbia.

"In Alabama the death rate of white children of that age is 7.64 in 100, and of colored children the death rate is 11.30. In Arkansas the white children under 1 year old die at the rate of 9.91 in 100, and of colored children 10.96. In Delaware the death rate of white children is 11.96 in 100, that of colored 14.81. In the District of Columbia, whites 17.33, blacks 32.10. In Florida the figures are 5.98 whites to 7.33 blacks. In Georgia the proportion is 8.21 whites to 11.17 blacks. In Louisiana, 9.24 whites to 10.08 blacks. In Maryland, 15.25 whites to 18.87 blacks. In Mississippi, 6.97 whites to 8.70 blacks. North Carolina, 8.87 whites to 11.74 colored. South Carolina, 7.46 whites to 11.32 colored. Tennessee, 9.75 whites, 13.37 colored. Texas, 9.80 whites, 10.78 colored. Virginia, 9.45 whites, 13.91 colored."

It will be noticed that the death rate of this class, according to the figures, is far greater in the District of Columbia and in Maryland than in the other states. This difference may be partially accounted for by the fuller returns likely to be made in Washington and Baltimore than in country districts. But the general testimony of the census and other sources of information is that the negroes die more rapidly in the cities than in country. The same is true to a less extent of white people.

OTHER TABLES.

Another table represents the death rates in the several states and European countries of children under 1 year old. The average in this country will not much exceed 10 in 100, but in some states or districts where there is reason to believe that the greatest pains are taken to arrive at the truth, the figures run up much higher. Thus, in the District of Columbia the death rate of children is 23.52 in 100, and in Massachusetts 17.05. In Maryland the rate is 16.20, in New York 15.70, while in Idaho and Montana the rate is under 6, and in Dakota and Florida under 7 in 100. Such discrepancies are scarcely explainable on the assumption of acurate returns. The death rate in Europe of children is twice that here reported.

A table showing the proportion of deaths from disease, suicide and accident to the sexes, states that 5,267 males die of "alcoholism to every 1,000 females in the whole country, while the proportion in fifty cities is 2,371.5 to 1,000; that there are 4,052.3 male suicides to 1,000 females in the United States, and in the fifty cities the proportion is 3,666.5 to 1,000. In the United States there are 2 732.6 of male deaths from accidents and injuries to 1,000 female, and in the fifty cities the proportion is 2,975.2 to 1,000.

**Poison of the Cobra de Capello.**

[Nature.]

The effects of the poison of the cobra de capello have been studied by Herr Gnezda. The poison was obtained in India by causing the snakes to bite into snails or mussels wr