THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance or *two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid within the year. Copy of *Cent, Ten Dollars* in advance.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—10 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 they are to be inserted, will be published TF and continued till forbidden, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Locals minus, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

The Easton Star.

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

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1883. No. 23

Know

That Brown's Iron Bitters will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure healthy appetite

gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1882.—For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing Brown's Iron Bitters advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years in fact as the present time.

Mrs. L. F. Gaspers.

Brown's Iron Bitters will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

Lumber Business.

SAM'L. BURNS & CO.

LUMBER

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS &c.

104 LIGHT ST. WHARF, BALTIMORE.

TUNIS' STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

Pine, Hemlock, Cypress and Oak

LUMBER

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

50,000 WHITE PINE PEACH BOXES.

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.,
TUNIS' MILLS, MD.

January 14, 1882-1yr

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.

GO TO THE NEW

FURNITURE STORE

OF

R. H. T. COUNCELL,

In the STEWART BUILDING, Adjoining Masonic Temple,

Where you will find it filled, besides his New Warehouse on Railroad avenue, with a splendid lot of New and Fine Furniture from Philadelphia and Baltimore, that is hard to beat, among which you will find Walnut Parlor Suits, Walnut Chamber Suits, Walnut Book Cases, Ladies' Walnut Secretaries, Walnut Hat Racks, Fancy Chairs and Chairs of all descriptions. Painted and Stained Cottage Suits, Bedsteads, Husk, Straw and Woven Wire Mattresses, Wall Brackets, Pockets, &c., Children's Carriages, Picture Frames, and Moulding to make to order, Window Cornices cheap, Looking Glasses and Plates. Come and see for yourselves, and you will be politely waited on by myself or my son Willie. REPAIRING done promptly by a practical Cabinet-Maker.

UNDERTAKING!

Having just received a new and fine Hearse, of the latest style, made to order, with an extra set of white cloth curtains for young persons, and a new and complete assortment of Caskets and Coffins, of Cloth, Rose Wood and Walnut, Children's Caskets of P. K. and White Gloss Finished, also Burial Robes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and everything else necessary. I am now prepared to fill any order for burial that may be entrusted to me. Bodies placed on ice when desired. Guarantee satisfaction in every respect, as I expect to attend all business entrusted to me in person.

House and Sign Painting and Paper Hanging

Done in all its branches by day or contract. As I am Sole Agent for John Lucas' Ready-Mixed Pure Oil and Tinted Gloss Paint, I can offer inducements to persons wishing work done. I have painted a large number of houses in Easton with this paint since I have been using it. I give a few names of the persons upon whose houses this paint has been used:

J. F. Bateman, C. O. Byerly, Thos. K. Robson, } Building Committee for Trinity Cathedral.
Philip F. Thomas, Thomas K. Robson, Peter Stevens,
W. D. Roberts & Sons, M. F. Flowers, Mrs. J. A. W. Powell, } Builders.
Chas. T. Wrightson, H. G. Councell, Antonio DePasquale.
C. F. Eastman, J. H. Jarrell, Julius A. Johnson, Jr.,

I have on hand a good assortment of Mixed Paint, in Pints, Quarts and One-Half Gallons. All work in this branch will be done with despatch and in a good manner by myself or my son Charlie.

R. H. T. COUNCELL.

Miscellaneous.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.

Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having undone something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.

Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malaria, Bilious attacks, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage.

If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.

Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!

For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,

And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.

A Governor's Testimony.

Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.
J. Gill Shorter, Governor of Ala.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.

"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. Janney, Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.

☞ Take only the Genuine, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a soothing coating, which relieves the irritation that causes the cough. It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease, invigorates the circulation of the blood, and bracesthe nervous system. Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly. A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt in its effects as TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm, subdues inflammation, and its use speedily cures the most obstinate cough. A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable and should be in every family.

Price 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. Tutt:—*Dear Sir:* For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last spring your pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are wrgth their weight in gold.
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

Office, 39 Murray St., New York.
Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Useful Receipts FREE on application.

Sines Syrup of Tar Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound for Coughs & Colds

Sines Hyperion Cough Remedy

Roberts' Embrocation for Rheumatism

Fly off the handle and cure your Sprains

25 cents on all Drug Stores

Roberts' Vermifuge Worms

Roberts' Female Pills

THE DAY,

The Baltimore Democratic Paper.

WM. T. CROASDALE, Editor.

One of the Best Evening Papers in America—Published Every Evening Except Sunday.

$6 PER YEAR OR 25 CENTS PER MONTH.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE DAY,

Issued Every Friday Morning,

Is a handsome eight-page paper, filled with News and Choice Reading Matter and containing nearly a whole page of vigorous editorial comments on current events. One of the largest and best weekly papers in the United States. Only one dollar a year. SAMPLE COPY MAILED FREE.

WARNER C. GREENWOOD,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

RESIDENCE AT THE EASTON DEPOT.

Contracts for all kinds of Carpenter's work, and guarantees to give satisfactive in price and quality of work. Contracts solicited. jan2,3m

Veterinary Cosmoline.—Indispensable for horses. A fresh supply of spices and green ginger just received by
Hayward & Bro.

Poetry.

SNOWFLAKES.

Falling all the night-time,
Falling all the day,
Crystal-winged and voiceless,
On their downward way,

Falling through the darkness,
Falling through the light,
Covering with beauty
Vale and mountain height.

Never summer blossoms
Dwelt so fair as these;
Never lay like glory
On the fields and trees.

Rare the airy wreathing,
Deftly turned the scroll,
Hung in woodland arches,
Crowning meadow knoll.

Freest, chastest fancies,
Votive art, may be,
Winter's sculptors rear to
Summer's memory.

Miscellaneous.

For the Star.

Rev. James H. Lightbourne, New York:—

Sir:—One who boldly declares himself "willing and always ready to engage in a dignified and dispassionate discussion upon the subject of temperance," should also be willing and ready when he proposes to carry the contention into all of the State legislatures and into the halls of Congress, to discuss the subject in the most comprehensive manner. In attempting to amend the constitution of the United States, you have no right to segregate the amendment you propose from the original instrument and its amendments, and ignore all reference to historical precedents. Whether recent amendments were "wise or otherwise" have much to do touching the expediency or inexpediency of accepting amendments hereafter to be proposed. If mistakes have been committed in this respect, we ought to be careful not to commit others. I am one of those who deprecate the constant tinkering of the constitution. It ought not to be changed where it is possible to avoid it. And even if prohibition was expedient, I do not consider it a proper subject for constitutional action. It belongs wholly to the domain of ordinary legislation, where it may be de it with according to the temper of the people, which at times is well known to be almost as changeable as the seasons.

I have not discussed, nor have I asked you to discuss, the "morality or immorality of State lotteries." I only adverted to them to illustrate the subject under discussion, and regret that you failed to see the point. Reference was likewise made to the Lincoln election, and the negro enfranchisement only to elucidate my argument. It is not necessary to rehearse my illustrations.

You say the only argument I have advanced against constitutional prohibition is "easily answered"; and then you proceed to answer it, by placing "*stealing*," gambling and drinking all upon the same moral plane; when you must know there is a wide moral difference between them.

Stealing has always been held to be a crime. It is prohibited in the decalogue, and held to be a crime the civilized world over. Nor is the disposition of men to steal universal, unless restrained by the criminal law, as you seem to suppose. On the contrary, only a very small percentage of mankind are rogues. The good God implanted a *conscience* in the soul of man, to discriminate between right and wrong, and this conscience tells men it is wrong to steal, and guides them into the paths of honesty. If all men would but follow the dictates of their own consciences there would be no stealing in any christian land.

Is this so of drinking and gambling? Does the decalogue and the universal conscience condemn them? You know they do not. On the contrary, up to a very late period in the World's history, the universal conscience approved them as innocent recreations, and now only a very small portion of the christian world regard them as sinful

I hope I have made it clear to your understanding, that the *habit* of drinking, and the *crime* of stealing, are widely dissimilar in the moral code. You are certainly to be commiserated if you regard the man who takes a glass of whiskey or plays a game of poker in the same moral light that you do a thief! A man may take an *innocent* drink of brandy, or play an *innocent* game of cards, but he cannot *steal* innocently, for it is *crime*, no matter what the degree may be.

A large portion of your last article is devoted to a repetition of the program given in your first communication, telling us how you are going to "*outlaw*" the liquor traffic by constitutional amendment. By "outlawing" I suppose you mean that no malt or alcoholic liquors shall be bought or sold throughout the country under a heavy penalty. What are you going to do with the druggists? Are the hundreds of medicines compounded of alcohol to be "*outlawed*" also? Are the naturalists to be "outlawed" and no more specimens collected for museums of curiosity? Are those who use alcohol in the mechanical arts to be warned that they must shut up shop? You certainly are not serious when you talk about "outlawing" alcohol? If before you write your next article, you will step into some first-class drug store on Broadway, and inquire the number of tinctures he has compounded of alcohol, and then take the census report, and learn how many drug stores there are in the United States and territories, you may be able to make a reasonable estimate as to the number of sick people in the country that require these alcoholic preparations, and it is possible that you may modify your program so far at least as to expunge from it the word "outlaw," and substitute therefor the word *regulate*. How best to regulate the traffic in alcoholic liquors, so as to render it a source of revenue to the government and limit the evils of drunkenness to a minimum, has long been a problem in statesmanship, but never till now have I heard anybody of average intelligence talk about "outlawing" alcohol, an article absolutely indispensable in *materia medica*.

You say, "let those who demand the right to sell intoxicating liquors show their right to do so." I might reply, let those who demand that the traffic in alcohol must be "outlawed," show *their* right to make the demand.

These who deal in alcoholic liquors derive their right to do so, first, and primarily, from immemorial custom, running back as far into antiquity as our historical records, and, secondly, in this country, under a license from their respective States, and also from the Federal Government. No man in the State of New York holds his real estate by a better title than the dealers in liquors have, to authorize and protect them in the "right" to carry on their business. This I think is a complete answer to your proposition; but I might go further and show, that under the constitution of the United States and the commercial treaties made with foreign powers in pursuance thereof, citizens of the United States have the *right* to import into this country the wines and brandies and other liquors manufactured in foreign countries, and in the language of the great Daniel Webster, in arguing a celebrated case, "the right to import implies the right to sell, through all the ramifications of trade, down to the consumer."

Protected as the liquor dealer is in his right to prosecute his business by the constitution and laws of his country, and his occupation being nowhere condemned by the moral code as declared in the ancient standards, by what authority do you dispute his right to do so? Please be good enough, I repeat, to explain where you obtain your "*right*" to demand that he shall be "outlawed?"

In my previous letters I have shown the impossibility of prohibitory legislation succeeding in preventing drinking, because a large minority, if not a majority, of the good people of the country are opposed to sumptuary laws. Prohibitory laws have failed to destroy the traffic in New England, and the local option law has failed to prohibit drinking here, and such legislation must inevitably fail wherever it may be tried.

Only two years ago the State of Kansas passed a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of spirituous and malt liquors in that State except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. Gov. St. John, the champion of the law, was elected the year before by some 50,000 majority. Last fall he was defeated by over 7,000 majority on the liquor question; and his successor, Gov. Glick, in his recent message to the Kansas legislature, recommends the repeal of the obnoxious law. What has occurred in Kansas will occur elsewhere, in whatever State the experiment may be tried. It introduces into our politics turmoil and confusion and arrays brother against brother, and neighbor against neighbor in deadly strife. Agitators may live and flourish for awhile amid such a conflict, but the people will ultimately suppress them.

The Germans use beer as an article of food, as we here in Maryland use tea and coffee. They not only love its taste, but believe it indispensable to their health. Germany is the greatest beer drinking country in the world. Last year the consumption in that country was 830,000,000 of gallons, or about an average of 20 gallons to each man, woman, and child in the country; yet the Germans are one of the most sober people on the face of the earth. If you tell an intelligent German of the West that beer is injurious he will laugh at you, and point you to the Fatherland, where their beer and wine drinking nation has produced the finest poets, the wisest philosophers, the most learned scholars, and the profoundest thinkers of modern times; a people that produced the Protestant Reformation, successfully resisted the power of the Great Napoleon, and ultimately overthrew and shivered to atoms the French Empire of Napoleon III. Beer to the Germans is what Kentucky blue grass is to the thoroughbred horses and shorthorns in producing bone, muscle, and powers of endurance. You might as soon expect the Germans, who understand the healthful nature of beer, to give up their religion and hope of heaven, as to relinquish this wholesome drink. Your prohibitory program is exceedingly repugnant to the German mind, because it clashes with their traditions of a thousand years, and you will find the Germans of the North and West resisting it with all their political strength.

I suppose, Rev. Sir, you are in the habit of visiting the saloons in New York. You would scarcely undertake to legislate for a great people, or dictate the legislation suitable to their wants, without first mingling with and learning their habits of life and needs. I have lived in a city and have had an opportunity to somewhat observe the habits of city people. I have particularly noticed the immense numbers of the business men who go to the saloons for refreshments in the middle of the day. Statesmen, lawyers, doctors, bankers, brokers, aldermen, merchants, artists, mechanics, politicians, office holders, laborers, in short every class of men in the cities flock to the saloons, about noon of a warm day, to be refreshed. They call for what they want, and eat and drink what they choose to buy. Of the tens of thousands that daily attend the saloons, a drunken man is seldom seen. A few may be found among the less respectable places, but their number is comparatively insignificant. Drunken men are not tolerated in the average saloon. The men we meet there are a part of the great army of business men who transact the domestic and foreign trade of the country. They make and administer the laws, regulate the finances, conduct the banks, buy and sell goods, cure diseases, establish and manage factories, educate the people, build and support churches, construct ships and make exchanges, in short transact the business of the nation.

Now, according to your theory, as I understand it, these men, so capable of transacting all the varied business affairs of a great nation, are competent to do every thing except to judge whether they do or do not need a drink of beer or whiskey; and of that *you propose to judge for them!* What disinterested modesty! what brazen absurdity! And if they refuse to allow you to judge what is best for them in this respect, you propose to "outlaw" the liquor traffic by "constitutional amendment," rendering it impossible for those who may need the strengthening power of spirituous liquors to procure any without seeking it in a foreign country! If you would apply your principles of "liberty" in restraining yourself and associates from improperly meddling with other people's business, you would set an example worthy to be followed, and the "jarring interests of men" would "adjust" themselves much more readily than they possibly can in the turmoil and conflicts you propose to introduce into society in the futile attempt to be the judge of what your neighbors shall eat and drink.

It is no justification to adduce the "evils of intemperance." Evils are inseperable to humanity, and will be found wherever there are men and business. Would you close up all hotels, because one occasionally takes fire and burns up its guests? Would you stop ocean steam navigation, because occasionally a vessel is blown up by steam, and the lives of passengers are lost? Would you abolish railroads, because hundreds of people annually lose their lives by railway disasters? Would you burn down all the factories in the land, because they produce strikes, and strikes beget riots and bloodshed? I might ask a hundred questions equally pertinent, but I do not deem it necessary. Evils abound in the land, and it is the duty of the State to mitigate them as much as possible, consistently with private rights and the public weal; but in dealing with them, you have no more right to transgress the law of right and invade individual rights, and business rights in the matter of eating or drinking, any more than you have in dealing with hotel fires, steamboat explosions, and railroad disasters. If whiskey is too freely used, put a heavy license on the sale of it, and take off the license on the sale of beer, and thus discourage the use of the former by encouraging the consumption of the latter. When beer and wine are once substituted for whiskey and brandy, drunkenness will almost altogether cease. In the meantime let temperance men continue to *persuade* their fellows to desist entirely from the use of whiskey. The field is a large and enticing one; there is nothing in it to offend; and the good results will be much more certain, and prove much more enduring, than any that can possibly grow out of making the temperance question a political issue, with a view to the constitutional amendments which the mistaken zeal of the temperance party has suggested. In the one case you will have the great mass of the best people with you; in the other, you will find opposition, determined, bitter opposition, in every town, and at every hustings in the land, and your defeat will but aggravate and multiply the evils you seek to prevent.

OLD LANDMARK.

For the Star.

A Trip to the West Indies.

INTERESTING LEAVES FROM THE LOG OF MR. W. L. HUBBARD.

EASTON, MD., Dec. 4, 1882.

Making this my first entry in my journal, in which I hope to be able to give a full and complete account of my trip to the West Indies. I bid farewell to my family and friends and took the early train for Clayton, where I met my brother, T. R. Hubbard, of the firm of Hubbard & Son, Chestertown, Md., who is to accompany me in the interest of our business. Arrived in Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M., and after attending to some business engagements I spent the evening pleasantly with friends.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1882.—Early in the morning we took a trip down town and called on Mr. George Fox, who presented us with a package of medicines to be used on our trip if needed; we, however, accepted them with many thanks, and marked them "Fox's Remedy." Took the train at 1:15 P. M., for New York; arrived at 3:20 P. M., and stopped at the Astor House. In the evening we met Mr. N Tuthill, of Easton, who is to join us in our trip for pleasure,

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1882.—The first thing on our program is to visit the ship, "George W. Clyde," on which we are to take our voyage. We found her in every respect a first class boat of 1,808¾ tons, with a full crew of about 50 men. After making the acquaintance of Capt. James Holmes and the steward, Mr. Robins, who assured us the trip would be a safe one, we returned to the office, bought our tickets, and in the afternoon returned to the ship with our baggage. At 7 P. M., the lines were cast loose from the wharf and the ship gracefully steamed down the East river for the Atlantic ocean; at 8 o'clock the gong rang for supper, which we found to be equal to any served up at our first-class hotels.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, Dec. 7, 1882.—After a pleasant night's rest I arose at 7 o'clock and found the land had disappeared, nothing visible except the vast sheet of water of the great ocean. Weather cold and a good breeze with a favorable prospect for a storm. 2 P. M., wind raising, the ship, riding the mountainous waves, rolling fearfully. Don't seem to be much comfort; I am very sick and have plenty of company; getting acquainted with passengers and officers, all seem to be very sociable, still it don't help sea-sickness. Distance made at noon 123 miles. No appetite; took a little soup and dried beef. Have kept my room the most of the day.

GULF STREAM, Dec. 8, 1882.—Passed a fearful night; the storm heavy with thick fog, and to avoid danger the whistle was blown every minute for 4 hours; the sea rolling high! waves breaking over the upper deck. Stateroom, occupied by a gentleman and his wife, adjoining our room, filled with water; the captain brings the lady out in his arms. I made my way up to Tuthill's room, found him very sick in bed and said: "My days! I would like to give another hundred dollars to be back or in New York." We are now in the Gulf Stream; the sea very rough, I notice a mist rising from the water which is caused by the cold air on the hot water. No appetite for breakfast; still sick. 9 A. M., called to the upper deck to look at three water-spouts on the starboard side of the ship; the weather pleasant like a spring day; sea much smoother; all on deck feeling good. Distance since yesterday noon 223 miles. Latitude 35° 8'—course due south. Took our dinner and supper with relish; making good time; a beautiful sail; weather getting warm; sitting with windows and doors open for comfort.

SATURDAY, Dec 9, 1882.—Up at 7 o'clock; feel much better; found Tuthill in the smoking room feeling good this morning, and all anxious for breakfast. This is a beautiful morning, the ship under full sail and steam is making good time; the sea this forenoon delightful, considerable roll but longer, making it more pleasant, but requiring great caution to walk the deck. Sailors have attached awnings over the deck and down the side of the saloon, making it very comfortable as we are obliged to seek the shade. We have now become acquainted with all the officers and passengers and find them very pleasant. Never have had the pleasure of associating with more gentlemanly men than the officers of the ship; have heard no swearing or rough language used by any one. This is different from what I expected and am much pleased. The trip bids fair to be exceedingly pleasant—weather delightful, and can be compared with our best May days. 12 o'clock, off the coast of Florida. Longitude 71° 25' W; latitude 31° 21'; course south 19° E; distance 240 miles. A vessel or a ship in sight now and then, but as there are so few trading on this route we seldom see more than one a day. The day has been spent in our usual manner—walking the deck, reading, smoking and sitting under the awning; weather too hot for comfort; getting entirely over all bad feeling and my appetite improving. Our meals came in the following order: Breakfast, 8 o'clock; lunch, 1 P. M.; dinner, 5.30 P. M. Our table is supplied in great abundance with everything one could wish. To go through a full line it will take some 12 to 16 changes of dishes: for the benefit of my friends I will give here the bill of fare for dinner: soup, baked codfish with onion sauce, veal and parsley sauce, corn beef and cabbage, roast beef, pork and apple sauce, sausage, cold ham and eggs—soft and hard, duck, fried chicken, baked goose, turkey, mutton with apple fritters, lobsters. Vegetables served with the above meats: Mashed and boiled potatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, turnips, parsnips, corn, onion, beans and peas. Pastry: Tapioca pudding and wine sauce, cranberry and apple pies, cream puffin, sugar jumbles, pound cake. Dessert: Apples, oranges, bananas, grapes, raisins, walnuts, almonds, filberts, &c.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10, 1882.—Spent a very pleasant night. Sea quite rough, which made me feel sick; have kept my room all day; the only food I have tasted to-day is dried beef and crackers. Weather warm, and if it were not for the sea breeze would be very uncomfortable. Thermometer 74°. Position of ship at noon, longitude 71° 24' W; latitude 27° 29'. Distance made since yesterday noon 232 miles. Course direct south.

MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1882.—Slept well last night and feel better; took a light breakfast. This is a beautiful day, and will compare with Maryland July weather. Thermometer 80°. Flying fish are one of the attractions of the day. It is wonderful how they can sail and the distance they go; they come out of the water in great flocks and fly like barn swallows; they are purely white. Position of ship at noon, longitude 71° 6' W; latitude 24° 19'. Course south 5° E. Distance made since yesterday noon 238 miles.

American Fables.

THEY WOULDN'T SQUEEZE.

A Hyena and a Wolf met one day in a narrow path in the forest. By a little squeezing they could have passed each other and gone about their business, but the Wolf yelled out:

"Hol there! out of my path!"

"You are no bigger nor better than I am!" was the Hyena's reply.

"This is my path!"

"You're another:"

Thus they bantered and jawed until each was determined not to give way, and in the fight which ensued both rolled over the bank and were badly shaken up. They were still jawing when a Lion came along and cuffed them apart, and observed:

"The path belongs to me alone, and if I catch either one of you using it I'll break your back!"

MORAL:

If you won't squeeze to accommodate, and if you will fight, don't fight over that which concerns your neighbor more than yourself.

THE VAIN PULLET.

A fine, fat Pullet that was roosting on the limb of a tree safe from danger, was saluted by a Fox with:

"Good evening, Miss Pullet—I never saw you look better. Your figure is perfectly lovely."

"Do you really think so?"

"Certainly I do. I'd give anything if I could wear my hair done up in a French roll and have it become me as it does you."

"Aren't you joking?"

"I was never more serious in my life Your small feet and pretty mouth are the envy of all the Pullets in the neighborhood."

"Dear me, but is that so?"

"And everybody says you have such a tony air about you."

"Oh! ha!"

"I think if we were to walk out together we'd mash the whole town."

"Really, now?"

The Fox gave her more soft solder, and in the end the vain Pullet flew down and furnished a square meal for the crafty Villain.

MORAL:

"Flattery," said an old Rooster, as he looked down at the few bones and feathers, "flattery is the soft purr of a cat. The sweeter the purr, the longer the claws and the sharper the bite."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I declare, Julia," exclaimed Mrs. Marrowfat, as her eldest daughter seated herself at the breakfast table, "your lips are all broke out in a rash." "Yes," returned Julia, with bashful candor and a heightened color that looked as if the rash was spreading all over her face, "Charley has begun to let his moustache grow again."

"Won't you ladies tell me what you are talking about?" said a fop. "I am all ears." One of them looked at him sharply and said: "So you are; you ought never to get your hair cut.

The only town clock in Florida is at Zumpa, and has been going on tick ever since it was put up.

What is the extreme penalty for bigamy? —*Inquirer.* Why, two mothers-in-law and squalling babies.

Earth has nothing more tender than a woman's heart, when it is the abode of pity.

The fatter the woman the smaller the parasol.

When you have nothing to say, say nothing.

The moon, like some men, is brightest when full.

SPECIAL

To the Readers of "THE STAR."

The undersigned, who has been identified with the Hardware and Implement business since its first institution on this Peninsula, begs to announce to the community the fact that he has leased and removed into the large store room lately occupied by Avery & Co. in the same business, and second door south of the room he has just vacated.

In announcing change of location I take occasion to state that my stock is in the very best condition and is very full and complete. The Farmer, Housekeeper, Blacksmith, Wheelwright, Carpenter, Builder, Carriage Maker, in fact all trades and occupations can be promptly supplied and on the most liberal conditions.

I solicit a continuance of public patronage and will spare no pains to make the same mutually agreeable and profitable.

Very Respectfully,

THOS. C. NICOLS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

I have just returned from the City with a full line of

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MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS & CHILDREN!

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FURNISHING GOODS.

Large Size Pants

Always on hand.

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TRUNKS.

VALISES & SATCHELS

Which will be sold at the Lowest Prices.

MOSES HERZ,

WASHINGTON STREET.

You Can Get Lamps of all designs and styles, from the little Night Lamp to the handsome Chandelier, and at prices that will please you, at R. J. Tripp's.

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PROF. ROSENSWEIG, late of Hesselem, Germany, will give lessons in the German language as spoken. Terms, $15.00 for each Class-Course. Single pupils at home, $20.00. Also in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano, Pipe and Cabinet Organ, and Violin. Terms, 50 cents each lesson. Apply at Mrs. Roberts' Boarding House. nov18-3m

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