band had to a little fortune and they

would ratheay and save it if possible,

or if not, dian to escape and leave it.

themwere kil next day in a fight which

A PLEA FOUTY IN THE TEMPER-

DEAR EDR-We were gratified to

notice in The of last week, a procla-

assumes an aspect of

erty and crime, on the helplople.

and order of society, to cultur

not be done, in our day and land, if

For The Cecil Whig.

MORE, JAN. 20, 1874.

kim pie a poim beam."

BY MISS E. CONOMY.

Poor thrice turned garment with
Thy threadbare air,
Can I thy faded form
Again repair?

Turn yet once more thy well-Worn narrow skirt, Now fringed with specimens Of city dirt? Can I thy ruffles change
To pleatings wide,
And cover up the stains
On either side; Give thy close sleeve a Graceful, easy flow, And piece it so that Nobody will know?

Thy shabby bodice can I Then restore.

And shape the trimming
A la Pompadour?
Thy overskirt loop high
With careless grace, • Yet hide with cunning the Oft-mended place? Goddess of Fashion, at whose Shrine we bow, Lend me thine aid, sadly I Inspire my hand with skill

To turn the stuff, And make the scanty pattern Seem enough.
And when I wear it, Howsoe'er I feel, Grant I may look
Exceedingly genteel. May all the beholders think it And me the best dressed lady

From Demorest's Monthly. EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS OF A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL.

In the town.

mation of wainst the drink-demon, on the part number of the best men of Cecil cottamong whom are the London, July 28, 1873. names of ser, alued personal friends I must tell you about our delightful of ours. The potential significance visit to Rew Gardens. It is next to impossible to get any information here about routes, etc., and if a person does by some eminently quiff, inspire a wholesome mistake let a little bit of information fear amid to ri of the foc. When escape his lips he expects to be well paid men of this hara come to the front, for it. By persistance we did finally disthere is evidit thing along the entire cover that the Thames boats would carry us line of opposion, a confidant advance to Rew, so we embarked on one about noon. The tide was going out, the sun righteousness It only remins foscientious men to was flery, the river was dirty, and as we went farther up the smell became dreadful. speak boldly teir hotonvictions on this We went on, and on, and on, nobody was mestion, and fearle assume a hostile willing to tell us how far it was until final. attitude towrd the rupulous traffic, ly a man condescended to say that it was to assure success. 'inly the right-thinking and order-loventiment of the three miles further. It was now nearly three o'clock, and we had supposed the State is in the ascendand greatly progardens were only five or six miles off dominates our the band more ignowhen we started. Finally at half-past ble impulses that prom disorder and three we arrived at Rew pier, tired, hot, lawlessness. Itreally shaif we ought hungry and thirsty. There were no garnot therefore to wait so for the musdens in sight, and when we politely requesttering and drilling of ti who are te conquer a lasting peace world. It

ed the man at the pier to tell us the way; he said crossly, "better follow the crowd." he said crossly, "better follow the crowd."

So we followed the crowd for half a mile to indifferenty contempla, appalling when we arrived at the Gardens, which are perfectly magnificent. Such a collection of flowers I never saw, even in dreamland, before, but we were so tired we could only drag ourselves around to a few places .-We went of course to see the Victoria fast, but as we were invited to dine with the -s we wouldn't eat any lunch for fear of spoiling our dinner. However, we to make men wise, good and bought some ice water and thus refreshed than by the boat.

At last we reached home and found a for which they were ordained ! Th delicious dinner on the table to which we did ample justice. The -s are a widow and her daughter-a girl about my ageher son and his wife. The son's wife is somewhat crazy and they came here to have her under a celebrated doctor's care, who says she will get well. She is only twenty, and looks scarcely so old. The -s are very rich, so everything is done for her that money can do. She has melancholy fits, when she says that her soul has gone out of her body and that she

knew when it went.

The English spoken here is almost different language from that spoken at home, and we really have great difficulty in understanding what the people mean If we ask the chambermaid for water. soap, towels, a newspaper, or, in fact anything, she invariably answers, "I'll put you in some," whereupon she disappears and the thing asked for is brought. Soda water, here goes by the name of American drink, and they give you straws to suck it through. They use butter without salt, and meat and vegetables are slightly salted. The loaf of bread is put uncut upon the table and cut as required. The beef and lambare delicious and the "am" also very nice. We have to pay for ice water and then we don't get much ice. I am getting so I can reckon English money very well, but you would laugh to see Mrs. P-; she takes a quantity in her hand and asks the one she owes to take their pay out of it. The streets here have the queerest names. We are staying in Half-moon street, near us is Bread and Butter street, and not far away Thread Needle street. This last is great banker's street and near it is the firm of Domby & Son. They say that Dickens got his queer names from the signs in London, and he easily might if he didn't. I constantly see such queer names as Peekat, Broadshoel, Pigg, Wiggits, Glump, Squibble and I saw this sign the other day:-

"Longjump, formerly Strongetharm." - didn't look a bit pretty coming over; her face burned, the curl wouldn't stay in her hair and her red hood was not in the least becoming. She didn't make a single conquest on shipboard and was consequently in ill humor. We are to stay here an indefinite time, and in Paris an indefiniter. Well it doesn't much matter as it is too warm for me to settle down to study.

Paris, July 31. We are in Paris, as you will see by the date. We are at No. 35, Rue Luxen Bourge. We have four very nicely furnish. ed be. trooms with an elegant parlor, having piano, etc. We have delicious fare, and everything about the house is nice and comfortable, and was pay two dollars and and unauthorizen (but possibly well-meant) ahalf cash per day. Rolls and coffee are conduct of individual members of this disbrought to our rooms at a uy hour in the tinguished body. They (the Alliance) remorning we please, and at half past eleven comes the regular breakfast of meat vegetables, etc., always ending with a slice of both precept and example. ables, etc., always ending with a slice of both process and example.

Let us love and trust each other, and bread and butter spread with some kind of preserves. At six we have dinner, which move in unity of purpose, however much the nearest railrespectation. Butter spread with a slice of both process and example. or three fewls, one kind of vegetables, (which is never potato) and pastries, end- Legislators. ing with dessert of fruit, and green

ened when r set fire to it, and sho then see the fleet opposed to them, and said, and concave underneath. The two bodies The Ducks of the Chesapeake Bay and chestnut ring, scarcely continuous above; increase of the alcoholic disorders must told us whadreadful time she had. As "Yonder are your enemies; shake hands, had soon as she that food would be scarce and be friends." Shall we be less wise in she laid in apply of salted beef, butter a better cause? Yours truly, and eggs; fehe said, she and her hus-

THOMAS L. POULSON. CHANG AND ENG.

THE SCIENTIFIC ENIGMA.

During the n of the Commune she was The recent decease of the world-renowed the only wor in this street, excepting those she has her house. She had her Chang and Eng, better known as the ting to eat adrink first; and then they by whom it was examined. So conflicting provise to sete to it herself in case the to it, that the medical men long ago aban-Fedrals got : This she promised them doned the question, and all joined in the and they went satisfied; and most of common hope that when the twins died

A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

the biss. Mame P—is as pleasant and amination. Knowing this desire the broth- tors, and a final consent by the respective and distant transverse bars of reddish good stured possible and sometimes, ers very craftily had inserted in their last families, of keeping them from temporary white. for our musent at dinner, she will tell will a provision forbidding any examina- decay: a box of tin was made, and the us what merus like. She can speak a tion of their bodies to be made. This cod- bodies deposited therein, and the comin few Edish 'ds, but Mr. White has icil seemed a death-blow to the cause of was hermetically scaled. This was placed taught le to sthat Americans like buck- science, and was greatly to be regretted. in a wooden box, and a third box envelwheat ces, ppkin pie and pork and However, being fully aware that should oped the whole. This casket was deposited beans. be this she says it beautifully this provision be carried out to the letter, in the basement of a dwelling in the vicinwhen sheaps buckweet yuaits, pum- the doctors of America would be sneered ity, and covered with powdered charcoal to at and jeered by their brethren all over the the depth of about two feet. world, Dr. Wm. H. Pancoast, demonstrator of anatomy in the Jefferson Medical College of this city, determined to make a progressive step towards examining the bodies of the deceased men, and accordingly offered his services to go to their late homestead and hold an autopsy. Communication was held with Doctor Joseph Hollingsworth, a physician who resides within a short distance of the plantation of the twins, and who viewed the remains shortly after death. Dr. Hollingsworth in such a mon. It augurs a renewal immediately signified his intention of comof vigor in 10 perance army, and is ing to this city to hold a consultation with Dr. Pancoast, and according to promise arrived in Philadelphia on Friday evening. The Southern physician is a gentleman of about fifty years of age, and very intelligent. He was born in the county of Surry,

> South and has since remained there. THE DOCTORS CONSULT.

Philadelphia, in the year 1847. After ob-

taining his degree of M. D., he returned

Soon after arriving in Philadeldhia Dr. Hollingsworth proceeded to the office of Dr. Pancoast, at Eleventh and Walnut streets, and a private consultation between these two gentlemen was held regarding future movements to be made in the matter of examination. Through the courtesy of Dr. Pancoast, a reporter of The Press was admitted to the council, and the following

spectacle of a great comm authoriz-SKETCH OF THE DECEASED ing and protecting by the of law, a system which directly entagery, pov-Governments are institute ng men We went of course to see the Victoria to elevate the tone of civilizal secure Regin, the wonderful South American to elevate the tone of civilizal secure in the secure in to make men wise, good and y.— What a pity that demagogues silver cated women, were, nevertheless, possessed ed, and the compress was quickly removed bought some ice water and thus refreshed be able to seize, through the for rode home in a buss, which we found a much shorter and more comfortable way was the God-endowed by the following strong and healthy women. Sufficient evidence to those who witnessed both very strong and healthy women. power to wrest the God-endowed in of government from the orderly has a full the standard form the orderly has a full the standard form the full three standard form the standard form the full three standard forms the full three standa

when she died it was found IMPOSSIBLE TO GET THE BODY OUT ordered fusion of all sentimental inf. of the doorway of the dwelling before a in accord with good government, portion of the sides of the door-frame was cut away. Some time after taking up The combinations, or "rings," at their abode in Mount Airy they purchased

discordant elements in this matter, for t sake of the cause? We are a unit as THREE DAYS AT EACH HOUSE. the fearful flood of wee that flows frod weather or warm, rain or shine, noth intemperance, and the need of some remed, whatever was permitted to interfere yards in length. The bark of these leaf to stay the merciless tide. Now, while we their idea. Upon one occasion a may amicably differ in judgment as toof the brother at whose house they panded leaves are used for thatching. It what remedy will be the most effective in stopping, died upon the last day of is the leaf before it has opened that is pre-

not refrain from indulgence in suspicion, of base, the two brothers left jealousy, and bitterness toward our friends who are not in agreement with us concerning simple plans or policies of the camaign? The man who is so wedded to a

predicated of the Maryland State Temper-

arm of the service. The Maryland State Temperance Alliance was organized by some of the best and most learned gentlemen of the State, assembled in convention, and representing nearly, if not quite all, the evangelical religious denominations, mechanical industries, and professional walks. They are not therefore open to suspicion of unworthy motives in urging any special plan by which intemperance may be overthrown. Nor are they responsible for the erratic spect and heartily affiliate with all religious and moral organizations, as we see by

consists of soup, several kinds of meat, two and widely we may differ as to the special of course did not measure urged on the attention of our outside world until public of the

History informs us that, just before the of the bodies, and The palace of the Tueleries is very near here, and we asked Madame P—, our landlady, if she wasn't very much fright-

of the perstent Spartan forces of in a village named Mount Airy, in which he now resides. He studied medicine and graduated from the Jefferson College, in

virtue and righteousness are nume, second plantation about two miles from and, for the most part, harmonious. he first, and erected a dwelling upon it, to present a solid front, and a continuit, hich Eng removed his family, Chang's purpose and action worthy a better an mily remaining at the old homestead. These are made of the same material as the so-called Panama hats of Ecuador and tion. was their custom, and the plan was

THE SCENE OF DEATH.

HIS BREAST

to recline, awhile they retired to

About 4 o'c of the sons came into

ered that h was dead. Eng was

awakened by e, and in the greatest alarm turned oked upon the life-

less form bes and was seized with violent nervot sms. No physicians were at hand, eing three miles to

the town of M.

sarily elapsed one could be sum-

moned. A me was despatched to

sent his brothe

to the plantatic physician, at once

SIAMESE RE DEAD.

fell into a deep sleep.

definite idea of attack as to merge all love the of imperilled principle, and loyalty to a ting of that day was the appointed general movement, in the success or failure

The was cold and Chang had been allel sides. The cogollo is then boiled to of his special opinion, cannot be trusted in an emergency. It is the soldier whose love being for a couple of months past of being for a couple of months past of toughen the fiber, and hung up in the sun to dry and whiten, when the leaflts run up of the cause for which he contends overrides all petty personal notions of the mode

Earlo evening they started upon ready for use. The longest straw which are then the ready for use. The longest straw which ready for use. of reaching the rampart, who becomes the their, in an open wagon and carry-all, a short time arrived at Eng's.

to a better one. We think this may be ance Alliance. If the brethren of Elkton, have any measure likely to be more effecupon it. Now, we do not ask that the Elkton friends shall endorse "Local Option," unless it is commended to their better judgment. Some of us have settled upon that policy as the most feasible, in our opinion. But, brethren, in setting as he was Chang stoutly refused, forth our particular views on special phases of the question, let us not give aid and comfort to the enemy by reproachful intimatien, or innuendo against some other

Dr. Hollingswort n examination memorable battle of Trafalgar, Lord Nel- knot" or band whithe "gordian The palace of the Tueleries is very near son took two of his subordinates, Colling- be an extension of the them to leave and we set of Malana D. Both and Ballace and Ballace D. Both and

which was in the centre of the band, and it is supposed that there were two unbilical cords branching from this, one extended into each body.

The connecting link was found to be the ensiform cartilage, and was as HARD AS BONE,

"Slameso Twins," which occurred on Sat- and did not yield in the least. [It may be sister-in-law, families of refugees and ten Commun here at that time. She urday,17th inst., has naturally excited great here mentioned that for some time previous glossy green; the chin dusky; forepart of They appear to be more plentiful in the be laid down as an axiom that any drug comment among all classes, but more espe- to their death no motions were observable breast and sides of body light brownish, or spring, at which time they fly in pairs or which can do harm can do good. Disease and ner must pretended to be Communists, andwere obliged to feed great

| Communists, andwere obliged to feed great | Cially in the scientific world. As to the | in the band.] The Doctor said he did not | chocolate red, each feather with a nearly | in small bunches of from three to five; | is most various, and may, or rather must, | numbers evelay without pay; but they composition of the ligature or band which referred the being gullotined. Some united these two personages various opinten broughtaw to burn the house one lons have been expressed both by the most separating the arteries, but from fear of and rump finely waved transversely with dy, but she maded them to have some. noted physicians of Europe and America, producing peritionitis. No hemorrhage reddish grey; a little of the same waving ageed to sp the house if she would have been the theories advanced in regard be seen, as there were no arterial connected die and greater, white, the latter terminate A tions of any account.

THE BODIES TEMPORARILY PRESERVED. There not being any means of embalmtook ace in spen ground just opposite would be arrived at by a post-mortem ex- taken, after much persuasion by the doc-

WILL A POST-MORTEM BE MADE ? The above question will at once strike the reader as the next thing to be pursued. A portion of the members of the family are willing, but the others will not consent to it unless it be unanimous. One daughter, who is at present suffering from the consumption, decidedly opposes any such examination, and as she is a great favorite in both families, and her wishes are to be scattered all over the United States, and pate. have been written to, requesting their assent to the proposed view, but as yet no answers have been received. It is supposed, however, that arrangements will be made for a thorough investigation of the mystery counceting these two entities, and it is earnestly hoped that a Philadelphia professor may have the honor of laying before the world the solution of the question which has vexed the minds of medical men for the past fifty years.

WHAT WAS DONE WHILE THEY LIVED. While the twins were living some of the ablest medical and surgical talent in the world made an examination of the ligature which united them, and although divided in opinion a majority of the savans expressed their opinion that a severance of the fleshy bond of union would prove fatal to the life of both. We believe, however, that several surgeons were found who were willing to try the experiment, but that when the time came for the operation the twins themselves interposed, as well they was offered: the twins were born in the might, in view of possible if not probable village of Maklong, on the coast of Siam, fatal results. While it was generally in the year 1811, and came to the United agreed that the ligature did not serve as States about the year 1829. After travel- sheath or covering for anything like an sisters named Yates, who were native was placed around it, midway between the medium of circulation, and that to sever it would be to destroy the lives of both Chang and Eng .- The Press.

MOYOBAMBA AND THE MANUFACTURE F STRAW Hars .- The great business of yobamba and the surrounding villages the "bombonaje" (carludoria palmata cf | them off as they fly in and out in the mornscience), which is a screw pine rather than ing and evenings. a palm. The trunk of this plant is only a yard in height, but the leaf stalks are two stalks is woven into baskets, and the exreaching the desired result, in the name of visit to the dwelling, but the follow- pared for the manufacture of hats. It part of belly and on the sides, the back all the precious interests involved, shall we v being the appointed time for their then consists of a bundle of plaits about two feet long and one inch in diameter. er and middle wing coverts similarly mark-The green outside of this "cogollo" or bunch is stripped off; and then by an ink to their usual programme. On strument called a "picadera," resembling rsday previous to their death the a pair of compasses, with legs set half an were at Chang's residence, and inch or less apart, according to the finetoughen the fiber, and hung up in the sun ers wanting, or but faintly indicated above. Chan e chilled by the exposure and sixteen cogollos for an ordinary hat, and comply being very cold, while his twenty-four for the finest; and a single hat partner apparent good health, and is plaited in from four days to as many grumb use he had to sit by the fire. months, according to texture. We saw a They reat night, and, in answer to fragment of one begun, which, if finished, tive than "Local Option" in suppressing an inq m the sick man's wife, on the traffic in intoxicating drinks, in the fridey, d that he was much better.

On F d that he was much better. On Fyening they retired to a small rf themselves, and went to bed, but was very restless. Some from 100,000 to 50,000, and the price from time bet high and daybreak they \$40 a dozen to \$15.—From the new explora- with a violet purple reflection; the belly system. The mischief in the lung takes got up a y the fire. Again Eng protested d he wished to lie down, Orlon-over the Andes. IS IT BETTER I

> Better to wear a calico dress without rimming, if it be paid for, than to owe he shop-keeper for the most elegant silk, cut and trimmed in the most bewitching manner.

> than a brown stone mansion belonging to some one else. Better to sit, by a pine table for which

Better to live in a log cabin all your own

you paid three dollars ten years ago, than send home a new extension black walnut top, and promise to pay for it next week. Better to use the old cane-seated chairs and faded two-ply carpet, than tremble at the bills sent home from your upholsterer's to the plantatic before he arrived the vital spark ind the

The news spre-ild-fire, but, the than to dodge around the corner to escape Better to pay the street organ-grinder two cents for music, if you must have it, than to owe for a grand plane.

Better gaze upon bare walls than pictures unpaid for. Better eat shin soup from earthen ware,

Its Tributaries.

BY O. D. POULES.

From The Sportsman. · Baldpate; Widgeon, (Mareca Americana). Male, head and neck pale buil, each feather with a narrow band of black, giving it a spotted appearance; top of the head pale creamy white, without spots; sides of the would have been produced, so far as could on the side; lesser wing coverts grey; midspeculum edged with black.

Female: Head and neck spotted to the bill; wings as in the male; the grey of the ing the bodies, the following method was lesser wing coverts extending over the middle ones; back and scapulars with broad

Length, 21.75; wings, 11; stretch of wings, 35.50.

This is one of our most common ducks to canvas-back, red-head, or black-head larly into the air, after the manner of the are given in his own words. He says: black duck, giving the gunner a fair shot "We are led to conclusions which are with a nasal twang. The blackish chin highly plumaged specimens.

English Widgeon, (Mareca Penelope.)-

of wings, 33.50. This is another of our rarest ducks, it is nore frequently found along the coast of Chesapeake bay. Several years ago I purbins & Bro., of Fifth street market, Philation, and retards healing; it produces unthis duck and the preceding is in the head and neck. This is of a reddish

der wing coverts are ash grey, instead of noticeable in the liver, the heart, and the white, as in the preceding. Summer Duck, (Aix Sponsa) .- Male, head and crest metallic green to below the as fascia and tendons, but occurs about the eyes; cheeks and a stripe behind the eye vascular channels and superficial invest purplish; a narrow line from the upper angle of the bill along the side of the game atrophy, cirrhosis, and granulation. crown and through the crest, another on Of this the liver has the largest share; the the upper eyelid, a stripe starting behind lungs are often similarly though less simand below the eye, and running into the ply affected, the change being variously crest, the chin and upper part of the throat, with a branch toward the eye and another the kidneys suffer in like manner, but in a toward the nape, white; lower neck and We went of course to see the victoria Regin, the wonderful South American water lilly with leaves as large round as a higher standard of moral se, foster and purple; under parts white; back and neck bronzer of the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and Europe, they and in 1846, bought a plantation at a small educational interests, to consein peace of the passing from one to the other, and with spots of white; back and neck bronzer of the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and to sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to ing through this country and the sky grew brighter he leaned over to one in the sky grew brighter he leaned over to one in the sky grew brighter he leaned over to one in the sky grew brighter he leaned over to one in the sky grew brighter he leaned over to one in the sky grew brighter he leaned over sides of the base of tail nurple; the throat ties of life; and, in a word, to to all where they died. Here they married two tained one or more arteries. A compress flucly lined with black; long feathers of the community. violet; speculum greenish, tipped with white; scapulars and innermost tertial velvet black.

Female: Wings quite similar: the back more purplish; sides of the head and neck ashy; the purple of the lower throat replaced by brownish; base of the bill, a patch through the eye, and the chin white. Length, 19 inches; wing, 9.50; stretch of

wings, 19.50. This duck I suppose is known to almost every sportsman. It is very seldom decoyed for here. It leaves before the other These are made of the same material as the ducks arrive. The usual way of shooting them is for the gunner to conceal himself New Grenada. It is the undevoped leaf of at the mouth of a small creek and pick

Big Black-head, Bay Black-head, (Fulix Marila) - Male, Head and neck all round, jugulum and shoulders, lower part of back, tail, and coverts black; the head with a gloss of dark green on the sides. Rest of underparts white; feathers on the lower white waved in zigzag with black. Greated, but more finely. Speculum white, bordered behind by greenish black; the white extending across the whole central portion of the secondaries. Bill blue with

Female: Head brown; the region all round the base of the bill white; the undulations of black and white on the feath-Length, 20 inches; wing, 9; stretch of

wings, 34.50. Next to the little black-head this is our some to be as fine duck for table use as the red-head, it being equally as large. They always depend on good shooting.

Little Black-head, Blue-bill, (Fulix Afti white, the white running across the middle

Female: The black replaced by brownentirely wanting.

vings, 28.75.

Better meet your business acquaintance with a free "don't-owe-you-a-cent" smile, and the preceding is in the gloss of the mensurately with the blood vessels, or with head, which is purplish violet occasionally the same frequency as other viscera. changing to green while in the other it is "So far, we have seen only the ill which green in all lights. This is also a much smaller duck.

> Male: Bill blackish, with a basal and sub- evidence before us does not touch, has it terminal bar of bluish white; head, neck, no per contra of prevention? It is difficult hody all round anterior to the shoulders, to answer this inquiry. Some active inback, and tail coveris, black; the head flammations, such as pneumonia and endoglossed with green above, on the sides with carditis, are diminished in the alcoholic greenish; middle of neck with a narrow trades, but it must at once be seen that the

underparts and a space immediately anteri- necessarily produce an apparent diminuor to the shoulder, white; wings plain tion of all which are unaffected by this greyish brown; speculum greyish tipped agent. A man may be saved from pneuwith white.

wings, 27.

This is not an exceedingly common duck, tion in concluding that it has a directly head from around the eye to the nape, although numbers are shot every year .- preventive influence. Nevertheless, it may

DISEASE DUE TO ALCOHOL.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THE EF-FECT UPON LIQUOR DEALERS OF DRINK-ING THEIR OWN BEVERAGES.

A paper by Dr. Dickinson, upon the morbid effects resulting frem drinking alcoholic liquors as shown in persons who trade in liquor, appears in the 56th volume of The London Medico-Chirurgical Trans. any time, without being called upon to pay for it, will probably take more of it than in the spring. It decoys well at any time those who are obliged to incur expense, or to go to some degree of trouble to satisfy decoys. The moment it discovers the their craving. The remarkable and sugthe ducks are not real, it rises perpendicu-

for nearly a minute. They are easily distinguished at a distance by their long against old views. In the present state of puration for new growth; it produces casewings, and by their continual and peculiar medicine it may be as useful to fortify old cry or whistle, sounding like when, truths as to assault old errors. The results may be thus summed up: Persons who and pure white crown appear only in very trade in liquor drink on an average more than those who do not, and their morbid peculiarities are mainly due to that excess. Head and neck reddish brown, without Estimating the effects of alcohol on this consulted, it is supposed great trouble will bars; a very small green patch around the basis, by means of comparison between ensue. The members of the family are eye. In other respects similar to the bald- the class described and persons similarly situated save in relation to li juor, the fol-Length, 20 inches; wing, 10.60; stretch lowing conclusions have been reached:-Alcohol shortens life: to trade in liquor costs

three and a half years. "Reviewing the morbid results which Carolina and Florida than in the waters of the examination of each organ has revealed, they present a consistency which is in chased a specimen from a grain dealer in some sort their warrant. Alcohol causes Havre de Grace. I saw a specimen last fatty infiltration and fibroid encroachment; winter that had been purchased from Robdelphia. The principal difference between timely atheroma, invites hemorrhage, and anticipates age. The most constant fatty change, a replacement by oil of the materibrown, or cinnamon color, not barred; the al of epithelial cells and muscular fibers, cheeks and chin with small spots; the un- though probably nearly universal, is most kidney. The fibroid increase is little evident in the simply fibrous structures, such ments of the viscera, where it causes orcomplicated with or simulative or tubercle: more remote degree.

ial walls, which show themselves by cardiac the flanks black at the end; greater coverts Drink causes tuberculosis, which is evident hypertrophy and cerebral bemorrhage .-not only in the lung but in every organ which is amenable It must be observed, be planted in one organ to be found in many. Drink promotes the suppurative at the expense of the adhesive process. This is sufficiently seen in the results of pneumonia, of pleurisy, and of pericarditis, in diffuse inflamation after injuries, and in the sloth and insecurity of the healing pro-

> " Descending from general conditions to individual organs, the effect of alcohol burning caused by chilblains." upon the nervous system must be looked upon as special, and taken by itself, since nervous matter presents to this agent a singular excitability of function, or, in batting in it, and bind it upon the frosted other words, a singular susceptibility of spot when going to bed for a few nights. structure, for the purpose of acting upon he will be cured. Remove in the morning, which mankind in all countries and in all of course. Oiled silk outside the bandage ages have sought and used alcoholic drinks. Passing over those effects of intemperance is best, although causing more pain and which, like delirium tremens, are manifest rather during life than after death, we find that the brain pays a large reckoning in the shape of inflammation, atrophy, and eral nights previous to going to bed, and I hemorrhage. Alcohol multiplies inflammatory states of the brain of every kind, both of the substance and the envelopes. whether tubeacular or not. It occasions a gradual shrinking of the brain, as evinced by the accumulation of fluid in spaces once filled by cerebral substance. It causes a liability to cerebral hemorrhage by means of the arterial deterioration common to the greater part of the body.

"With regard to other organs, they are most common duck. It is considered by damaged by alcohol much as they stand in its line of absorption. Passing over the stomach, the changes in which, however decoy well at any time and to any kind of numerous, are, save when it is ulcerated, lecoys, even pitching to the corks of float. more prominent during life than after ing gill nets and hauling seines. When death, we come to the liver. This organ black-heads are flying the sportsman can suffers more than any other, chiefly by way of cirrhosis and fatty impregnation. Next the stress falls upon the lung, probably less nis) .- Male, Head, neck, forepart of breast, | heavily than upon the liver, certainly more back anterion to the shoulders, lower part heavily than upon any other part of the of back, tail and its coverts, black; head body with the exclusion of the nervous ly marked with fine black spots; wings probable that the change most often is of blackish; the lesser and middle coverts a kind to which the term tubercular would sprinkled with greyish; middle back white, strictly apply, while there is evidence, not with fine zig zag bands of black; speculum | comprised in the present tables, of a libroid overgrowth, which apparently may either accompany or stimulate tubercle. The arterial deterioration need not be further sh; the region round the base of the bill mentioned than to assign its relative frewhitish; the mottling on the back almost quency. Judging by its tangible resultsatheroma, hemorrhage, and cardiac hyper-Length, 15.50 inches; wing; stretch of trophy-we should assign to this change a large share in the pathology of intemperance, though, unless the connection beducks of Chesapeake bay, far exceeding all tween alcohol and tubercle has been much the rest in numbers, filling every river and overrated, it would seem to play a less fatal cove with their countless thousands. They part than disease of the tubercular kind. decoy equally as well, if not better, than Lastly, the kidneys, more remotely exposed, the big black-head, as I have often drawn have a smaller participation in the common in a bunch by merely throwing pebbles (to damage of alcoholism. They undergo conmake a splash) around a floating block, gestive enlargement, fatty and fibroid The principal difference between this duck | change; they do not suffer, however, com-

alcohol produces: it may be asked, is there none which it obviates? Apart from any Ring-necked duck, (Fulix Collaris) .- medicinal or curative action which the

monia or acute rheumatism, not because Female has the black replaced by brown; alcohol antagonizes such diseases, but besides of the head and chin adjacent to the cause it kills him permaturely. He can bill whitish; a white ring around the eye. die but once. Therefore, though under Length, 18 inches; wing 8; stretch of alcohol some forms of disease are comparatively infrequent, we must use much cau-

positive or negative, plus or minus. Too much or too little of any of the shapes of heat, food, and work may spoil the equipoise of health. If a drug promotes one change it may prevent its opposite. Alcohol certainly gives an asthenic type to disease; although we cannot as yet say with certainty that it defibrinates the blood.

yet it retards adhesion and plastic processes. This influence may be beneficent if it hinder the development of acute inflammaactions, just published. The writer starts tion, and obviate the formation of coagula with the assumption that those who have where, as in acute theumatism, that action alcoholic stimulant at their command at is harmful. It is possible that by some such antagonism to the asthenic and fibrous type of disease, we may explain the remarkable paucity of endocarditis in the alcoholic series. But, at the best, the protecting is less certain and less effective than the deteriorating influence.

In brief and final enumeration, alcohol replaces more actively vital materials by oil and fibrous tissue; it substitutes supous and earthly change; it helps time to produce the effects of age; and, in a word, is the genius of degeneration.

-One night last winter young Mullen of New Castle, who feared that the lady he loved was entertaining another admirer, determined to climb a tree in the yard from which he could see into the sitting room in the second story, where the young woman was supposed to be. Just as he got himself fixed in a comfortable position commanding the window, some one on the inside pulled the curtain down. Then Mullen made up his mind to descend. It was very dark, but just as he began to slide down the trunk, Mullen heard a dog barkfuriously beneath, and looking down he saw a huge animal capering about apparently very eager to nip Mr. Mullen's leg. Then Mullen suddenly climbed up the tree again, and endeavored to drive the dog off, but the more he spoke to the brute the more it danced around and barked. Then Mullen came down as low as he

dared, and tried to coax the animal, but this only made him hop about and howl more furiously than ever. So it became apparent that Mullen would have to spend the night in the tree. He fixed himself as comfortably as he could in a crotch of the limbs, and kicked his legs and moved his arms to keep himself from freezing to death. Several times when he thought the dog was asleep he attempted to descend, but each time the brute awoke and began to caper about. By the time daylight arrived Mullen was so benumbed with cold the Western plains, she would have a that he could hardly use his hands; but as school-building of which her citizens tree and had barked and capered only to express its delight at the prospect of Mullen coming down and going home. The suddenness with which Mullen reached the ground is said to have been remarkable. however, that from the tendency of tubercle and the language used by him bad. He to dissemination it is only necessary that it has some of the rheumatism which he got on that night in his bones yet.

The Country Gentleman gives the following prescriptions of correspondents for the relief of frost bites:

"If H. K. will soak his feet in water hot as he can stand, increasing the heat by adding hot water as long as he can bear it. he will find relief from the itching and

"If Frost Bites will take one tablespoon ful of laudanum to a medium-sized tumbler of water, wet a cotton rag or cotton will keep it moist all night. Warm water swelling at first."

"Give the feet a thorough rubbing and drenching with warm salt water, for sevthink it will effect a cure-if not, repeat the trial, and then use the soldier's motto in regard to his powder-keep the feet dry. week in and week out, or, if you must wet them, do it with cold water when you first get out of bed in the morning, and wipe them dry, and your feet will be warm through the day."

"I would advise as a remedy for 'frostoitten' feet, that when they begin to itch he remove the shoes and stockings and hold the foot where it itches to the fire, so that it feels almost hot enough to burn; then withdraw the foot for a few seconds and expose it again to the heat, until the itchten minutes; then anoint with salve, in case the part frost-bitten is sore, inflamed or tender."

-Editors would save a world of trouble and vexation if all contributors, or those who desire to become contributors, understood how to prepare manuscript designed for the press. The following rhyming advice is so excellent that we quote the whole of it for the benefit of whomsoever it may concern:

" Write upon pages of a single size. Cross all your t's, and neatly dot your i's; On one side only let your lines be seen-Both sides filled up announce a Verdant Correct-yes, correct-all that you write,

And let your ink be black, your paper white; For spongy foolscap of a muddy blue Betrays a mind of the same dismal hue. Punctuate carefully, for on this score Nothing proclaims the practised writer

Then send it off, and, lest its merit lack. Enclose the postage stamps to send it back; But first pay all the postage on it too, For editors look black on 'six cents due,' And murmur, as they run the effusion o'er A shabby fellow and a wretched bore!' Yet ere it goes, take off a copy clean— Poets should own a copying machine: Little they know the time that's spent an

In hunting verses vanished-who knows where?
Bear this in mind, observe it to the end,
And you shall make the editor your
friend."

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Parents, Teachers and others. Reports of Schools will erublished when concisely stated. All matter intended r insertion in this column, should be addressed to J.

WHY IT IS. Most teachers have noticed an indisposi-

L. HANNA, Elkton, Md.

tion on the part of parents to comply with a requirement which is made by the Commissioners in their by laws and which teachers find very desirable in properly conducting their schools, viz.: "In case of absence pupils must bring notes from parents explaining the cause of the same." After some cogitation and considerable observation we have arrived at the conclusion that this does not arise so much from neglect or disregard of the regulations and wishes of teachers as from the fact that in most cases there is no excuse to give or one which is so trivial as to be not worth mentioning. The task of "trumping up" excuses is not a pleasant one, and to state the exact truth would give the teacher more enlightenment than they deem desirable. Imagine an urchin presenting a note like the following: "Bobbie didn't want to go to school this morning, and I was busy and didn't want to have a fuss with him and so I let him stay at home." or "I kept Willie home to go for a spool of thread." For our own part all we ask is that parents signify to us their children were absent with their knowledge and consent. The excuses, explanations, &c., are not interesting to us as they may all be resolved into a formula something like the following: "I have a greater regard for my own present convenience and the whim of my children than for their future welfare and happiness." We cannot well ask more than this as parents in this country (unfortunately, in some instances) have the privilege of doing with their children as suits them. The evils of attending school irregularly are so palpable as to need no discussion and we will only say that to allow children to habitually neglect the business of their youth is to give them habits and training that will be more than likely to cause them in maturer years to neglect the business of their lives.

OUR SCHOOL HOUSE.

We are in full sympathy with the views of "A Protestant" as expressed in the last issue of The Whig. We, too, think there is something wrong where a Mission established in our midst by the church of Rome, for the purpose of inculcating her peculiar doctrines and extending her domain, meets with such marked success. When the thin disguise of this ancient enemy to all education, progress and liberty, enables her so readily to gain the confidence and support of the community. We think there are several things wrong, but the one thing we wish to speak of here is the want of suitable school-buildings. Our Public School House is a standing disgrace to the town. If Elkton were a town overflowing, while more than half our children are receiving instruction (oftentimes inadequate or injurious) elsewhere. Many of our citizens have voluntarily expressed a willingness to contribute handsomely toward the erection of a schoolbuilding, and we think that our County School Board, (and especially the member for this district) owe it to themselves and to this community to at once commence a vigorous agitation of this subject. And we hope that our citizens (all of whom are interested) will meet them half way with sympathy and assistance so that a handsome, spacious and comfortable schoolbuilding may be assured to us before the year 1874 has gone the way of his prede-

TEACH PRINCIPLES, NOT WORDS.

It is not an uncommon error with teachers to enforce upon their pupils the difficult task of reciting to the very minutia every word and syllable of a lesson just as it is in the book-this in the experience of the most successful teachers is not a criterion that the pupil understands his lessons, it is only a mere tax upon the memory without instructing them in fundamental principles. A pupil may commit to memory a certain lesson just as a parrot is taught to articulate certain words or short sentences and pass with an unobserving teacher as No. 1 in his class and yet not understand a word of it.

I have known teachers to say to their class, "I will not assist you in any way, and if any of you miss one word, be it ever so small, you must remain after school hours until you have it right." Of what use is such a teacher? If a child can understandingly commit a lesson so perfectly without the aid of an explanation, the teacher is certainly a superfluity. I believe all the best instructors coincide that if ing ceases, which will be in the course of pupils are taught to recite their lessons in their own language, be it ever so simple, so it expresses the principle contained in the text, whether it be in geography, gram mar, arithmetic, mental or history, th invariably become more interested in studies, and hence progress more rapidly than by the too frequent, but more difficult plan of verbatum recitations. I say more difficult because the mind is thereby doubly taxed. A pupil may read a question in arithmetic attentively, and understand it-then if he explains it in his own language-varying a little from the words written in the book, but giving the principle he must understand it-or he could not do it-whereas if he attempts to mere. ly adhere to the written words for his success in the recitation class-the moment his memory fails him, whether from confusion or any other cause-he is done-he has not studied that all-important principle-hence all his efforts are futile, therefore, teachers, in the language of the text. I say unto you, "teach principles rather than words."

No wise teacher will ask or allow a class to attempt anything in which failure is almost certain. A single failure establishes a bad predecedent, the effect upon pupils is somewhat similar to that produced upon horses by allowing them to succumb to the weight of their load. It is apt to make them baulky.

La llave the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced that he lacks principle; a friend should bear with a friend's in firmities, but not his vices.

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E. E. Ewing,
Agent at Elkton.

Illare the courage to the risk of being rider. Have the courage to obey your M. Secretarias mentiones de la constante