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EVER ADVOCATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF FLORIDA.

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Also calls attention to his

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From New York and New Orleans.

Ruling Market Prices charged.

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Key West, Fla.,

Has extensive Wharves and Fire-proof Ware-

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Coal, Ice, Water and other supplies

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Charters procured for vessels bound to ports

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And at low figures. Has schooners which ply

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CARRIAGES always at the Steamers on

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Carrriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses at

reasonable prices.

Stabling for Horses.

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A. A. BROOKS, Prop'r.

CHARLES OLSEN,

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PROVISIONS,

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SEWING MACHINES

Before you make up your mind to buy,

call at

J. AVELINO DELGADO,

Where you will always find on hand a nice

assortment of

SEWING MACHINES!

Which are the best and cheapest on the

Island, that sell just as they arrive.

Reference given at any time.

REPAIRS DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

AND CHEAP RATES. Also keep on hand

a large stock of Tuckers, Hemmers, Rufflers,

Needles, Oil and all parts for the Singer Ma-

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MACHINES. He is also Dealer in

FINE CHOICE CIGARS,

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hopes by a strict attention to merit a share of

the public patronage.

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17, 19 and 21 Magazine Street, and No.

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THE BLACK ROBE.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

—AUTHOR OF—

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE," "THE MOON

STONE," "AFTER DARK," "NO NAME,"

"MAN AND WIFE," "THE LAW AND

THE LADY," "THE NEW MAG-

DALEN," ETC., ETC.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

The tick-tick of the clock on the man-

tepiece steadily registered the progress

of time, and Winterfield's fantastic at-

tentions were still lashed on his dog.

Even Father Benwell's patience was

sorely tried when the good country

gentleman proceeded to mention not

only the spaniel's name, but the occa-

sion which had suggested it.

"We call him Traveler, and I will

tell you why. When he was only a

puppy he strayed into the garden at

Beauport, so weary and footsore that

we concluded that he had come to us

from a distance. We advertised him,

but he was never claimed—and here he

is! If you don't object, we will give

Traveler a treat to-day. He shall have

dinner with us."

Perfectly understanding these words

the dog jumped off his master's lap, and

actually forwarded the views of

Father Benwell in less than a minute

more. Scampering round and round

the room, as an appropriate expression

of happiness, he came into collision

with the side-table, and directed Win-

terfield's attention to the letters by

scattering them on the floor.

Father Benwell rose politely to assist

in picking up the prostrate corre-

spondence. But Traveler was before-

hand with him. Waving the priest,

with a low growl, to interfere with

another person's business, the dog picked

up the letters in his mouth, and carried

them by installments to his master's

feet. Even then the exasperating

Winterfield went no further than pat-

ting Traveler. Father Benwell's en-

durance reached its limits.

"Pray don't stand on ceremony with

me," he said. "I will look at the

newspaper while you read your letters."

Winterfield carefully gathered the

letters together, tossed them on the

dining-table at his side, and took the

uppermost one of the little heap.

Fate was certainly against the priest

at that evening. The first letter that

Winterfield opened led him off to

another subject of conversation before

he had read it to the end. Father Ben-

well's hand, already in his coat pocket,

appeared again—empty.

"Here's a proposal to me to go into

parliament," said the squire. "What

do you think of representative insti-

tutions, Father Benwell? To my mind

representative institutions are on their

last legs. They vote away more of our

money every year. They sit helpless,

while half a dozen impudent idiots stop

the progress of legislation from motives

of the meanest kind. And they are not

even sensitive enough to the national

honor to pass a social law among them-

selves which makes it as disgraceful for

a gentleman to buy a seat by bribery as

to cheat at cards. I declare I think the

card-sharper the least degraded person

of the two. He doesn't encourage his

inferiors to be false to a public trust.

In short, my dear sir, everything wears

out in this world—and why should the

house of commons be an exception to

the rule?"

He picked up the next letter from the

heap. As he looked at the address his

face changed. The smile left his lips,

the gayety died out of his eyes. Traveler,

entreating for more notice with im-

patient forepaws applied to his master's

knees, saw the alteration, and dropped

into a respectfully-recumbent position.

Father Benwell glanced sideways off

the columns of the newspaper, and waited

for events with all the discretion and

none of the good faith of the dog.

"Forwarded from Beauport?" Win-

terfield said to himself. He opened the

letter, read it carefully to the end,

thought over it, and read it again.

"Father Benwell!" he said, sud-

denly.

The priest put down the newspaper.

For a few moments more nothing was

audible but the steady tick-tick of the

clock.

"We have not been very long ac-

quainted," Winterfield resumed. "But

our association has been a pleasant one;

and I think I owe to you the duty of a

friend."

Father Benwell bowed in silence.

"You are mentioned," Winterfield

proceeded, "in the letter which I have

just read."

"Are you at liberty to tell me the

name of your correspondent?" Father

Benwell asked.

"I am not at liberty to do that. But

I think it due to you, and to myself, to

tell you what the substance of the let-

ter is. The writer warns me to be care-

ful in my intercourse with you. Your

object (I am told) is to make yourself

acquainted with events in my past life,

and you have some motive which my

correspondent has thus far failed to

discover. I speak plainly, but I beg

you to understand that I also speak im-

partially. I condemn no man unheard,

least of all a man whom I have had

If Only Mothers Knew.

If only mothers knew, she said,
How hungry children are for love,
Above each virgin little bed
A mother's lips would prove
How sweet are kisses that are given
Between a rosy mouth and heaven.
If only my mamma would kneel,
Beside her dear mother, every night,
Beside her little girl, to feel
If all the wraps are folded tight,
And hold my hands, her elbow fair,
Between my cheeks and her soft hair.
And looking in my dreaming eyes
As if she saw some lovely thing,
And smiling in such fond surprise
On all my hopes of life that spring
Like flowers beneath her tender gaze,
I could not stray in evil ways.
I would not wound the gentle breast
That holds me warm within its fold;
My mother's love would still be best,
However sad, or plain, or old;
And, even though the world forsake,
I'd love her for her love's dear sake.
—Helen Rich.

ACANTHA'S COMEDY.

Undoubtedly Mr. Clabough ought to have been wiser, after twenty-nine years' knowledge of his nephew, than to have been at all annoyed or impatient because that nephew was late to breakfast. But Mr. Clabough had important business on hand, and was eager to transact it.

"Does Jasper think that I telegraphed to him to journey 500 miles to meet me here to-day without a motive? Has the boy no curiosity?" muttered he to himself, as he slowly stirred his third cup of coffee.

The long dining-room of the Peagood hotel was quite deserted, save by Mr. Clabough and one or two waiters, when Mr. Jasper Surridge eventually made his appearance.

"I seem to be a little late," Jasper coolly remarked, after exchanging salutations with his uncle; "I am sorry you waited."

"If you knew why I desired to meet you here, what my business with you is, you would not wonder that I waited. I think I was the first person to sit down to breakfast, and now the room is deserted."

"So it appears—has quite the air of a banquet hall deserted." But that is all the better for us if you are anxious to discuss business at once; there will be no eavesdroppers."

"Quite true," remarked Mr. Clabough. "I think my news will give additional delicacy, even to those tender chops. You remember hearing me speak of that eccentric old Phillip Edliffe, for whom I have made so many wills?"

"The man who lived in Merton?"

"Yes, the same. Well, he is dead."

"Who has got his money and property? One of the old maid cousins or a hospital?"

"Neither. A person of whose existence I never heard until I made his last will; his only grandchild, Acantha Edliffe."

"What an outlandish name! I thought he was a bachelor—a myology."

"So did I, but he was married in his young days, and had one son, Pablo, whom he drove from home by his ill-treatment and his miserly ways. This son also married and died, leaving one daughter, Acantha; as this girl is his legal heir, none of the many aspirants can even claim the property."

"Curious! But why telegraph for me?"

"This girl is young, rich—and un-

"I understand! I, too, am—and unmarried, but, alas! not you. You think there are possibilities."

"Certainly I do! You are good-looking."

"Inherit my looks from my mother; Claboughs are all presentable."

"Nonsense! The woman was fat and old. You have always been very successful with women. But, by the way, and Mr. Clabough's tone changed from complacency to anxiety, "is there any entanglement between you and Lottie?"

"Oh, no, nothing serious, only a flirtation. I have not committed myself."

"That is lucky. It wouldn't do you know, for my nephew to be caught in anything dishonorable; it would injure both of us."

"Don't you worry, uncle! I am too wide-awake to leap before I look. Lottie is very sweet, and if she were old Edliffe's heiress there would be some sense in my wooing her. However, she is almost as poor as I am, so that match will not be made. But about Miss Edliffe: is she—is she at all passable?"

"Of her looks I know nothing; but as she has been a teacher in one of the board schools at Clarendon for the last two years, she must have some sort of an education. Now my plan is that you start for Clarendon to-night."

"No, no, to-morrow. You forget that I have just come post-haste from Dublin. Do give a fellow time to breathe."

"I presume a few hours' delay will do no harm, so we will say to-morrow. When you reach Clarendon look in the directory for the name of Edliffe—it is not a common one—and make Acantha's acquaintance as well as you can. Here are letters of introduction to three of my friends there, but don't use them if you can help it; it will be better for you to fall in love with the girl without knowing who she is; then no one can ever accuse you of having married her for her money. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes! But will not she, or some one, smother a rat. My appearance in Clarendon just as she becomes an heiress—"

"She will not know she is an heiress until I see fit to tell her. I intend to give you from one to three weeks' start; I am not well; my physician has ordered me to the mountains to recuperate; how can I attend to business now?"

"I see! I must meet her before the sun shines." Miss Acantha will have the first love, then a fortune; which is rather reversing the usual order of things."

"You are serious, Jasper? You will really try to win this young lady?"

"I am seriously—very seriously—in want of money, and as for trying to win this rural damsel (for Clarendon is hardly more than a village), well, I think I can do it," answered Jasper Surridge, complacently, as he arose from the table and sauntered out to the hotel steps.

Young Surridge had good grounds for his confidence in his own attractions. He was tall, handsome, graceful, and devoted to ladies' society; could quote poetry or utter delicate compliments by the hour; and some of his half-venous admirers declared that he had been

stern enough to refuse two offers of marriage from rich widows!

When he made his appearance in church the morning after his arrival in Clarendon, there was quite a flutter among not a few of the tender young hearts, and at least a score of bright eyes looked the question, "Who is that handsome man?"

With his mind concentrated upon the unknown heiress, Jasper carefully surveyed the congregation, and sighed for some fairy to whisper to him: "This is she."

Presently the organ pealed forth, and a clear, sweet, mezzo-soprano voice sang an anthem, "Come unto Me all ye that labor."

Regardless of the place, Surridge turned to his next neighbor, and whispered: "Who is that charming singer?"

"Miss Edliffe," was the startling reply.

The directory had already showed him there was but one family of that name in the town—Mrs. Jane Edliffe, 17 Willow street; Acantha Edliffe, school-teacher, 17 Willow street; evidently this was the heiress.

"What does she look like?" was his next thought. So he turned round and took a good long look at the singer; resuming his mental conversation, he said: "Medium height, slender, dark eyes and hair, good complexion, decently though plainly dressed; she will do!"

To make sure that this was the person he sought, he discreetly followed her home, when he saw her enter 17 Willow street, he was satisfied. He delivered one of his letters of introduction the next morning, and as soon as he could he began to rave over the "exquisite voice, the most delightful voice," he had heard in the church, and innocent asked the stranger's name; then, finding that his new friend knew her, he begged him to present him to her.

Clanking at his good luck, he began to make delicate but assiduous love to Miss Acantha, and was charmed to find that she did not repulse him; on the contrary, after a few days she seemed to give him some little encouragement—not boldly, however, but timidly and innocently.

Mrs. Edliffe was not so cordial as he could have wished, but still she was not actually inimical, and there was no one else to interfere—at least, no one of whom he knew anything.

"Acantha Edliffe's conduct is really disgusting!" whispered the gossip within a week after Surridge's arrival in Clarendon. "Before this stranger appeared she accepted Hubert Luttrell's attentions with avidity, but now she quite ignores him."

"He hasn't been to Willow street since last Sunday," responded another gossip, "while this Mr. Surridge is there every evening, takes Acantha out for a drive, and goes to her house and her looks and flowers every morning."

"Well, he is rich (probably), and very stylish, while poor Hubert is neither."

Acantha's conduct in this matter caused plenty of talk; Luttrell himself was the only silent one. When some venturesome person tried to interview him on the subject he simply set his teeth together, and muttered, "Fog!"

But foppery or not Surridge completely disarmed Luttrell in two weeks. At the expiration of that period he might have been heard whispering to Acantha: "Oh, my darling, if you knew how much I loved you, you would not be so coy; you would at least try to love me in return!"

"Perhaps I may try," whispered she, hesitatingly; but quickly added, warding off a threatened embrace. "But how can I be sure that you are true? I have known me so short a time!"

"Fourteen long days! After all, what is time to those who love? The moment I saw you I knew that you, and you alone, must be my wife!"

Which was true, but not as he would have had Acantha understand it.

"You have loved before, of course—"

"Never! never! I may have had my passing fancies, but you are the first love of my life, and I am sure of it."

"Not a latter, my sweetheart. And as to poverty, do you suppose I care for that? We will manage to live, I assure you."

"You know nothing of my family."

"Your mother, you say, is your only relative. I am sure she would grace any station."

"My darling! I am sure she would! If I should consent to—try and like you, you must promise and not listen to any nonsense about Mr. Luttrell. I did love him, really love him, I thought, until—until—"

"My darling! Your sweet confession has entranced me!"

"No, no! I have confessed nothing! Give me until to-morrow to think of it, and mamma's consent must be gained."

"Of course! I am sure you will get anything Acantha desired; and when he returned to his hotel that evening he telegraphed to his uncle:

"Come at once. The fates are propitious."

The fates are proverbially eccentric; so Surridge realized when, calling at 17 Willow street, he was told that Acantha was too ill with nervous headache to see any one. In the meantime Mr. Clabough arrived and congratulated his nephew warmly on his success; but also in the meantime, a rumor was spread that Acantha desired; and when he returned to his hotel that evening he telegraphed to his uncle:

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loved me when I was poor, and to whom I was married this morning!"

The two sisters gazed and turned pale. Jasper was the first to recover himself. He exclaimed: "Miss Edliffe, your conduct has been unwomanly! You encouraged me—"

"Way did I encourage you?" she asked, quietly interrupting him. "For your own good—to teach you a lesson. Mr. Surridge, your conduct has been most unmanly! You jilted Miss Lottie solely for my money; you would have married me with a lie on your lips! Ah, you both look surprised; you wonder who revealed your secret? Mr. Clabough was my informant."

"I was not," Mr. Clabough retorted. "Yes, you were. I was an unnoticed listener to part of your conversation at the Peagood hotel, and your dilatoriness, Mr. Surridge, gave me the one day's start needed to come home and instruct my mother and Hubert as to my plans. Perhaps you remember that the waiters at that hotel were all young ladies; several of us schoolteachers needed both money and change of air, so we engaged ourselves during the vacation as waiters at the Peagood hotel, and gained some money, plenty of exercise, mountain air and a little fun. In addition, I gained material for a parlor comedy, in which you, Mr. Surridge, had admirably performed the part of first villain. Ring down the curtain."

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THE HOME DOCTOR.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.—A correspondent of the *Southern Exposition* writes as follows about a flower of well-known fame. I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen steeped strongly, and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drunk freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system, instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house for use.

THE KEY WEST DEMOCRAT.

C. B. PENDLETON, - - Editor.

KEY WEST, Wednesday, June 8, 1881.

A County and City Poor House.

A poor house is badly needed in this county. The city and county together, should build such a place, where people, who are perfectly destitute, could have a home and an asylum. The county and city now pay quite a large sum monthly to take care of their poor, this sum is not systematically expended and we venture the assertion that it does its intended beneficiaries but little good, besides this amount, private parties are daily called upon to give and they always respond. Now, it is a well known fact that without system or order very little good is done, why then can we not have a poor house or something of the kind where we can take care of those who are to be provided for. By the county and city working in harmony and getting as much aid from private parties as possible, we hardly think there will be much trouble in getting the work on a safe financial system. After such a building is once completed half the money now expended would keep the poor in more comfortable quarters. Not only as a saving financial measure should this be done but the demand of suffering humanity makes strong appeals. There is nothing that can engage the attention of our people that is so worthy of their support and aid.

Commodore Porter's Letter, in regard to the advantages of Key West, as a Naval Station, &c.

The following letter has been handed to us by Col. F. J. Moreno and in the advantages of Key West are so clearly and ably stated, that its publication at the present time would be most opportune. It was written by the late Commodore David Porter (father of Admiral David G. Porter, U. S. Navy). It was written many years ago, but what was true in force still. It is too long to circulate in this letter, but we will see the Southern

YLVANIA, June 28th, 1829

Sir,

In consequence of your application to me of my opinion of Key West, I have to state, in reply, that since the year 1823, I have, from time to time, been making myself acquainted with the Florida Coast and Key West, and in that command I have been in that quarter; there is no man living more than myself to give the subject, as my information derived from actual observation and practical experience. The harbor of Key West is, in my opinion, the best harbor within the limits of the United States, or its territory, to the South of the Chesapeake.

1. For its easy access and egress at all times, and with all winds.
2. For the excellent anchorage and security it affords both in the inner and outer harbor, for Ships of the largest class; leading to the harbor of Key West are excellent channels, some affording water for the largest class of Ships, the others suitable to the vessel drawing 10 and 11 feet of water.

The advantages which Key West offers in a commercial point of view, are:

1. Its vicinity to the Island of Cuba and Port of Havana, having a ready market for all articles, placed there in deposit, or left by the wreckers, of whom this is the rendezvous of them on the coast.
2. It being a convenient touching place for all vessels bound to and from the Gulf of Mexico, Bay of Honduras and the coasts of Louisiana & Florida.

As a Naval Station, Key West has decidedly an advantage over all others I have ever known.

1. In its susceptibility of fortifications.
2. The ease and number of its approaches with all winds.
3. The difficulty of blockade, as I have proved while in command of the Mexican Squadron, it requiring a blockading force equal to three or four times the force to be blockaded, to keep up an efficient blockade.
4. The ease with which supplies may be thrown in, in despite of the presence of an enemy.
5. Abundance of wood and water.

In speaking of Key West as a Naval Station, I have referred only as to its being employed as a depot for Stores, and a rendezvous for our Ships of War; but even as a place for the establishment of a Navy Yard, it has most decidedly the advantage over Pensacola and every other place South of the Chesapeake.

1. On account of the depth of water, Pensacola and all the other places alluded to only admitting Sloop of War, and these not with safety—with the exception of the Tortugas, which, although it has depth of water sufficient, is devoid of all other advantages for the purpose of a Navy Yard.

2. Its more central situation, and facility of communication with and deriving all the advantages by water of supplies from the Northern and Southern sections of our Union, viz., provisions from Louisiana, spars and Live Oak from the Floridas and Georgia, Cordage, canvass, iron, gun-powder, shot &c., from the North. The distance from either being short, the time, risk and expense of furnishing them must necessarily be reduced in proportion.

3. Its salubrity of climate being equal in every respect to that of New Providence, or any of the Bahamas. The malady with which the Naval forces under my command for the suppression of piracy was afflicted, had its origin in the excessive severity of the duty performed and the total absence of every description of comfort.

The disease was contracted among the hanties of the pirates on the Coast of Cuba, and not as is generally supposed at Key West.

It has been since proved, that during the worst seasons, the inhabitants of Key West have enjoyed as great a share of health as any other in the same parallel, and much more than at Pensacola, where they have been seriously afflicted with pestilence, and compelled to abandon the town, while those of Key West and the Mexican Squadron there, have been entirely exempt from sickness.

It is found that the salubrity of Key West improves yearly by the filling up of the ponds, clearing the woods, and by adding to the comfort of those who reside there—it will not be surprising if it should hereafter become a place of resort, to the inhabitants of our southern Section during the prevalence of the sickly season.

These facts and opinions are stated after an experience of nearly seven years. The advantages of its location as a Military and Naval Station has no equal except Gibraltar.

1. It commands the outlet of all the trade from Jamaica, the Caribbean Sea, the Bay of Honduras, and the Gulf of Mexico.

2. It protects the outlet and inlet of all the trade of the Gulf of Mexico, the whole Western Country of Louisiana and Florida.

3. It holds in subjection the trade of Cuba.

4. It is a check to the Naval forces of whatever nation may possess Cuba. It is to Cuba what Gibraltar is to Spain, it is to the Gulf of Mexico, &c., what Gibraltar is to the Mediterranean.

Among the advantages as a Military position may be enumerated an abundance of free stone for building, which being a concrete of sand and shell, is easily converted into lime. The island is low, not being more than fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the Ocean. The Channel into the inner harbor runs right to its western part, which makes wharves easy of construction.

The soil is rich, being formed of a vegetable decomposition, mixed with sand and shells. It produces all the plants and fruits of tropics, with the exception of Coffee, and yields abundantly.

On the Eastern end of the island is a very extensive natural Salt Pond, which from every appearance, I should judge, with a moderate capital and enterprise, might be made to rival with any of those in the British Bahamas. Stock of every description live and thrive well on the Island, without requiring any care whatever, as has been abundantly proven by those which I imported on account of the United States from Cuba and the Bahamas.

The thick growth of wood with which the Island is covered, and which affords timber suitable for the construction of small vessels, is filled with deer and other game, and the trees abound in the finest fish in the world.

In making this statement respecting Key West, I am actuated by no other feeling than the desire that my country should not, by the prejudices, partially interested views and errors of others, be induced to lose sight of the great advantages it presents—whether looked at in a military or commercial point of view. The Naval rendezvous has been removed from Key West to Pensacola, enormous amounts have been expended on the Naval Yard of the latter, and it is found unsuited to the purpose for which it was designed. An effort is now making to form a Naval establishment on the isolated cluster of Sand Keys called Dry Tortugas, which may easily be surrounded by a small enemy's force, exposed to his cannon without entering the harbor, which affords neither wood nor water, nor scarcely any kind of vegetation, and have the imperable objection of not affording a sufficient area of land in which to form a Naval establishment of even a very limited extent.

Nature appears to have formed it for a place of deposit for eggs of the turtle and sea birds, and the part of man can make very little more of it. Key West has been tried, and is proved to possess all the advantages which are derivable in a Naval Depot and rendezvous.

It is proved that the only objection, insalubrity of climate, has no foundation in fact. Where then is the necessity of making further disbursements in useless experiments, when one has already been made in Key West, and has proved satisfactory.

With great respect,
Your obedient Servant,
DAVID PORTER.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

June 8
3rd s City of San Antonio Burrows New York via cargo to A. F. Tift.
4th s State of Texas, Jackson Galveston and mds to A. F. Tift.
5th s s Cushman Doane Cedar Keys mds to Wm. Curry.
6th s s Vail City Stewart Mat mds to Wm. Curry.
7th s s Hutchinson Baker New Orleans and mds to A. F. Tift.

DEPARTS.

4th s s State of Texas Nickerson New York and mds by A. F. Tift.
5th s s Cushman Doane Cedar Keys mds by Wm. Curry.
6th s s Hutchinson Baker Havana mds by A. F. Tift.
7th s s Ellice Knight McKay Navarre cattle by A. F. Tift.

Mechanical Originettes.

J. A. DELGADO

Has been appointed Agent at this place for the sale of the wonderful

Mechanical Originettes,

And always keeps them on hand; also sheet music for sale—easy to play even by a two year old child. Also has for sale the

SEWING MACHINE FANS.

For CALL AND SEE.

PAIR WARNING.

All persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a predatory and given by me to C. F. Weeks for a very two dollars, dated some time in Jan. or Feb. 1881. Reasons: The considerations for which note was given has failed, and further I have not sufficient to cover same. I will not pay it unless compelled by law.
T. C. BOGGS.
Port Ogden Fla., June 8th 1881.

WM. H. LOWE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

AUCTIONEER.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

FRONT STREET,

KEY WEST, FLA.

Dry Goods

Fancy and Domestic.

Just received at

INO. SCHEURER'S.

CALICOES, WHITE GOODS,

SHIRTINGS, HOSIERY

Both Ladies and Gents.

LACES.

PERFUMERY,

AND

Groceries,

—AND—

BAKERY

ATTACHED.

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This publication should be found in every household. It contains the lowest New York Prices, and is an invaluable guide to intelligent and economical shopping.

E. Ridley & Sons,

Publishers,

GRAND AND ALLEN STREETS,

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G. V. Johnson,

BUTCHER,

STALLS 15 & 16 CITY MARKET,

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PORK, BEEF, MUTTON and SAUSAGES

of the best quality and lowest price.

SHIPPING, SUPPLIED AT SHORT NOTICE.

CANDY STORE.

BY

JOHN A. WELLACOTE.

All my stock is manufactured

at home from the very best

MATERIAL.

Fresh Candy made every day.

Horehound, Cough and Vermifuge

Candies &c. &c.

Gingerpop and fresh roasted Peanuts

also on hand. Give me a call and

try my fine Candy.

(Shop on Simonton St. front of new Methodist Church.)

April 27, 1881.

FOR SALE.

THE two story building, and lot at the foot of Elizabeth street, near the old wharf, is offered for sale. The lot extends to feet on Elizabeth street, and 125 feet on the Alley, and is well located for the ponce trade. For terms etc., apply to B. V. ARCHER.
Key West Jan. 12th 1881.

H. POHLMANN & SON.

Wholesale

Grocers,

52 Tchoupitoulas Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

P. O. Box 1260.

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For Collectors, Printers, Card Makers and Advertisers, beautiful standards, with price per set, 100 and 1000, plain and printed, sent to any address for 60 cents, stamps or money, which will be refunded on return of the samples. Catalogue and twelve sample for two 3-cent stamps. Also, by the dozen, no. 1000, 25, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cents a dozen. Also, Card Waters 500 for 10 cents. 1000 for 20 cents. N. Y. Weekly card and 100 cards, all different, \$4.00. Sample copy free.
E. TRIFET, 27 School St., Boston, Mass.

9999 a year to Agents, and express, 20

Outfit free. Address: GEO. F. BROWN & Co., Augusta, Me.

To ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 1881, and a new and improved Outfit free. Address: GEO. F. BROWN & Co., 10 Spring St., N. Y.

For Sale.

A desirable home with excellent improvements and conveniences on a fine lot between Duval and Whitehead Streets. Apply to

P. J. FERRY, At Drug Store.

Key West, April 11th, 1881, 2nd

For Sale

LOT now occupied by

factory the

W. C. MALONEY.

Notice of Incorporation.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of Florida, entitled "An Act to Provide a General Law for the Incorporation of Individuals and Companies, approved February 14th, 1877, and the amendments thereto, have formed a Company and filed their articles of Association with the Secretary of State for the purpose of carrying on, maintaining and operating a Ship-Canal and the use in the conveyance of persons and property, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and the said Canal will pass through the counties of Monroe, Manatee, Duval and Bay, in said county.

ALBERT J. LINDHOLM,

ROBERT A. ROBERTS,

INGHAM CORWELL,

Tampa, April 10th, 1881, 3rd

Notice to Debtors.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those indebted to E. F. Tift & Son, 254 N. 3rd St., Key West, Fla., that all debts due to said firm on or before the 1st day of June 1881, will be settled against each and every one indebted to said firm on that date.
W. C. MALONEY JR., Atty. for Plaintiff.
Key West, April 10th, 1881, 4th

Notice

Circuit Court of Monroe County, Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida.

Curry & Co.,

vs.

Attachment.

Ant. sworn to, \$25.00

Notice is hereby given of the institution of the above entitled suit. The defendant and all other persons interested in said suit are hereby required to appear and plead to the declaration filed therein.

W. C. MALONEY JR., Atty. for Plaintiff.

Executor's Notice.

SIX months from this date, I will apply to the Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, Fla., for final discharge as Administrator upon the Estate of Chas. Gandolfo, deceased, late of said County.
FERNANDO J. MORENO, Executor.

Key West, Dec. 25th 1880. - 5th

Administrator's Notice.

SIX months from this date, I will apply to the Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, Fla., for final discharge as Administrator upon the Estate of Peter A. Gandolfo, deceased, late of said County.
FERNANDO J. MORENO, Administrator.

Key West, Dec. 27th 1880. - 6th

Notice.

Circuit Court of Monroe County, Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida.

William Curry,

vs.

Attachment.

Ant. sworn to, \$25.00

Notice is hereby given of the institution of the above entitled suit. The defendant and all other persons interested in said suit, are hereby required to appear and plead to the declaration filed therein.

W. C. MALONEY JR., Atty. for Plaintiff.

Notice.

Circuit Court of Monroe County, Sixth Judicial Circuit of Florida.

John Lowe Jr.,

vs.

Attachment.

Ant. sworn to, \$25.00

Notice is hereby given of the institution of the above entitled suit. The defendant and all other persons interested in said suit, are hereby required to appear and plead to the declaration filed therein.

W. C. MALONEY JR., Atty. for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT now occupied by the undersigned situated on Duval Street, with all the improvements necessary to a good house. Apply to

DE WAGGERS

CORALINE CORSET.

Entered with a New Style 1st.

called. Corsets which are made by hand, and are made by hand.

At a price of \$10.

will be sent to every guest in the hotel, and will be sent to every guest in the hotel.

For sale by leading Merchants. Price by mail \$1.25.

WAGNER BROS., 672 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE'S

THE BEST

SHUTTLE

TRY IT

The Lightest Running Machine ever made.

THE MOST POPULAR AND BEST OF ALL.

The Robbins are wound without running or unthreading the Machine.

NO GETTING OUT OF ORDER.

The Best Machine for Agents to Sell.

Sent for Illustrated Circular to

People's Sewing Machine Co.,

Wesley, Ga., U. S. A.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

If you intend to get the New Edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, "DO IT NOW."

See Webster's Unabridged, page 1104, giving the names of each and showing the value of the

THE PLUMES IN Webster under the 12 words, Red, Buller, Castle, Columbo, Fox, Horse, Building, Fireworks, Travel, Ship, (pages 1104 and 1215) Steam engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms.

New Edition of WEBSTER has 113,000 Words, 9000 Engravings, 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

WEBSTER'S is the Dictionary used in Government Printing Office, 1881.

Every State, two copies of Dictionaries and for Schools, two copies of Webster's.

Books in the Public Schools of the U. S. are mainly based on Webster.

State of New York is over 20 times the sale of any other series of Dictionaries.

THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND have been put in the public schools of the U. S.

Each new edition has become more and more the Standard.

NEW EDITIONS of Webster's Dictionaries in 26 States, and 50 College Presses.

IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?

Published by G. & C. MERRILL, Springfield, Mass.

QUININE SUBSTITUTE.

THERMALINE

The Only 25 Cent

ACQUE REMEDY

IN THE WORLD.

CURES

CHILLS & FEVER

And all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Notions of the Church of the

The Key West Democrat.

Key West, June 8, 1881.

Local Weather Observations.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY,
KEY WEST, FLORIDA.
Week ending June 6, 1881.
Mean Temp., at 6.77 a.m. 81.94
" " " 2.41 p.m. 80.94
" " " 10.41 p.m. 81.93
" " " 24 hours 81.27
Highest Temperature during week, 86.75
Lowest " " " 77.50
Mean Relative Hum. for week 71.5 per cent.
Total Rainfall, 0.91 inches.
Rainfall is given in inches and hundredths
of an inch. Mean, 1.565 inches.
Sgt. Signal Corps U. S. A.

LOCAL NEWS.

Royal Poinciana trees are in bloom.
Lookout for the opening of the New Goods!
Read your home paper, and find what it has to say.
Have your Job Printing done at the office of the KEY WEST DEMOCRAT.
The best dressed man of the city belongs to the medical profession.

The young gentleman living opposite the Russell House has the heartache.

The festive mosquito has been playing the dence with the comfort of our people.

The spongers are all making money. Every boat brings in large and valuable loads.

If you have any posters, tickets, bill heads or any kind of job printing bring it to the Democrat office.

Mr. Wm. A. Pinder has opened a new stock of fancy goods, opposite the up-town Methodist Church.

Rowdyism, such as we meet with frequently in our city, should not be tolerated in a civilized community.

If you want a good shave, shampoo or hair-cut, go to Bosworth; he also keeps all the choice Havana grades of cigars.

If we are to judge by the number of boats that are continually arriving, our commerce must be increasing.

Tell me, ye winged winds that round my cabin blow, is there no place where man can find relief from his misdeeds?

Our spongers have been doing exceedingly well for the past two months. While in luck, subscribe for your home paper.

As the evening shades appear, go to the livery stables and hire a first class turnout and take a drive around the island.

I have lately opened an elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS at prices ranging from \$2.50 and have also added large stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, &c.
A. SAMOIL.

The city will continue to have the City Hall lot filled in. A gang of workmen have also been working on the old drain in front of "Our Coffee House."

Having sold all of my old stock at auction I shall open about the 10th of June with a full stock of new goods of every style and variety. I shall have the best selected stock and cheapest goods in the city.
R. M. KEMP.

The bridge which is to connect Fort Taylor with this city is rapidly being built under the supervision of Mr. Phillips, who is an experienced hand at that class of architecture.

Tax Notice.

I am ordered by the Hon. Board of Aldermen to give notice that the taxes for 1880 are past due and must be collected. Parties who have not paid will save trouble and annoyance by settling immediately.
W. H. WILLIAMS,
City Tax Collector.
Key West May 25th 1881.

Barbers must indeed be at a discount when a young sport will undergo the torture of having lather rubbed over his face with the end of a rope, and half massacred, before he will patronize them.

Mrs. Zumstien and Mrs. Edgar have rented and newly furnished the hotel formerly kept by Mrs. Randall. The traveling public will always find the table well supplied. The names of these ladies are a guarantee of good accommodation.

An irate doctor invaded the sanctum of Bro. Crans last week, and blood freely flowed. Now this doctor is an ex-representative and has always been noted for his fighting qualities, but we were surprised that he should treat an old man so badly.

Reduced Passenger Rates to New York.

The undersigned will issue through tickets to New York at reduced rates for Colon Keys per Tampa Steamship Co., thence by rail to Fernandina, thence by Inland Steamship Co. to Savannah, thence by Ocean Steamship Co. to New York.
WILLIAM CURRY, Agent.

Key West, May 18, 1881, 1m.

A Key West lawyer is supposed to speak English, Spanish, Dutch, Choctaw, Seminole, Russian, Malay, fifteen African dialects, twenty Asiatic and as many more of the unwritten tongues, and the beauty of it they all do it—or say they can, and who ever knew a lawyer to—well! to claim to do more than he could.

There was over twenty thousand dollars worth of sponge landed upon the trash wharf Monday morning; and plenty more daily arriving. The Third Ward looks lively.

Dr. W. J. Bartlum, Dentist, will make a professional visit to Manatee Co. about the second week in July. We can cheerfully recommend Dr. Bartlum. Work done by him will insure satisfaction.

There is a young man in this town who is in love and when he enters his "sanctum" these beautiful lines of Poe are softly but audibly repeated:

"Neither the angels in Heaven above,
Or the demons down under the sea,
Can ever sever my soul from the soul
Of the beautiful O-l-d-l-e."

There is, we believe, an ordinance which prohibits the gathering of persons in crowds, especially at corners. Why do not our policemen attend to their duties and execute that law? The corner at the Methodist Church is generally blockaded by Arabs, particularly about the time Church or Sabbath school closes.

Mr. Chas. Bethel and Mr. Wm. Pierce have nearly finished a shop for the light house department. They have built several boats for this department and all have proved satisfactory both in speed and staunchness. Much of the superior workmanship upon the Cora was done by them.

A puff now and then does very well, but we prefer to puff those who advertise with us and pay for it, not those who neglect the printer. Our space is our stock-in-trade and as valuable to us as the goods upon the shelf of the merchant. If you want to see your name in print send in your advertisement. Live men advertise as the columns of the Democrat prove.

Mr. John F. Wallcott has fixed up a neat room in his candy store and now dispenses ice cream, cool drinks, lemonade, &c., to the thirsty. Mr. Wallcott is noted for his fine ice cream and the young men of the Guild can bear testimony how well the girls appreciate it. Try his cream, it is the very thing for this hot weather.

We have received the first number of the Gulf Coast Progress published at Tampa by Mr. O. J. Anderson and edited by Mr. T. A. Carruth. We find it a handsome, well-edited paper and deserving of patronage, which we are assured it will soon have. Three newspapers published in Tampa speak well for the prosperity of that city.

Sergeant Chancellor, belonging to the Signal Service, has returned to this post and will occupy the place now held by Sergeant Gosewisch, who is ordered to Keokuk, Mo. Gosewisch, since he has been in Key West, has made many warm friends, and we wish him a pleasant journey to his new station; as for friends, his social, genial nature will make plenty wherever he goes.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK.

Drafts Bought and Sold;

ALSO

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY

JOHN WHITE.

Our market policeman, Mason, was in considerable trouble a few days since. He had tackled a hog belonging to Mrs. Thompson for running at large, contrary to a city ordinance, and before he was out of sight, the owner pounced upon him. "Ise gwine to protect de law and de constitution of the government, and Ise gwine to do it," repeatedly spoken in the face of the old lady did not save him from a good round of abusing. A complaint was entered against the party and in spite of the earnest and heroic appeal of Col. Patterson, \$5.00 was added to the coffers of the city.

KEY WEST DEMOCRAT.

MR. EDITOR:

Will you be kind enough to allow me a space in your columns to return my sincere thanks to my friends and fellow citizens in assisting me in the sad affliction which is my unhappy lot, although sent by one who doeth all things for a wise purpose. While under this sad affliction, I was compelled to ask the aid of my fellow citizens, which was responded to most cheerfully and willingly. I cannot leave you, my friends and fellow-citizens, without thanking you for your kind aid towards me; should I be spared to come among you again, I shall ever feel that I am under a deep obligation for your kindness. But let me here say, it was a most painful task for me to undertake to ask for aid. I shall leave you soon, trusting in God to see you all again. I go to see if any medical aid can be had so that I may be enabled to support my family. Let me say I feel proud to think that there are so many in our midst whose hands and hearts are always ready to help the needy.
J. C.

So our friend wants the "e" there well, let him have it; stereotyping was a "new coiner" for his benefit, but stereotype will do as well as the patent mill continues; twenty-seven years is the length of the patent and to think the following must be run for that time: "Thermometer 80°"—"vegetables plenty"—health good and so on." Can't you give us a

change? Apply to the Court House and have the Clerk play another practical joke on you, so that your paper will again become the laughing stock of the State press.

Say Mars Jo, you heard of the resignation of Cookling and Platt? Yes, Jim! why do you ask?

Because you see Mars Jo, Col. Wicker is highly 'thused over his affair; he thinks his great friend gone, and now he fear Mister Allen or Col. Locke beat him; he 'member well, how Mister Locke make big speeches in M. H., and how he call on General Garfield in New York. I tell you what dem darkies at the Custom House hab mighty long faces, they think Key West niggers have some show and they jess tremble in their stockings. Political 'fairs mighty on-sarin, I s'ave you; good to be 'pendent as I is. Whew! but what they sick down dar, I almost pities dem, I do!

"Daddy" Crane and the unimpeachable authority, the Key of the Gulf stated that Col. H. A. Crane had been admitted to U. S. citizenship, so plain that any who ran might read, and to doubt this? no fact us; and neither would any man in this city because what the Key utters is as true as gospel, even if the Gulf Coast Progress and the Fernandina Express says in very plain words that he has a George Washington title. Now the old man is worried or "the woman in man's clothes" rather, and disliking to acknowledge the ridiculous position into which he has got, writes a communication to his own paper so that he may have an opportunity to explain matters without acknowledging the corn. But it won't do; the fact remains that he was born in Tarpon Bay in the arms of Am I. A. Cras, alias Col. Crane, alias the editor who writes communications to his own paper.

Personal.

Mr. Jeff. B. Brown left on Sunday morning for Tampa.

Mrs. Geo. G. Randall, Miss Julia Albury, Miss Edith Albury and Miss Cissie Taylor left on the s. s. State of Texas to spend the Summer North.

Mr. John S. Branan and family have returned to Key West for a permanent stay. They have been living at Myers for the last three or four years.

Mr. Tom. P. Christon, Mr. Clark and Mr. Crane were passengers by the mail steamer Sunday. They will remain in Key West a few days in the interest of their respective houses.

Anniversary Address by Mr. Philip Thompson.

Having been selected to deliver the anniversary speech this evening, I am placed in a rather singular predicament, because the time allotted has been so short that I have been unable to prepare a suitable discourse for the occasion, yet in an humble manner I will endeavor to make a few remarks and if they do not rise to that standard of eloquence and rhetoric which has characterized the speeches of my predecessors, I hope that you will say of me as Lee said of Jackson, "He has tried to do his duty."

There will be few occasions in our lives when we shall meet under circumstances so well calculated to make deep and lasting impressions as those under which we meet this evening.

In after life, when our heads are heavy with age, the sign of that approaching dissolution, I hope that this memorable evening with its pleasant recollections will rise to refreshen the memory of those happy days of yore.

It has been the memorable usage of all nations, societies and incorporated institutions to celebrate the day upon which they were founded; and in compliance with this custom we have assembled this evening to commemorate the second anniversary of the Young Men's Guild—a joyous event, which ought to call forth the finer feelings of our nature, knowing that as a society we have sown good seed and will soon gather a rich and bounteous harvest.

The founder of this institution coming into our midst and perceiving the necessity of an organization based upon moral ideas, and cognizant of the fact that an education was the greatest boon that civilization could confer upon a rising young generation, immediately went to work and established this Guild, which I hope will remain a monument in honor of his name that will never crumble away. Assembled here tonight, we look back over our past work, progress and achievements with great satisfaction. If I had time I could read for your benefit our excellent non-sectarian document, the constitution, and explain to you the admirable results which should have issued from such liberal laws.

While other societies in our midst are shackled with the ideas pro-

E. H. STILLMAN & CO.

CORNER OF FRONT & DUVAL STS.

WHOLESALE AND GENERAL RETAIL DEALERS IN



LIQUORS AND CIGARS
Bottled Lager, Ale And Porter For Family Use
AND SHIPPING.

ROCK CANDY AND RYE WHISKEY—THE GENUINE ARTICLE
\$1.00 per bottle.

The well known K. B. Daly whiskey

ALWAYS on HAND.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given to all persons indebted to the late firm of E. H. Stillman & Son, to come forward and settle their accounts immediately, otherwise, said accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
SAMUEL FILEE,
Surviving Partner.

In a barbarous age, we, having in an era of advancement and recognizing the vital importance of freedom of opinion, have established a precedent which if it could be the means of bequeathing it to posterity as a grand and glorious institution, the highest eulogy given to a corporation.

Various reports were circulated by certain brainless fops concerning the morality of our society; similar stories have, and will continue to be spread against any institution that raises itself an iota above its contemporaries.

You have assembled here to witness the commencement of a new year of existence; and we hope that every one of you will wish us a hearty God-speed.

The year that is past has not been laden with the prosperity and success which we hoped to meet with on starting out, yet I feel confident that the Guild is about to renew its youth and if we do not fulfill that expectation you should remember, my friends, that everything, from the meanest shrub to the highest institution, all pass through the inevitable form of decay, and as a poet has said, "Everything that grows, holds in particular but a little moment; And this huge globe presented naught but show Whereon the stars in silent influence comment."

The word Guild is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Gildan, to pay, so you see that to find the original of our society, we will have to be conveyed back through the labyrinth of time till we meet up with those Guilds of London—institutions whose members shaped the destinies of many a form of government.

Members of the Guild; let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and see if we cannot make this a living institution that will in the future realize credit, not only upon the repose of whom it is connected, but upon the community at large.

Two years with their victories and defeats, joys and sorrows, have gone by; institutions after institutions have crumbled upon the sands of time as rocks are crumbled by the sea; and standing upon the verge of another year let us take communion with the past and seek to renew our prosperity in the future.

Great successes have been achieved by perseverance and a devotion to duty. It was these traits, that made Napoleon an eminent general, Newton a great philosopher, Henry a renowned orator, Garfield a skillful statesman, and has been the crowning points of success to a host of other bright names enrolled upon the pages of history.

Some shallow-minded persons ridiculed the idea of establishing a Guild in our midst and predicted a speedy downfall, but they were disappointed in their expectations; and I am glad to say that we have achieved a most signal success in celebrating the second anniversary of a literary society in this place of illiteracy.

In conclusion, it behooves me to pay a fitting tribute of respect in honor of those two devoted and ardent members who have departed from this mundane sphere to ascend, we hope, to those aerial domes above, where they were met with that well-known welcome, "Well done good and faithful servants."

"The grave indeed rock-ribbed holds their remains; earth has claimed them to be resolved to earth again, yet their examples of purity and piety live in the hearts of their friends."

"Thou shalt resist the empire of decay When time is over and worlds have passed away; Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie, But that which warmed it once can never die."

The way to keep Cool.

We do not by this mean to suggest a method by which a continuance of cold should be served up to those who don't like. On the contrary, we want to that the heated term coldly preserve warmth between friends, and promote Zair's restaurant and saloon, Front St. There you can partake not only of the cold and refreshing draughts of Budweiser's lager, which he offers, but enjoy the excellent meals he prepares at reasonable prices for his patrons. His liquors and cigars are of the best brands, and the attendance of polite and attentive waiters make complete the way to keep cool. Adv.

Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad.

On and after May 2, 1881, Trains on this road will run daily as follows:

GOING WEST.

Leave LAKE CITY—12.30 P. M. 11.00 A. M.
Leave Wetumpka—1.20 P. M. 12.00 M.
Leave Houston—1.38 P. M. 12.20 P. M.
Arrive at Live Oak—2.00 P. M.
Leave Live Oak—2.30 P. M.
Leave Custer—2.48 P. M.
Leave Greenville—3.30 P. M.
Leave Madison—4.45 P. M.
Leave Greenville—5.45 P. M.
Leave Annulla—6.10 P. M.
Leave Dutton—6.40 P. M.
Leave Monticello—6.50 P. M.
Leave Lloyd's—7.15 P. M.
Leave Chaires—7.40 P. M.
Arrive at Tallahassee—8.25 P. M.
Leave Tallahassee—8.50 P. M.
Leave Madison—9.20 P. M.
Leave Quincy—10.28 P. M.
Leave Mt. Pleasant—11.00 P. M.
Arrive at Lake City—11.50 P. M.

GOING WEST—ST. MARIE DIVISION.
(Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.)

Leave Tallahassee—9.00 A. M.
Leave Wakulla—10.10 A. M.
Arrive at St. Marks—10.30 A. M.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chaires River—1.20 A. M.
Leave Chattahoochee—1.20 A. M.
Leave Mt. Pleasant—1.15 A. M.
Leave Quincy—3.52 A. M.
Leave Madison—4.41 A. M.
Arrive at Tallahassee—7.30 A. M.
Leave Tallahassee—8.00 A. M.
Leave Chaires—8.43 A. M.
Leave Lloyd's—9.08 A. M.
Leave Monticello—9.08 A. M.
Leave Dutton—9.45 A. M.
Leave Annulla—10.10 A. M.
Leave Greenville—10.35 A. M.
Leave Madison—11.49 A. M.
Leave Ellenville—12.55 P. M.
Leave Custer—1.23 P. M.
Arrive at Live Oak—1.50 P. M.
Leave Live Oak—2.10 P. M.
Leave Houston—2.32 P. M.
Leave Wetumpka—3.00 P. M.
Arrive at Lake City—3.50 P. M.

GOING EAST—ST. MARIE DIVISION.
(Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.)

Leave St. Marks—12.05 P. M.
Leave Wakulla—12.30 P. M.
Arrive at Tallahassee—1.40 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

Both East and West bound trains meet at Live Oak and connect with 245 train on S. F. & W. R. R. for Savannah and Albany.

Passengers for Chattahoochee River Boats connect with steamer "Rebecca Everingham" every Thursday for Apalachicola, Fla., and every Saturday for Columbus, Ga., and Ennola, Ala.

Connects with steamer "G. Gunby Jordan" every Sunday for Apalachicola, Fla., and every Tuesday for Columbus, Ga., and Ennola, Ala.

Connect at Lake City with trains on Florida Central Railroad for Jacksonville, St. John's River, Fernandina and Cedar Keys.

WILLIAM O. AMES,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW FIRM.
A. LOWE & BRO.
Tin, Copper and Sheetiron Workers.

They ask a share of the Public patronage and promise in return, NEAT & CHEAP WORK.
Shop next door to Henry Lowe's.

W. D. CASH,
AUCTIONEER

AND
Commission Merchant,
Cor. Front and Duval Sts.

KEY WEST, FLORIDA

PERSONAL attention given to sales, and returns made on day of sale.
(CONSIGNMENTS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.)

GRAND OPENING

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

L. W. PIERCE has just returned from the North with
The Best Selected Stock of
Goods ever seen in this Market.

Their Cheapness has never before been Equalled

Ladies HATS in every Style and finish—Just come and be convinced; And mind don't try elsewhere until you have examined my Stock; Or else you will never be satisfied when you see that other lady more finely dressed than you.

READY MADE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS WEAR; ALSO SUITS FOR LADIES BETTER THAN CAN POSSIBLY BE MADE UP IN KEY WEST.

Shoes, Hosiery and no end of Fancy Goods.

Every thing that men or women can possibly want in the Dry Goods line will be found here and an early visit will repay you.

TAMPA STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.



FOR
Punta Rassa, Manatee,
Tampa and Cedar Keys.

Connects at CEDAR KEY with Rail

to all parts of the United States

with Str. for PENSACOLA

ORLEANS and points on St. Lawrence River.

A Str. of this Line leaves Key West every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. Good accommodations guaranteed.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN?
This is a time to purchase a stove

STOVE

AND TO FIX UP TO MARRY.

YOUNG MEN LET US TELL YOU THAT

DUFFY & WILLIAMS

Are the men to buy it; besides, they will speak a good word to the Gals; be sure and don't forget what we say about this. In addition to this they are prepared to do any and all kind of Tin Copper and

SHEET-IRON WORKING

Key West June 1st 1881.

Times have Changed, Men have Changed,

and
GOODS HAVE SO CHANGED IN PRICE THAT

WE CAN SELL LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

IT IS SAID THAT WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE, AND THIS IS CERTAINLY THE CASE NOW. THE COUNTRY IS STIRRED AT THE ADVENT OF

"THE CHEAPEST GOODS"

ever before brought to this market by

H. A. PARKER & CO.

The country is fairly agog with excitement at their quality and profuseness. Come and see and see for yourselves. Bring your husbands your wives and your sweet-arts and

DON'T FORGET THE BABIES.

For in buying we have thought to provide for them also. Nothing like the Stock now being arriving, we intended to even exceed ourselves and our Senior, who has been to New York, has exceeded our most sanguine wishes. Come early and see for yourselves and you won't go away disappointed.

H. A. PARKER & CO.
Key West June 1st 1881.

Fishing for the Coral--Rude and Primitive Processes of Manufacture--Extent of the Trade.

During the summer season, which in this climate lasts from March until nearly November, Signor Gagliardi has seven boats upon the Mediterranean engaged in fishing for the rough coral. These, however, are but a small number out of the 1,500 which the town sends forth upon the same errand. The average capacity of the boats is seventy to eighty tons, and each has a crew of twelve men. Including the captain and his mate, the boats are manned by ten men, who are let down to a great depth, the coral being brought to the surface frequently from a depth of from fifty to seventy fathoms. It is rarely that coral of any value is found nearer the surface than fifteen fathoms. The coral-beds of the Mediterranean, which sea produces the only coral of sufficient fineness and beauty to be worked, extend all along its shores from Gibraltar to Sicily, and it is difficult to a great extent to find different localities. An experienced coral merchant can in many cases, on taking a piece of coral in his hand, tell upon just what part of the coast or from what island it was procured. The most valuable coral comes from the southern coast of Sardinia from a bed extending from the point of Algeri to that of San Pietro. The islands of Majorca and Minorca also produce good coral. Here the fishing is done by the Spanish, who bring their boat-loads to Torre del Greco, where the coral is purchased from them by the owners of the various factories. In 1877 several large banks of coral were discovered upon the southern coast of Sicily. The quality was inferior, but it proved of sufficient value to be worked. A great increase in the number of fishing-boats has since taken place, and it has been so abundant that a reduction of twenty-five per cent, has been produced in the price of coral of the same grade.

As soon as the coral is delivered at the factory the first process is that of selection. Following our polite conductor, we were shown heaps of the rough coral, which has very much the appearance of the roots of some shrub torn up from the earth and dried. Some of the beautiful pink and white appearance is apparent, but it is encased in the bits of seaweed which have the appearance of a practiced eye of the grower, each piece has. He knows from the color of the coral which it is worth. The useless and which will produce no ornament. The larger pieces of the quality are kept for carving, but the small branches are immediately passed on to the factory to be transformed into beads of various sizes. One thing that strikes the American visitor to a coral factory peculiarly is the absence of machinery. The coral is worked entirely by hand. Rough branches are taken and broken up into small pieces which finally are used with the beads in the most awkward and unwholesome manner. This part of the work is performed by women and children. The man takes a huge file in the hand and having cut the branches to a certain depth the piece is detached with a pair of nippers. This completes the work in less than a quarter of the time by the simplest kind of a saw worked by steam or even by the foot. The next process is the drilling. This again is done by a small drill worked by a bow. The bit of coral is placed in a rough wooden vise; the drill is held in the left hand, while the right hand, by the backward and forward movement of the bow, the string being passed around the drill. When the hole has been made through the rough bit of coral the process of grinding begins. The lateral edges are in the first instance taken off by the grindstone, the bead being held upon the end of a stick which is armed with a piece of sandpaper, enough to pass upon the hole. They are then strung upon a wire and rubbed

by hand with pumice-stone until they are quite cylindrical. After this operation the beads are passed on to men who proceed to file them into shape. This requires no little skill. The bead must be made round, and it is only a workman with a good eye and considerable practice who can do the work as it ought to be done. If the bit of coral of an especially fine quality, or the color of that rare and delicate pink which is most highly valued, is not much more than a centimetre in diameter, a workman, who may handle his file awkwardly and either turn out an imperfect bead or one of a smaller size than the piece of coral he is handling ought to produce. The coral is polished in a peculiar manner. Several thousand beads are put in a canvas bag with a considerable quantity of pumice-stone. The bag is then kneaded by hand in a wooden trough half filled with water, as if it was a huge loaf of bread. The process is a slow and laborious one, and the bag is kneaded for six hours before the regular polish is secured. The beads are then polished by hand, the bag without pumice-stone and rubbed in water for an hour which imparts the final polish. When, however, this operation is finished, nothing remains but the sorting and stringing of the beads, which is again performed by women and children. The larger and coarser strings of coral are intended for the African and East Indian trade. In these, the beads, which are hardly more than cubes of inferior coral, are polished after they are strung by simply laying them on a board and rubbing them with the pumice-stone. The ragged coral cord-chips are polished by a process somewhat different in nature for this was the only bit of machinery that we saw applied to the whole process of fabricating coral. The chips are put with the pumice-stone in a perforated tin cylinder mounted within a trough of water and turned with a crank.

There are from 10,000 to 12,000 persons actually employed in the town of Torre del Greco in the manufacture of coral. Only a portion of these are seen in the factories, for the engravers and those who mount the ornaments work mostly at their own houses. The number employed by Signor Gagliardi is

Microscopic Test of Stones.

The microscopic examination of stones by Dr. Hawes and assistants at the National Museum in Washington is quite interesting, and will be of benefit to builders when the work shall have been completed and published in book form, as will be done in due season. The fragment of stone is ground perfectly smooth on one side by means of revolving steel disks, worked by a lathe. The fragment is then securely attached to a piece of glass, an inch and one-half long by three-quarters wide by means of Canada balsam, which is a tenacious waterproof cement. The exposed surface of the stone is then ground away until nothing remains upon the glass but a section of the stone so thin one would think it no more than a sprinkling of dust upon the transparent surface of the glass, and it is viewed differently. This glass being then placed under a microscope, and the aid of polarized light invoked to determine accurately the nature of the substance brought to view by the magnifying power of the instrument, the process is complete. A record having been taken of the various constituents of the specimen under examination, a skillful chemist can at once discover, with unerring accuracy, any element of weakness the material may possess, or anything in its formation which would render it liable to decay. The given locality, or under certain climatic conditions. The appearance presented by a section of common granite which has been put through the grinding process described, when submitted to the action of polarized light, is said to be wonderfully beautiful.

He Missed that Time.

It is a well known fact that the best marksman's aim is often unsteady when he has an animated target opposite him. One of the "crack" shots was showing off his skill before a numerous company, and the ground was soon strewn with the remnants of the plaster figures he had successfully hit. When the next plaster was in the raptures except one spectator standing apart from the rest, who after each shot observed, in a perfectly audible tone: "He would not do as much if he had a man facing him." This remark, several times repeated, at last so exasperated the performer that he turned toward the speaker, and inquired if he would be the man to face him? "Certainly," was the reply, "and what is more, you may have the first shot." As every one was curious to witness the result of this singular duel, the whole party gathered round the target, and the word having been given, the hero of the shooting gallery fired and missed. His adversary shrugged his shoulders and fired in the air. "What did I tell you?" he said, and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing had happened—*All the Year Round.*

One of the legacies left Philadelphia by the Centennial exhibition is the colossal granite statue of a soldier now standing in front of Memorial hall. It is to have been placed there by a granite company in order to exhibit the quality of the stone contained in the quarry. But it has always been a matter of amazement why it was not removed at the close of the celebration of a formal gift of it made to the city. The artist, upon the subject of the marble, put forth by the following explanation. Although the granite is a splendid specimen of stone, the figure has a serious defect. It represents a soldier a parade rest; yet the artist has put the right foot forward instead of the left. This destroys the effect of the figure, and it has therefore been abandoned by the owners. Only a soldier, however, will notice the defect, and it is a source of regret that it is so marred.

A Mohammedan legend relates that when Abraham had been wronged by the mighty hunter, Nimrod, Jehovah befriended the patriarch, and told him to select an animal to punish his enemy. Abraham chose the fly; but Jehovah said: "If thou hadst not chosen the fly, I should have sent a creature a thousand of which thou didst not weigh as much as a fly's wing."

This is only a bit of Oriental rhetoric, a figurative way of emphasizing the power of the Almighty, who can make the smallest things the ministers of his wrath; but in the light of modern science it has become a literal truth. Some of man's most powerful and persistent enemies are organisms so minute that a thousand of them would not weigh the weight of a fly. The Lord of creation, as he proudly styles himself, is unable to cope with the most infinitesimal of his subjects. They refuse to acknowledge his sway, and wage perpetual warfare against him. His utmost skill and ingenuity are taxed in resisting and guarding against their attacks; and often, in spite of all his maneuvers, they out-general him and win. No scientist who has his own race could resist the thought that disaster upon him as do these microscopic representatives of the lowest forms of life. They plunder and devastate whole provinces, bringing ruin upon long-established and flourishing industries, and poverty upon large and prosperous communities. Neither fire nor sword is so much to be dreaded, for the injury that they may do is transient and repairable, while the damage done by these tiny creatures entails permanent possession of the territory they have conquered, and no force that its rightful owners can call into the field suffices to dislodge them.

Insects are terrible foes to man in many cases, but he is gradually getting a mastery over them. Against the army worm, the grasshopper, the potato bug, and the locust, man has learned the art of learning to fight successfully. The insects which are still most mischievous are generally the smallest. The phylloxera, or grape louse, is almost microscopically minute, but the injury it has done to the vine has already reckoned at hundreds of millions of dollars. It has been a greater terror in France than the German armies, and its invasion is likely to prove more disastrous. The Germans could not fight it, but they could not cure it, and the phylloxera is not to be got rid of so easily. It has its Sedan every season, and its army of occupation holds a broader territory than Alsace and Lorraine. It will probably be conquered in the end, but it will be the least of the victory the French have ever won.

But the phylloxera, though it is a small times smaller than the fly, is a mammoth in comparison with many of the creatures that are enemies to man. Just now the mere name of one of these animalcule is menacing an important branch of our foreign commerce. The trichina is a disturbing cause to these nations, to the planters; and not only merchants, but legislators and statesmen as well, are excited on the subject. And what is this formidable trichina? A parasitic worm, about a hundredth of an inch in length, yet more terrible to man than the anaconda or box constrictor. Its very existence was unknown fifty years ago, and its real nature and habits were not understood till within twenty years or so. The reader does not need to be told that trichinae certainly are not to be introduced into the hog, and that the diseased pork, if eaten by man without being thoroughly cooked, may transfer the parasite to the human muscles, with dangerous and often fatal results. No wonder that our foreign friends are alarmed when they are told that American pork is liable to be of this trichinous character. The reports may be false or exaggerated, perhaps set afloat by interested parties who want to keep our pork out of the market. The trichina is, however, no less a frightful reality, and the risk of its presence in pork cannot be too vigilantly guarded against both at home and abroad, from commercial no less than hygienic considerations.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

No particle of sand which goes down into the sea ever comes back. Yet the particles leave the surface of the earth every second and are carried, suspended in the waters of more than twenty thousand rivers, out into the oceans. There are more than a hundred streams, classed as rivers, in Louisiana alone. Each one of these has several hundred creeks, brooks and spring branches tributary to it. Each brook or spring branch, with its countless riv-

fields, clasp the muds and drag them down into the creeks—down into the creeks—down into the rivers—down into the ocean. And there the atoms rest patiently; each atom waiting for its sisters and its cousins and its aunts still lingering in the fields and on the hills, yet creeping toward the gullies and thence to the sea. This process has been going on since the time when "the world was without form and void; whereby the primeval matter was dissolved into atoms, and abroad in fertile fields; whereby the fertile fields are being slowly washed back into the oceans; whereby the bottom of the oceans is being prepared to be elevated again to the light and to form other fields whereon cotton and wheat or something or other—will grow. Life, animated and inanimated, is simply a grinding down of the higher parts and the distribution thereof in the lower parts. The atoms come to earth, after millions of years, must be something in the nature of a large billiard ball whirling through the sky, with nothing in the world on it except a smooth, dead surface.

It was a Boston man, and his name was Gallagher, for we have the word of the *Post* to that effect. He started to carry a long mirror home. What possessed him to carry it on his back we can't say. But he did so. And he passed to look over his shoulder. He was looking and he let the mirror rest on the ground, and held it against his back with his hands, and it completely concealed him. The mirror side was out, and it was the most natural thing in the world for a goat that came along to look into the mirror. He saw the mirror. And he went at it with a pressure of about two pounds to the square inch (that's Gallagher's estimate); and of course he spoiled the glass, and Mr. Gallagher was much taken by surprise and was very much annoyed to find himself in the position of the bankampt, with his clothes dirty and mud in his mouth and a wild-eyed goat beside him, which didn't seem to understand matters either.

A Fontaine locomotive, drawing two cars containing W. H. Vanderbilt and a party of railroad men, made the best speed on record recently in running from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, on the Canada Southern road, 111 miles, in ninety-eight minutes.

President Haraszthy, of the California State board of Viticultural Commissioners, reports that the present value of vineyards in the State is about \$35,000,000, the income from which amounted last year to \$3,500,000. He is of the opinion that within three years the vineyards will be yielding to their owners \$50,000,000 a year, or ten per cent. on \$50,000,000 valuation.

MESSRS. Siemens and Halske, the well-known electricians, have just exhibited to the public, near Berlin, an electric motor for railway cars. As it is described in the cable dispatches, this new electric railway, which runs between Litchterfelde and the Cadettenhaus, six miles from Berlin, is exactly like a narrow-gauge railroad ordinarily used for street-cars. The rails, however, are not connected, as are connected with the two poles of a powerful electro-dynamic machine at the station. Thus a current is sent through an electric machine upon the motor, and the power is converted into motion.

Certain returns in reference to sixteen English counties show that farms are going a-begging. There are no tenants to take them. Good land in the fen district of Huntingdonshire, which formerly—five or seven years ago—brought from thirty-two to forty shillings per acre, is now let with difficulty at from fifteen to twenty-five shillings; clay land, which let at thirty shillings, may now be had at from seven to ten, if any one can be got to take it. In Leicestershire things are not much better. A farm of 150 acres, half grass, which had been let for thirty years at thirty-five shillings an acre, has just been rented for twenty shillings.

On the coast of Africa, west of the
Bight of Benin, there is an extended
lagoon. Directly behind the principal
opening there was built years ago
on the mainland a city designed especially
as a hiding-place and stronghold of the
slave trade, and for a generation or two
the very name of Lagos was a synonym
of all the horrors of that infamous
traffic. This is now called the "Liver-
pool of Africa," the great central em-
porium of the coast trade. The land
which now guides sea-going vessels
to the opening of the lagoon is the
spire of a Christian church rising grace-
fully above the city. The yearly export
of Lagos amounts to \$2,000,000.

The prosperous and happy little town of Clayton, about twenty miles below Camden, N. J., has just settled the liquor question in an original and effective way. The proprietor of the only public house in the place had a considerable stock of wine and spirits which he was unwilling to throw away and was anxious to sell. Upon this presentation of facts the people formed a Temperance Hotel company with a capital of \$8,000, divided into 810 shares, bought the public house and all its belongings, including liquor license. The people gathered in a vacant lot behind the town hall, the doxology was sung and the liquor was poured.

The Temperance Hotel company is prepared to pursue the same course whenever it becomes necessary in the future.

The American Meteorological society proposes to divide the sixty degrees of space between Newfoundland and Oregon into four equal parts, and establish a separate standard time for each. As the sixty degrees equal four hours the difference in time between each division and the adjoining one would be exactly one hour. The continent would be laid out in four parallel strips, running north and south, each fifteen degrees wide, in each of which the standard time would be based on its own meridian. The idea is to obviate the present inconvenience of having about seventy standard times used by railroad schedules, running through the country. I have expressed, however, my doubts of such a system, on great practical grounds. It is not the track lines, since trains could not be run, as now, continuously by time taken at one end or the other of the line.

However familiar to people who live in lands where the tealze is extensively grown the fact may be that the prickly heads of that plant are universally used to make the nap on cloth, and that persons in this country probably never heard of it and will be astonished to learn in what enormous quantities the plant is raised. In France alone 5,000 acres of land are exclusively devoted to the cultivation of the tealze. French manufacturers use \$1,500,000 worth of the prickly heads, and export 40,000 tons of them valued at \$500,000. From 15,000,000 to 38,000,000 are produced in Austria, and England, Belgium, Poland and the Crimea make a large contribution to the world's stock. The prickles of the tealze have a small knob at the end, and this, mounted on an elastic stem, and set with great precision on the central spindle, affords the means of raising and lowering the most mechanical skill has never been able to rival, at all events at the same price.

In his recent lecture at the National fishing exhibition in Norwich, England, Professor Huxley said a great many interesting things about that prolific and valuable friend to man, the herring. He described this fish as occupying a place in natural history almost unique in itself, which still to a certain extent puzzles biologists. Practical men may have little difficulty in determining whether a given fish is a herring or not, but scientific zoologists, looking a little deeper, have not always succeeded in drawing a hard-and-fast line between the herring, the sprat, the shad and the eel. One of the reasons for this is that by whatever name the fish is called, the numbers on the English coasts are enormous, and, so long as climatic conditions remain the same, the supply is practically inexhaustible. Calculations by the evidence of fishermen of a shoal of herring may contain more than 500 million fish. Herring are taken in large numbers every year after year, not only on the English coasts, but on those adjacent to the number of good herrings in any one year must be reckoned by billions.

After spending more than \$300,000 on six-day foot races during the last few years, New York has apparently tired of

the exhibition. All of the four matches which have followed each other in that city within as many months have been financial failures compared with the earlier successes which enabled the winners to walk off with what appeared to them large fortunes. The *Sun* says "it is doubtful whether now even a great international match, unless the contest from the start should be closer and faster than all previous performances, would succeed in drawing anything like paying houses." In the dual match in Madison Square Garden between Russell and Albert and O'Leary and Laughlin, the management barely saved itself from loss. In the last race for the champion belt held by Hart, the winner received the sweepstakes only; while Krohne, after his herculean feat of walking ahead of all the runners, except Bancho, came out as second man without a cent. One cause for the waning of interest in these races is the fact that in nearly all the late contests most of the men popularly looked upon as winners have dropped out suspiciously early, thus destroying the confidence necessary for the success of such exhibitions. The enormous attendance in these races has possibly been reached in Rowell's 147 miles in twenty-four hours, and a probability of making 600 miles in six days, a discontinuance of these exhaustive trials would be of little loss to the world."

At the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston, the writer sought information from the professor (J. R. Procter) about the homespun fabrics that still constitute the common wear of a large population inhabiting the mountainous regions of the Southern States, viz., the mountain sides and valleys of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Western North and South Carolina, and Southwestern Virginia, and was invited to explore a part of the region by him.

This section is, we may say, somewhat the largest of the Great Smoky Mountains range and is richer in coal, and equal deposits of copper, lead zinc and salt, besides corundum and gold in its mines; it enjoys what is probably the finest climate on this continent; it is permeated by the most fertile valleys and bears upon its hill and mountain sides the heaviest growth and greatest

If to this true mountain region be added the Piedmont and Cumberland plateaus on the east and west, the blue grass section of Kentucky, and the high uplands of Alabama and Georgia, the area will be enlarged to nearly that of France, and it may be affirmed that there is nowhere else to be found in this country, in an equal area, such an opportunity for diversity of employment in agriculture, mining, metallurgy, or variety of handicrafts.

Yet, in the first two dwellings, built of logs, to which the writer was guided from the new town of Rugby, not only the house, but everything in or about it except iron and crockery ware had been made by members of the family with their own hands. The spinning was done on the little paddle of cotton to be ginned on a small roller-gin, whittled out by a jackknife; on the hillsides ranged the sheep. Both the wool and cotton were carded with hand-cards, and spun on the spinning-wheel by the house-mother. The men, when they were not at hand-loom, the frame of which had been fashioned with a broad-axe from the wood of their own pasture. The boys were clad in battern garments, the father in blue jeans, from the same loom. The sheets, bedgills and blankets were woven on the loom, and the feather-beds while the beds were stuffed with feathers plucked from their own geese.

In the next house I managed to purchase a blue and white quilt of very artistic pattern, and a striped cotton and wool blanket, both woven by the old lady, who seemed to think it *improbable* to sell the product of her own hands, and only consented when I explained to her that I wished them to keep as examples of what will soon become one of the lost arts. Her twelve-tredden loom filled about a third of the living-room.

The writer is not a sufficient master of the art of picture-writing to dare to hope to give an impression of the scene that are to be found in this "land of the sky," as it has been called.—*Edward Atkinson, in Harper's Magazine.*

"And you really love me dearly?" he asked, as he coiled his arm around her wasp-like system. "And you'll always love me so?"

"Always, Frederick; ever so."

"And you pledge me to sew but—"

"Sir!"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that it will always be as happy a now?"

"With my last breath, Frederick."

"And, darling, you will mend me so?"

"Your what, sir."

"You will mend my social ways and draw me upward and onward to a better existence?"

"It will be the pride of my love so to do, Frederick; I will sacrifice all for your complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetheart. But suppose in the fullness of time some accident should happen to—to—say the troops?"

"You forget yourself, sir. To the what?"

"To the trousseau; would it defile the hour that makes you mine?"

"Never, Frederick. I am yours mind and heart, and naught can separate us."

"But what I want to say is, that should my part—"

"Begone, sir, what do you mean?"

"Hear me, my life. I say if my panting bosom should grow cold in death, would your love still warm it?"

"As the sun melts the iceberg, Frederick, so would the rays of my affection thrill your heart again."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul, and I for you, for though I may never have a shir—"

"Enough. Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition, I shall sometimes, perhaps, in the struggle for life, forget the plain duty—"

"And I'll remind you of it, Frederick, in tender actions, and make the duties of existence so pleasant or performant

And so on. That's modern courtship. Lots of abstract swash, but a manifest disinclination to contemplate such conveniences as buttons, socks, trousers and shirts.—*Brooklyn Eagle*

dom, in Denmark and other Northern countries of Europe, sea-weed is utilized for manurial purposes, but nowhere is the value of these marine plants as fructifiers of the land more highly and justly appreciated than in Jersey, where the soil lacks those chemical properties which are supplied by *vaie*. As statistical evidence of the importance of this manure, it may be observed that, as approximately as can be estimated, not far short of a hundred thousand tons are annually applied to about 25,000 statute acres of land. *Vaie*, or vareed, is of two kinds, *vaie venue* or de mare, and *vaie fac*, the distinction being made upon a difference in nature or fertilizing properties, but by the manner in which they are obtained. The former term applies to sea-weed torn from the stones and rocks by the waves and cast upon the shore, and the latter to that which is cut or reaped from the rocks on which it grows. With an eye to his crops, the husbandman secures drift-weed all the year round. Unless otherwise very busily engaged, he exercises a watch over the beach or cove nearest to his homestead, especially when there has been a gale of wind or a storm, and as soon as he knows the receding tide is likely to deposit the coveted *vaie*, he starts with horse and cart for its collection.

Stream says: The skin of the otter is worth more than that of any other animal excepting the royal ermine. It brings in Alaska from \$10 to \$150. Unlike all other skins of this country, it needs little assistance from the fur dresser's arts; the black hairs are dyed and the white ones not sewed therein differing greatly from the imitation called "pointed beaver," and from the fur seal, the raw pelt of which has no more beauty than that of a calf.

They are very wary animals and a worthy of being considered game, for none but the most expert hunters are successful in their pursuit. Unlike the deer, millions of which return annually in great herds to Prydzorok lands, where they are driven and slaughtered by clubbing, the others are more numerous and range in a large one. I believe they are found on the western shores of Behring strait and they have been plentiful from our westernmost possession, the island of Atton, along through the Aleutian group, through the Gulf of Alaska, and to the Indians of Vancouver's island kill them on the western coast while in spring men their way north.

Men of all nations join in their pursuit, and even undergo the hardships of a marriage with native women for their sake.

The other was to a certain extent protected. No white man could kill them and no firearms could be used in hunting them, but with inadequate force to carry out the law it soon became a dead letter. A number of white men of various nationalities had settled upon the island of Ounga (near the south point of Alaska peninsula), and some of them had been hunting. In 1876 the treasury department gave special permission to such whites as were married to native women and intended to remain in the Territory to hunt the whales which permission put others at a disadvantage and women at a premium. By a very little ceremony was needed to give them full rights to both others and women, which without it they had.

These squaw-men by their steady hunting, frequently with guns, are greatly reducing the supply. At Attu where they were once abundant, but seven were killed last year, and in other resorts they are decreasing. A skinned worth \$5 per square foot is worth working for.

The method of hunting the otter, practiced by the Indians of Southeastern Alaska, and I presume much the same elsewhere, is as follows: The hunters go in companies of three or four, each carrying ten paddles, and one in the bow being armed with spear or bow and arrows. Lately muskrats have been introduced, which are loaded with buckshot; but this is illegal, and tends to drive the animals from their breeding grounds, which are rocky islands just to the northward of Cape Spencer.

The animals seek these islets in May and the hunters rendezvous at the same time. When an otter is seen approaching the shore, the hunters endeavor to form a circle to seaward of it, as quietly as possible, and then close in on it. When alarmed the otter dives and endeavors to make its way to seaward. Although less able to remain under water than the seal, its first dive may sometimes last for half an hour; but if it is quickly discovered and followed on its return, appearing, it soon becomes tallied, and falls to the lot of the boat who hit it. It is not infrequently wounded in the head, and some of the Indians are expert shots.

We seem singularly slow to recognize that an age of electricity is at hand, doubtless from the gradual manner of its approach. We have become familiar with the use of electricity, but the use of it has grown so slowly that its increase is not realized. Yet the possibilities are not realized. The electric line of Morse to the present world-circling system of submarine cables is immense, and the bound from the transmission of signals to the transmission of light is still greater—so great that the possibilities which it suggests are bewildering. The transmission of light is the most important of the possibilities, and who shall predict what the ability to convey power will ultimately effect? The world's supply of fuel is being rapidly consumed in the production of available force, the immense amount of force constantly made available by the sun's heat being disregarded from practical consideration. The heat of the tides is enormous, but is of little value in the localities where it can be utilized. The vast weight of water sent up into the clouds by the sun's heat seeks the ocean level again with a display almost incalculable for force, but in channels so restricted for generation, so limited in area, and so small in extent, that their floods steadily to the sea, when men burrow in the rocks for fuel with which to produce motion. The sun heat which was stored up millions of years ago in almost inaccessible places is sought out and put to work while the power which the sun's heat is doing is not even sought out.

We as yet have small conception of electricity except as a product of steam. Mr. Edison proposes to furnish the power of a steam engine to the residents of a district of New York; but who should not the power of the rivers and the tides be some day distributed over a whole continent? Such a consummation is no further ahead of Edison's little scheme than is the ocean cable system ahead of the electric lines. A little quietude within the range of electric growth, if we may use the term, but it brings into view a world of which we can form but a feeble conception. When the rise and fall of the tides shall turn the wheels of industry hundreds of miles from the sea, old ocean will assume a grandeur of which the immortal poets who have apostrophized it little dreamed. When the Mississippi river shall lend its power to produce the commodities which it transports to the world, the barbarian that dwells in the valley which it waters—its importance will not require to be set forth in laborious and oft-repeated argument. With the whole country overspread and underlain by a network of wires, cables, and heat, light and power so everywhere in quantities to suit purchasers, the world will be considerably transformed. In the age of electricity which is coming with increased speed the age of steam, with its smoke, dirt, and waste of work, will be deemed no barbarian that it is comfortable to imagine. It is humiliating to reflect that the next generation will probably excel all its predecessors in laughing at its ancestors.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The prawn is very particular about his toilet. He is one of the few crustacea which has been seen to brush himself up with great care. The front claws are fine and delicate, and carry little brushes on their tips.

"That makes the seventeenth time this evening," said the sergeant at the Thirtieth street police-station as a woman applied for a night's lodging.

"Has there been an increase in the number of applications since the first of May?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no. The class who come to the station-houses are regulars. When persons get into the habit of sleeping in station-houses, they very seldom do so any more than to regular labor of any kind. They get into a vagrant life, and they keep it to."

"That woman who just went in last night, was she not a respectable appearance," said the reporter.

"Yes, she has been here only a few times, and she has told us a pitiful tale about being deserted by her husband. We looked after her somewhat—enough to find out that the liquor-shop is the real cause of her troubles. It is very rare that such a really worthy person comes to such a one we give a better chance. The regular tramps we put together with the women in one room and the men in another."

"Some years ago," the sergeant went on, "there was a good deal of excitement about 'the homeless poor.' People got the idea into their heads that the station-house lodgers were unfortunate enough to get work. I recollect that one evening a party of ladies and gentlemen came in to the station-house to see the lodging-rooms. I told them that they would be disgusted, and the vagrants were not a class deserving of charity, but they insisted. I showed them the women's room. The sight that I saw was bad enough. They, however, wanted to go into the men's room, too. It would not lead the way, but pointed to the door. They left enough money to give each of the lodgers twenty-cents. The news got around, and the next night after the street was full of tramps making for the station-house, I said to their willingness to go, 'I would,' said the sergeant, 'let me give you a case that came under my observation. We once had fifty-four men in the hospital at one time, and a man came in and offered to give work to eleven men at lay-stone. Only two were willing to work and when those two heard that the work was to be in Westchester county they refused, on the ground that they did not want to go into the country."

"No, we are all small, and can't try any more," said the sergeant, as to more women came in for lodgings.—*New York Sun.*

Fishing for the Coral--Rude and Primitive Processes of Manufacture--Extension of the Trade

During the summer season, which in this climate lasts from March until nearly November, Signor Gagliardi has seven boats upon the Mediterranean engaged in fishing for the rough coral. These, however, are but a small number out of the 1,500 which the town send forth upon the same errand. The average capacity of the boats is seventy-five tons, and they have a crew of twelve men, including the captain. The coral is taken by drag-nets, which are let down to a great depth, the coral being brought to the surface frequently from a depth of from fifty to seventy fathoms. It is rarely that coral of any value is found nearer the surface than fifteen fathoms. The coral-beds of the Mediterranean, which sea produces the only coral of sufficient extent and value to be worked, extend along its shores from Gibraltar to Palermo, but the quality differs to a great extent in different localities. An experienced coral merchant can in many cases, on taking a piece of coral in his hand, tell upon just what part of the coast or from what island it was procured. The most valuable coral comes from the southern coast of Sardinia from a bed extending from the point of Algeri to the point of Sestro. The islands of Mallorca and Minorca also produce a good quality of coral. Here the fishing is done by the Spanish, who bring their boat-loads to Torre del Greco, where the coral is purchased from them by the owners of the various factories. In 1877 several large banks of coral were discovered upon the southern coast of Sicily. The quality was inferior, but it proved of sufficient value to be worked. A great increase in the number of boats and men engaged in the trade and the yield has been so abundant that the reduction of twenty-five per cent. has been produced in the price of coral of the same grade.

then strung upon a wire and rubbed by hand with pumice-stone until they are quite smooth. After this operation the beads are passed through a wire which is bent into a shape which they proceed to file into shape. This requires no little skill. The bead must be made round, and it is only a workman with a good eye and considerable practice who can do the work as it ought to be done. If the bit of coral is of an especially fine quality, or the color is of a rare and delicate pink which is most highly valued, then much mischief can be done by an unskilled workman, who may handle his file awkwardly and ruin the inner color, or imperfect bead or even break the coral. The size of the coral he is handling ought to be such that the coral is polished in a peculiar manner. Several thousand beads are put in a canvas bag with a considerable quantity of pumice-stone. The bag is then kneaded by hand in a wooden trough all filled with water, as if it was a lump of bread. The process is a slow and tedious one, and the bag is kneaded for six hours before the requisite polish is secured. The coral is then placed in another bag without pumice-stone and is rubbed for an hour which completes the final polish. When, however, this operation is finished, nothing remains but the sorting and stringing of the beads, which is again performed by women and children. The larger and coarser strings of coral are intended for the African and East Indian trade. In these, the beads, which are hardly more than cubes of inferior coral, are polished by hand. They are strung by simply laying them on a board and rubbing them with the pumice-stone. The ragged coral or coral chips are polished by a process of rubbing on a board. This was the only bit of machinery that was employed to the whole process of fabricating coral. The chips are put with the pumice-stone in a perforated tin cylinder mounted within a trough of water and turned with a crank.

There are from 10,000 to 12,000 persons actually employed in the town of Torre del Greco in the manufacture of coral. Only a portion of these are seen in the factories, for the engravers and those who mount the ornaments work mostly at their own houses. The number employed by Signor Gagliardi is

Microscopic Test of Stones.

The microscopic examination of stones by Dr. Hayes and assistants at the National museum in Washington is quite interesting, and will be of benefit to builders when the work shall have been completed and published in book form, as it will be done in due season. A fragment of stone is ground perfectly smooth on one side by a lab of revolving steel disks, worked by a lathe. The fragment is then securely attached to a piece of glass, an inch and one-half long by three-quarters wide by means of Canada balsam, which is a tenacious waterproof cement. The exposed surface of the stone is then ground away until nothing remains upon the glass but a section of the stone so thin one could think it no more than a sprinkling of dust upon the transparent substance were he not informed differently. The glass being then placed under a microscope, and the aid of polarized light invoked to determine accurately the nature of the substance brought to view by the magnifying power of the instrument, the process is complete. A record having been taken of the various constituents of the specimen under examination, a skillful chemist can at once discover, with unerring accuracy, any element of weakness the material may possess, or anything in its composition which would render it liable to injury in any given locality, or under certain climatic conditions. The appearance presented by a section of common granite which has been put through the grinding process described, when submitted to the action of polarized light, is said to be wonderfully beautiful.

The microscopic examination of stones by Dr. Hawes and assistants at the National museum in Washington is quite interesting, and will be of benefit to builders when the work shall have been completed and published in book form, as will be done in due season. A fragment of stone is ground perfectly smooth on one side by means of revolving wheels, and the fragment is then securely attached to a piece of glass, an inch and one-half long by three-quarters wide by means of Canada balsam, which is a tenacious waterproof cement. The exposed surface of the stone is then ground away until nothing remains upon the glass but a section of the stone so thin one can see through it, and the surface is sprinkled with dust upon the transparent surface. These fragments of stone and the results were not being informed differently. This glass being then placed under a microscope, and the aid of polarized light invoked to determine accurately the nature of the substance sought to view by the magnifying power of the instrument, the process is complete. A second having been taken of the various constituents of the specimen under examination, a skillful chemist can at once discover, with unerring accuracy, any element of weakness the material may possess, or anything in its formation which would render it liable to decay in any given locality, or under certain climatic conditions. The appearance presented by a section of common granite is shown in the accompanying drawing process described, and submitted to the action of polarized light, is said to be wonderfully beautiful.

One of the legacies left Philadelphia by the Centennial exhibition is the colossal granite statue of a soldier now standing in front of Memorial hall. It believed to have been placed there by a granite company in order to exhibit the quality of the stone containing the statue. But it has always been a matter of amazement why it was not removed at the close of the celebration or formal gift of it made to the city. A local paper enlightens the public on this point by the following explanation: "The granite statue of a soldier standing on stone, the figure has a serious aspect. It represents a soldier at dead rest; yet the artist has put the right foot forward instead of the left. This destroys the value of the statue as a work of art, and it has therefore been left to the city as a symbol of a soldier, however, will notice the defect, it is a source of regret that it is so erected."

A Mohammedan legend relates that when Abraham had been wronged by the mighty hunter, Nimrod, Jehovah befriended the patriarch, and told him to select an animal to punish his enemy. Abraham chose the fly; but Jehovah said: "If thou hadst not chosen the fly, I should have sent a creature a thousand of which ~~thou~~ did not weigh as much as a fly's wing."

insult to a budget of the insect world. The insect foe to man in many cases, but he is gradually getting mastery over them. Against the army worm, the grasshopper, the potato bug, and all their voracious kindred, he is learning to fight successfully. The insects which are still most mischievous are generally the smallest. The phylloxera, or grape louse, is almost microscopic. The injury it has done to one of the French vineyards is already reckoned at hundreds of millions of dollars. It has been a greater terror in France than the German armies, and its invasion is likely to prove more disastrous. The Germans could be bought off, though at heavy cost, but the phylloxera is not to be got rid of so easily. It is not the only serious pest of man's occupation today, a leader tells us, that has taken its toll of the world's history than Alsace and Lorraine. It will probably be conquered in the end, but it will be the dearest victory the French have ever won.

Wasting Away the Earth.

No particle of sand which goes down to the sea ever comes back. Yet the particles leave the surface of the earth year by year, and are carried, suspended in the water, or more than twenty thousand rivers, out into the oceans. There is more than a hundred stream, called as rivers, in Louisiana. Each one of these has several hundred creeks, brooks and spring branches tributary to it. Each brook has a spring branch, with its countless riv-

of particles of sand which goes down to the sea ever comes back. Yet the particles leave the surface of the earth every second and are carried, suspended in the waters of more than twenty thousand rivers, out into the oceans. There are more than a hundred streams, reckoned as rivers, in Louisiana alone. Each one of these has several hundred creeks, brooks and spring branches tributary to it. Each brook has a hundred tributaries of its own, and these, clasping the hillsides and dragging down the slopes, have a hundred surfaces thereof—down into the brooks—down into the creeks—down to the rivers—down into the ocean. And there the atoms rest patiently; each is waiting for its sisters and its consorts and its aunts still lingering in the sand on the hills, yet creeping toward the gullies and thence to the sea. The process has been going on since the time when "the world was without form and void," whereby the primeval atoms were carried to the surface of the land in fertile fields; whereby the fertile fields are being slowly washed back into the oceans; whereby the bottom of the oceans is being prepared to be elevated again to the light and to other fields whereon cotton and wheat—or something or other—will grow. Life, animated and inanimated, is simply a grinding down of the higher into the lower, and the distribution thereof in the world, and the replacement of it, for millions of years, must be going on in the nature of a large billiard ball whirling through the sky, with things being in the world on it except a moth, dead surface.

was a Boston man, and his name was Gallagher, for we have the word of the *Post* to that effect. He started to go a long mirror home. What posed him to carry it on his back we can't say. But he did so. And he went to look down a twenty-foot embankment and let the mirror rest on the ground. He then took it up with his hands, and it completely convinced him. The mirror side was out, it was the most natural thing in the world for a goat that came along to butt the other goat he saw in the mirror. And he went at it with a presidential flourish, and the square of the mirror was broken. Gallagher (that's Gallagher's estimate, and he spoils the glass), and Gallagher & much taken by surprise was very much annoyed to find himself at the bottom of the embankment, his clothes dirty and mud in his hair. He was a two-eyed goat beside him, but he didn't seem to understand mathematics.

A Fontaine locomotive, drawing two cars containing W. H. Vanderbilt and a party of railroad men, made the best speed on record recently in running from Amherstburg to St. Thomas, on the Canada Southern road, 111 miles, in ninety-eight minutes.

President Haraszthy, of the California State board of Viticultural Commissioners, reports that the present value of vineyards in the State is about \$35,000,000, the income from which amounted last year to \$3,500,000. He is of the opinion that within three years the vineyards will be yielding to their owners 5,000,000 a year, or ten per cent. on 50,000,000 valuation.

Messrs. Siemens and Halske, the well-known electricians, have just exhibited to the public, near Berlin, an electric motor for railway cars. As it is described in the cable dispatches, this new electric railway, which runs between the Unterferfelde and the Cadettenthaus, six miles from Berlin, is exactly like a narrow-gauge railroad ordinarily used for team-cars. The rails, however, are insulated, and are connected with the two poles of a powerful electro-dynamic machine at the station. Thus a current sent through an electric machine upon the motor, and the power is converted to motion.

Certain returns in reference to sixteen English counties show that farms are taking a-begging. There are no tenants in the county of Huntingdonshire, which formerly—five or seven years ago—brought on thirty-two to thirty shillings per acre, is now let with difficulty for from fifteen to twenty-five shillings; clay land, which let at thirty shillings, may now be had at from seven to ten, if any one can be got to take it. In Leicestershire things are not much better. A farm of 150 acres, half grass, which had been let for thirty years at thirty-five shillings an acre, has just been taken at twenty shillings.

On the coast of Africa, west of the
ight of Benin, there is an extended
agoon. Directly behind the principal
city there was built, years ago on
the mainland a designed especially
a hiding-place and stronghold of the
slave trade; and for a generation or two
the very name of Lagos was a synonym
all the horrors of that infamous
trade. This is now called the "Liver-
pool of Africa," the great central em-
porium of the coast trade. The land-
mark which now guides sea-going vessels
in the opening of the lagoon is the
spire of a Christian church rising gracefully
above the city. The yearly exports
of Lagos amounts to \$2,000,000.

The prosperous and happy little town of Clayton, about twenty miles below Mendon, N. J., has just settled the mor question in an original and effective way. The proprietor of the only public house in the place had a considerable stock of wine and spirits which was unwilling to throw away and was anxious to sell. The local association of facts the people formed a Temperance hotel company with a capital of \$8,000 divided into 810 shares, bought the public house and all its belongings, including liquor licenses. The people gathered in a vacant lot behind the town hall, the doxology was sung and the liquor was poured, and a blazing bonfire was kindled. The hotel company prepared to burn the same course whenever it becomes necessary in the future.

The American Meteorological society proposes to divide the sixty degrees of arc between Newfoundland and Oregon into four equal parts, and establish separate standard time for each. As sixty degrees equal four hours the difference in time between each division of the adjoining one would be exactly one hour. The continent would be laid out in four parallel strips, running north and south, each 15 degrees wide, and each of which the standard time would be based on its own meridian. The idea is to obviate the present inconvenience of having about seventy different times used by railroad schedules throughout the country. It is, however, say that such a system would prove a great inconvenience on the trunk lines, since trains could not run as they continuously by time from one end or the other of the

owever familiar to people who live
nds where the teazel is extensively
ve the fact may be that the prickly
s of that plant are universally used
ise the nap on cloth, a multitude of
nds in this country probably never
nd of it and will be astonished to
nd in what enormous quantities the
at is raised. In France alone 5,000
s of land are exclusively devoted to
cultivation of the teazel. French
nufacturers use \$1,500,000 worth of
prickly heads, and export 60,000
heads, the value at \$2,500,000.
nd 45,000,000 heads are annually
nd in Austria, England, Belgium,
nd and the Crimea make a large
tribution to the world's stock. The
cles of the teazel have a small knob
the end, and this, mounted on an
ric stem, and set with great pres-
sion on the central spindle, affords a
mechanical skill has never been
to rival, at all events at the same

his recent lecture at the National exhibition in Norwich, Professor Huxley said a great many interesting things about that prolific and valuable friend to man, the herring, described this fish as occupying a place in natural history almost unique in the world, still to a certain extent true, though not so true as the biologists. Practical men may find it a little difficult in determining where a given fish is a herring or not; scientific zoologists, looking a little deeper, have not always succeeded in finding a hard-and-fast line between the herring, the sprat, the shad, the pilchard, and the sea trout, that, however name the fish is called, are members on the English coast are enormous, and so long as climatic conditions remain the same, the supply is practically inexhaustible. Calculating the evidence of fishermen a "shoal" of herring may contain more than 500,000 fish, and the annual catch is valued year after year, not only in fish costs, but on those adjacent, number of good herrings in any one stock must be reckoned by billions.

er spending more than \$300,000 on
y foot races during the last few
New York has apparently tired of

financially at many times the cost of the financial failures compared with the earlier successes which enabled the winners to walk off with what appeared to them large fortunes. The *Sun* says "it is doubtful whether now even a great international match, unless the contest from the start should be closer and faster than all previous performances, would succeed in drawing anything like paying houses. In the dual match in Madison Albert and Leary and Vaughn, the management had saved itself from loss. In the last race for the championship belt held by Hart, the winner received the sweepstakes only; while Krohne, after his herculean feat of walking ahead of all the runners, except Pan-Not, came out as second man without a cent. One cause for the waning of interest in these races is the fact that in nearly all the late contests most of the men popularly looked upon as winners have dropped out suspiciously early, thus destroying the confidence necessary for the success of such exhibitions. As for the limit of human endurance, the races has possibly been reached in Rowell's 147 miles in twenty-four hours, and a probability of making 600 miles in six days, a discontinuance of these exhaustive trials would be of little loss to the world."

At the late meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Boston, the writer sought information from the professor (J. R. Procter) about the homespun fabric that still constitutes the common wear of a large population inhabiting the almost incognita of the United States, and the most fertile mountain valleys of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Western North and South Carolina, and Southwestern Virginia, and was invited to explore a part of the region by him.

This section is, we may say, somewhat like that of the mountain ranges of the Alps, and contains more and purer iron and coal, equal deposits of copper, lead, zinc, and salt, besides corundum and gold in its mines; it enjoys what is probably the finest climate on this continent; it is permeated by the most fertile valleys, and is the seat of the most luxuriant and the heaviest growth and greatest variety of hard-wood timber.

If to this true mountain region be added the Piedmont and Cumberland plateaus on the east and west, the bluegrass section of Kentucky, and the high uplands of Alabama and Georgia, the area will be enlarged to nearly that of France, and it may be affirmed that there is nowhere else to be found in this country, in an equal area, such an opportunity for diversity of employment in agriculture, mining, metallurgy, or variety of handicrafts.

of manufactures, the first two dwellings, built of logs, to which the father and mother were guided from the new town of Rugby, were the only houses in the house, but everything in or about except iron and crockery ware had been made by members of the family with their own hands. In the garden grew the little patch of cotton to be ginned on a small roller-gin, whittled out by a settler; on the hillside ranged the sheep; the wool and cotton were spun by hand, and the cotton was spunning-wheel by the house; others of their children, then woven on the hand-loom, the frame of which had been fashioned with a broad-ax from the oak of their own pasture. The boys were clothed in buttoned garments, the father in two jeans, from the same loom. The coats, bed-clothes and blankets were all hand-fabricated the same way, while the beds were in the same way.

The next house was owned by a woman who had been married to a painter. She was anxious to purchase a blue and white quilt of very artistic pattern, and a striped cotton and wool blanket, both woven by the lady, who seemed to think it *infra dig.* to sell the product of her own hands, and only consented when I explained to her that I wished them to be as examples of what will soon become one of the lost arts. Her twelve-needle loom filled about a third of the room.

The writer is not a sufficient master of the art of picture-writing to dare to give an impression of the scenes that are to be found in this "land of the living," as it has been called—*Edward Wyckin*, in *Harper's Magazine*.

"And you really love me dearly?" he asked, as he coiled his arm around her espalier system. "And you'll always love me so?"

"Always, Frederick; ever so."

"And you pledge me to sew but—"

"Sir!"

"You pledge me to so beautify my estate that it will always be as happy as w?"

"With my last breath, Frederick."

"And, darling, you will mend my—"

"Your what, sir."

"You will mend my social ways and law me upward and onward to a better existence?"

"It will be the pride of my life so to please, Frederick; I will sacrifice all for our complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetheart. But suppose in the fullness of time some accident should happen to—to say the least—"

"You forget yourself, sir. To the death?"

"To the trousseau; would it defer an hour that makes you mine?"

"Never, Frederick. I am yours, yours."

"But what I want to say is, that should not be."

"Begone, sir, what do you mean?"

"Hear me, my life. I say if my pant-bosome should grow cold in death, and your love still warm it?"

"As the sun melts the iceberg, Frederick, so would the rays of my affection melt your heart again."

"And you would do that for me ever, my love, and I for you, for though I may never have a ship—"

"Enough. Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never be a shirking disposition, I shall be firm, perhaps, in the struggle for my life."

"And I'll remind you of it, Frederick, tender accents, and make the duties of existence so pleasant of performance to avoid them will be pain."

"And so on. That's modern courtesy, is of abstract swash, but a manifest intention to contemplate such considerations—"

He took up his trousers and his shirt—*Break! Break! Break!*

the streets of Cairo, Egypt, are to
e their names inscribed in Arabic
French, and the houses numbered.
ill be the first Muselman town with
indications

In many districts of the United Kingdom, in Denmark and other Northern countries of Europe, sea-weed is utilized for manurial purposes, but nowhere is the value of these marine plants as fructifiers of the land more highly appreciated than in Jersey, where, like those chemical properties which are supplied to it. As statistical evidence of the importance of manure, it may be observed that, as is proximately as can be estimated, it is far short of a hundred thousand tons are annually applied to about 25,000 statute acres of land. Vraic, or vraic is of two kinds, vraic vaine or de marais and vraic taille, distinguished not by any great difference in nature or fertilizing properties, but by the manner in which they are obtained. The former is gathered from the firm bottom of the stones and rocks by the waves, and thrown upon the shore, and the latter to which is cut or reaped from the rocks on which it grows. With an eye to the crops, the husbandman scarcely dried all the year round. Unless otherwise very busily engaged, he exercises a watch over the beach or cove nearest to his homestead, especially when there has been a gale of wind or a storm, and as soon as he knows the receding tide likely to deposit the coveted vraic, he visits with his collection of baskets and level sands, or among the gullies where his experience has taught him to expect the greatest quantity, according to the direction of the wind.

The quality of drift sea-weed which finds itself washed up in some of the small creeks is truly amazing. In one of them, Le Pulec, the width of waders averages about thirty yards, it is not more than a few inches deep, and is composed of a few species of seaweed, a small southwesterly gale, or nor'westerly wind, in this manner in one tide. Numbers of poor people who live near the beach earn their livelihood by labor of this kind. They dry the weed, and afterward sell it in stacks, or burn it and dispose of the ashes. Local records of the time when the sea was so close to the shore are immemorial, been regulated by the authorities, and definite legislative enactments have been passed on the subject since the commencement of the sixteenth century. No surprise is therefore created by hearing a Jersey farmer use the local proverb *Pont de waïre, pont de waïre, waïre waïre, waïre waïre, waïre waïre, waïre waïre* (Point de waïre, point de waïre, waïre waïre, waïre waïre, waïre waïre, waïre waïre).

regulations; and from the extreme difficulty of avoiding detection, as well as from the interested motives of the officials and others concerned, it is probable that no law is so well observed in the little quasi republic. The statute now in force was passed by the state of the island in 1866, and duly confirmed by her majesty in council. On the west coast, cutting is allowed during three spring-tides, commencing usually with

the highest tide in March, and never extending beyond the twenty-third of April. Only two tides are allowed for cutting the vraise on the east coast this season; but the balance is adjusted by the permission to cut it during the highest tide in the month of May. Early in the year the constables or mayors of the different parishes hold meetings of their respective vestries to confer with them as to the most suitable tides; they then present themselves before the royal court, convened in full strength, which fixes the time in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the constables.—*Chambers's Journal.*

We see singularly slow to recognize that an age of electricity is at hand, doubtless from the gradual manner of its approach. We have become familiar with the use of electricity, but the use of it has grown so slowly that its importance is not recognized until it comes from the first experimental telegraph line of Morse to the present world-encircling system of submarine cables is immense, and the bound from the transmission of signals to the transmission of light is still greater—so great that the possibilities which it suggests are almost beyond reckoning. The electric means also the transmission of power, and who shall predict what the ability to convey power will ultimately effect? The world's supply of fuel is being rapidly consumed in the production of available force, the immense amount of force constantly made available by the sun is not being recognized as a practical consideration. The force which hides is enormous, but is of little value in the localities where it can be utilized. The vast weight of water sent up into the clouds by the sun's heat seeks the ocean level again with a display of most incalculable force, but in channels of no practical use. The tides rise and fall and the waves break their floods steadily to the sea, while men burrow in the rocks for fuel with which to produce motion. The sun's heat which was stored up millions of years ago in almost inaccessible places is sought out and put to work while the sun's heat is doing at present a sufficient amount of work because of a want of ability to utilize it.

We as yet have small conception of electricity except as a product of steam. Mr. Edison proposes to furnish the power of a steam engine to the residents of a district of New York; but why should not the power of the rivers and the tides be some day distributed over the whole continent? Such a consummation is no further ahead of Edison's title scheme than is the ocean cable system ahead of Morse's first telegraph line. It is quite within the range of electric growth, if we may use the term.

it brings into view a world of which we can form but a feeble conception. When the rise and fall of the tides shall turn the wheels of industry hundreds of miles from the sea, old ocean will assume a grandeur of which the immortal poets who have apostrophized it are dumb. When the Mississippi never shall lend its power to produce the commodities which it transports to their markets—when it shall do the work of the valley which it waters—its importance will not require to be set forth by glorious and oft-repeated arguments. When the whole country overspread or encircled by the great river is covered by cities, and heat, light and power abound everywhere in quantities to suit purchasers, the world will be considerably transformed. In the age of electricity, which is coming with increased speed, the age of steam, with its smoke, and its heat, and waste of work, will be deemed a barbarous and unimproving age. We can imagine. It is humiliating to reflect that the next generation will probably feel all its predecessors in laughing at the ancients.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

The prawn is very particular about its toilet. He is one of the few crustacea which has been seen to brush himself up with great care. The front claws are fine and delicate, and carry little

A letter from Alaska to *Forest Stream* says: The skin of the otter worth more than that of any other mammal excepting the royal ermine, brings in Alaska from \$30 to \$150. Like all other skins of this count we need little assistance from the dyer, as the black hairs are already dyed and the white hairs are therein differing greatly from the station called "pointed beaver," from the fur seal, the raw pelt of which has no more beauty than that of a cat.

They are very wary animals, and worthy of being considered game, none but the most expert hunters successful in their pursuit. Unlike the fur seal, which returns annually in great herds to the islands, where they are driven or slaughtered by clubbing, the otters singly or in pairs, and their range is large one. I believe they are found on the western shores of Behring strait and they have been plentiful from westernmost possession, the island of Kodiak, along through the Aleutian group to the coast of Alaska, and the Indians of Vancouver's island still speak of the western coast while spring making their way north.

Men of all nations join in their pursuit, and even undergo the hardships incident to marriage with native women for their sake.

The offer was to a certain extent protected. A white man could kill the natives and no firearms could be taken among them, but with inadequate force carry out the law it soon became a dead letter. A number of white men of various nationalities had settled upon the island of Ounga (near the south point of Alaska), and were hunting for themselves in otter hunting. In 1874 the treasury department gave special permission to such whites as were married to native women and intended to remain in the Territory to hunt the otters. The white hunters at Ounga counted and women in a grant of a very little ceremony was needed to give them full rights to both otters and women, which without it they had

These squaw-men by their steady hunting, frequently with guns, are greatly reducing the supply. At Attu where they were once abundant, but seven were killed last year, and in other resorts they are decreasing. A skinner for \$5 per square foot is worth working for.

The method of hunting the otter, practiced by the Indians of Southeastern Alaska, and I presume much the same elsewhere, is as follows: The hunters go in companies of three canoes, each carrying ten paddlers, the one in the bow being armed with spear or bow and arrows. Late minkets have been introduced, which are loaded with buckshot; but this is illegal and tends to drive the animals from their breeding grounds, which are chiefly rocky islands just to the northward of Cape Smyth.

The animals seek these islets in March and the hunters rendezvous at them. When an order is seen approaching the endeavor to form a circle to seaward of it, as quietly as possible, and then close on it. The alarm alarmed the other divers and endeavor to make its way to seaward. Although less able to remain under water than the seal, its first dive is sometimes half for half an hour; but quickly discovered and followed on reappearing, it soon becomes tired, and falls to the lot of the boat who hit its wounds it. Great care is taken to hit in the head, and some of the Indian are expert shots.

Any dispute of ownership is referred to old Kah-hoo-doo-sab, who listens to all of the evidence, and gives a decision which is never questioned. (Sitting) I was present at one such arbitration. The old man gave the sick, worth \$70, to one of the contestants who was to pay to the other seven blankets, worth \$20.

All the trading companies report to this chief the number of their orders, and he keeps a tally. This year 12 have been tallied, worth probably at least \$10,000. The Indians say the don't kill the female at this spring season, but the skins of unborn sea otter pups are frequently on sale. I suppose that they do refrain fully as much as do the Eskimos from the purchase of game laws in New York from killing game when in the Adirondacks and out of meat.

"That makes the seventeenth this evening," said the sergeant at the Thirtieth street police-station as a woman applied for a night's lodging.

"Has there been an increase in the number of applications since the first of May?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no. The class who come to the station-houses are regulars. When persons get into the habit of sleeping at station-houses, it is very seldom that they return to regular labor of any kind. They get into a vagrant life, and they keep it."

"That women who just want to be

"Yes, she has been here only a few times, and she has told us a pitiful tale about being deserted by her husband. We looked after her somewhat—enough to find out that the liquor-shop is the real cause of her troubles. It is very rare that a really worthy person comes in, and to such a one we give a bed. The regular tramps we put together, the women in one room and the men in another."

"Some years ago," the sergeant went on, "there was a good deal of excitement about 'the homeless poor.' People got the idea into their heads that the station-house lodgers were unfortunates, unable to get work. I recollect the one evening a party of ladies and gentlemen came in and wanted to see our lodging-rooms. I told them that they were not to be trusted, that the vagrants were not a class deserving of charity, but they insisted. I showed them up in the women's room. The sight there was bad enough. They, however, wanted to go into the men's room, too. I would not lead the way, but pointed to the door. They left enough money to give each of the lodgers twenty-five cents. I saw a few get around, and one or two nights afterward the men sold off their tramps making for this station-house."

"Now as to their willingness to work," said the sergeant, "let me give you a case that came under my observation. We once had fifty-four men in the house at one time, and a man came in and offered to give work to eleven men at laying stone. Only two were willing to work, and the other nine were told to go and look for jobs to be in Westchester county. They refused, on the ground that they did not want to go into the country."

"No, we are all full, and can't take any more," said the sergeant, as two more women came in for lodgings.—*New*

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Everywhere in New York city the electric light, is making its way, and although it may become just as great a monopoly in the end as gas is now, it may, in the meantime, serve to bring the gas companies to reasonable terms. Almost all the large new private houses now building will have it as well as offices, theaters, banks, etc.

Laborers are in great demand for railway building in the Southwest. The Denver and Rio Grande railroad officials want 10,000 men, to be employed one year and perhaps two. The Atchafalaya, Topeka, and Santa Fe wants a large number. Jay Gould has some 25,000 laborers engaged in constructing his new lines. It is estimated that a million men are wanted west of the Mississippi this year.

There is not much comfort in the report, says a New York paper, that the internal revenue receipts for the year ending June 30 will exceed those of the previous year by nearly \$10,000,000 owing chiefly to the collections on cigarettes; for this increase marks the spread of an injurious habit among growing boys. No one who keeps his eyes open as he walks about the streets can have failed to observe that half the small boys he meets are smoking cigarettes. It is not necessary to condemn the use of tobacco by men before venturing to protest against its use by babies. Furthermore, there is, unhappily, no doubt that women and girls make every year a larger contribution to the revenue derived from cigarettes.

The Princess Dolgorouki, wife of the late czar of Russia, is investing a very large proportion of the millions left her by provident care of her late husband, in United States securities. Under the new regime the princess' life in Russia is not a happy one by any means. The present czar never admired her as a stepmother, and he does not make any secret of his desire to rid Russia of her and her children. Perhaps she contemplates establishing herself in this free country, where she could enjoy peace, security and quiet, and expend her wealth just as she should see fit. To have a real live princess reside in the United States would be a great boon to that class of our people who delight in worshipping the nobility. There is a part of the princess' record, however, which might not commend her to all eyes.

Chandler, president of the Sanitary Association, gave a very interesting address at the meeting of the Congress of the Sanitary Association, of New York city, recently. He thinks that the danger of pestilence in that city is exaggerated, and that the increase of diseases in 1881 over 1880 is due largely to the severe winter or to other special causes rather than to the unhealthy condition of the city. He claimed that the health of the city is better than that of any other American cities were perfectly kept, and that the present death rate in New York is largely due to the exceptional character of its health statistics. Comparing New York with foreign cities, he said that Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Manchester, Paris, Breslau, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Stockholm all show worse weeks since January than New York city.

Three years ago the Philadelphia Medical society appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the eyes of the children in the city schools. The report of the committee was read by the chairman, Dr. Risley, at a recent meeting of the society. The committee had examined about 2,000 pairs of eyes. The condition of those examined, Dr. Risley said, had proved better than had been expected by the committee. The cases of impaired sight ranged from twenty-five per cent. among the smaller children to forty per cent. among the older scholars. The average of diseased eyes ranged correspondingly from thirty to sixty per cent. The instances where any blame attached to the board of education or their sectional boards for want of care for the eyes of the children were only two, one of which was the case of the primary practicing class in the normal school. The room is lighted by one large western window, which, owing to the position of the desks and the master's table, the children are obliged to face.

A newly married couple recently arrived at the Cleveland (Ohio) railroad station, and amused the passengers. It was evident, says a local reporter, that they were slowly consuming by a terrible burning of the unquenchable flame of young love. They wandered to and fro along the entire length of the station, the one arm of the swain encircling the waist of Mrs. Swan, and the other bearing their baggage, a three-pound Saratoga. After having exercised sufficiently they repaired to the waiting-room, and there whiled away the remaining time before the arrival of the train by billing, cooing, caressing and kissing, even until the clerk in the fruit stand smiled. He was politely told by the man with the wife that he was lacking sense. Several others who didn't know what love is, were also unable to suppress their merriment. As excess of feeling, no matter of what kind, will turn on the faucet to the fountain of tears, this young couple finally became so happy that they wept copiously. At last the train arrived and the loving pair departed. No doubt the passengers on the train received their money's worth of amusement during the ride.

Some idea of what the United States has to pay for the Indian service may be had by the following proposals, bids for which were received by the commissioners of Indian affairs at Nos. 65 and 67 Water street, New York. They were for about 800,000 pounds of bacon, 40,000,000 pounds of beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds beans, 70,000 pounds baking powder, 2,300,000 pounds corn, 750,000 pounds coffee, 8,300,000 pounds flour, 212,000 pounds feed, 300,000 pounds hard bread, 75,000 pounds hominy, 9,000 pounds lard, 1,650 barrels mess pork, 230,000 pounds rice, 11,200 pounds tea, 72,000 pounds tobacco, 206,000 pounds salt, 200,000 pounds soap, 8,000 pounds soda, 1,250,000 pounds sugar and 890,000 pounds wheat. Also blankets, woolen and cotton goods, consisting in part of ticking, 36,000 yards; standard calico, 300,000 yards; drilling, 25,000 yards; duck, free from all sizing, 175,000 yards; denims, 17,000 yards; gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky jeans, 26,000 yards; satinet, 4,500 yards; brown sheeting, 213,000 yards; bleached sheeting, 9,000 yards; hickory shirting, 12,000 yards; calico shirting, 5,000 yards; winsey, 2,600 yards; clothing, groceries, notions, hardware, medical supplies and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as harness, plows, rakes, forks, etc., and for 475 wagons, required for the service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City and and Sioux City.

Another wonder of electricity is reported, this time from Europe. An experiment has just been made with an improved telephone, by which conversation was carried on across the English channel between Dover, in England, and Calais, in France. The experiment is said to have been wholly successful and satisfactory, words whispered into the apparatus at one end of the cable being so distinctly heard at the other that the mere tones of the voice of the person speaking were distinguishable. At the same time the human voice was being transmitted through one of the wires of the cable, the other wires were used for ordinary telegraph messages, and this, too, during the busiest part of the day, when the wires were in unceasing requisition. A number of eminent scientific gentlemen were present at the testing of the new invention, which is called the electrophone, and were enthusiastic over its success. The correspondent who reports the facts predicts most important results from the invention, saying: "There can be no longer any doubt that it is perfectly practicable to converse across or rather under the sea by means of any submarine cable, and the success of the experiment opens up vistas of the possibilities of rapid communication, that a few years ago would have belonged to the realms of dreamland alone. The inventor maintains that it is just as easy to talk across the Atlantic as from one room to another, and he has succeeded so well in the first practical illustration of his apparatus that one is scarcely justified in doubting his assertion that he has found out a system by which words spoken from the other side of the ocean can be fixed on their arrival here and treasured up for further use."

Railroad Growth.
The vast railroad system of this country, and, indeed, all the railroad systems of the world, are the growth of half a century. In 1830 the whole number of miles of road in operation in the United States was only twenty-three. For nineteen years ending in 1849 the progress of railway construction was very slow, and there was comparatively little system about it. The average annual rate of construction was only 314 miles. During the next twelve years the average annual rate was 2,055 miles. Then came the war period, when the energies of the people were diverted from peaceful pursuits, and the average annual rate of construction for the four years ended in 1865 was only 812 miles. But the war period was not lost, for it brought to the knowledge of men certain possibilities in railroading not before realized. The consequence was that when peace was restored railway construction was resumed with great energy, and the number of miles of track laid increased year by year from 738 in 1864 to 7,670 in 1871. During the years of depression following the panic there was a decrease to a minimum of 1,917 miles in 1875. Then came another revival, and the construction last year was about 7,500 miles. We had twenty three miles of road in 1830; we have now more than 94,000 miles, and by the end of the present calendar year we will have more than 100,000 miles, or more than enough to girdle the globe four times over at the equator.—Chicago Times.

A Natural Bridge of Snow.
The Downville (Cal.) Messenger describes an interesting spectacle to be seen on the East fork of the Yuba river, about five miles above Downville. It is an immense snow-slide, which completely covers the river for a distance of several hundred feet. This slide formed a year ago this winter, and was then perhaps seventy-five feet deep. The summer sun of last year failed to melt it, and it is now, with some of the winter's snow, at least forty feet in depth, the old snow being as hard as ice almost. The river has worn its way through and the arch is as regular as though formed of human hands. There will doubtless be plenty of snow there all summer, as it lies in a gorge where the sun strikes it only a few hours in the day.

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