

Democrat

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

WESTMINSTER, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1871.

VOL. VI.—NO. 27.

Grimes & Stouffer,
(Successors to E. O. Grimes.)

AT THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
WESTMINSTER, MD.

ARE paying the highest prices in the market for
Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and
Grain of all kinds.

Also, keep constantly on hand a large supply of
Liquors,
Groceries,
Flour,
Feed,
Bacon,
Salt,
Fish,

FARMER'S UTENSILS, &c., &c.,
all of which they are selling wholesale and
retail at very low figures. They have on hand
a large stock of the following: Gunns, and
are selling at manufacturers' prices.

Whitelock's,
Moro Phillip's,
Blaugh's Raw Bone,
Flour of Bone,
Coss Bradley's,
Berge's Butz,
Turner's Excelsior,
Sea Powl,
Woolman's M. Powder of Bone, &c., &c.

Also,
Oil Vitrrol, Salt Cake, Ammonia and pure
Bone for making Fertilizers.

The public generally will do us to give
them a call before purchasing, as they in-
tend to sell low.

To Corn Growers.

J. J. TURNER & CO'S.
Ammoniated Bone Super-
Phosphate.

ANALYSIS:
Ammonia 2.83
Soluble Phosphate of Lime 22.91
Bone Phosphate of Lime 10.67

COMPOSED of the most concentrated
materials it is richer in Ammonia and
Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer
now in use. It is acknowledged the best
Growth extant. For Tobacco, Oats and
Spring Crops generally it has no superior.

Manufactured under the immediate super-
vision of one of our firm. We guarantee
its uniform quality. Fine and rich in ex-
cellent order for drilling, packed in Bags
and Barrels. Price \$5.00 per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
Manufacturers,
42 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

For sale by T. F. Cover, Double Pipe
Creek; Joshua Buggs, Rocky Ridge; Wm.
H. B. Dorsey, Mt. Airy; Samuel E. Grove,
Riversville; McComas & Bro., Hood's Mill.
Mar 16m

The State of Maryland
MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE.

No. 196 West Baltimore Street, opposite
to Hamilton Easter & Co.

THIS COMPANY insures, on the mutual
plan, Buildings and Personal Property
against Loss or Damage by Fire, in all
parts of the State. The entire profit re-
turned to the Policyholders.

B. G. HARRIS, President.

Board of Directors:
Francis Neale, of Neale, Harris & Co.
S. B. Conroy, of Neale, Walker & Co.
C. McCully, of Pomeroy & McCully,
Philip T. George, of George & Jenkins.
G. P. Harris, late of Neale, Harris & Co.
Hon. George Brent, of Brent & Appals.
B. G. Harris, of Harris & Co.
George C. Watkins, of Watkins & Co.
S. R. WATERS, Agent for Carroll Co.
March 10. Dec 23, '71

Spring and Summer
IMPORTATION 1871.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATON & Co. Importers
and Jobbers of Bonnet, Trimming
and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins
and Velvets, Blouses, Neckties, Ribbons,
Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets
and Ladies' Hats, Trimmed and
Untrimmed, Shaker Hoods, &c., 237 and 239
Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., offer the
largest stock to be found in this country,
and unequalled in choice variety and cheap-
ness, comprising the latest European novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention
given. mar 23

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.

THE undersigned has the pleasure of
announcing to his friends and the public
generally, that he has leased the large
and commodious Hotel, situated on the
corner of Calvert and Franklin Street, op-
posite Northern Central Depot, Baltimore.
Having been engaged for the last 30 years
in conducting popular hotels, he feels as-
sured of being able to meet all just expec-
tations of the travelling community in man-
aging the La Pierre House in a style equal
to any hotel in the city.

JOHN C. VOSHELL,
ap 28-tf Baltimore, Md.

Involut's Notice.

William R. Shoemaker, ORDERED this
11th day of
His Creditors, March, 1871, that
William R. Shoemaker give notice to his
creditors, endorsers and sureties, that the
Second Monday of August next is fixed for
the said William R. Shoemaker to appear in
the Circuit Court for Carroll county, to
answer such interrogatories as his creditors,
endorsers and sureties may propose or al-
lege against him; and that a copy of this
order be published in some newspaper
printed in Carroll county, once a week for
three successive months prior to the said
2nd Monday of August next, as such notice.
Test: JNO. B. BOYLE, Clerk.
mar 16m

LADIES' Misses' and Children's Gait
Boots, all kinds, at
ap 27m

E. K. GERXAND'S.
Calicoes,
AT 61, 8, 10, 11 and 12 cents, as low
as before the war, at
H. L. Norris & Co's.

Original Poetry.

For the Democratic.

LINES.
BY SEATHWOLD.

Ye airy phantoms of the heart,
That hover near in dreams,
And with the waking dawn depart,
Like shadows over streams,
Would I could grasp thee! life would be
No more a scene of mockery.

No tint in sunset, sky or sea,
Or sweet music of the wave,
But give the blissful past to me,
Yet not the joy that once it gave.
Dirge-like it means along the shore
The sad and gloomy Severnmore.

So bear the weary cross of care,
Through the long dreary day
And watch the moonbeams cold and fair
Beam o'er my sad and lonely way—
Altho' I thank God for the night,
That veils their gladness from my sight

Cease repining—away! life to me—
Dreams are all we have to see—
Visions of the days departed,
Joy I never more may see—
Yet again beside the golden river,
I shall clasp them to my heart forever!

Scientific Research.

Interesting Astronomical Facts.

The study of astronomy has ever been
one of interest to the thinking and
contemplative mind. Late discoveries
in the science by the aid of the spec-
troscope, powerful telescopes and other
scientific instruments for measuring
distances, etc., have given us many in-
teresting facts not before known.

In reference to the size of the sun,
the relative measures would be, making
a comparison, as follows: A room about
twenty six feet in length, height and
breadth, would be required to contain
the representation of the sun's globe,
while the globe representing the earth
could be placed in a moderately large
goblet. The sun weighs fully seven
hundred and forty times the combined
mass of all the planets which circle
around it.

Mercury circles around the sun in
the brief period of eighty eight days,
so that if the planet has seasons, these
must be severally about three weeks
long. When he is nearest the sun, he
receives ten and a half times more light
and heat than we do; and the sun
shows a disc five times larger to that
planet than he presents to us. Pretty warm
climate, to say the least of it, and no
need of fire to cook food. His diameter
is little more than 3,000 miles; our
earth is about fifteen times as heavy.

Gravity, at its surface, is such that a
pound weight of ours would weigh
rather less than seven ounces.

Venus has a year of two hundred and
twenty four days, seventeen hours, very
nearly, and her distance from the sun,
which varies little during her year, is
somewhat less than three-fourth of that
which separates the sun from us. Her
day is about thirty-five minutes shorter
than ours, and her globe somewhat
smaller than ours.

Mars is about 5,000 miles in diam-
eter, so that his linear dimensions bear
to those of the earth the proportion of
about five to eight. The surface of the
earth is about two and a half times as
extensive as that of Mars. The sub-
stance of Mars has an average density
of rather less than three-fourths of our
earth, or very nearly four times that of
water. Thus gravity at his surface is
much less than ours, inasmuch that one
of our pound weights, placed at Mars,
would weigh but six ounces, three pen-
ny weights. The length of his year is
nearly six hundred and eighty-seven of
our days, so that each of his quarters
last about five and two-thirds of our
months.

Jupiter is the giant of the solar sys-
tem, and exceeds our earth some 1,350
times in volume, and more than three
hundred times in mass. He has a diam-
eter of about 85,000 miles, or nearly
11 times as large as the earth's, a
surface of one hundred and fifty-six
times larger. Gravity at his surface is
about two and a half times as great as
on our earth, so that such creatures as
exist around us would find their weight
much more than double if removed to
Jupiter. He lies more than five times
farther from the sun than our earth,
and the light and heat which he re-
ceives are reduced to about one thirty-
fifth of our supply. He rotates on his
axis in about ten hours, so that his day
is considerably less than half of ours.
His axis is nearly perpendicular to his
orbit, so that there is no appreciable
seasonable change. His year is 4,322
days. He rejoices in four moons, and
if they are all full at the same time,
they would give to Jupiter one sixteenth
part of the light we receive from our
moon when full.

Saturn, in volume and mass, is infer-
ior to Jupiter, being not quite seven
and a half times as large as the length of
our earth. The length of his day is
ten and a half of our hours. His mean
density is specifically lighter than that
of any known planet. He occupies
about twenty-nine and a half of our
years in circling once around the sun.
His distance is nearly twice that of
Jupiter, and nearly ten times that of
the earth, making his distance 910,
000,000 miles from the sun, and the
light he receives is about 1/9th part of
the earth. He has eight moons, and if
all were full at the same time, and if
all were full at the same time, they
would give the one sixteenth part of
light that we receive from our moon.

Uranus and Neptune are considered
the arctic planets, for they are certainly
far enough away from the sun to feel
comfortably cool. If there are any
other planets beyond them they have
not as yet been discovered. Little is
known of the physical aspect of the two
planets. Uranus has a diameter of about
33,250 miles. Neptune is somewhat
larger, his diameter being estimated at
37,250 miles. It will be remembered

Miscellaneous.

Marooning in Florida.

The Richmond Dispatch has the fol-
lowing from Florida:—In the spring
and summer many people go marooning
in Florida. It means to go out into
the woods and camp with the whole
family, to fish and hunt and amuse
yourself generally under tents or huts
—to lead a wild wood life, and enjoy a
little of savageness with all the appli-
cances of civilization.

The whole family and the neighbors
will gather, and generally go to some
island on the coast, taking guns and
fishing tackle, boats, dogs, servants,
cooking utensils and some food, lest the
hunters might be unsuccessful, and
camp out for some weeks.

An island is generally selected, be-
cause it is more a fishing than a hunt-
ing party, and then an island is less
likely to be disturbed by snakes and
wild cattle. The wild cattle of Florida
are really wild animals; they will attack
a man on foot, or break into a camp,
and give trouble just like other wild
animals. An island can be searched at
once to see if there are any bears or
wild cattle on it; snakes can be destroyed
and everything prepared for the
women and children, so that they may
be left in safety during the absence of
the hunters. Tents are put up or
shelters made of the palmetto. This
palm will make a stout thatch, the long
stems are fastened with bear-grass
straps to poles, and a shelter made that
will endure for many seasons. If snakes
are feared, hammocks are swung between
the trees, a fire lighted and kept burn-
ing day and night, and cooking and
housekeeping go on.

If it is an old camping or marooning
ground, a garden or orchard of oranges
will have been already established; and
not only oranges, but grapes, bananas,
potatoes, arrow root and other vegeta-
bles are already found growing. At
any rate, the cabbage-palm and the
maniv will furnish vegetables, the
hunters provide meat and fish, and the
supplies from home afford coffee and
bread. A wild ox killed will furnish
beef; salt can be made by boiling sea
water, and a jolly time generally can be
had if the party are disposed for it.
The hunters bring in their game, the
fishers the result of their rod and spear,
coffee and bread are already made. Fruit
is gathered, and a good supper is en-
joyed, then to sleep in the hammocks,
and to-morrow for more sport.

Such an open air life will bring color
to the cheek of disease, and chase away
low spirit and dyspepsia. Such a life
can be enjoyed marooning in Florida.

The Early Days of Petroleum.

H. E. Colton writes in the American
Agriculturist, concerning the petroleum
region in Pennsylvania:

Professor Silliman, of Yale College,
was the first President of an oil com-
pany, on the 28th day of August,
1859, the first vein of oil was struck.
The well, at a depth of about sixty feet,
yielded 400 gallons per day. From
this beginning slowly came up the great
business, until it reached the wild whirl
of excitement and speculation in 1863.

For many years made and lost in a
day; thousands of gallons of oil ran to
waste, and hundreds of thousands were
sold for less than the cost of production.
The mystical John Steele flourished
around New York hotels and bar rooms
with his income of thousands per day;
companies were gotten up with par
shares from 50 cents to \$5; servants
girls invested their all, hoping soon to
be able to ride in their carriages and
live in brown stone mansions. Never
saw the days of Law's great Mississippi
bubble had the world seen anything
equal to it. Unfortunately, this wild
mania is too recently and painfully
prominent with many of our readers.

Many hard-working men—invested
their all in an engine and lease, to work
for days and weeks only to find nothing,
and sit down penniless and dejected,
fully and completely "busted."

The number of the wells is legion,
and the most condensed history of them
would fill a large volume. On January
1, 1869, there were 1,186 producing
wells in Pennsylvania, and their average
product was 11 2/3 bbls. per day. Then
there are many in Canada, Ohio, and
West Virginia. There is some atten-
tion being turned to the deposits in
South America. The whole daily pro-
duct of crude petroleum cannot be far
from 18,000 bbls., of 40 gallons each.
Some of the wells have produced enor-
mously, even over 4,000 bbls. per day.
The oil has sold as low as 20 cents per
barrel, and as high as \$10. It is trans-
ported to the railroad in pipes laid un-
der ground, and put into galled tanks;
40 gallons is a barrel.

In the early days it was floating down
Oil Creek and its tributaries in flat-
boats. The custom was to pond up
the water, and when all the boats were
ready, cut away the dams, thus floating
them on the frolic of the mouth of
Oil Creek. As may be imagined, there
were frequent accidents and the wildest
excitement. As much as 50,000 bbls.
of petroleum have been known to be
thrown out on the waters of the creek
and rivers from the bursting barrels and
crushed up flats in "jam."

A remarkable fact has lately been
published. There is considerable com-
merce in toads between France and
England. A toad of good size, and in
fair condition, will fetch a shilling
(twenty-five cents) in the London mar-
ket, and a dozen, of extra quality, are
worth one pound sterling (five dollars).
You may see these imported toads in
all the market gardens where the soil is
moist, and the owners of those gardens
even prepare shelter for them.

Curious.—If twelve eleven are twenty-
two, how can twice ten be twenty, too?

Miscellaneous.

The Prairie Dog.

There never was a greater misnomer
than that of calling the little animal
found burrowing in prairies, "dog." It
has nothing canine about it, and its true
relationship is among the squirrels,
marmots and woodchucks. It is so
general an appearance that it is well en-
ough described by calling it a woodchuck
in miniature. Its length varies from ten
to thirteen inches, and its weight from
one to two and a half pounds. The
ears are very short, and the tail about
one third as long as the body. The
general color is a reddish brown, the
shade varies with the season, and light-
ens upon the lower part of the body
than elsewhere. The tail for one third
or one half from the tip is black, the
rest being of the color of the body.

The prairie dogs are social animals, and
live in large communities known as
"dog towns." The animal burrows,
and with the earth from the excavation
forms a dome shaped hillock which con-
tains as much as two cart-loads of
earth. These mounds are often seen
upon the prairie as far as the eye can
reach. The writer once, in Western
Texas, was three days in passing through
one of these dog towns, and as the dis-
tance made by the train was estimated
at twenty miles a day, the colony was
at least sixty miles in length and ex-
tended on each side of the road as far
as the eye could see.

In each mound is an opening, some-
times two, extending downward at an
angle of 45 degrees. How deep the
animal burrow we cannot state, but
some assert that they go down until
water is reached. Where these animals
abound in such number the herbage is
very scanty, and we have frequently
seen "towns" where the surface in every
direction was so barren that it was
difficult to imagine how such a multi-
tude could subsist.

If a traveller approaches a town cau-
tiously, he will see the animals in con-
stant motion and chirping to one another
in the liveliest manner. As soon as he
is seen some animal gives the alarm
and away they all go, each for his own
hole where it stands with its head pro-
jecting and uttering its shrill bark.

The prairie dogs are very difficult to
shoot, as they dodge with great rapid-
ity, or if shot they tumble into their
holes out of reach. Those who have
eaten the flesh of the animal pronounce
it excellent. The young are easily
tamed, but make rather uninteresting
pets, as they sleep a great portion of
the time. In the dog towns one meets
with rabbits, numerous rat snakes and
a small burrowing owl. The prairie
men assert that these live in common
with the prairie dogs, but it is more
probable that they find it convenient
to occupy the vacated dwellings of the
Prairie Dogs.

Magnificent Palace Cars.

The Cumberland News has the fol-
lowing description of some superb ex-
amples of the famous American palace
cars, which possesses a general interest:

"A train of Pullman palace cars—
perhaps the finest in the world—passed
through our city on Sunday afternoon,
6th. For many years the former slaves
of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the
warmth of affection which they were
capable of expressing. Mr. Davis met
them cordially, and encouraged them
by many kind words. After dinner,
at which our wealthy host again waited
on us in elegant style, we passed on to
a very large and valuable plantation
which has been purchased by Ben
Montgomery and added to the Davis
estate, and which will add to his crop
this year probably 1,000 bales more,
making 3,500 in all, if it is a good
crop."

The other day one of the "High
Joins," as the Commissioners are irre-
sistibly called by the Washington
Capitol, said to a pretty girl, "Where
are all your handsome men? The ladies
are well, but 'pon my soul, you know,
I've been here a handsome man since
I've been here." "Ah," said the young
lady, sweetly, "but you have handsome
men in England, I presume?" "Oh!
why, of course, plenty of them!" "Then
why," she asked, "did not the Queen
send one here?"

SIX YEARS AGO.—In the year 1865,
if you will take the trouble to examine,
you will find that the dates of the week
correspond exactly with those of the
present year. Those who have diaries
of 1865 will find they are of use this
year, and the diaries of 1871 will be of
service in the same way in 1876. For
instance the 20th of March came on
Monday '65 as well as '71, and will be
on the same day in '76. Such is one
of the laws of the universe, which time
alone makes and governs.

At a certain point on Licking river,
a short distance below Floding Creek,
in Nicholas county, Ky., there is a fog
all the time, night and day, the whole
year round. It has existed there for
some years, as all those living in that
portion of the county can testify.
Strange as it may seem, it is apparent
to much at noon of the brightest day
as it is at early morn.

Farmers' sons had better learn to hold
the plow and feed pigs, than measure
tape and cut buttons.

It is estimated that there are 9,000,
000 cows in this country, the dairy pro-
duct of which annually is 300,000,000
pounds of cheese and 375,000,000 lbs.
of butter.

A sermon in four words, on the vanity
of earthly possessions—Shrouds have
no pockets.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill.,
states that the greatest drought ever
known in that section is prevailing.

Miscellaneous.

The Leprosy.

A late magazine article on leprosy and
leprosy gives an interesting but dread-
ful account of the localities cursed at
present with this frightful malady. Ac-
cording to this writer leprosy is found
all over the globe. It exists perman-
ently in various places in southern France,
in Spain, in Italy, along the shores of
the Mediterranean, and in Portugal.

There are also cases, although they are
rarely seen, in Great Britain, the Neth-
erlands, Denmark, Germany, and Swit-
zerland. Most of the examples met with
in England and Holland have occurred
in persons who were either natives of
the East or West Indies, or who have
resided there for a long time, and have
brought the disease with them. In
tropical countries, noticeable in the two
Indies, leprosy is quite prevalent, and
it still continues to exist among the
Islands off the western coast of Africa.

On this side of the ocean the malady is
chiefly found in Mexico, some parts of
Central America, Brazil, and several of
the West India islands. In the Brazil-
ian provinces of Mato Grosso, Minas
Geraes, and San Paulo it is very com-
mon, so much so that in some localities
every family is tainted with it. Until
late years it was hardly known in
the countries on the west side of South
America. Within a recent period how-
ever cases have been met with in
Chile. Among the European countries the Iberian
Peninsula is the worst afflicted part.

Spain is most infested with leprosy,
and its ravages are sufficiently
important in Portugal to necessitate a
leper hospital in Lisbon. In the dis-
trict of Lafoes, in Portugal, the number
of leprosy persons was thirty years ago
variously estimated at from three hun-
dred to three thousand. No data are
given regarding the presence of leprosy
in the United States, but we apprehend
that cases are so rare in this country as
to escape any special notice.

Hon. Jeff Davis's Mississippi Estate.

NOW OWNED BY ONE OF HIS FOR-
MER SLAVES.—A letter to the Chicago
Tribune describes a visit made in com-
pany with Mr. Jefferson Davis to the
plantation formerly owned by him in
Mississippi. The writer says:

"We left at night on the R. E. Lee,
one of our finest steamers, and landed
at the Hurricane plantation about day-
light the next morning. This plantation,
and another known as Briarfield, were
occupied before the war by J. E. Davis
and his brother, President Davis. They
were sold to a favorite freedman Ben
Montgomery, for \$300,000 payable at
the end of ten years, (1st Jan., 1871,
1871) interest six per cent, payable
annually. Ben, who is very black, but
thoroughly educated before the war,
met us and gave us a breakfast, wait-
ing on the table himself, but not offering
to take a seat. After breakfast we had
a carriage and rode over the magnificent
estate, of the extent of which you can
form some idea when I tell you that
Ben Montgomery made last year 2,500
bales of cotton and a large quantity of
corn. We dined at Briarfield, the for-
mer residence of Jefferson Davis, and
now occupied as a residence by the
aforesaid Ben, and you will not be sur-
prised to learn that the former slaves
of Mr. Davis greeted him with all the
warmth of affection which they were
capable of expressing. Mr. Davis met
them cordially, and encouraged them
by many kind words. After dinner,
at which our wealthy host again waited
on us in elegant style, we passed on to
a very large and valuable plantation
which has been purchased by Ben
Montgomery and added to the Davis
estate, and which will add to his crop
this year probably 1,000 bales more,
making 3,500 in all, if it is a good
crop."

The other day one of the "High
Joins," as the Commissioners are irre-
sistibly called by the Washington
Capitol, said to a pretty girl, "Where
are all your handsome men? The ladies
are well, but 'pon my soul, you know,
I've been here a handsome man since
I've been here." "Ah," said the young
lady, sweetly, "but you have handsome
men in England, I presume?" "Oh!
why, of course, plenty of them!" "Then
why," she asked, "did not the Queen
send one here?"

SIX YEARS AGO.—In the year 1865,
if you will take the trouble to examine,
you will find that the dates of the week
correspond exactly with those of the
present year. Those who have diaries
of 1865 will find they are of use this
year, and the diaries of 1871 will be of
service in the same way in 1876. For
instance the 20th of March came on
Monday '65 as well as '71, and will be
on the same day in '76. Such is one
of the laws of the universe, which time
alone makes and governs.

At a certain point on Licking river,
a short distance below Floding Creek,
in Nicholas county, Ky., there is a fog
all the time, night and day, the whole
year round. It has existed there for
some years, as all those living in that
portion of the county can testify.
Strange as it may seem, it is apparent
to much at noon of the brightest day
as it is at early morn.

Farmers' sons had better learn to hold
the plow and feed pigs, than measure
tape and cut buttons.

It is estimated that there are 9,000,
000 cows in this country, the dairy pro-
duct of which annually is 300,000,000
pounds of cheese and 375,000,000 lbs.
of butter.

A sermon in four words, on the vanity
of earthly possessions—Shrouds have
no pockets.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill.,
states that the greatest drought ever
known in that section is prevailing.

Miscellaneous.

Artificial Hair.

In a recent number of the London
Daily News appeared a long and interest-
ing account from its own commissioner
on the subject, in which he gave an ac-
count of his visit to the largest of the
London hair importing warehouses. On
entering the premises he saw upon a
sort of a bench, four or five feet in width
and extending the whole length of the
warehouse front, a number of what are
technically called "heads" of hair, re-
sembling small horse tails, and tightly
bound together at one end. The heads
or, more properly, tails, were in length
of from eighteen to twenty inches, soft
and silky in texture, and many were of
chestnut shades of color; there were also
brown, black and gray. They were
heaped in hundreds on the bench before
mentioned. Behind this was another
bench similarly laden; all around there
were racks thickly fastened; under the
great bench were boxes packed in canvas,
some of them as large as trunks of hay,
and the warehouseman, with bare arms,
was pulling out handfuls of the tightly-
packed "heads" and sorting them. He
had just opened a consignment of two
hundred weight, and said there were
seventeen hundred weight more waiting
for him at the docks. The weight of
hair annually imported into London is
estimated by tons; but the "Commis-
sioner" appears not to have ascertained
how many are actually received. The
principal part of it comes from South
Germany, as that quarter of the world
yields a greater abundance of the fish-
ionable color, yellow, than any other.

The German girls, however, never part
with the entire crop; they generally
sell only a piece out of the center of
their heads, and sorting them. He
had just opened a consignment of two
hundred weight, and said there were
seventeen hundred weight more waiting
for him at the docks. The weight of
hair annually imported into London is
estimated by tons; but the "Commis-
sioner" appears not to have ascertained
how many are actually received. The
principal part of it comes from South
Germany, as that quarter of the world
yields a greater abundance of the fish-
ionable color, yellow, than any other.

Besides the hair out from the heads
of the living, the importers purchase
"dead hair." But this technical term
does not signify that the hair has been
cut from the dead, as the world might
seem to imply. "Dead hair" is that
which has been pulled out of the scalp
in the ordinary process of combing and
brushing, and is removed from the
comb and the brush when the operation
is over. These detached waifs of hair
are usually thrown away; but it appears
that in Italy, whence the principal sup-
ply of "dead hair" comes, poor women
have a habit of throwing them into the
street gutter; out of this they are fished
up by the scavenger, who sells them to
little tarts, and they sort them as to
length and color, and send them to mar-
ket. As a rule, these tuts of dead hair
are shorter than the live hair, and worth
about one third less; but they are clean-
er, and many hundreds of weight of them
are used in England annually. It takes
about two ounces of false hair to make
a respectable chignon, but this is done
by the professional "artist" in hair, who
by his machinery for the preparation of
it, ensures its absolute cleanliness.

Were it not for this, it would not be
pleasant to think of what might be the
consequences of wearing hair obtained
in the manner above described.

PALM LEAF HATS.—The only place
in the United States where palm leaf
hats are manufactured is in Massachu-
setts, the principal trade being
traded in coming from being Ashcroft,
Palmer, Barre and Pittsburg. The raw
material