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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:
Two DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents may be charged.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.
☞ Anonymous communications will not be noticed.

C. H. BAKER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
CHESTERTOWN.
☞ Particular attention given to collection of claims. jan30-tf.

WM. M. SLAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Careful attention will be paid to any legal business of Kent and neighboring counties which may be entrusted to him. jan6-y.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. ag12y.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES,
For sale on reasonable terms, by
N. G. WESTCOTT,
mh16-tf. Chestertown.

THE 'WEED'
"F. F."---Family Favorite,
Sewing Machine!
LOCK STITCH! STRAIGHT NEEDLE
The Most Simple, Elegant, Economical and Desirable of any in use.

"THE WEED" was awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM for family purposes, in an exciting contest with EIGHTY-TWO others, and is the Best Finished Instrument of the kind in the whole Exhibition.—[Report Paris Exposition, Galignani's Messenger, (French) June, 1867.]

ALSO, THE
"M. F."---Manufacturer's Favorite,
Having a space of nearly twenty inches under the arm—a positive feed on three sides of the needle. Without Cam, Cog Wheels, Compound Cranks, Wire Springs or Revolving Shafts.
SILENT! RAPID! POWERFUL
These Machines are in use by many families in Chestertown and Kent county, and are universally preferred over all others by Ladies who have used different kinds. Every family should have one.
Send for Circulars and Samples.
HINES & BURCHINAL,
AGENTS,
d3-tf. Adjoining the Bank, Chestertown

BURNS & SLOAN
132 Light St. Wharf,
BALTIMORE,
BUILDING
AND HARDWOOD
LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
FENCING,
PALES,
DOORS, SASH, BRICKS, &c.

Lumber!
Lumber!

NEW STOCK.
JOHN T. DODD & SON,
Have removed their LUMBER YARD from the old stand of Wm. Vannort to the Yard in the rear of their Carpenter Shop, up town, and have just received a full supply of
Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shutters, &c.
OF ALL KINDS.
No. 1 HEART CYPRESS SHINGLES
No. 1 SAP do. do.
No. 1 WHITE PINE PALES,
No. 1 HEMLOCK PALES,
WHITE PINE FENCING,
HEMLOCK FENCING,
PLASTERING LATHS,
White Pine CULLINGS and SELECTS,
SCANTLING, JOIST & BILL STUFF.
Thanking our customers for their past patronage, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. UNDERTAKING will receive our special attention as heretofore.
apr20. JOHN T. DODD & SON.

WASHINGTON A. PAGE,
DEALER IN
LUMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, DRESS FLOORING, JOIST, GIRDERS AND SILL STUFF
Of all sizes, constantly on hand, or cut to order, at the shortest notice.
LEE STREET, near Light st. Whf.,
o22y. *BALTIMORE.*

MILL NOTICE.
PARSONS' MILL,
At the HEAD OF CHURN CREEK,
having recently been put in complete order, is now prepared to grind all kinds of grain in the best manner. By giving my personal attention to the business, farmers may rely upon having full justice done them in every particular. Grain chopped for one-tenth.
ap27-6m. N. K. MURREN.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS
FOR SALE.
☞ PRICE $3 per Thousand.
J. R. BECK,
10-3t* Lynch's Station, Kent Co., Md.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising

Vol. 33. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872. No. 18.

Rates of Advertising:
Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year, half-year or quarter.
Obituaries will be inserted at one-half of advertising rates.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BLANKS,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

1872. ANNUAL 1872.
AGRICULTURAL
FAIR and EXHIBITION!
THE ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF THE
Kent Co. Agricultural Society, No. 1,
Will be held at HAWKINS' PARK,
NEAR HANESVILLE, MD.,
ON
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
The 1st and 2nd of October.
The public generally are invited to attend and compete for PRIZES, DIPLOMAS, MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT, in
Stock, Implements, Produce, &c., &c.
☞ LISTS OPEN TO ALL.
Over One Thousand Dollars
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED FOR PRIZES ALONE, together with medals, awards, certificates, &c.
All classes of Horses, Cattle, and Stock of different grades and character, shall be allowed to compete with those of their own class, and includes about TWENTY-FIVE PREMIUMS IN EACH BREED.
To include the schedule of Premiums would occupy several columns, and only state that the list is arranged as at most fairs, and is VERY COMPLETE in all departments of agriculture and kindred industries, from the noble thorough-bred to the modest boquet of flowers that ornaments the home of the humblest.
The committee have selected a site which is most eligible, being but a few minutes walk from Buck Neck Wharf, directly on the stage route from Chestertown to the above landing, and about two miles from Worton Station on the Kent Co. Railroad.
Accommodations for stock and the varied articles for exhibition will be provided by the committee. Feed for stock for sale on the grounds at moderate rates.
For all entries for Premiums above $5.00 a fee of $2.00 will be charged; for those under that amount $1.00. No entrance fee charged where premium is to be $1.00 or under.
Parties wishing to exhibit will please communicate the same to the Secretary on or before September 1st, 1872.
The executive committee pledge themselves to make this affair interesting to all, and amply repay those who assist in contributing to its success, by their attendance or the display of anything they may have to exhibit.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
CAPT. JOHN T. SKIRVEN, CHAIRMAN.
WM. W. STEPHENS, ROB'T NICHOLSON,
WM. H. STEWART, JOHN W. COREY,
E. A. VANNORT, M. D., LEWIN USILTON.
SAM'L VANNORT,
☞ All communications in regard to the Fair, enclosing stamp, must be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
jy20-tf. Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.

THE HAWKINS' PARK
Trotting Association
WILL HOLD A
HORSE FAIR
At their Park adjoining the Show ground on
Tuesday & Wednesday, Oct. 1 and 2.
The following Premiums will be offered:

FIRST DAY.
FOR THREE YEAR OLD COLTS,
To go as they please—best two in three $50.
For 1st Prize - - - - - 30.
" 2nd " - - - - - 15.
" 3rd " - - - - - 5.

FOUR YEAR OLD.
Best two in three in Harness $50.
First Prize - - - - - $30
Second " - - - - - 15
Third " - - - - - 5

FOR HORSES THAT NEVER TROTTED FOR MONEY $100.
First Prize - - - - - $60
Second " - - - - - 30
Third " - - - - - 10

SECOND DAY.
FOR STALLIONS—Best three in five—$50.
First Prize - - - - - 30
Second " - - - - - 15
Third " - - - - - 5

CITIZENS' PURSE, FOR ALL HORSES, BEST THREE IN FIVE, $200.
First Prize - - - - - $120
Second " - - - - - 60
Third " - - - - - 20

ROAN CHIEF PRIZE.
A SILVER CUP of the value of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be awarded by Col. Edward Wilkins to the best three years old Colt sired by Roan Chief.

All of the above horses must be owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland on the first of September.
Entrance fee of ten per cent. will be charged and must accompany nominations.
Entrees to close on —— at 9, A. M. at the grounds.
Heats to be trotted alternately; three or more to enter; two to start. Any horse distancing the field will only be entitled to the first premium. The above trials of speed to be governed by the rules of the National Association.
For particulars address, (enclosing stamp,)
WM. W. STEPHENS,
Hanesville, Kent County, Md.
July 20, 1872—tf.

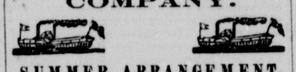
COAL NOTICE.
WE expect to commence laying in our fall and winter supply of COAL next week, and will fill all orders, from this date until further notice, at prices ranging from $6.00 to $6.75 per Ton of 2240 lbs., delivered at the boat.
☞ Desiring to do business upon a Cash basis, no orders will be filled until arrangements are made for the payment of the same.
jy20-tf. J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

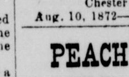
PURE FRENCH BRANDY
OF THE HIGHEST GRADE,
—*James Hennessey*—
Bought in the Original Package.
BURKE'S IRISH STOUT
and
BASS & CO.'S ENGLISH PALE ALE,
useful Tonics for persons laboring under debility.
These goods are all of direct importation, and purchased from first hands, enabling us to vouch for their purity. For sale by
July 27. THOMAS S. WICKES

HECKENDORN PLOW CASTINGS
COMPLETE,
On hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, July 27, 1872.

PAINTS, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine Glass, Putty, &c.
Feb. 24. JOS. E. WEER.

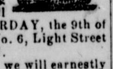
NEW STAGE LINE to BUCK NECK
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 5th, the subscriber will run a STAGE from
Chestertown to Buck Neck,
connecting with the Steamers "Trumpeter" and "C. P. Smith" to and from Baltimore.
The Stage will leave Chestertown EVERY MORNING (except Sunday) at 9½, A. M. Passengers will be called for at their residences on making known their desire that the same should be done. The Stage has been repaired and put in complete order, and will be found a very pleasant vehicle. It will be called the "EXPRESS." JOHN W. RASIN.
Aug. 3, 1872—3m.

CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, August 7, 1872,
The Steamer GEO. LAW,
Will leave Baltimore DAILY, at 7, A. M., for KENT ISLAND, QUAKER NECK, BOOKER'S, ROLPH'S & CHESTERTOWN.
Returning, leave Chestertown daily at 4½ P. M.
" " Rolph's " " 5 "
" " Booker's " " 5½ "
" " Quaker Neck " " 5¾ "
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the Steamer GEO. LAW will go to CRUMPTON, leaving Crumpton at 1 o'cl'k, P. M. same day.
The Steamer CHESTER
Will leave Baltimore DAILY at 7, A. M., for QUEENSTOWN and GREY'S INN CREEK.
Returning, leave Grey's Inn daily at 10½ A. M.
" " Eastern Neck " " 11 "
" " Queenstown " " 12 M.
" " Kent Island " " 12½ P. M.
☞ No Fruit or Freight received unless *properly marked.* Marking with chalk or Lead Pencil not considered marking.
☞ Passengers will be particular in taking the RIGHT BOAT in Baltimore.
B. S. FORD, President
Chester River Steamboat Company.
Aug. 10, 1872—tf.

PEACH GROWERS
ACCOMMODATION LINE!

On and after August 1st, the swift and Staunch
Steam Tug Constitution, with Barges,
WILL RUN DAILY,
(Sundays Excepted,) during PEACH SEASON to and from Light Street Wharf, foot of Barre street, Baltimore, and landings on Chester River, and at any point on the river when signalled for.
Leaving ROUND TOP - at 4½ o'clock, P.M.
" CHESTERTOWN " 5 " "
" ROLPH'S WHARF " 5½ " "
" BOOKER'S - - " 6½ " "
" QUAKER NECK - " 7 " "
and reaching Baltimore at 1 o'clock, A. M., in time for early morning market.
Peaches Freighted to Baltimore
For EIGHT CENTS per Box.
Peaches to be sent to New York or Pailadelphia, will be taken from any Wharf on Chester River, and delivered on board of Cars at Chestertown, for 5 cents per box. Other freights carried at proportionate rates.
JOHN HARRIS.
Round Top, Aug. 10, 1872—tf.
[Cent. *Observer* copy.]

The Steamer C. P. Smith,
CAPT. J. H. BROWN.
On and after May 1, 1872,

Will leave BALTIMORE,
From Pier No. 7, Light Street Wharf, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., for ELKTON, stopping at
Buck Neck, Barnard's & Betterton
REYBOLD'S, and the LANDINGS ON ELK RIVER. Returning the opposite days, leaving Elk Landing at 7 o'clock, A. M.
Stage will connect with this Boat to and from Chestertown.
FARE—from Chestertown - - $1.25
" " Buck Neck - - 1.00
Freight at reasonable rates.
EDWARD BROWN, Prop'r.
April 27, 1872—tf.

For Sassafras River.
THE STEAMER TRUMPETER

HAVING undergone thorough repair, and being now in complete order, will resume her trips on SATURDAY, the 9th of March, 1872, leaving Pier No. 6, Light Street Wharf, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
Thankful for past favors, we will earnestly strive to merit a continuance of the same.
WM. CUNDIFF, Capt.
March 9, 1872—s

DAVY & HUNT,
GREAT WESTERN

Carriage and Harness
BAZAAR,
1311, 1313, 1315 and 1317 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Falling and Shifting-top Buggies, $80 to $200.
Germantown (Shifting Seats) from $70 to $150.
Rockaways (Leather trimmed) $80 to $135.
Dearborns, No Top Buggies, Jagger and Business Wagons from 50 to $125.
Single Harness from 15 to $75 per set.
Double Harness from 25 to $95 per set.
Blankets, Whips, Halters, Sheets, Afghans and everything appertaining to the business at equally low prices.
Our motto is "Cheaper than the Cheapest." Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Aug. 10, 1872—6m.

NEW MERCHANT TAILOR SHOP
IN CHESTERTOWN.
ABE SCHWARTZ,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that he has opened in the store room up town, opposite Capt. Thompson's, a
First Class Tailor Shop
where he keeps on hand an assortment of Piece Goods and Samples of Piece Goods, almost to suit the taste of every man and youth, and is ready to receive orders for CUTTING and MAKING UP SUITS to fit, under guarantee, even at low prices. Gentlemen in want of a suit of good clothes have no need of going to the cities therefor, as all will be convinced by an examination of his goods and prices.
SCOURING, CLEANING and REPAIRING done promptly and in the best manner—almost like new. ABE SCHWARTZ.
Chestertown, Aug. 24—3m.

FRESH LAGER,
COLD AND PRIME.
Also, LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS,
Always on hand and for sale by
H. FERRY, Up Town.
aug17-tj.

[From the Aldine for September.]

TIRED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing over much,
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day—
We are so dull and thankless; and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heart-ache then.

I wonder so that mothers ever fret,
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the foot prints, when the days are wet,
Are even black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest is flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

SYMPTOMS OF MAIDENLY CELIBACY.—When a woman begins to drink her tea without sugar—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to read love stories abed—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to say that she's refused many an offer—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to talk about rheumatism in her knees and elbows—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to refuse to tell her age—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to find fault with her looking-glass, and says it doesn't show her features right—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to talk about cold drafts and stops up the crevices in the doors and windows—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to say what a dreadful set of creatures men are, and that she wouldn't be bothered with one for the world—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to change her shoe every time she comes into the house after a walk—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to have a little dog trotting after her—that's a symptom.

When a woman begnis to have a cat at her elbow at meal time, and gives it sweetened milk—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to say that a servant has no business to have a sweetheart—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to rub her fingers over chairs and tables to see if they are dusty—that's a symptom.

When a woman begins to go to bed with her stockings and flannel night-cap on—that's a symptom.

CLOUDS.—One of the saddest thoughts that come to us in life is the thought that in this bright, beautiful, joy-giving world of ours, there are so many shadowed lives.

If suffering came only with crime, even then we might drop a tear over him whose errors had wrought their own recompense. But it is not so: alas! then we should have it to record, the noblest and most gifted are often among those who may count their fate among shadowed "lives." With one, it is the shadow of a grave, long, deep, and narrow, which falls over a life, shutting out the gladness of the sunshine, blighting the tender blossoms of hope.

With another, it is the wreck of a great ambition. He has builded his ship, and launched it on the sea of life, freighted with the richest jewels of his strength, his energies, his manhood. Behold, it comes back to him beaten, battered, torn in some terrible tempest, "the wreck of a first rate."

With some others, disease throws its terrible shadow over the portal, and shuts out the brightness and joy of the outside world from the sufferer within. But this is the lightest shadow of all; for it teaches the heart the priceless lessons of endurance and faith, and through its darkness the sufferer sees ever the star of promise shining with rays that tell of the glories beyond.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—There is a place in Oregon called the Smoky Valley, where the people have a curious way of cooking. They do not have the trouble of making a fire every morning when they wish to get breakfast. They just walk out with their kettles, coffee-pots, and whatever else they need, and cook them at the boiling spring. The water seems a great deal hotter than the common boiling water, and all they need to do is to hang their kettles in it for a short time, and their food is nicely cooked. They are able even to bake in it. The bread is put into a tight sauce-pan, and lowered into the boiling fluid for an hour or two, and then drawn up most exquisitely baked, with but a thin rim of the crust over it. Meat is cooked here, and beans, which are the miner's great luxury. It takes but a minute to cook eggs, or to make a pot of coffee or tea; but if there should be a "slip between the cup and the lip" food would be gone beyond recovery.

THE old elm tree under which Washington took command of the armies of the United States is still standing in Cambridge, Mass., with an iron railing round its ancient trunk, and a granite monument beneath its branches, but it is beginning to show the effects of old age.—Last week one of its largest branches, measuring upwards of 30 feet in length, and a foot in diameter, fell to the ground. The venerable tree will soon disappear with other relics of the revolutionary period.

THE following is the way they call out the figure of a reel in Georgia: "Dance to the gal with the yaller shawl, now down outsides and up the middle; turn to your partner, Isaac Smach, and now to the entire strange; sachez to the right and left; ra de tan, da du de; now to Peter Switchall's daughter; turn to partner every one; set to the gal with the flaring frill; balance one and spin about to the gal with the hole in the heel of her stocking!

WHAT ARE DREAMS?

Deeply buried beneath its sluggish veil of death, the soul carries on its multifarious operations without cessation. Dreaming is when by some cause a part of the veil is lifted or a momentary perforation made in the mask, so that a glimpse of the interior activities shines through, and fastens a clew on the outer world for waking recollections to seize. Hazlett eloquently asserts this theory in his "Round Table." It is now the popular theory propounded by most writers on the subject. But it is a hypothesis, more recondite than is warranted by the facts. No proof has yet been advanced, reaching to so remote a conclusion. That bodies throw off ghosts which assail the soul and produce perceptions, is a puerile, though interesting device, of the early groping of speculation. That guardian angels and tempting devils mould our sleeping fantasies, is a figment of superstition. That the mind never rests from its labors, is a metaphysical conceit unsustained by adequate authority. We are therefore to reject these three theories of dreaming, and seek some simpler statement more in consonance with nature and reason.

Though there is ample evidence to demonstrate that we frequently dream without retaining any remembrance of the dream, it by no means follows that we never sleep without dreaming. And, indead, on all physiological grounds, the probabilities seem irresistible that in a healthy and perfect sleep the mind is without the slightest touch or glimmer of a dream. A series of images or perceptions may be caused in us by outward influence producing *sensations*, by inward operations, summoning *ideas*, or by the two conjoined, constituting a more complex mental action. When awake, we spontaneously discriminate between these two with distinctness, and have power in a degree to order them at our will. But when we are asleep we know no differences between external influences and internal operations; then our experience is entirely at the mercy of fortuitous causes and the law of association. In our sleep one faculty of sense may act alone, but in our waking state they act, as it were, simultaneously, correcting or confirming each other. In dreaming, the mind for the most part furnishes its own material; in wakefulness, nature conjointly furnishes it. There the action is recollection and arrangement; here is perception and assimilation. When the sleep is complete we do not dream at all. When the senses are closed, but the mind partially wakes, we dream, but retain no memory of it.—When our sleep is so superficial or disturbed that it is accompanied by sensations, however fragmentary or vague, traces of these sensations left on the brain, suggest the associated dream to us when we awake, or perhaps long afterward.—Such is the most rational account as it has been developed of late by several authors.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

CARE OF THE EYES.—Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of the eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that, on waking, the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use the eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of the window or door.

It is best to have light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare and pain and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green it would seem that the ceiling should be a blueish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub the eyes, that moment cease using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking, do not forcibly open them, but apply the saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

BENEFITS OF POVERTY.—There is nothing more fortunate for modern genius than to be born poor. The "silver spoon" class are a very comfortable people, no doubt, but the great trouble with them is, their education is mainly of this order, and if they don't become very great, they are extremely likely to become the very opposite. There is no middle ground for them; for they are not taught to regard any, and consequently, they are, as a general thing, unfit for it.

Poverty has helped men to solve some of the greatest problems of life. Half of its brave deeds have been a necessity, and the most of its noble sayings have been born of a determined opposition. It does a man good to put him at his wit's end. Emergencies make men. Any man can be a general or a pilot in a calm; but storms show the metal. Reputation is made more by boldness and will, than by ability and patience.

Life is too short to wait for the tide whose ebb leads on to fortune. We must make the most of present opportunities, but we shall hardly do it unless present opportunities are in the main present necessities; the man who works out these to the fullest extent is the most successful man. And yet we are'nt greatly humiliated at saying we wish we had the "silver spoon" instead of $1.50 a day.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Boston paper, writing from Newport, says: "The belle of the season here is a Philadelphia lady, who has been a belle for over half a century, and whose hair is as pure and white as the paper on which I write. She is charming. She is never 'out of practice' when asked for music; she is ready to entertain any one, and she does it as few young ladies can do. 'I should be furiously jealous,' said Kate, last night, after watching her hold court in the hotel parlor, 'were I her husband!' I do not believe this better half of hers ever felt more proud when he led her to the altar, than he did last night when he carried her off up stairs from among an admiring crowd."

GIVE YOUR BOYS A TRADE.

The above caption contains excellent advice. The remuneration now secured by skilled mechanical labor is far in excess of that offered in mercantile or professional pursuits. A result of the overcrowding in mercantile and commercial pursuits has been also a reduction in the compensation of those occupying subordinate positions. And in proportion with this reduction, or rather loss of increase to conform with the increased cost of living, has there been a corresponding advance in the pay of skilled mechanics, and likewise in the pay awarded those who are but indifferent workmen. For the scarcity of work in most of the trades is such that men but half educated in a knowledge of their craft and ignorant in all else, command good wages. Why, there are plenty of instances that might be cited of men well educated, having a knowledge of the modern languages, thoroughly posted in all branches of mercantile business, who are yet ekeing out a miserable existence on a salary one-third less than that received by indifferent mechanics who can scarcely write their own names.—Parents having sons to rear should ponder over this fact. Let them reflect that had these men, with their superior education, adopted a mechanical pursuit, their knowledge and address might have made them master workmen, or peradventure given them a capital wherewith to start in some other business with good prospect of success. Recently a firm advertised for a clerk to fill a subordinate but laborious position at a salary so low none other than a single man of the most frugal habits could possibly subsist upon it, and yet they received over three hundred applications for the place, some of them from parties bringing the highest testimonials as to character, capacity and long mercantile experience. Such men, if skillful masons, could earn $4 per day; if tailors, or printers or harness-makers, $30 a week; if fresco painters, or stucco-workers, higher wages still; if blacksmiths, even, they might show a better-exchequer when Saturday night closed their week's toil.

But it is not to be denied that a foolish prejudice, born of mistaken ideas, has existed against most mechanical employments. This is, however, fast disappearing. It must soon fade from sight altogether, for all callings in life are respectable or otherwise in proportion to the character and calibre of the men who adopt them as a means of livelihood. If mechanics as a class have not heretofore occupied a high social position, the fault is in themselves rather than their vocation. It is commanded from on high that man should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow; but the curse, if curse it be, makes no discrimination in favor of any particular kind of labor. Whatever may have been the case in days past, we believe that the "dignity of labor" is appreciated by the great mass of the people of the present time, and except by the few "born aristocrats" it is allowed its proper place in the social scale.

We have said nothing of the advantages which a knowledge of a trade confers on those who may, from inclination of circumstances, be called to engage in commercial or other pursuits. They must be apparent to every one who reflects on the fluctuations and uncertainties attendant on trade at all times.

Again, we say, give your boys a trade if they have the slightest mechanical turn, not, of course, neglecting their educational interests, even to a collegiate course, if they ask it—and your finances will a permit—and then whatever betide them, if they have health they never need want for bread; they are possessed of an unfailing source of supply—a bank which will always honor their drafts.—*Boston Journal.*

WHY WE SHOULD WEAR BEARDS.—There are more inducements for wearing the beard than the mere improvement of a man's personal appearance and the cultivation of such an aid to the every day diplomacy of life. The hair of the moustache not only absorbs the moisture and miasma of the fogs, but it strains the air from dust and the soot of our great, smoky cities. It acts also in the most scientific manner, by taking heat from the warm breath as it leaves the chest, and supplying it to the cold air taken in. It is not only a respirator, but with a beard entire we are supplied with a comforter as well, and these are never left at home like the umbrella and all such appliances when they are wanted. Moffatt and Livingstone, the explorers, and many other travelers, say that at night no wrapper can equal the beard. A remarkable fact is, too, that the beard, like the hair of the head, protects against the heat of the sun; it acts as the thatch does to the ice-house; but, more than this, it becomes moist with perspiration, and then, by evaporation, cools the skin. A man who accepts this protection of nature may face the rudest storm and the hardest winter. He may go from the hottest room into the coldest air without dread, and we verily believe he might sleep in a morass with impunity; at least, his chance of escaping the terrible fever would be better than his beardless companions.—*American Artisan.*

AN AWFUL WARNING.—The Lancaster Intelligencer in responsible for the following: A few days ago a woman in Columbia was "jawing her children, the neighbors, a hired girl and everybody in general, when her husband entered and interposed a mild world. She opened her mouth for an angry reply, but a spasm contracted her cheek, her lower jaw fell, and she could neither speak nor shut her mouth, but remained in that condition; her tongue hung out, and her eyes nearly started out of their sockets. She had dislocated her jaw-bone in her violent effort to make a stinging reply to her husband. A surgeon was called, who reduced the dislocation, bound up her head, and prescribed a quiet diet. The old man is now enjoying the quietest time he has had in forty years."

THE following is a scale of the average duration of animal life from the most celebrated writers on natural history: A hare will live ten years, a cat ten, a goat eight, a sheep ten, a dog from fourteen to twenty, an ox twenty, swine twenty-five, a pigeon eight, a turtle dove twenty-five, a partridge twenty-five, a raven one hundred, an eagle one hundred, a goose one hundred.

Curious Fish--How They Hunt Food.

There are many fish which hunt their prey singly, as the pike and trout, and the way in which a large pike or trout will course and run down a smaller fish resembles nothing so much as a greyhound coursing a hare. Now the unhappy little fish turns from side to side in its efforts to escape, while its pursuer bends and turns to every motion, following close upon his track, and cutting him off exactly as a greyhound does a hare. Now he rushes among a shoal of his fellows, hoping to be lost sight of in the crowd and confusion; but the grim foe behind is not to be baffled or deceived, and, singling him out, and scattering the small fry, which fly in all directions, ruffling the surface of the water like a sudden squall of wind in their flight, follows up his victim with unerring instinct. In an agony of terror the poor little quarry springs again and again irantically from the water, only to fall at last exhausted into the gaping jaws of his ravenous foe, who, gripping his body crosswise in his mouth, sails steadily away to his lair, there to devour his prey at leisure. Other fish hunt their food like dogs or wolves, in packs, as does the bonito chase the flying-fish, and one perhaps of the most fiercest, most savage and resolute of these is the Piari, of South America. So fierce and savage are these little pirates, when their size and apparent capability are taken into consideration, that their feats of destructiveness are little short of the marvellous. Stand forth, then "piari" of the Carib, "black, saw belied salmon" (*Serra Salmo niger*) of Schomburg; so called, doubtless, from the peculiar adipose fin, common only to the salmon tribe though in no other respect does it resemble a salmon, there being positive structural differences between the species. Let us take the portrait of this fish. Doubtless the reader figures to himself a fish of "lean and hungry look," a very Cassius of a fish, with the lantern-jaws of a pike. But, in fact, the piari is somewhat aldermanic and like a bream in figure, with a fighting-looking kind of nose, and a wondrously expressive eye—cold, cruel and insatiable, and like to that of an old Jew bill-discounter when scrutinizing double paper. Ther is 70 or 80 per cent. in that eye at the very least, and ruin to widows and orphans unnumbered, if they come in its way. If it were a human eye, the owner would be bound sooner or later to figure at the Execution Dock. The jaw is square, powerful, and locked into a very large head for the size of the fish; and that is a fat, plump head, too, but radiated over with strong bone and gristle. The teeth—ah! they would condemn him anywhere, for here is a fish sixteen inches long, with the teeth almost of a shark.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

A CATTLE STAMPEDE.—The stampede of a large herd of wild Texas steers is a fearful event. The noise of their hoofs can be heard for miles. The slightest cause may startle a whole herd; the approach of a man on foot; a gust of wind may take off the herder's hat, an owl may start up from the grass in front of them, and sometimes no perceivable cause will turn the herd into a caravan of raging furies. At such times their onward rush would trample horse and rider under foot, if the experienced herder did not retain his presence of mind and know just what to do. He must back out and still not yield his ground. That is, he will aim to guide a few of the outer animals and turn them in a circular direction. In this way they are kept going round and round until finally they are wound up in a solid, compact mass, unable to move, and here they gradually become quieted down. It is said that no man has been found who could stand for the first time at night, during a violent thunder storm, in front of one of these herds, with the electricity streaming down their long horns, rendering distinct the glare of their wild eyes, and presenting a picture nowhere else to be seen this side of the infernal regions.

HOW TO GET SLEEP.—How to get sleep is to many persons a matter of great importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of the blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such arise and chafe the body and extremities with a crash towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few minutes. A cold bath, or a sponge bath and rubbing, or a good run, or a rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promote sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."—*Home and Health.*

A MARRIED lady in Rock Island, Illinois, had been in the habit, for several years of placing needles in her mouth, now and then she swallowed one, and it was sure to appear in some strange locality a few months after passing down her throat. During the last five years seven needles have been extracted from her body in different places—two from the region of the stomach and short ribs, one from the leg near the knee, and recently one was taken from the left temple. The lady has always been in good health, and has never suffered any inconvenience from her metallic diet.

THE following are the opening lines of a new campaign song sung at the raising of a Greeley and Brown flag at Bangor, Maine, a few days since. They contain as much truth as poetry:

With Greeley and Gratz,
We'll clean out the rats
That are eating the Government corn.

"BAD LUCK" is simply a man with his hands in his pocket and pipe in his mouth looking on to see how it will come out.—"Good luck" is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up, and working to make it come out right.

A LOUISVILLE lady who weighs only ninety-five pounds, has a baby, only ten months old, that weighs fifty pounds.—She calls it, instead of the old man, her better half.

TOO BAD TO REMAIN THERE.—The Wheeling (Va.) *Register* has the following amusing account of a prisoner discharged from the penitentiary of that State:

Joseph Schaffer, convicted at the fall term, 1870, of Jackson county Circuit Court, of felony, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, was discharged from the penitentiary on Saturday. The news of Schaffer's discharge was very unexpected to him. By his unruly conduct and his general insubordination and "cussedness," he has not been able to acquire any good time, and did not know when his time expired. On Saturday Superintendent Shallcross sent for him to appear in the office, and Schaffer supposed the superintendent intended to give him a lecture about a pair of shoes that had been issued to him a few days before, and which he had cut to pieces, so he went up rather sullenly and unwillingly. As he reached the office the superintendent said to him, "Schaffer, what did you cut your shoes to pieces that way for?" "Well," said the convict, shaking his head, "they hurt my feet. I know I ain't thought much of here, and you dont' like me—." "No, we don't like you," interrupted Mr. Shallcross, pretending to be angry, "and you shan't stay here. We have had more trouble with you than any other man in the place; now get your things together and get out of here, and if ever you come back I'll make you sorry for it. No more talk now; get out or you'll spoil all the rest of the prisoners." In a few moments Schaffer found himself outside, fully believing that he had been turned out of the penitentiary because he was too wicked to stay there.

CATCHING SHAD WITH HOOK AND LINE.—It has been the popular notion in this country that shad could not be induced to take a bait, and when captured it must be by the net in some form. Seth Green has a letter from Thomas Chalmers, dated at Holyoke, on the Connecticut, giving the results of his experiments at baiting shad, in company with another named George Murray. The writer says, notwithstanding the old saying that shad will not take bait, he and his companion went to Holyoke two years ago and began making observations and experiments. They had never visited a shad stream before.

A careful examination of the stomach of the shad gave no light as to what they fed upon. Various kinds of bait, natural and artificial, were tried, and for a considerable time without satisfactory result. At length some flies were dressed in a peculiar manner, and these the shad took, and were captured in considerable numbers with hook and line. In July, 1