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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.

Kent News.

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

Vol. 34. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874. No. 44.

Rates of Advertising:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, will be inserted three time 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 advertising rates.

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

CHAS. CAMBLOS & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 38 SOUTH THIRD ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Silver, &c.

☞ Pennsylvania Railroad Dividend Script bought and sold on commission.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to investments. d27y.

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.

THOS. S. BORDLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

OFFICE on Court Street, adjoining the Drug Store of Messrs. C. F. Stam & Brother.

Particular attention given to the collection of Claims. f8-6.

SINGER

SEWING MACHINES!

"The Family Friend."

FOR SALE BY

WILLARD MELVIN, Agent,
CHESTERTOWN, KENT CO., MD.

☞ OIL, NEEDLES and ATTACHMENTS for sale by C. F. STAM & BRO., Druggists, Chestertown, Md. n8y.

The New American Sewing Machine
IS THE BEST.
Self-Threading Shuttle — Simplicity.

IT IS A SIMPLE MACHINE, having but few working parts, and always ready to work. The simple manner in which the Machine is threaded, makes it easy of accomplishment by the most inexperienced. There being NO HOLES to thread either above or in the shuttle.

The Shuttle requires no threading, being ready to work as soon as the Bobbin is placed in it. If the Machine accidentally turns backward, it does no harm and breaks no threads or needles.

SAMPLE MACHINES may be seen at the Millinery Store of Miss MAGGIE J. WYATT, Chestertown, and all orders addressed to the undersigned at Hanesville, Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BELL, Agent.
Oct. 18, 1873—y

BURNS & SLOAN

Lumber Dealers,

OFFICE:
132 LIGHT STREET WHARF
BALTIMORE.

YARDS { 104 and 132 Light St. Wharf. 132 S. Charles Street. Cor. York and Johnson Sts.,

OFFER ALL VARIETIES OF

BUILDING LUMBER,

SHINGLES, FENCING, DOORS, SASH, BRICKS, OAK, ASH, WALNUT,

At the Lowest Rates, in lots to Suit.

June 28, 1873.

A LOT OF CHOICE
GREEN, BLACK and JAPAN
TEAS,
For sale by T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Jan 3, 1874.

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS of SECOND DISTRICT.

Those in arrears to me for Taxes must come forward and settle, or I certainly shall collect the same by law. Money I need and must have. A word to the wise is sufficient.

C. W. WARREN, Coll.
Jan 3, 1874—tf.

SALT by the bushel or sack.
H. P. READING,
a22-3m. Kennedyville, Md

SCHOOL BOARD NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL BOARD, March 3, 1874.

ORDERED, That the Treasurer give notice through the papers, that all balances due the Board from Collectors, must be paid before April 20th, the coming term of April Court.

E. F. PERKINS,
Mar. 7, 1874—6t. Sec'y and Treas'r.

NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the Treasurer of the School Board will not accept orders for the payment of money.

E. F. PERKINS,
mh7-3t. Treas'r Sch. Board.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned as Attorney for Mrs. Mary E. Hartt, will on

TUESDAY, the 17th of March, 1874,
At Eleven o'clock, A. M.,

Offer at public sale at the "Voshell House," in Chestertown, Kent county, Md, the life estate of the said Mary E. Hartt in her leasehold property, it being

ONE-HALF OF A
DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE,
AND ABOUT
Two and a half Acres of good Land,

on the back road leading from Chestertown to Washington College. The lease expires Jan. 1, 1884. This property is the same which was devised to the said Mary E. Hartt by Capt. Thos. Taylor, by his last will.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-half cash on the day of sale, and the balance in six months. The credit payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned. Purchaser to pay for drawing and recording of Deed. Possession within ten days from day of sale.

D. J. BLACKISTON, ATTORNEY.
feb21-ts. Chestertown, Md.

Middletown Nursery
AND
FRUIT FARM,
Situated at MIDDLETOWN, New Castle Co., DELAWARE.

EARLY BEATRICE and all the leading and staple varieties of PEACH TREES.

Also, APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY, QUINCE, APRICOT, and other Fruit Trees.

MAPLE, HORSE CHESTNUT, and other varieties of SHADE TREES.

IRISH JUNIPER, AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, and other EVERGREENS.

A general assortment of BERRY PLANTS, ASPARAGUS, OSAGE ORANGE SEED, POTATOES, &c., &c.

☞ Catalogues free.

Address E. R. COCHRAN,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE
Jan. 24, 1874—3m.

EARLY BEATRICE PEACH.

Ripens fully two weeks earlier than any other known varieties of Peach.

This variety has been well tested in large orchards and hundreds of bushels of this variety put on our market in 1872 and 1873, and on this, the severest test it could have it has proved even better than all that has ever been claimed for it. It is full two weeks earlier than Hale's Early, and free from rot, and the Commission Merchants of Philadelphia and New York not only say it is one of the earliest and best peaches, but one of the best shipping peaches that goes on these markets, and brings more than double the price of any other peach.

I also offer ten other new and well tested early and late peaches, which will make the season for shipping some four weeks longer. By new late varieties the canning houses can run from one to two weeks longer.

Price List sent free with testimonials and description, showing exact rotation in the ripening of all the new and popular kinds from early to late so that all can plant, that they may ship every day from first to last of ripening. Address

RANDOLPH PETERS,
Great Northern and Southern Nurseries,
jan17-3m. Wilmington, Del.

Land Must be Cleared!

To make room for my immense Spring planting. The best opportunity ever offered to those who want to plant apples. I now offer

200,000 No. 1 APPLE TREES,

three years old, 6 to 8 feet high. Thrifty stock, all warranted, true to name. This stock must be sold, as above, to clear the land. I therefore offer it as follows, at one-third the usual price: 12 cts. each, $10 per 100.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Catalogue of Apples, and all other fruits, sent free on application.

RANDOLPH PETERS,
Great Northern and Southern Nurseries,
j17-3m. Wilmington, Del.

REMOVAL!

MRS. S. S. JOINER, Would inform her friends and the public that she has removed to the store room recently occupied by Mrs. A. M. Smith, opposite the Voshell House, where she will continue to give

PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO
DRESS MAKING,

and keep on hand a general variety of FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Meal, Flour, Feed, Vegetables, Tobacco and Segars CONFECTIONERY, &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

jan10-3m. MRS. S. S. JOINER.

Mill Notice.

THE undersigned, having rented Mr. Wm. Bacchus' Mill, where he has been employed as Miller for several years, is prepared to grind Grain of all kinds at short notice.

FLOUR, MEAL and FEED

kept on hand at the Mill, and sold at the very lowest prices for cash, or delivered in Chestertown per order.

CHOPPING done for one-tenth.

The Mill is in good condition, and he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all (both as to quality and quantity of grist) who may favor him with their custom.

jan24-3m. B. R. CROUCH.

MASSEY & HUDSON'S
AND
LANDRETHS' WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS

All the new varieties of Vegetable Seeds, and the old STANDARD FAVORITES.

Trophy Tomato Seed — from fruit grown by Messrs. Massey & Hudson, such as was exhibited by them at the Agricultural Fair last Fall, and averaging over a half pound each.

Canada Victor — by same growers; the earliest and smoothest Tomato grown.

Also, the **Arlington** and **Early Richmond,** new Tomatoes of last year.

Conover's Colossal Asparagus — from Massey & Hudson's Extra Stock; by the ounce, pound, or ten pounds.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Landreth's Seeds,
Put up in their usual neat style.

Landreths' Seed are too well known to need any recommendation but a trial, and we flatter ourselves that with them and the seeds grown by MASSEY & HUDSON, which for the past few years have given so much satisfaction to the people of Kent county and elsewhere, we are able to supply as good seeds as can be had anywhere.

WE ALSO OFFER
Osange Orange Seed,
EARLY ROSE,
PEERLESS, and
WHITE PEACH BLOW
POTATOES.

PEAS! PEAS!

Landreths' Extra Early, Carter's First Crop, McLane's Little Gem, Tom Thumb, Daniel O'Rourke, and all the Standard varieties.

Also, a great variety of String, Stringless and Lima Beans.

Market Gardeners, desiring Seed in large quantities, will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
CHESTERTOWN.
Feb. 28, 1874.

TEN BARREL OF EARLY ROSE POTATOES

HINES & BURCHINAL, owing to the extensive Potatoe Rot in this section the past season, have just imported from New York State Ten Barrel of

EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

with which they propose to accommodate the public this Spring for planting purposes.

They have also a large supply of

Fresh Garden Seed,

from New York and Philadelphia Seedsmen.
Feb 21, 1874—4t.

UNTIL THE DISCOVERY OF THE
"AMAZON" RED RASPBERRY,

There was a necessity of having many varieties of Raspberries and Blackberries. The AMAZON covers the entire season of Small Fruit, both Raspberries and Blackberries and does away with the necessity. It also gives a good crop the next season after planting, which no other variety does. The pickings are as frequent, and the yield at each picking is 300 per cent. greater per acre than any other variety. This is our experience for four years. One acre of Amazons *will pay as much as three acres in any other kind of small fruit.*

This Berry commands the highest market prices on account of its fine size, firmness, flavor and beauty. A stand of plants guaranteed to every purchaser. Agents wanted in every section—liberal commissions and long credit allowed. Send for circulars with strong testimonials. Address

J. & W. K. JUDEFIND,
je10-2m. EDESVILLE, Kent Co., Md.

Removal--New Goods.

MRS. A. M. SMITH,

HAS removed to the store room, up town, lately occupied by B. Strauss, adjoining S. S. Usilton's, and has now in store and will keep constantly on hand a general variety of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS,
Consisting in part of
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, FLOUR, BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
SALT FISH, VINEGAR, MOLASSES, SOAP, BUCKETS, BROOMS,
Tobacco and Segars, Snuff, Pipes,
COAL OIL, LAMPS and CHIMNEYS,
Notions, Nuts and Candies

of various kinds, and other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

jan3y. MRS. A. M. SMITH

REMOVAL.

I HAVE taken the store room adjoining the "Transcript" office, formerly occupied by Wm. F. Baker, where I would be glad to see my old friends. I have now in store a fine assortment of

Dried Fruit, Cranberries, Essences,
Extracts, Sugar, Coffee,
TOBACCO and SEGARS,
Bacon, Hams, Lard,
OILS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CRACKERS, LIME BRUSHES,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Family Grocery.

ALONZO MING.
Chestertown, Jan. 10, 1874—tf.

FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

MRS. HESTER E. USILTON would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has opened a stock of

Fancy Goods, Notions, Groceries,

&c., in the store room in Chestertown, occupied by Miss A. E. Middleton, next door above Dr. Holton's, and solicits an examination of her goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Her goods will be sold very low for cash, or to prompt paying customers on short credit. d20.

A MAN WITH AN AIM.

Give me a man with an aim,
Whatever that aim may be,
Whether it's wealth or whether it's fame,
It matters not to me.
Let him walk in the path of right,
And keep his aim in sight,
And work and pray in faith away,
With his eye on the glittering height.

Give me a man who says,
"I will do something well,
And make the fleeting days
A story of labor tell."
Though the aim he has be small,
It is better than none at all;
With something to do the whole year thro',
He will not stumble or fall.

But Satan weaves a snare
For the feet of those who stray,
With never a thought or a care
Where the path may lead away.
The man who hath no aim
Not only leaves no name
When this life's done, but ten to one
He leaves a record of shame.

Give me a man whose heart
Is filled with ambition's fire;
Who sets his mark in the start,
And moves it higher and higher.
Better to die in the strife,
The hands with labor rife, [dream,
Than to glide with the stream in an idle
And live a purposeless life.

THE TAME ELEPHANT OF CEYLON.

The "Cultivator," which was sufficiently large to anchor any twenty of the small native bullocks, looked a mere nothing behind the splendid elephant who worked it, and it cut through the wiry roots of the turf as a knife peels an apple. It was amusing to see this same elephant doing the work of three separate teams when the seed was in the ground. She first drew a pair of heavy harrows; attached to these and following behind were a pair of light harrows, and behind these came a roller. Thus the land had its first and second harrowing at the same time with the rolling.

This elephant was particularly sagacious; and her farming work being completed, she was employed in making a dam across a stream. She was a very large animal, and it was beautiful to witness her wonderful sagacity in carrying and arranging the heavy timber required. The rough trunks of the trees from the lately felled forest were lying within fifty yards of the spot, and the trunks required for the dam were about fifteen feet long and fourteen to eighteen inches in diameter. These she carried *in her mouth*, shifting her hold along the log before she raised it until she had obtained the exact balance; then, steadying it with her trunk, she carried every log to the spot, and laid them across the stream in parallel rows. These she herself arranged, under the direction of her driver, with the reason apparently of a human being.

The most extraordinary part of her performance was the arranging of two immense logs of red keenar (one of the heaviest woods.) These were about eighteen feet long and two feet in diameter, and they were intended to lie on either bank of the stream, parallel to the brook and close to the edge. These she placed with the greatest care in their exact positions, unassisted by any one, (directed of course by her driver.) She rolled them gently over with her head, then with one foot, and keeping her trunk on the oposite side of the log, she checked its way whenever its own momentum would have carried it into the stream. Although I thought the work admirably done, she did not seem quite satisfied, as she presently got into the stream, and gave one end of the log an extra push with her head, which completed her task, the two trees lying exactly parallel to each other, close to the edge of either bank.—*From Baker's Eight Years' Wandering in Ceylon.*

A Gem from Whittier.

To appreciate the truth and beauty of the following lines from the pen of Whittier, it is necessary to know the circumstances under which they were written. A friend of Whittier's youth, who had spent most of his life on the Illinois prairies, called on the poet at his home in Amesbury, and together they recalled the scenes of their childhood, and briefly recounted the course of their after life.—Whittier seemed much affected by the allusions of his friend to his prairie home, where a wife, children and a grandchild ("Constance") awaited his return; and on being asked for his autograph, replied: "Call on your way to the cars and I will hand it to you." The friend called, and received the following. The lines show the delicate texture of the poet's heart, the tendrils of which were evidently stretching for something beyond his reach:

"The years, that since we met have flown,
Leave, as they found me, still alone;
Nor wife, nor child, nor grandchild dear,
Are mine, the heart of age to cheer.
More favored, thou, with hair less gray
Than mine, canst let thy fancy stray
To where thy little Constance sees
The prairie ripple in the breeze.
For one like her to lisp thy name
Is better than the voice of Fame."

J. G. WHITTIER.

HOW LONG SHALL WE SLEEP?—The fact is, that as life becomes concentrated, and its pursuits more eager, short sleep and early rising becomes impossible. We take more sleep than our ancestors, and we take more because we want more. Six hours' sleep will do well enough for a plowman or a bricklayer, or any other man who has no exhaustion but that produced by manual labor, and the sooner he takes it after his labor is over the better. But for a man whose labor is mental, the stress of work is on the brain and on the nervous system, and for him who is tired in the evening with a day of mental application, neither early to bed or early to rise is wholesome. He needs letting down to the level of repose. The longer the interval between the active use of the brain and his retirement to bed, the better his chance of sleep and refreshment. To him, an hour after midnight is as good as two hours before it; even then his sleep will not so completely restore him as it will his neighbor who is physically tired. He must not only get to bed later, but lie longer; his best sleep probably lies in the earlier morning hours, when all the nervous excitement has passed away and he is in absolute rest.

A CLERK in a city book store, thinking to annoy a Quaker customer who looked as though he was fresh from the country, handed him a volume, saying: "Here is an excellent essay on rearing of calves." "Thee had better presented that to thy mother, young man," was the spontaneous retort of the Quaker.

MADE TO "SEE IT."

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "Nobody reads all these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?"

"Yes."

"And if there's anything that you particularly want, you look for it?"

"Certainly."

"Well,—among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours everything that is printed is read. Sneer as you please, I do assure you that printer's ink is the true *open sesame* to all business success."

And still Buffer couldn't see it. He didn't believe that one-half of those little, crowded advertisements were ever read.

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor. "Just slip in an advertisement of the want of one of the most common things in the world. For the sake of the test I will give it two insertions free. Two will be enough; and you may have it jammed into any out-of-the-way nook of my paper you may select. Two insertions, of only two lines. Will you try it?

Buffer said of course he would try it. And he selected the place where he would have it published—crowded in under the head of "Wants." And he waited and saw a proof of his advertisement, which appeared as follows:

"WANTED—A good House Dog. Apply to J. Buffer, 575 Towser street, between the hours of 6 and 9 P. M."

Buffer went away smiling and nodding. On the following morning he opened his paper, and, after a deal of hunting, he found his advertisement. At first it did not seem at all conspicuous. Certainly so insignificant a paragraph could not attract notice. After a time, however, it began to look more noticeable to him. The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page. But that was because he was the person particularly interested.—Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it could not be so to others.

That evening Mr. Buffer was just sitting down to tea (Buffer was a plain, old-fashioned man, and took tea at six) when his door-bell rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell.

"Tell him I don't want one."

Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking tea by men with dogs to sell. Buffer was a man who would not lie. He had put his foot in, and he must take it out manfully. The twenty-third applicant was a small boy, with a girl in company, who had a ragged, dirty poodle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the boy, and immediately presented it to the girl, and then sent them off.

To the next applicant he was able truthfully to answer.—

"Don't want any more. I've bought one."

The stream of callers continued until near ten o'clock, at which hour Buffer locked up and turned off the gas.

On the following evening, as Buffer approached his house, he found a crowd assembled. He counted thirty-nine men and boys, each one of whom had a dog in tow. There were dogs of every grade, size and color, and dogs of every quality of whine, yelp, bark, growl and howl.—Buffer addressed the motley multitude, and informed them that he had purchased a dog.

"Then what d'yer advertise for?"

And Buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he reached the sanctuary of his home.

From that day Josephus Buffer has never been heard to express doubts concerning the efficacy of printer's ink; neither has he asked,

"Who reads advertisements?"

The Longevity of Things.

A lie lives eternally.

Two years is about the range of a hog's life.

An elephant lives to celebrate his centennial.

The average life of a newspaper is about six months.

The average duration of a school boy's love is three months.

The butterfly lives about four mouths. But he lives in clover.

The plant called Live Forever, dies at the end of the first season.

A horse never gets beyond his ninth year—if his owner wants to sell him.

Dogs, especially those that delight to bark and bite, live about three years.

Good resolutions, born on New Year, usually go to the infernal pavement on the 8th of January.

The oyster, if let alone, lives 200 years. But he is not let alone, and his living don't amount to much anyhow.

The average extent of woman's life is twenty-five years. Some, however, after they are married, reach the advanced age of thirty-five.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WHO DRAW NOTES. A man drew a note promising to pay one hundred dollars. He used the printed form, and did not close up the blank devoted to dollars, and after passing it as negotiable paper somebody inserted "and fifty" after the one hundred and before the printed word dollars. The note thus altered, got into the hands of an innocent party, who presented it to the drawer, and the Supreme Court decided that the maker of the note was liable for its face, because through negligence he did not draw a line between the written word "hundred" and the printed word "dollars." Any testimony that the drawer might offer to establish the fact that he gave the note for one hundred dollars must go for nothing, as "there was nothing on the face of the note to show that it had been altered." Evidence of an alteration on the face of the note would have changed the case.

A GEORGIA negro was riding a mule along and came to a bridge, when the mule stopped. "I'll bet you a quarter," said Jack, "I'll make you go ober dis bridge," and with that struck the mule over the head, which make him nod suddenly.—"You take de bet, den," said the negro' and contrived to get the stubborn mule over the bridge. "I won dat quarter anyhow," said Jack. "But how will you get the money?" asked a man who had been close by unperceived. "To-morrow," said Jack, massa gib me a dollar to get corn for the mule, and I take de quarter out."

An Open Letter to any Girl who Claims It.

They tell me that you are what the world calls a flirt, that all the little attractions which nature has given you have been subordinated to base uses, and you have openly boasted of the conquest you have made through the power of coquetry. Pause, I beg you; it is not yet too late; you cannot know whither this tendency is leading you, or you would never have entered the path. There are many reasons why you should pause. The fact that you are so debasing your womanhood proves conclusively that you could never have known the power of a passion that has many times made angels of demons. Oh! you blush. It is well; it gives hope for the future, it tells that you are not dead to reason and shame. Shall I tell you why you are on the brink of terrible danger? Does not your heart tell you that some time, as there enters into the heart of every man and woman, sooner or later, a love stronger than death and true as truth, so it must come to you, and in your soul of souls you must feel that the only man worthy the admiration and love of any woman is one that would not for an instant trifle with the affections of another? Do you think that the true man whom you could honor as a husband would care to take to his embrace a wife whose lips had been sullied by careless and promiscuous contact with any who had chanced to be the plaything of the hour?—You may plead, in extenuation of your fault, that you were engaged to those caresses you permitted, but in the several instances referred to, discovered before it was too late that you had mistaken a passing fancy for lifelong affection. It is no excuse at all. Indeed, it proves you weaker than before. You have no right to promise yourself in marriage to a man whom you are not sure you cannot love until death. These are not to be made matters of haste—and when you so far forget your womanly dignity to snap at any chance bait that may be offered, to find out later that you are mistaken, you must not wonder that your name is bandied carelessly about among your masculine acquaintances, and the better kind of men begin to shun you.

There is a difference, my young friend, between prudishness and womanly self-respect, and you will always find that any man, high or low, pure in thought or thoroughly debased, will not forget the deference due to a true woman. You ought to know instinctively that familiarity is no evidence of manly regard, and the proffered caress often springs from a motive so base that I need not name it. Guard yourself, then, that when the time does come in which you can truly say to any man that he is more to you than all else, you will have no reluctance to lay before him the history of your past life, unspotted by the breath of suspicion, untarnished by practices not open to the world; and, when the time does come, as you would have true sympathy and happiness in the future, give each other your confidence regarding the past; let there be no sealed pages, no forgotten details, whose ghostly presence will haunt you ever after, and, if discovered, cast a shadow between you and him who has trusted you.

A MODEL KITCHEN.

A Memphis lady, writing to the Nashville *Rural Sun*, thus describes her kitchen: "The kitchen is fifteen feet square, and wainscotted all round, about four feet from the floor, the wood work being painted drab color; two windows admitting cross light and good ventilation, high ceiling, and door leading into a back porch, one into a pantry and one into a china closet. The only articles of furniture to be seen in the kitchen proper are a cheerful looking carpet of crimson and black, crimson window shades, a small walnut table (for cooking purposes,) some chairs, a brightly burnished cooking stove with water pipes running through it, and beside it a tall, cylindrical boiler, holding ing about forty gallons; a sink supported by a painted iron frame, and lined with porcelain; and beside it a small iron pump, painted green. Leading into the sink are three water cocks, silver plated, one furnishing hot water, one cold, and the third communicating directly with the cistern by means of the pump. Hot and cold water for all purposes, save drinking and cooking, is supplied from a tank on the roof, which communicates with the city water works. In one corner of the kitchen is a speaking tube connecting with my chamber up stairs, thus avoiding the necessity of ringing a bell and calling the cook from her work to come upstairs and receive orders.

"Communicating with the kitchen is a door leading into the pantry closet; the south side of which is lined with shelves from floor to ceiling, and closed in with doors of wire gauze. The upper shelves are intended for eatables af all sorts; the lower for putting away pots, pans, and all cooking utensils, where each one is put upon its own hook or frame, and the whole shut in out of sight. The west side is occupied by bins for flour, sugar, meal, potatoes, etc., the whole neatly painted drab color.

"The east side has a window, and underneath it stands my pastry board, a slab of marble set in a neat frame, with a lid to let down when not in use, and thus protect it from dust and flies; when closed it looks as neat as a sewing machine. The floor is covered with oil cloth, and when cleaned and doors closed, there is not an unsightly object in the room, and nothing to attract a fly.

"A door on the opposite side of the kitchen opens into the china closet. It is carpeted like the kitchen, has a sink on one side, with silver-plated tubs for hot and cold water, and a table to set dishes upon before they are dried. When dry, they are placed at once into the shelved recesses which line the opposite side, entirely closed, of course, with doors handsomely grained. The kitchen, pantry and china closets have gas.

"On the back porch, immediately opposite the kitchen door, stands a neatly shaped coal bin, painted and grained, with lid to shut down, thus forming a pretty piece of furniture. This holds about three barrels, and when filled from the coal house will last a week.

UPON a man whose body was found in a river, a coroner's jury in Ireland returned the verdict that the individual came to his death by a blow on the head, "which was given either befor or after drowning."

Platform Patrons of Husbandry.

At it annual meeting, held in St. Louis, Mo., last month, the National Grange, P. of H., unanimously adopted the following resolutions as an official enunciation of the general objects of the Order:

Prefoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the purpose of the Patrons of Husbandry:

First. United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

Second. We heartily endorse the sentiment, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

Third. We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects: To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves; to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits; to foster mutual understanding and co-operation; to maintain inviolate our laws; to stimulate each other to labor, to hasten the good time coming; to reduce our expenses, both individual and co-operative; to buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining; to diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate; to condense the weight of exports, selling less in the bushel and more on the hoof and in the fleece; to systematize our work and calculate intelligently our probabilities; to discountenance the credit system, mortgage system, fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy; we propose to act together for our mutual protection and advancement of the association; we shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration; we shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will and brotherhood among ourselves; and to make our order perpetual, we shall endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

Fourth. We desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible; hence we must dispense with the surplus of middlemen. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever; on the contrary all our acts, and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous, keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that individual happiness deepens our general prosperity. We shall, therefore, advocate for every State increase in every practical way of all facilities for transportation cheaply to the seaboard, or between home producers and consumers, all productions of our country. We are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism and no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies to capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant percentage or profits on trade, as they greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producers. We desire only self-protection, and protection of every true interest offered by legitimate profits. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

Fifth. We especially and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law that the Grange, National, State or subordinate, is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss the merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number, but we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a Patron of Husbandry, gives up the inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

Sixth. Ours being peculiarly a farmer's institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, and may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial co-operation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption.

Seventh. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our Order. Imploring the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide us to our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

Cleaning Rusty Plows.

The following is said to be an efficacious method of cleaning rusty plows: Take a quart of water and pour slowly into a pint of sulphuric acid. (The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water, rather than the water into the acid.) Wash the mold-board, or any other iron that is rusty, with this weak acid, and let it remain on the iron until it evaporates, and then wash it again. The object is to give time for the acid to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water, and you can see where the worst rusty spots are. Apply some more acid and rub those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mold-board thoroughly with water to remove all the acid and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum or other oil, and let it be until spring. When you go to plow take a bottle of acid to the field and apply it to any spots that may remain. The acid and the scouring of the earth will soon make it perfectly bright and smooth. If all iron work be washed over with petroleum as soon as you put the tools, implements and machines aside for winter, it will keep them from rusting, and save a great deal of trouble and annoyance, to say nothing of depreciation and loss.

IRRIGATION BY ARTILLERY.—In the House of Representatives, Saturday, Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, introduced a memorial, signed by Prof. Edward Powers, asking Congress to test the subject of irrigation by artillery. The petitioner represents that while the observations of the signal crops show that on an average as many as nine storms traverse our country from west to east in a single month, these storms are yet so unequally distributed that some portions of the country at times have terrible droughts while others are drenched with excessive rains; and that there is in the effects of heavy concussions such a power as to cause storms centers to deviate from their natural courses, a system for the distributing the rainfall can be worked out, which, by leading to the prevention of forest fires and by adding to our agricultural resources will be of inestimable value to the country. The memorial was referred to the committee on agriculture.

A LONG RACING MATCH.—Hugh McCrum, of San Francisco, has laid a wager with S. R. DeLong, of Tucson, Arizona, by which he agrees to forfeit $2.000 provided DeLong succeeds in riding his horse Jerry from Tucson to San Francisco, in twenty-five days, leaving Tucson on the 20th day of March, 1874, at 9 A. M., arriving in San Francisco on or before 9 A. M. April 14. Should the journey not be accomplished within the time specified, then S. R. DeLong forfeits to Mr. McCrum the same amount. The route to be taken is via Wickenburg, Ehrenburg, San Benardino, and Los Angeles, to San Francisco by overland stage route. The projected race has already excited much interest in Tucson and San Francisco.

IRISH AND AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.—A rifle-shooting match has been arranged between the Irish team of Dublin (now champions of Great Britain) and a team of the National Rifle Association of America. The ranges of distances to be fired are fixed at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The Irish contestants will use rifles made by John Rigby, of Dublin, and the American contestants will use those of American make. The above very interesting match will, in all probability, come off at Creedmoor, Long Island, N. Y., about the end of September next, on the range of the National Rifle Association of America.

HOW TO SECURE PERFECTION.—A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue. Some time afterward he called again; the sculptor was still at his work. His friend, looking at the figure, exclaimed, "You have been idle since I saw you last."

"By no means," replied the sculptor, "I have retouched this part, and polished that; I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle; I have given more expression to this lip, and more energy to this limb."

"Well, well," said his friend; "but all these are trifles."

"It may be so," replied Angelo; "recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle." [So, also, is it with character.]

MR. John G. Saxe, our well known American poet, sent the following epigram in reply to an invitation to address a temperance convention:

"You have heard of the snake in the grass,
my boy,
Of the terrible snake in the grass;
But now you must know,
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class.
Alas!
'Tis the venomed snake in the *glass!*"

TWO GOOD WAYS.—A German peddler sold a man a liquid for the extermination of bugs. "And how do you use it?" inquired the man after he had bought it. "Ketch te bug, and drop von little drop into his mout," answered the peddler. "Pshaw," exclaimed the purchaser, "I could kill it in half the time by stamping on it." "Vell," calmly exclaimed the German, "dat is a good way, too."

A CONTEMPORARY mentions that a near-sighted hen which mistook sawdust for Indian meal, ate heartily thereof, then layed a nest full of wooden knobs, and in three weeks hatched out a set of parlor furniture.

A CLERGYMAN being invited to open a Legislature with prayer, offered the following ambiguous petition: "May corruption and sin be as far from every member of this Legislature as thou art."

WHEN a young farmer's wife made her first boy's pants precisely the same before as behind, the father exclaimed: "Goodness! he won't know whether he's going to school or coming home."

JENKINS told his son, who proposed to buy a cow in partnership, to "be fair and buy the binder half, as it eats nothing and gives all the milk."

"Kiss me," was all she said. [Novel novel.] That was "enough said" for the young man.—*Boston Post.*

A POOR family in Greene Co. had not mortgage their six dogs but gave one for a barrel of flour. The case is [illegible]