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The Kent News:

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

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. H. 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.

G. W. CRUIKSHANK,
Attorney at Law
ELKTON, MARYLAND.
Will prompt attention to all Law or Chancery business entrusted to him.
March 14, 1874—3m.

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.

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.

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 Ranesville, 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.

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

Kent News.

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

Vol. 34. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874. No. 45.

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,
jl7-3m. Wilmington, Del.

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, McLean'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.

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

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, executors of Wm. Bacchus, will offer at Public Sale at the Market House, in Chestertown, on
SATURDAY, the 21st of March, 1874
at three o'clock, P. M., the following property, namely:
1 SORREL HORSE,
1 Carriage & Harness
ONE DEARBORN,
Lot of OLD IRON, &c.
TERRMS.—All purchases of $10 or less, cash. All over that amount a credit of six months on note with approved security.
RICHARD HYNSON,
JOHN G. BACCHUS,
mar14-ts. Executors.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
Implements, Seeds, &c.
HINES & BURCHINAL
Have just received a large lot of
GARDEN SEED
Of Very First Quality, from
PETER HENDERSON & CO., N. Y.
We are selling Prime Early Rose Potatoes from Elmira, N. Y., *free from all rot and disease.*
We keep on hand all kinds of
Garden Implements,
such as Hoes, Spades, Forks and Rakes. Also,
PLOWS of Every Variety,
such as No. 4 Wiley, Heckendorn, Acme, and the Farmer's Friend.
☞ Give us a call before buying elsewhere.
HINES & BURCHINAL,
Below the Bank, Chestertown.
March 7, 1874—2m.

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!
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.

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.

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.

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.

HEAVY FLANNELS
AT REDUCED PRICES
By T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Jan. 3, 1874.

ENOUGH AT HOME TO DO.

BY J. W. LEWIS.

Some people talk of others cares,
Of how they spend their time,
Of what they have to eat and drink—
They think 'tis something fine;
But if they'll take a friend's advice,
And play the proper cue,
I'd advise them just to look at home,
They'll find enough to do.

Some people like to spin a yarn
About their dearest friend,
To name his oddities and ways,
To see, if him you'll defend;
And if, perchance, you say a word,
They'll sure prove false to you;
But if they'll only look at home,
They'll find enough to do.

Some people like their neighbors all,
'Tis liking in their way;
They are always on the go, I know,
They're going from day to day;
What one may say the other'll hear,
'Tis done to raise a stew;
But if they'll only look at home,
They'll find enough to do.

Some people like to play their hand,
And still be let alone,
To do whatever may please them best
Without their faults being known.
They love to chat of others' wrongs,
When they've no golden pew;
I'd advise them just to look at home,
They'll find enough to do.

Some people wear the christian garb,
Condemn their worldly friend;
All this they'll cover with base deceit,
When they've to borrow or lend.
At other times there rests contempt
Within their heart not true;
But if they'll only look at home,
They'll find enough to do.

Some people like to hear the news,
To know what's on the wing;
To win the harp they'll play the fool,
They think it a pretty thing.
Now I've a word for all such foes,
I hope there are but few;
'Tis if they'll only look at home,
They'll find enough to do.

—*Baltimorean.*

ANECDOTE OF RT. REV. BISHOP LAY.—We find in the "Editor's Drawer" of *Harper's Magazine*, for March, the following anecdote, in which the present worthy Bishop of Easton is concerned: "At one time during the late war our troops made a sweeping advance through Arkansas, and, under general instructions, took possession of every prominent official of church or State and sent him back under custody until his *status* should be determined. Among the former was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lay, then Missionary Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church for that jurisdiction, and well known for his zealous and efficient labors. The rector of a little parish at Camden complained of the frequent attacks made upon the discipline and polity of the church by a Methodist brother who was ministering to a large congregation in the same place. The Bishop's temporary detention took place during a great revival among the Methodists, and was considered too good a thing to be lost. Accordingly the pastor of the flock announced it, during "evening meeting," thus: "You may not know, brethren, how those Episcopals' git religion so I'll tell you. They have a bishop come around about once a year, and the minister he sets 'em all up in a row and the bishop fastens his hands down on their heads, and *that's* the way they do it; but" (Making a long pause) "they can't git no religion now, *fur old Abe's has got their bishop.*"

POOR THING! POOR THING!—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writing of the visit of the Legislative Committee to Newburg Asylum, says:

One of the fatherly Senators stepped up to a young lady attendant and said: "My poor girl, do you know how long you have been here?" The "poor girl" smiled and replied: "Nearly a year." "How long do you think you will have to stay?" continued the Senator in the same sympathetic tone. "Well, sir, continued the fair lunatic, I shall probably stay until they stop my wages or I get married," and she walked away laughing. The kind-hearted Senator looked after her with tears in his eyes and murmured: "Poor thing! poor thing!" while the "poor thing" related the affair to the matron and laughed till she cried.

HOW TO KEEP HAMS.—Every season more or less hams are destroyed by insects, or rendered too unpalatable to be eaten by decent people. By following this method the insect can be entirely kept at a distance, and it is very simple, and within the reach of every farmer in the country. After the meat has been well cured by pickle and smoke, take some clean ashes free from bits of coal, moisten them with a little water so that they form a paste, or else just wet the hams a little, and rub on the dry ashes. Rubbed in thoroughly the form a capital insect protector, and the hams can be hung up in the smoke or wood chamber without any danger of molestation.

Do you ever think how much work a little child does in a day? How, from sunrise to sunset, the dear little patter round—to us—so aimlessly? Climbing up here, kneeling down there, running to another place, but never still. Twisting and turning, rolling, and reaching, and doubling, as if testing every bone and muscle for their future uses. It is very curious to watch it. One who does so may understand the deep breathing of the rosy little sleeper, as, with one arm tossed over its curly head, it prepares for the next day's gymnastics. A busy creature is a little child.

ALUM is said to be a remedy for founder in horses. Pulverize it, draw out the tongue of the horse with one hand (he being held by an assistant), and with the other lay a large tablespoonful of it as far down the throat as possible, on the root of the tongue. Let the tongue loose and the alum will go down.

IT may not be generally known that when good meat is a little tainted by warm weather or over keeping, washing it with lime water will restore its sweetness. Dredging powdered charcoal over it will produce the same effect.

AMONG many other evils that attend gaming are these: loss of time, loss of reputation, loss of health, loss of fortune, loss of temper, the ruin of families, defrauding of creditors, and at last the loss of life itself.

THE melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year; it's a little too warm for whiskey hot, and a little too cold for beer.

WHAT A DOCTOR SAYS.

"It is certain that over-feeding as well as over drinking is a great evil, and produces its yearly hecatombs of victims, who are looked upon as innocent sufferers, while their colleagues, the over-drinkers, are severely dealt with in respectable society." Thus writes a recent medical authority. He goes on to say that the tendency to fatty degeneration of muscular and other tissue is much on the increase. The disease quietly gains ground, though the victim seems the picture of health to the uninitiated. It is one of the causes of the increase of sudden deaths. Rich living and fatty meats, with little exercise, do their work unsuspected, and produce as much disease as any of the recognized causes of typhoid and other maladies.

These considerations are certainly worth heeding, when one sits down to dinner. But our stern medical monitor attends us to market also. All men should learn that a good eater should also be a good worker, if he intends to remain healthy, and that the rule applies to oxen as well as to men. It may be seriously asked whether the consumption of the meat of overfed animals is not also an evil. The answer must be—yes. Such food must tell upon the constitution of those living upon it. It lays the foundation of many evils in man's frame, probably producing many of those gastric disturbances which affect many abstemious and regular livers, who "wonder why such mutton and such beef could have disagreed with them."

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Sound practitioners tell us that fat and tender meats are most nutritious, as they are most palateable. Of course, if one "overfeeds," he suffers, in consequence, though his over-packing of the stomach be done with potatoes and salt. Moderation is the safe guide—not, however, to the ascetic regulation of rising from the table hungry. Whoever does that without necessity, thinks more of his meat than even the over-feeder. The man may be presumed to be in best condition, who goes to dinner when the hour comes, without having longed impatiently for the dinner bell; and who goes from dinner without any special recollection, half an hour afterwards, what he has eaten, or whether he has eaten at all or not. Whenever the matter of food becomes one of thought and concern, whether that thought be the longing of the epicure, or the fussiness of the dictarian, eating and drinking have assumed an undue importance. Whether men gormandize, looking chiefly for quantity, or pick here a little and there a little, piling up an over sufficiency of delicate mouthfuls, or eat by ounce measure and under protest, in either case the mere act of feeding takes too much thought. Common sense is the best guide and common caution should prescribe what one should eat, and how much, and that, too, without making every meal the subject of a hygienic thesis. The great degree to which eating and drinking form the subject of conversation, and of the exchanges of opinions in civilized circles, is both amazing and ridiculous.

Two things may be taken for granted, that most people who can command the things they like *are* over-fed, and few people, male or female, of their own free will take exercise sufficient for their comfort. Excess in eating prompts or demands excess in drinking. Even water may be over-indulged in, and, as to tea and coffee, they are with very many people too freely poured down, to the detriment of digestion. The main thing to be remembered is, that disease originates as much from over-feeding as over drinking, and that the close atmosphere of a house is not the the place to recuperate the over-fed.

AN AFRICAN WITNESS.—Henry Van Meter, who recently deceased in Bangor, at the age of one hundred and ten years, was an African gem that was not born to blush unseen. He was a genuine ebony waif from old Virginy, who drifted down East more than half a century ago. He was thoroughly charged with the inspiration of the Voudou and would give odds to the Magdalene in the number and variety of the capricious spirits that possessed him. Van was summoned to court one day as a witness, and knowing his peculiarities, the counsel on either side badgered him with the most preposterous questions, until he became so entangled that his answers were as wild as the passes of a blinded pugilist. Noticing the distress of the obfuscated witness, the kindly Judge Hathaway hushed the lawyers, and put a simple question to him with the point. This third assault was too much for the overmatched seer, and he broke out, "Now look a-here, you ole gray-haired gemman up on de bench dar, don't you interfere wid dis business at all; I's jus' as much as I can do to take care ob dese two fellers down heah!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

POOR GIRLS.—The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been brought up to work. Rich parents have petted them, they have been taught to despise labor, and to depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless.—If misfortune comes upon their friends, as it often does, their case is hopeless. The most forlorn and miserable women on earth belong to this class. It belongs to parents to protect daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them great wrong, if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly round; the rich are very likely to become poor and the poor rich. Skilled to labor is no disadvantage to the rich, and is indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents must educate their daughters to work; no reform is more imperative than this.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS tells this good story. A few summers since, at the urgent request of one of his younger daughters, he sent up to his country place in Vermont a donkey for her use. She had read about donkeys, but was not familiar with their peculiar vocalism. The animal's strange noises inspired her with the profoundest pity for his evident distress.—She wrote to her father, "Dear papa, I do wish you would come up here soon—my donkey is so lonesome."

Two hearts that beat as one are singularly oblivious to mud. We never knew a man in love to circulate a petition for a new pavement or an additional lamp-post.

Newspapers Domestically Considered.

Too low an estimate is apt to be set on the domestic value of newspapers. After reading them, and putting ourselves, through their agency, in mental correspondence with the world, they are thrown aside and forgotten. But to suppose their usefulness bounded by their news columns and the waste-bag is a thriftless mistake.

In the first place, there are the household recipes, to be found in stray corners, often excellent, and deserving a refuge on the fly-leaf of the family cook-book. Then come the pretty verses, the strange and droll stories, the brief biographies and reminiscences which, pasted in a scrap-book, are a source of never ending pleasure, not only for those who do not care for richer intellectual food, but to those who have only odd minutes for reading.

Notwithstanding the squibs jocular journalists have penned on the use of newspapers for bed-clothing, we know from experience that these are not to be despised. They may not be as comfortable as your blankets, but certainly the keep out the cold. Two thicknesses of paper are better than a pair of blankets, and in the case of persons who dislike the weight of of many bed-clothes, they are invaluable. A spread made of a double layer of papers between a covering of calico or chintz, is desirable in every household. The papers should be tacked together with thread, and also basted to the covering to keep them from slipping. An objection has been made on account of the rustling, but if soft papers be chosen the noise will not be annoying, especially should the spread be laid between a blanket and the counterpane.

As a protection to plants against cold, both in and out of doors, nothing is better. If newspapers are pinned up over night at a window between pots and glass, the flowers will not only not be frozen, but will not even get chilled, as they are so liable to be at this season. In the same way, if taken to cover flower-beds, on the frosty nights of early autumn, they will allow the plants to remain safely out doors some time later than is common.

One of the oddest services to put our journals to is the keeping of ice in summer. An ingenious housekeeper recently discovered that her daily lump of ice would last nearly twice as long when wrapped in newspapers, and placed in any kind of covered box, as when trusted solely to a refrigerator. This is very convenient, since it is possible to have the best and cheapest refrigerator constantly at hand.

To polish all kinds of glass after washing, except table glass, no cloth or flannel is half so good as a newspaper; and for a baker's dozen of other uses, quite foreign to its primal purpose, it is without a rival. —*Scribner's for March.*

Tools from American Steel.

The *Iron Age* publishes an interesting description of some experiments which have lately been made by an extensive tool manufacturing company in New Jersey, in the manufacture of various kinds of tools and implements from an American puddled steel, made wholly from American pig iron. It appears that the steel is made at one operation from cast iron, in the puddling furnace. The charge consists of three kinds of pig iron, in certain definite proportions, to which chemical compounds are added during the boiling process, which takes about one-half longer than the boiling of ordinary wrought iron. No other machinery is needed than is found in every well appointed puddle and rolling mill, and furnaces of the ordinary patterns require but slight modifications, which may be made at small cost. It is affirmed that steel can be made in quantity by this process at a cost considerably under the average price of corresponding qualities of English steel in our markets. It has been tested in the manufacture of picks, axes, springs, knife blades and other articles. Upwards of a hundred tons have already been made at a profit, and the consumers have in every instance ordered more.

FEMALE SOCIETY.—What is it that makes all those men who associate habitually with women superior to those who do not? What makes the women who are accustomed to, and at ease in, the society of gentlemen, superior to their sex in general? Solely because they are in the habit of free, graceful, continued conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity, their faculties awaken, their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivation in the spirit of rivalry. The men lose their pedantic, rude, declamatory or sullen manner. The coin of the understanding and the heart changes continually. Their asperities are rubbed off, their natures polished and brightened, and their richness, like gold, is wrought into finer workmanship by the fingers of woman than it could ever be done by those of men.

A LAD rushing into the house of a neighbor a few days ago said: "Mammy sent me to borry a head of cabbage, and a little piece of meat to boil with it; want to borry a rag to patch the seat of Bill's breeches; we are goin' to have a mighty cuttin' and slashin' to our house to-day; going to make Bill a new coat out'd dad's old 'un, and dad a new one out'n an old blanket."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is reported to have asked Hume at a social dinner party—"what do you consider the object of legislation?" "The greatest good to the greatest number"—"what do you consider the greatest number?" continued his Lordship—"number one," was the prompt reply.

AN editor in Georgia offers to name his baby after the man who pays the longest in advance for his paper. If he had mentioned the man who had the longest kept an editor out of his pay, what a list of candidates he would have had to select names from.

ANDREW JOHNSON was accused of bad spelling, but John Randolph defended him by declaring that "a man must be a fool who could not spell words more ways than one."

AT a recent dinner of shoemakers the following toast was given: "May we have all the women in the country to shoe and all the men to boot!"

A MALICIOUS person says that cotton sheets and newspaper sheets are alike in the respect that a great many people lie in them.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana or Illinois. Then what is now the most flourishing part of the United States was as little known as the country in the heart of Africa itself. It was not till 1776 that Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. And the first pioneers of Ohio did not settle till twenty years later still. A hundred years ago Canada belonged to France, and Washington was a modest Virginia colonel, and the United States the most loyal part of the British Empire, and scarcely a speck on the political horizon indicated the struggle that in a score of years was to lay a foundation of the greatest republic in the world.

A hundred years ago there were but four small newspapers in America; steam engines had not been imagined, and locomotives, and steamboat, and railroads, and telegraphs, and postal cards, and friction matches, and revolvers, and percussion caps, and breechloading guns, and stoves and furnaces and gas for dwellings, and India rubber shoes, and Spalding's glue, and sewing machines, and anthracite coal, and photographs, and chromo paintings, and kerosene oil, and the safety lamp, and the compound blow pipe, and free schools, and spring mattresses, and wood engraving, and Brussels carpets, and lever watches, and greenbacks, and cotton and woolen factories, in anything like the present meaning of these terms, were utterly unknown.

A hundred years ago the spinning wheel was in almost every family, and clothing was spun and woven, and made up in the household; and the printing press was a cumbrous machine, worked by hand; and a nail, or a brick, or a knife, or a pair of shears or scissors, or a razor, or a pair of woven stockings, or an axe, or a hoe, or a shovel, or a lock or key, or a plate of glass of any size was not made in what is now the United States. Even in 1790 there were only seventy-nine postoffices in the country, and the whole extent of our post routes was less than nineteen hundred miles. Cheap postage was unheard of, and had any one suggested the transmission of messages with lightning speed he would have been thought utterly insane. The microscope on the one hand and the telescope on the other, were in their infancy as instruments of science, and geology and chemistry were almost unknown. In a word, it is true, that to the century passed have been allotted more improvements, in their bearing on the comfort and happiness of mankind, than to any other which has elapsed since the creation of the world.—*Baltimore American.*

Clothing the Limbs of Little Girls.

A sensible mother, writing of children's clothing, says: I see many children whose lower limbs are quite too much exposed for health or comfort. It is not infrequent to meet little girls with dresses up to their knees and but one pair of perhaps cambric draws opon at the bottom, and perhaps cotton stockings. Any grown person, or boy, would freeze if clad thus.—No wonder that so many, when they arrive at the age of womanhood, have no constitutions, and are good for little but fashionable invalids, whose chief business throught life is to supply the doctors with good fees. Every child should wear a pair of under-drawers made of Canton flannel (or, better still, of wool) buttoned to the waist of the chemise, cut as small as the leg at the bottom and left open a little way and extending down under the stockings to the top of the high shoe; over these a pair, cut moderately full, buttoning just below the knee. The band is pretty finished with a narrow ruffle or a bit of embroidery. I know many think they do not look as well as when made open at the bottom, but they are certainly much more comfartable and sensible.

CURE FOR LOCKJAW.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* recommends turpentine as a cure for lockjaw. He says: "Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it and pour it on the wound, no matter where the wound is, or of what nature it is, and relief will follow in less than one minute. Nothing better can be applied to a severe cut or bruise than cold turpentine, it will give sure relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it and place the flannel on the throat and chest, and in very severe cases three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand." The remedy is simple and easily tested. In all serious cases an application should be made under needful advice.

HOUSE RENTS IN NEW YORK.—Houses to let are visible now in all parts of New York. From present appearances there will be no lack of stores in the lower part of the city for whoever may want them. Rents, too, are materially below last year's figures, as a rule. The exceptions are in favorite localities below Maiden lane. As for Brooklyn, there are more dwellings placarded than has been known there for many years, and rents are said to be from fifteen to twenty per cent. less than those heretofore insisted upon. There are many who have predicted that the great panic of last fall would have no influence upon real estate this spring, but these facts show that they are mistaken.

THERE are nearly fifty women practicing medicine in New York and Brooklyn, most of them homœopathically, and many having incomes of between $2,000 and $3,000, while several reach $5,000, and one or two over $10,000. There are three medical colleges there and a fourth is now building.

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.—Probably the fastest train in the world is the express train on the Great Western railroad which leaves London (Paddington Station) at 11.45 A. M. and arrives at Swindon Junction (78 miles) at 1.12 P.M., at an average rate of 53½ miles per hour. Few of our American "lightning express" trains keep up a speed of thirty miles an hour.

THE BEST REMEDY.—A lady once being asked what she thought was a good remedy for bee stings, said she had never found any thing better than to keep away from the bees.

An Indiana Romance.

She couldn't see it in that light. She didn't want to marry him, but he was bound she should. They both lived a couple of miles from Terre Haute, and near neighbors. She refused to listen to his courting, and he grew desperate. So he went off to the West, and while out there persuaded a friend to write a letter saying that he was dead, and asking, as his dying request, that she might, if she ever went out that way, stop for a moment and toss a weed or perhaps a flower on his lonely grave.

This was tender, but it didn't take worth a cent, and she wrote back a letter to the friend saying that if he had any consideration for her feelings at all to send her his gold watch and chain, his money and all his valuables. To carry out his plans the dead man sent home his brass jewelry and other effects, and she immediately proceeded to don the trinkets, and start to singing school with the chosen "feller" of her heart. On their way back home the pair were startled by the apparition of the lost lover, clad in ghostly white, but with the old lineaments intact.

The young man fled, but the girl stood still, and putting up a paw which resembled an elephant's foot, naively inquired if the ghost wanted to be kicked to death by a mule. To which his ghostship replied thus: "Lord! Lord! Jerusha, hev I came all the way home to find you false?" "You bet," replied the fair one, laughing heartily, for she had discovered that it was really the person of her dead lover. The fellow had played a nice game, and followed his goods and chattels back to the land of his nativity very quickly. The damsel was so disgusted with the other fellow for running at sight of the ghost that she immediately began preparations to marry the ghost.

A LAWYER FLOORED.—Being in attendance at the circuit court in Albany in the year 1870, I happened to hear the trial of a breach-of-promise case. The plaintiff was a young lady of rather delicate nerves, and although, through the aid of her counsel, her case was looking well, yet when she come to be cross-examined by the opposite attorney, she quailed before his searching examination, and finally fell down in a swoon. The sympathies of every one were aroused, and the defendant's counsel saw that he must do something. The young lady's face was of a purple-red during her swoon, and so, when the next witness was called (a middle-aged lady), said:

"Witness, you saw the plaintiff faint a short time ago?"

"Yes sir," said the witness.

"Well, people turn pale when they faint, do they not?"

The witness hesitated a moment, then said, "No, not always."

"Did you ever hear of a case of fainting where the party did not turn pale?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see such a case?"

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"About a year ago."

"Where was it?"

"In this city."

"Who was it?"

"'Twas a nigger."

The plaintiff won the case.

BORAX FOR COLDS.—A writer in *The Medical Record* cites a number of cases in which borax has proved a most effective remedy in certain forms of colds. He states that, in sudden hoarseness or loss of voice in public speakers or singers, from colds, relief for an hour or so, as by magic, may be often obtained by slowly dissolving, and partially swallowing, a lump of borax, the size of a garden pea, or about three or four grains, held in the mouth for ten minutes before speaking or singing. This produces a profused secretion of salvia, "or watering" of the mouth and throat, probably restoring the voice or tone to the dried vocal cords, just as wetting brings back the missing notes to a flute when it is too dry.

FISH FOOD VS. FLESH FOOD.—Flesh food being so dear as almost to be beyond the daily consumption of the toiling masses of this country, a full supply of fish food, which will rate at low figures, is a matter of the utmost consequence to the masses. Many of the States have inaugurated measures to restock their rivers with fish, among them Pennsylvania and New York, and in Maryland the subject is receiving the attention of the Legislature.

OYSTERS when in perfection are from five to seven years old. An oysterman can tell the age of a bivalve by counting the successive layers of plates overlapping each other, each of which is a shoot, and indicates a year's growth. Judging from the size and thickness which some shells attain, an oyster may be capable of arriving at the respectable age of three score, and not be the Methusaleh of his tribe then.

"If you don't see what you want, ask for it," is posted up in a conspicuous place in a Logansport grocery. A native stepped in the establishment last week. He saw the card and remarked: "I want a ten-dollar bill, and I don't see it." "Neither do I," was the laconic reply.

ONE of the current almanacs says of the month just closed: "If there are high winds in February, followed by warm rains, and cattle refuse to eat salt, and red-headed girls are conspicuous, July will be a cool month."

COURAGE, when genuine, is never cruel. It is not fierce. It foresees evil. Its trepidations come either before or after danger. In the midst of peril it is calm and cool. It is generous, especially to the fallen.

—Prosperity makes friends; adversity tries them.

—The right side of a drinking saloon: the out-side.

—It is better to carve your name on hearts than marble.

—Compare what you have done with what you might have done.

—Laziness grows on people: it begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains.

—Show may be easily purchased; but happiness is a home-made article.

—Never sigh over what might have been, but make the best of what is.

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 advertising rates.

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