Kent News.

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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.

LAW CARDS.

D. J. BLACKISTON,

Attorney at Law

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Will give prompt attention to any business entrusted to his care. Collections promptly made and real estate bought and sold. ally.

MARION deK. SMITH,

Attorney at Law

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Kent and adjoining counties. a11-6.

G. W. CRUIKSHANK,

Attorney at Law

ELKTON, MARYLAND.

Will give prompt attention to all Law or Chancery business entrusted to him.
March 14, 1874—3m.

THOS. S. BORDLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Office in the Masonic Building.
Particular attention given to the collection of Claims. f8-6.

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.

MEDICAL CARDS.

MEDI AL NOTICE

DR. B. S. ROSEBERRY,

GALENA,

Office at the residence of Wm. Rogers, Esq., may be found at all hours when not professionally engaged. ap11-3t.

Medical Notice.

DR. GEO. T. PERKINS,

A Graduate of the University of Maryland,

Has opened an office on Water Street, Chestertown, near the Bridge. Office hours from 9½ A. M. to 12. M., and from 2 to 6, P. M., where he may be found except when professionally engaged. After 6, P. M., will be found at his father's residence. ap11-tf.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public that from the firsth day of April, 1874, they will associate themselves in a co-partnership for the better prosecution of their profession, and for the better accommodation of the public, under the name of "T. H. WHALAND & SON," pledging themselves to the discharge of their duties to the best of their abilities.

They may be found at all times (if not professionally engaged,) at their residence near Chestertown.

THOMAS H. WHALAND, M. D.,
CHAS. W. WHALAND, M. D.
March 28, 1874—tf.

WILLIAM F. WROTH,

DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY,

Still Pond, Kent county, Md.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours ap18-3m.

CHAS. CAMBLOS & Co.

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 38 SOUTH THIRD ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

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

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.

IF YOU WANT A **Nice Suit** MADE up, at a less price than a City Tailor would charge you, call on S. MERRITT & CO.

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, 1374.

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.

The Chemical Agricultural Powders

FOR THE

Analysis of Soils.

PROF. HERBERT,
Of Washington College,
having secured a patent from the U. S Patent Office, for his "new and improved method of analyzing soils," is now ready to receive ORDERS for the same from farmers who may wish to find out what mineral plant food their land contains.

The present cost to the farmer will be **$10**; for which he will receive the Ten Packages of Chemical Powders; a Chart or Plat, showing the manner in which the "experimental plats" of land are to be laid off; and *printed* directions for the use of the chemical powders. So that any intelligent farmer, and even a boy of 12 to 15 years of age, can find out *every* mineral element of plant food that the land may contain, and also everything that is needed to make the soil *grow a perfect plant.*

Address, A. HERBERT, at Washington College; or Messrs. Stam, Apothecaries, &c.; T. W. Eliason, Jr., Hines & Burchinal, or T. B. Hynson, Merchants in Chestertown, Kent Co.

N. B.—The usual cost for obtaining the same information (more imperfectly,) from the services and laboratory of an Analytical Chemist, is $60 to $100.

Chestertown, Md., Mar. 28, '74—tf.

To CASH BUYERS!!

OWING to the demands upon me for money I shall commence THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, and continue until the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, to **sell off my Stock of Goods at Ten per cent. below usual price!**

☞ Buyers are requested to call and examine my goods and prices, and convince themselves that I am selling far below the usual market prices.

S. FRANK. SMITH.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts as I am in need of money.
S. FRANK. SMITH.
April 18, 1874—7t.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County:

IN EQUITY.

JANUARY TERM, 1874.

BY directions of an order of the said Court, passed on the 20th day of March, 1874, I hereby give notice to the creditors of Anna M. Hynson, late of Kent county, deceased, to file vouchers of their claims against the Real Estate of said deceased with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county on or before the 20th day of August next.
R. HYNSON, Trustee.
April 18, 1874—4t.

HANSON LETTUCE—the largest, most tender, crisp, and delicate flavored fob Lettuce, for sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.
Head28.

Mrs. H. C. Carroll,

Fashionable Milliner

MRS. CARROLL would most respectfully announce to her friends and patrons, and the public generally, that having disposed of her ENTIRE STOCK OF FALL GOODS, has just returned from purchasing a Large and Varied Stock of the most desirable

Spring Goods,

including in part all the latest novelties in HATS BONNETS, RIBBONS, TURQUOISE SILKS, LACE & SILK TIES, &c. She is now prepared to meet the wants of her customers in EVERY PARTICULAR. She asks but a trial to insure satisfaction.

Thanking her friends for past favors, she respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
May 2, 1874—3t.

☞ **To the Ladies** ☜

New Spring and Summer Millinery!

MISS LUCY CROSSLEY,

HAVING just returned from the city, invites the Ladies to call and examine her very large and well selected stock of

NEW MILLINERY GOODS

FOR

Spring and Summer

embracing all the styles in season. Also, a

Beautiful Stock of Fancy Goods

and NOTIONS, which will be sold low.

Call and see my goods before purchasing.
LUCY CROSSLEY,
ap25-3t. Kennedyville, Kent co.

Road Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent Co., to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of

A PUBLIC ROAD,

in the First Election District, beginning at or near the Cold Well, on the road from Sassafras to Smyrna, and running through the lands of Chas. Hessee, Mrs. Staats, Richard A. Frazier, John M. Davis, William Jewell, C. B. Martin's heirs, E. S. Morris, W. H. Blackiston's heirs, Joseph Morris, Samuel Clayton and others, to intersect the public road leading from Massey's to Smyrna,—hereby give notice, that on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20th, 1874,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

they will meet at the end of the new road beginning on the public road leading from Massey's to Smyrna,—for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon them by said appointment and commission.

ELIJAH E. MILLER,
THOMAS A JACOBS,
WILLIAM CACY,
April 18, 1874—5t. Examiners.

PRIVATE SALE.

I HEREBY OFFER FOR SALE

Radcliffe Hall,

the Farm upon which I now reside, commonly known as the **"Hanson Farm,"** part of which is now rented and occupied by Mr. John Greenwood, of Wm.

It is beautifully situated on Chester River, about one mile from Chestertown, and

Contains 471 ACRES, more or less.

THE IMPROVEMENTS are a

Mansion House,

AND TENANT HOUSE,

in good repair, with the necessary Out-Buildings and offices. The Tenant House is large and commodious, and was built in the year 1871. The Farm is so well known that a full description is not needed.

An early purchaser will have the option of putting in, and making, the corn crop for the present year.

Terms easy and reasonable. For further information apply to

GEORGE A. HANSON.

Radcliffe Hall, Feb. 28, 1874—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county, and to me directed, at the suit of M Bannon, against the lands and tenements of George R. Jones and wife, and the lands and tenements of Benj. H. Startt, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, and interest of the said George R. Jones and wife, of, in and to

ALL THAT PART OF A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

Situated and lying in Broad Neck, Kent county, State of Maryland, being part of a tract of land, called

"NEW KEY,"

Containing One Hundred Acres and one quarter of an acre, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. H. Davis, and others.

ALSO,

All the right, title, claim and interest of the said Benjamin H. Startt, of, in and to

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND,

Near Worton Heights, Kent county, called

"PRINCE WILLIAM,"

Containing 95 Acres, 2 Roods,

more or less, adjoining the lands of Jas. Cohee, Jas. L. Bowers and others.

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1874

At Three o'clock, P. M.,

at the Court House door, in Chestertown, I will offer at public sale the aforesaid property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

EDWARD PLUMMER, Sheriff.
April 18, 1874—ts.

KENT COUNTY, Sct:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Jas. A. Skirven, of Kent county, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 23d day of April, 1874, and made oath in due form of law that he has taken up as estrays trespassing upon his enclosures FOUR HEAD OF CATTLE, one pale red, two red and one buffalo red and white crop off left ear.

Given under my hand.
S. C. BRANNOCK, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner or owners of the above described cattle, together with four head previously described and advertised by being posted in the neighborhood, are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. J. A. SKIRVEN,
ap25-3t* near Belair.

THE DOMESTIC.

WE are pleased to inform the people of Chestertown and vicinity that we have made Mr. J. T. PARKS an agent for the sale of our LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

DOMESTIC S. M. CO.,
ap25-3t* 14th and Broadway, N. Y.

HARD TIMES.

Oh! take me, friend, oh! take me where
Hard times none ever cry,
Where bread and butter grows on trees
And sausages close by;
Where oysters dwell in constant stews,
And devil'd crabs fall out,
Where clams come ready baked to hand
And cooks can never pout.

Oh! take me to some wilderness,
Far, far away from town.
Where turkeys roasted run about,
With gravy dripping down;
Where people never have to work,
As some do, night and day,
Where one can get just what he wants,
And nothing have to pay.

Oh! take me where no wicked still
Of strichnine whiskey's found,
Nor where champagne fills every rill
And cognac does abound;
But where the most delicious fruit
That eyes have ever seen,
Spontaneous rolls from mountains down,
And every hill ice cream.

Oh! take me to the land of peace,
Where never comes a dun,
Where people never go to law,
And lawyers never come;
Where crops are good and never fail,
And each one gets his share,
Where one may eat and drink and sleep
Without an anxious care.

Oh! take me, do, where all the folks
Get plenty clothes to wear;
Where fashions never change, and pants
Do never burst nor tear;
Where bonnets, silks and satins all
May have a full supply;
Where children are obedient,
And babies never cry.

Take me where wives good humor'd grow
And gossips never talk,
And parsons less by preaching judged
Than by their daily walk;
Where doctors' charges are unknown,
Where none grow gay and old,
Where chills and fever trouble not,
And quinine is not sold.

Oh! take me, for I'm awful sick,
Far, far from banks away,
Where ne'er another note I'll give,
Or have a bill to pay.
Oh! take me to some wilderness,
Where all these things are found;
Oh, take, take me quickly, for
I'm almost run aground.

TEACHING SCHOOLS.

One of the worst practices in vogue among teachers is that of allowing or compelling pupils to undertake too much. In this practice they are aided and abetted by unthinking parents Sometimes they weakly allow themselves to be forced into it by the importunities of children and their parents. Children with their natural tendency to pursue the shadow and neglect the substance, are anxious to pass from book to book, while parents measure their progress by the frequency with which they go through the empty form of promotion. Too frequently the teacher succumbs to the pressure thus brought to bear upon him, and promotes his pupils clear out of the bounds of reason, instead of classying them according to his own common sense and knowledge of the principles and methods of teaching. Then, in consequence of the carelessness, inattention, restiveness and want of progress on the part of pupils, and the constantly increasing doubt and perplexity of parents which are the natural outgrowth of this system, the teacher undergoes a martyrdom in which he gets no sympathy, and deserves none, although it *is* rather heavy punishment for his want of decision and firmness. However he worries the year out, is rather anxious to remove to another school, gets his resignation accepted without difficulty, and is succeeded by another (probably of the same class) of whom much is expected. The newcomer finds that the community is not exactly satisfied with the work of his predecessor, and that his only means of making an immediately favorable impression is to impartially promote all hands at an early date. He accordingly does so and thus the matter goes on from bad to worse till the result would be extremely ludicrous, if it had not an alarmingly serious aspect also. We might be amused at the idea of advancing children in a few short terms, to a position in regard to their studies which can only be properly reached by years of careful study, if it were not for the tendency it has to render them obtuse, heedless and superficial. Were it not that in the end it surely causes loss of faith in common schools and common school teaching.

Teachers need to be entirely independent of extraneous circumstances in the discharge of their duties, to take a comprehensive view of education in general and to definitely decide their own status in regard thereto. They need to take for their motto "thoroughness first, then progress," to aim to give careful, comprehensive instruction to all they undertake, and to undertake no more than can be performed with this object in view. Such a course, like virtue in general, is its own reward.

The results of the opposite course which has been partially described, cannot fail to be disastrous to all concerned. The ignorance and general imbecility of pupils so taught, is crowned by the fact that they *don't even know how little they know.*
—J. L. HANNA.

GOOD AND HAPPY.—The spring-time has come. Are you glad? I am. I love to see the blue sky, and the green grass, and the fresh leaves on the trees. To-day I heard the birds sing. The birds do not sin. When I am good, I sing all the time. God loves to hear me sing. He wants little boys and girls to be happy as the birds. If we try to do as God wants us to we shall be more happy than the birds The birds die and go to dust. We die and go up to be with God. Our body goes to dust, but our souls go up to God, and God will watch over our dust and raise it up to join the soul at the last day; so we must keep our body pure and clean and free from stain, and we must ask God to wash our soul in the blood of his dear Son, and make us clean from all spot of sin, so that we may have a pure soul in a pure body, and be fit to dwell with Him above. It is spring there all the time. No frost, no cold, no hot, hot days, but cool, sweet, fresh, green, lovely spring, yet with flowers and fruit and all things fair.

"WHAT is heaven's best gift to man?" asked a young lady the other night, smiling sweetly on a pleasant-looking clerk. "A hoss," replied the young man, with great prudence.

THE proprietor of an English menagarie has posted up the following notice:—"Ladies are requested not to remain stationary in front of the cages. It tires the monkeys."

From the San Francisco Examiner.

THE NEGRO AS HE IS.

The forcing the negro into the public schools with white children seems to us so injurious its effects, and so demoralizing and degrading in its tendency, and a proposition so preposterous as to be unworthy of comment were it not for the magnitude of the evil with which the movement is is fraught, should it chance to be carried into practical operation. Looking upon it in this light, in deference to the opinion of well meaning persons, who are entirely unacquainted with the anatomy of the negro, as well as with the natural laws which govern the negro and mulatto, we not only intend to deal with the question in a serious style, but also adduce such evidence as will convince any reasonable mind that moral and physical death and destruction would be the natural result of such a wicked and suicidal act as the contemplated amalgamation of the races.

That practical miscegenation in after life would be the natural result of such early training and association, there can not be the slightest question; and in view of this fact it behooves us not only to ponder the immutable laws governing our being. but also to bear in mind that "the proper study of mankind is man."

Some one has truthfully said: "It is fitting that one of the most characteristic and beautiful laws of life should be announced in the opening chapter of the Holy Bible. It was clothed in the form of a divine ordinance: "Let the earth bring forth the living creature after its kind, cattle and creeping thing, and beast of the earth, after his kind." From that day to this every living thing—beast, bird and insect, tree, shrub and plant—has produced after its kind It is a law that runs through all animal and vegetable life. Each family in the great world of living forms was created for a special purpose, and was intended to remain pure and distinctive until the termination of its mission. Whenever the family boundaries are overstepped the curse of nature is breathed upon the generative functions, and the illegitimate product dies out, or subsides into hopeless degeneration. The mule is an illustration of this truth. It has no progeny.

But let us now turn our attention to the anatomy of tho negro, and see wherein he differs from the white man; and if, after having closely examined the assertions of the best standard authorities upon the subject, we fail to find any material difference existing between the negro and the white man, other than that of mere color of the skin, we are free to confess that it would be very cruel, and as unjust as cruel, to make the slightest distinction between the children of the white man and those of the negro.

Louis Figuier, in his celebrated work on "Race," says on pages 29, 30, 501-2, 504, 508: "In the white man the nervous centres, that is, the main and spinal cords, are of much greater volume than they are in the negro. In the latter the expansions from these nervous centres, that is the nerves properly so called, have relatively a greater volume A similar difference, quite on a par with this, exists in the circulatory system. In the white man the arterial system is more developed than the nervous; the reverse is the case with the negro. Lastly, the blood of the negro is more viscous and of a deeper red than that of the white man.

"What renders the European's face pleasing is that each of his features exhibit a particular shade. The cheeks, forehead, nose and chin of the white have each a different tinge On the contrary, all is black on an African visage; even the eyebrows, as inky as the rest, are merged in the general color; scarcely another shade is perceptible, except where the lips join each other. The skin of negroes is very porous, so much so that the pores show visibly; but it is far from hard in all cases, being in some quite the reverse, smooth, stainy, and extremely soft to the touch The most unpleasant thing about a negro's skin is the nauseous odor it emits when the individual is heated by perspiration or exercise. These emanations are as hard to endure as those which some animals exhale."

Carl Vogt, in his "Lectures on Man," says on page 126: "An Italian or Provencal, eating garlic, onions and celery, will no doubt emit an odor different from the Norwegian or Icelander who lives on fish, blubber and rancid butter; still the odor may be avoided by a different mode of life. It is not so with the negro, which persists, wash or feed the negro as you like. It resembles entirely the odor of the musk-animal, and depends upon the peculiar secretion of the audorific glands, which, however, in their structure, are similarly arranged as in the other races, though they are larger and much more numerous."

Figuier goes on to say, "the masticatory muscles are more powerful in the negro than in the white, on account of the great length of the jaw. Their occiput is flatter than that of the white, and the great occipital hole placed further back."

Dr. Madden has noticed skeletons of negroes in Upper Egypt, showing six lumbar vertibræ instead of five, a fact which explains the length of their loins and shambling gait. The hips are less prominent than in a white man. We may add that in this race the trunk is not so broad as in the other human families; the arms are slightly longer in proportion, and the legs rather perceptibly bent, with flat and high placed calves. The bones of the skull and those of the body are thicker and harder than in the other races. The thighs also differ in the negro and the white, being very perceptibly flattened in the former. The foot participates in this general ugliness of the limbs. Flat feet which are sufficient to exempt from military duty among the French, are not only no deformity among the negro but a normal characteristic. Instead of forming that curve which imparts elasticity to the whole frame, the under part of the negro's foot is flat, thus rendering it less fitted to support the body on marches. The complexion of the negro's skin is one of the most apparent, though not most characteristic attributes of the negro race.

The belief was long entertained that the color of the blacks resulted from the prolonged action of the sun on their bodies; but observation has shown that such is not the case, and that their extremely dark hue by no means depends either on the intensity or brilliancy of the sun.

Negroes are much less subject than Europeans to the influence of stimulants. The strongest spirit, rum, pepper, irritant spices, only feebly arouse their inert palate. Their soft, thick, oily skin, smooth and hairless, is encrusted beneath the epidermis, as we have said, with a thick deposit, which gives it its color. This viscid film envelopes the nervous ramifications beneath the cuticle, thus blunting the sensibilities. The fine and delicate skin of the European experiences terrible torture under the lash; but even when he is torn by leathern thongs, the bleeding weals of which are sometimes, in an excess of barbarity, rubbed with pepper and vinegar, the negro supports this cruel usage with comparative composure. Some blacks are seen joining the dance after this punishment, as if nothing had happened.

The labors of anatomists of our own day have established that not only is it the bulk of the brain which corresponds relatively with intellectual activity, but that the genuine indication revealing the superiority of the mind in man consists in number and depth of the furrows and circumvolutions of the brain. Now the outlines and windings of the cerebral mass in the European are so numerous and deep that they can scarcely be measured, while the complications in the black are, as regards the same qualities, less by one-half. The brain of the negro is also perceptibly smaller than that of a white. It is the front part especially, that is to say the cerebral lobes, which is much larger in the European, and hence the fine arch of the forehead peculiar to the white or Caucasian race.

The intellectual inferiority of the negro is readable in his countenance, devoid of expression and mobility. The black man is a child, and like a child he is impressionable, fickle, easily affected by good treatment, and capable of self-devotion, but capable also of hatred in some cases, as well as working out his revenge

The people of the black race, living in a free condition in the interior of Africa, demonstrate by their habits and their mental status, that they can hardly get beyond the level of tribe life; and, on the other hand, such difficulty is experienced in many colonies in endeavoring to induce the negroes, so indispensable has the guardianship of Europeans become te them, to maintain among themselves the benefits of civilization, that the inferiority of their intelligence, compared with that of the rest of mankind, is a fact not to be disputed.

But we find the outlines of this subject expand as we proceed in its investigation, and will occupy too much space in one issue. We shall therefore defer further consideration of it to another time.

How They Train Sheep Dogs.

The Rev. C E. Babb, in one of his letters from California, tells of what an old shepherd told him how they train the famous shepherd dogs in South California. He says you may go over the plains and hills there for miles, and see thousands of sheep, but not a man to watch them. Around each flock or band of say a thousand sheep are half a dozen dogs of a peculiar breed—dogs whose progenitors were imported from the sheep pastures of the old world. These dogs take the entire care of the sheep, drive them out to the pasture in the morning, keep them from straying during the day, and bring them home at night. These dogs have inherited a talent for keeping sheep, but the shepherds do not depend wholly on that. They cultivate it in this way—so at least the old shepherds say:

"When a lamb is born it is taken away from the mother sheep before she had seen it, and a puppy put in its place. The sheep suckles the puppy and learns to love it. When the puppy grows old enough to eat meat it is fed in the morning and sent out with the sheep. It stays with them because it is accustomed to be with its mother, but it cannot feed with them. As they get full the dog gets hungry. At length, impatient to return where it can get another piece of meat, it begins to tease and worry its mother, and finally starts her home; the other sheep follow, and thus the whole flock is brought in. If the dog brings the sheep in too soon, or comes without them, he gets no supper, or is punished in some way. Hence he soon learns when to come, and to see to it that none of his charge are left behind. These animals are trained by taking advantage of their instincts and appetites."

SHARP LECTURING.—If the curtain lectures of the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young were as sharp and decisive as those she delivers on the public platform, it is not wonderful that the two parted company. At Washington she startled her audience, which, according to the National Republican, was composed largely of members of Congress and their families, by saying, "I know that you come here to hear me from curiosity. I do not know why there should be anything curious in my being the nineteenth wife of Brigham Young. Polygamy is sanctioned by you in the national councils. While George Q Cannon, of Utah, a polygamist with four wives, sits there, the peer of Delegates from the other territories, Congress is responsible for the system which makes a plurality of wives possible in the Mormon country." These words are said to have had an electrical effect. Apostle Cannon, as a territorial Delegate, represents polygamy. Mrs Young made some other references to Mr. Cannon which, unless much exaggerated, were highly personal, but the anomaly of his position seems to have been conceded.

GLORIOUS SIGHT.—One of the finest sights Professor Stiner, the aeronaut, says that he ever saw, was the view he had of two sunsets while on his balloon trip from Milwaukee. He was at a certain altitude the first time, when he saw the sun go down upon Lake Michigan, and then descended to the waters of the lake. Afterward he commenced rising very rapidly, and soon reached such an altitude that the fiery orb again began to rise, apparently upon the western waters, and ere long he was once more in full sunlight. Then, as he descended again, the earth sank beneath the waters a second time, thus affording two sunset views in a single day. The professor says, as the sun appeared to rise a second time, it was one of the finest views he ever witnessed, and the spectacle was one of the most magnificent description.

WHAT was Joan of Arc made of? She was Maid of Orleans.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE TRAP.

I saw a good story lately that was headed, "How to escape the trap." It is a sort of fable. The story says that a company of rats once met in the cellar of a house, to consult together about their safety. A large steel trap had been set in that cellar. It was baited with a good big piece of cheese, which smelled very nice, and which they wanted very much to get. But they had seen a number of their friends killed and wounded by this trap. In this way they had learned that it was a dangerous thing to meddle with. And now they had met together to see if they could not find out some way of getting that nice cheese out of the trap without injury to themselves. Many long speeches were made, and many plans suggested, but none of them seemed to answer. At last one of them got up and said:—

"I move that a committee of two of the strongest among us be appointed to attend to this business. And I think if one of the committee will put his paws upon the spring and keep it down, then the other can take away the cheese with safety."

This seemed to meet with great favor. They agreed that this was the best plan that had been suggested, and they uttered a loud squeal in favor of it.

But just then they were startled by a faint voice, and a poor lame rat, with only three legs, came limping into the meeting. He stood up to speak, and said:

"My friends, I have tried the plan that has just been proposed, and you see the result. I lost my leg by it; that is what it cost me. Now let me give you my advice If you want to escape the dangers of the trap, the best way is to *let it alone Don't touch it. Don't go near it.*"

And this is one of the ways in which Jesus, our guiding star, keeps us out of danger. Every sin is like a trap. We cannot go near it without danger. And the advice which Jesus gives us, when we are tempted to any kind of sin, is always the same. He says: Let it alone Flee from it. Have nothing to do with it. The best way to escape the trap, is not to go near it.—*Rev. Dr Newton.*

Interviewing a Chinaman.

We asked him if he didn't want some advertising done. He stopped work long enough to say that he charged a dollar a dozen, without ironing. We explained that it wasn't washing we wanted, but advertising. We told him how much his business would be increased, how he'd be richer than the King of the Sandwhich Islands in six months if he'd only advertise. This seemed to be clear to him, and his face brightened up as he said: "Business belly slow; nobody got no money" We calmly took out a paper at that. We carefully explained to him all about fifteen cents a line—one of these things clear across here every time the paper was printed. The people, we told him, would read this and then come to him for washing. He took a deep interest in the whole story, and paid marked attention to our few remarks.

"You see, Mr. Hong Lee," we said, thinking he was getting along first-rate in English, "this here" (putting a finger on it). "When people read they rush off frantically and buy of everybody whose name they see in the paper. Do you understand?" He said he did, and wanted to know how many pieces we had—whether they were big or little. We felt discouraged. We had worked hard for half an hour already, and he all the time thinking that we were talking about wasking! With an appreciation on the whole race we went over the whole story again, even going so far as to figure out to him how many papers we printed and how many we expected to print. He was all attention as before, but when we stopped for breath he spirted water on a batch of clothes through his teeth, and then said, as coolly as a mummy, that if we brought the clothes on Monday he would have them done Wednesday.

The Local Editor's Dream.

Once upon a time a local editor dreamed that he was dead and in another world. He approached the gate of the city before him and knocked for admittance, but no one answered his summons. The gate remaind closed against him. Then he cried aloud for an entrance, but the only response were scores of heads appearing above the wall on each side of the gate.—At sight of him the owners of the heads set up a dismal howl, and one of them cried: "Why didn't you notice the big egg I gave you?" At this horror and most unexpected interrogation the poor local turned in the direction of the voice to learn its owner, when another shrieked, "where's the piece you were going to write about my soda fountain?" And close upon that was the awful demand: "Why did you write a piece about old Peddle's fence and never say a word about my new gate?" Whatever answer he was going to frame to this appeal was cut off by the astounding query: "What did you spell my name wrong in the programme for?" The miserable man turned to flee, when he was rooted to the spot by this terrible demand: "Why did you put my marriage among the deaths?" He was on the point of saying the foreman did it, when a shrill voice madly cried: "What made you put in my runaway, and spoil the sale of my horse?" And this was followed by the voice of a female hysterically proclaiming: "This is the true brute that botched my poetry and made me ridiculous!" Whereupon hundreds of voices screamed:—"Where's my article?" "Give me back my article." And in the midst of the horrid din the poor wretch awoke, perspiring at every pore and screaming for help.—The next day he resigned, and we had to hunt up another local editor

ARE SCHOOL GIRLS INJURED BY STUDY?—The school teachers of Worcester, Mass., have arrived at the conclusion that every study does not injure children, but that late hours, bady ventilated and evil habits do. This is especially true of girls. Not one in a thousand is injured by study. Idleness and unhygienic habits are the true soure of ill health among school girls. Their emotional natures are stimulated by sensational novels. Unwholesome diet and the dissipations of late hours have also their share in bringing about the disastrous results which are attributed to over exercise of the brain.

EGGS ought not to dance with stones.

Rates of Advertising:

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

Keep Ammonia in the House.

No housekeeper should be without a bottle of ammonia, for besides its medical value, it is invaluable for household purposes. It is nearly as useful as soap, and its cheapness brings it within reach of all. Put a teaspoonful of ammonia to a quart of warm soap-suds, dip in a flannel cloth and wipe off the dust and fly specks, and see for yourself how much labor it will save. No scrubbing will be needful. It will clense and brighten silver wonderfully. To a pint of suds mix a teaspoonful of the spirits, dip in your silver spoons, forks, &c., rub with a brush and polish with chamois skins.

For washing mirrors and windows it is very desirable; put a few drops of ammonia on a piece of paper and it will readily take off every spot or finger mark on the glass. It will take out greasy spots from every fabric; put on the ammonia nearly clear, lay blotting paper over the place and press a hot flat-iron on it for a few moments. A few drops of water will clean laces and whiten them as well; also muslins. Then it is a most refreshing agent at the toilet table; a few drops in a basin of water will make a better bath than pure water and if the skin is oily, it will remove the glossiness and disagreeable odors. Added to foot bath it entirely absorbs all noxious smell so often rising from the feet in warm weather, and nothing is better for cleaning the hair from dandruff and dust. For cleaning hair and nail brushes it is equally good.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia into one pint of water, and shake the brushes through the water. When they look white rinse them in water and put them in the sunshine or in a warm place to dry. The dirtiest brushes will come out of this bath white and clean. For medical purposes ammonia is always unrivaled. For the headache it is a desirable stimulant and frequent inhaling of its odors will often entirely remove catarrhal colds. There is no better remedy for heartburn and dyspepsia, and the aromatic spirits of ammonia is especially prepared for these troubles. Ten drops of it in a wine glass of water are often a great relief. The spirit of ammonia can be taken in the same way, but it is not as palatable.

In addition to all these uses, the effect of ammonia on vegetation is beneficial. If you desire roses, geraniums, fuchsians, &c., to become more flourishing you can try it upon them by adding five or six drops to every pint of warm water that you give them, but don't repeat the dose oftener than once in five or six days, lest you stimulate them too highly. So be sure and keep a large bottle of it in the house and have a glass stopper for it, as it is very evanscant and also injurious to corks.

A CONTRIBUTOR to *Harper's Bazaar* gives the following account of the spider: "We do not believe there is much human affection wasted upon the spider; nevertheless it is a very useful creature, and should not be despised. Its specific office is to prevent the dangerous multiplication of winged insects. Entrapping flies is its forte; and it has been remarked that "if spiders should strike, and for a single month in Summer refuse to set their traps, we could hardly defend ourselves against armies of noxious insects that would take possession of our dwellings." Nevertheless there may be such a thing as too many spiders in the world—a possibility against which Nature has provided. When spiders are thickest and busiest catching flies, a large, peculiar-looking fly appears upon the stage of action, and adroitly seizes the spiders wherever they are found. These spiders are stowed away in secret cells to be food for young flies. Thus there is compensation all around."

ENGAGED.—"Engaged Young Ladies" are done by a writer in the "Jewish Messenger," who says: "So nice, is it not" to be engaged? Every morning her young man calls upon her on his way to his office, kisses her and presents her with a fresh rose, so emblematic of herself; and every evening he calls again, kisses her and bestows upon her a new novel and a dainty boquet. He takes tea with her folks, and admires the way in which she presides over a table, and whispers to her softly how delightful it will be when she pours out the tea and butters the toast for him alone! Then those heavenly evenings in the parlor, with the gas dimly burning, the old folks asleep, that horrid brother in the theatre or the club, the teasing sister studying her lessons in her bedroom—they two alone in their happiness; was ever such bliss expected when she used to talk to her schoolmates about her future?"

A PARSON, who was not over-promptly paid by his parishioners, on entering the church one Sabbath morning, met one of the most wealthy of his flock and asked the loan of a sovereign. "Certainly," said the man, at the same time handing over the coin. Dominie put it into his pocket, and preached his preach in most capital style, and, on coming down, handed the identical sovereign to the man from whom he borrowed it. "Why," exclaimed the lender, "you have not used the money at all." "It has been of great service to me, nevertheless," replied the parson; "I always preach so much better when I have money in my pocket." The hint was taken, and the rest of his salary was got together the following afternoon.

A VERMONTER, standing six feet three inches in his stockings, was suddenly attacked with symptoms of a fever. Having a violent pain in his head, his wife to afford him relief, was about to apply draughts to his feet when he asked:

"What are you putting them on my feet for?"

"Why, to try and draw the pain out of your head."

"Then don't," says he, "I would rather it would stay where it is than to be drawn the whole length of me."

THE latest thing in dolls is a young lady of tinted wax, who, when wound up and given a high chair at the table, reaches out her arms, seizes a bit of bread and slowly puts it in her mouth. When she has done this a certain number of times, it is necessary to open her back, remove the food and wind her up again. Would that human beings could be relieved of indigestion in this manner.

MRS. PARTINGTON thinks that the grocers ought to hire a music teacher to teach them the scales correctly.