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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. 15 cts. extra to subscribers out of the county.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.

☞ Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Kent News.

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

Vol. 35. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875. No. 48.

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. OBITUARIES at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious and other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

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

SPRING, 1875.

Grand Opening!

—OF—

DRESS GOODS,

In all the latest novelties of plain, plaid and twilled suitings, and a full line of the celebrated COLLINGWOOD BRAND of

BLACK ALPACAS

which for lustre and finish are unequaled by any in the market. Prices 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75, 80 and 90 cts. per yard.

In addition to which we offer, *below the market rates of the day*, a large line of all the leading brands of

Staple and Domestic Goods,

purchased at the LOW PRICES at the close o last season, among which we will name

Wamsutta Muslin,

in 5, 10, 15 and 20-yard pieces, at the low price of 14 cents per yard, cash.

PRINTS OF BEST MAKES,

9 and 10 cents per yard.

CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON,

6 cents per spool, 70 cents per dozen.

Having made arrangements with the leading manufacturers of the Peninsula, we are receiving from them

All-Wool Spring Cassimeres

(Slightly imperfect,)

Which we will sell at the low price of 80 cents per yard, the regular price of which is $1.25 per yard.

A FULL LINE OF

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Button & Lace Shoes

in Kid, Morocco and Lasting, of all the latest styles, manufactured exclusively for our trade, and every pair warranted. Also, Sansser's celebrated make of

Calf Boots, Button and Congress Gaiters

For MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

S. M. REYNOLDS

Middletown, Del.

Mar. 13, 1875.

C. H. J. SPARKS,

MASSEY'S, KENT CO.,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Poultry, Produce, &c.,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN A

First Class Country Store.

☞ Being desirous of closing our Stock before removal we offer the same

AT WHOLESALE RATES

UNTIL MAY 1st, 1875.

Persons having accounts on our books will please call and settle promptly before May 1st, 1875. mar20-tf.

Special Notice!

HARNESS TO SUIT ALL,

at greatly REDUCED PRICES!

From $10 to $35 PER SET,

NOW ON HAND.

New Plow Bridles,

90 CENTS to $2.25. NEW PLOUGH AND DRAUGHT COLLARS, $1.10 to $2.15.

All kinds of STRAP WORK for Harness. EVERY PART OF HARNESS CAN BE ALWAYS FOUND ON HAND.

GOOD STOCK OF

Riding Saddles

on hand, which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

All Kinds of Harness MADE TO ORDER.

Whips, Bitts, Horse Boots, Bone Rattlers, Back Bands, Riding Bridles, Martingales, Crupers, Single and Double Reins, and a full assortment of everything connected with the business at CITY PRICES, at

JOHN F. HOWARD'S,

Opposite the Voshell House.

☞ ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING done at the Shortest Notice and at Reduced Prices.

Feb. 6. JOHN F. HOWARD.

TAKE NOTICE!

Those who have failed thus far to settle their accounts due the late firm of JOHN T. DODD & SON, are notified that an immediate settlement is necessary. I have forborne to resort to legal process to compel settlements but will be forced to this course in every case remaining unsettled much longer.

☞ ALL PAYMENTS, whether on account of business with the late firm or with myself, must be paid to the undersigned personally, until further notice. No other receipt will be recognized.

JOHN N. DODD.

Chestertown, Jan. 30, 1875—tf.

LIME, LIME!

THE undersigned, as agent for William B. Rambo, will furnish the Farmers of Kent county with a SUPERIOR QUALITY of

SCHUYLKILL LIME,

delivered at any Station on the Kent Co. Rail Road, or by boat on the Sassafras or Chester Rivers.

Address G. W. JONES,
Jan. 30—3m. Kennedyville.

FOR RENT,

THE STORE ROOM,

In Chestertown, in the Post Office Building, formerly occupied by Miss Maggie Wyatt as a Millinery store. It is a good stand for business. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, P. M.

Jan. 16, 1875—tf.

PICTURES FRAMED neatly and at moderate prices, in Walnut and Gilt, by

Mar. 13. H. A. SPARKS.

J. H. SIMPERS. E. W. F. SIMPERS.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Boots and Shoes,
Notions, &c.

Dry Goods.—Calicoes, a pretty assortment; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Shaker Flannels, All Wool Flannels, Red Flannels, Gray Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets and Kerseys.

SHAWLS, Blankets, Skirts, &c.

Boots and Shoes.—Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. LONG BOOTS for Men and Boys, such as we can recommend, at very low prices.

Notions.—Undershirts, Stockings Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, Collars, Corsets, &c.

Hats—the latest Fall Styles for Men and Boys.

Crockery.—Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Dishes, Tureens, &c.

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

☞ The Store has been recently enlarged, and the stock is full. We are selling at the very lowest prices for

CASH!

We invite an examination of our goods and prices by all in want of Bargains.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

Chestertown, Apr. 3, 1875.

Good News! the Latest and Best!

New Grocery

AND

PROVISION STORE!

J. M. VANDYKE,

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has opened a NEW STORE in Mr. Levi Fiddis' new store room, recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Carroll, on High St., opposite the M. E. Church, where he will keep in store and for sale,

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices,

Molasses, Vinegar, Bacon, Broiling Beef, Breakfast Bacon, Bologna Sausage, Lard, Cheese, Salt Fish,

Meal, Corn, Feed, Flour by the lb., hundred lbs., or barrel. Canned Vegetables, Tomatoes, Peaches, Peas, Corn, Strawberries and Pickles.

Confectionary.

Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Cakes, Oranges and Lemons.

TOBACCO, Cigars and Pipes.

Buckets, Tubs and Brooms, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, and other articles too numerous to mention. All kinds of Vegetables in their season; in fact almost everything that is kept in a first class Grocery Store.

These goods are all bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold low for cash or country Produce.

☞ This store will be conducted principally by my two sons, ALONZO and WILLIAM. Please give them a call, and if you don't find what you want there, come around to my old store on Cross St., and we'll try to fix you up right.

☞ **Wanted**—Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Poultry, Grain, &c.

mh27. JAMES M. VANDYKE.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS

BAZAAR

J. & W. MERRICK,

Will have their first

Public Sale of Carriages, Harness,

and HORSES, at their Carriage and Harness Bazar, Fourth and Walnut streets, Wilmington, Del., WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock.

Our public sales will be continued and held every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, comprising nearly

Two Hundred Carriages,

well selected, good assortment of various kinds and of the best manufactures, with a large assortment of Single and Double HARNESS, and

Some Thirty Head of Good Horses.

Through the large experience of the senior member of the firm in the Carriage manufacture, together with buying everything for cash they are enabled to sell at the most reasonable prices, and give satisfaction in every transaction. We will constantly keep the latest and most fashionable styles in our stock.

Always on hand a large assortment of Carriages and Harness at Private Sale, or exchange for second-hand work. We will at any time, buy or advance cash on Carriages, Harness, &c., or sell on commission. Consignments solicited. J. & W. MERRICK.

March 27, 1875.

FOR SALE,

12,000 PEACH TREES,

Principally Early and Late Varieties. The Early Beatrice, Louise and Rivers. The Bilue's Late, known as the "Comet," ripens two weeks later than the Smock. Col. E. Wilkins has them in bearing, and realizes about three times as much as for other good varieties.

Also, Ornamental Trees, Gooseberries and Kentucky Strawberries.

R. NICHOLSON & SON,
feb20-tf Hanesville, Kent co.

The Undertaking and Cabinet Making

BUSINESS,

will still be continued at the old stand, where COFFINS and PATENT BURIAL CASES of the finest styles and finish will be furnished at the shortest notice.

All kinds of FURNITURE neatly repaired.

Orders for burynings should be sent in as early as possible after death, as much time is required for preparation in many cases.

The undersigned may as heretofore always be found at the shop, and will use his every exertion to accommodate and please.

T. B. SUTTON.

Kennedyville, Feb. 20.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE
A Fine lot of

Hand-Made Children's Shoes,

for sale. Call and see them.

JAMES A. SHAW,
Jan. 2, 1875. Court Street.

A BARREL OF GAMBRILL'S FAMILY
OR
PATAPSCO EXTRA FLOUR,

will cost you more if purchased in Baltimore than if bought of T. W. ELIASON, JR.

March 27, 1875.

PATAPSCO EXTRA FLOUR, by the lb. or barrel by M. VANDYKE.

Teachers' County Association.

THE regular meeting of the Teachers' County Association will be held at the School Room in Chestertown, on

Monday, April 19, 1875,

At Ten o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH PETERSON, Esq., will deliver the address.

Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. All interested in the cause of public education are invited to be present.

E. F. PERKINS, Examiner.

April 3, 1875—3t.

Oyster Shell Lime!

Notice to Farmers.

THE subscribers hereby respectfully inform the Farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties that they have the Kiln, on Chester River, near the Railroad Wharf, and are now burning a very

Superior Quality of SHELL LIME,

which they are prepared to furnish at a reasonable price and on accommodating terms.

J. W. CARROLL & SON.

March 20, 1875—tf.

READ THIS!

Old Time Prices

For BLACKSMITHING, &c.

AT

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S.

HORSE SHOEING $1.25, and all kinds of good BLACKSMITHING in the Repairing line done as cheap as before the war. We are determined to work as low as can be done in this or the adjoining counties.

You can get the best CAST STEEL HOE for 75 cts., and all kinds of new work at corresponding low prices. All kinds of Machine forging and Repairs done quickly and neatly.

Carriage Smithing done in the best manner. We will hoop light and heavy Wheels at the old time prices. We want all to call and see that we do what we say.

We have a large quantity of our Celebrated Cast Steel Cultivator Teeth, made of all sizes and patterns, which have no equal.

PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS,

of all kinds, for sale at Reduced Prices.

Wheelwrighting.—We keep on hand and build to order, WAGONS, DEARBORNS, CARTS, DRAYS and Express Wagons, light and heavy, out of the BEST SEASONED LUMBER, that has been on hand under cover over three years; we have not had a single complaint of our lumber not being seasoned. We have over fifteen thousand feet of lumber on hand all the time; parties not knowing us are invited to call and see for themselves. We are determined to keep up our hard earned reputation.

mh27-8m. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

NEW GOODS

AT THE POST OFFICE,

At Kennedyville.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY WITH

A FULL and COMPLETE STOCK

OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which he offers at REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH OR TRADE.

JOSEPH E. WEER.

March 27, 1875.

LANDRETH'S
FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS,

For sale by JOS. E. WEER.
March 27, 1875.

NEW YORK EARLY ROSE POTATOES, by barrel or bushel, by

Mar. 27. JOS. E. WEER.

EXTRA STOCK of Men's and Boys' Heavy and Dress SHOES, Also, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, by

Mar. 27. JOS. E. WEER.

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
And NOTIONS,

By JOS. E. WEER, Kennedyville.

I WOULD call the FARMERS' attention to my samples of PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c. JOS. E. WEER, Kennedyville.

DRUGS, *MEDICINES, PAINTS,* Oils, Varnish, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded. JOS. E. WEER,

Mar. 27. Kennedyville.

GROCERIES,
Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Spices.

Mar. 27. J. E. WEER, Kennedyville.

HARDWARE, Nails Garden Implements, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c.

JOS. E WEER,

Mar. 27, 1875. Kennedyville.

A FEW *CHOICE CHERRY TREES,*

From Chase's Nursery, Geneva, N. Y.,

For sale by JOS. E. WEER, Kennedyville.
April 3, 1875.

HYLAND & CO.'s PLOWS, CASTINGS, and Farm Bells, for sale by

Apr. 3. JOS. E. WEER.

WANTED: GRAIN, LARD, BACON, EGGS, &c., for which the highest price will be given in exchange for goods.

JOS. E. WEER,

April 3, 1875. Kennedyville.

NOTICE.—There are piles of lime at Kennedyville and Black's Station, on the Kent Co. Railroad, containing about 100 bus. each, on which the freight and charges have not been paid; and notice is hereby given that if said freight and charges are not paid and said lime removed by the first day of April next, it will, by authority of the Kent County Railroad Company, on the afternoon of that day, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the said freight and charges aforesaid.

F. GERKER, Lessee.

March 20, 1875—2w.

LOOK SHARP!

IRRESPECTFULLY but seriously notify all persons indebted to me for Taxes that, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of April next, I shall proceed to collect by a levy, advertising and sale for the same.

C. W. WARREN,
March 20—tne. Late Collector.

NEW YORK EARLY ROSE POTATOES and Fresh Garden Seed,

ap3. At THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

WHITE WASH LIME and BRUSHES, at

ap3. THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

For the Kent News.

SPRING.

Lie low, ye balmy gales of Spring—
Ye zephyrs—cease so fair to blow!
Sweet cowslip bells just peeping low,
My heart your budding beauties wring.
Long whiles ago, I too was glad
To see each season sweet return;
But passing years bring sorrow stern,
And find my soul in mourning clad.
Fair nature's birth each year renewed,
Like sunshine on a new made grave,
But mocks the soul with grief bedewed:
Such souls eternal shadow crave!
And we whose hearts in sorrow lie,
Would fain have nature with us die. C. L.

RETRENCHMENT.

A STORY FOR THE TIMES.

"Is it not time for us to think of retrenchment, my dear?" said Dr. Livingston to his wife, as he reclined in the depths of a luxuriant easy chair before a glowing grate. "Retrenchment is the watchword now, and a very reasonable and seasonable one."

Mrs. Livingston looked inquiringly into her husband's face, and there was a shade of anxiety in the tone of her voice as she inquired:

"Is there any necessity for it in our case, my dear?"

"Not exactly a necessity, I am happy to say. It is rather a measure of expediency than necessity. Every man ought to ask if he cannot lessen his expenses at such a time as this. As I said, retrenchment is the watchword now."

"It ought to be with many, no doubt, but I cannot see why all should adopt it. Our expenses have ever born a wise and reasonable proportion to our income, and you admit that even now there is no necessity for retrenchment."

"That is true. Still, I think, in these hard times, it is wise to cut off all unnecessary expenses. There is a propriety in doing so. Besides the claims of charity will be great this winter. There will be an immense amount of suffering among the poor, and we should cheerfully economize that we may have more to bestow on the needy and suffering."

"There is something in that, certainly," said Mrs. Livingston, who was never pertinacious in her opposition to any plan proposed by her husband. But where shall we begin?"

"Have we not more servants than we really need? I think we might spare one or two without serious inconvenience."

"After a thoughtful silence, Mrs. Livingston said:

"I could spare Mary. I really don't need her very much, though she is such a good, faithful creature, that I shall regret to part with her."

"If you can spare her without inconvenience, I think you had better send her away. Can't we find some other place to economize?"

"I might dismiss the girl who has done plain sewing for us for a month past. I told her I should want her two months, and I could find work for her that time; but I can do without her service very well, and I will dismiss her on Saturday night, if you think it best."

Mr. Livingston assented. Retrenchment in other departments were discussed, and various plans proposed, some of which were adopted, and others laid on the table for future consideration.

Three weeks later Mr. Livingston observed to his wife, with an air of comfortable self-satisfaction:

"My dear, I am more convinced every day that we were right in the plans we adopted three weeks ago. I can assure you it is hard times for the poor people. A poor fellow came to me to-day. He was out of work and six children to support. He told a pitiful story.

"I hope you helped him."

"Yes; I gave him twenty dollars, a portion of what we have saved by our economy."

The next evening Mr. Livingston settled himself in his easy chair with a grave and somewhat troubled look. The expression of his countenance was that of a man whose self-complacency had been seriously disturbed. Mrs. Livingston was quick to observe this. She waited some time for her husband to break the silence, but seeing that he was not disposed to do it, she said:

"You look grave to-night, Edward. Has anything occurred to annoy you?"

"Not unless you call it annoyance for a man to discover that he has been acting unwisely and without due consideration, when he really supposed he was doing a very wise thing."

"Is that your case, my dear?" said Mrs. Livingston, in a tone in which wifely sympathy and womanly anxiety were about equally blended.

"Precisely."

"Please explain yourself,"

"You remember the plans for retrenchment three weeks ago?"

"I do; and it was only yesterday that you were descanting on the wisdom of the proceedings of that evening."

"That is true; but I have learned since then this wisdom was folly, not to call it by a harder name. But I will tell you what has opened my eyes. You remember what I said about the poor fellow whom I assisted yesterday? This morning I mentioned the circumstance to my friend, Mr. Chase, as we were speaking of the hard times and the sufferings of the poor. To my surprise he exclaimed, earnestly:

"I would not have given the fellow a cent."

"Why not?" I inquired. "Out of work, with six children to feed; is he not an object of charity?"

"No; the same fellow came to me with the same story a week ago. I pitied him, of course, and offered him work at low wages until he could do better. But he scornfully rejected the proposal. No such a man I do not wish to help. There are hundreds who would gratefully accept of even moderate wages. I made him the best offer I could afford, and it would have kept his family from absolute suffering until the times are better."

"If I had known the fact you have stated, I would have kept my money for a more deserving object," I replied.

"My plan," continued Mr. Chase, "is to give employment to as many as possible these hard times. I believe it is the most benevolent investment of money; it will secure us from becoming the dupes of those who make the hard times an excuse for idleness and riotous gatherings."

"I suspect you are right," I said, gravely and thoughtfully; for a new light was breaking over my mind.

"Half an hour after Mr. Chase left the store, his brother-in-law, Mr. Mills, walked in."

"Are you in want of a female domestic?" he inquired.

"I am not," I replied, "but why do you ask?"

"I met with a case of suffering yesterday that touched my sympathies. A poor girl of neat and modest appearance, came in my store to inquire if I did not wish to hire her. On my replying in the negative, she eagerly inquired if I did not know of some one who wanted to hire. On again receiving a negative, the tears coursed down her pale, thin cheeks, for very pale and thin they were, and she turned away with a despairing ejaculation, which went to my heart. I called her back and made inquiries into her circumstances. It was a sorrowful tale. Her father fell from the roof of a house three months ago, and was so injured that he has not left his bed since. She had two brothers and a sister, all too young to earn anything. Her mother had taken in sewing for the shops, and she had gone out to service, and they had managed to keep want from their door. But now she had been out of a place for three weeks, her mother could get no sewing, and they are starving. This last statement was fully corroborated by her own cadaverous appearance. I sent her to the house to get something to eat.

"When I went home to dinner, my wife, with swimming eyes, told me about her call. When food was placed before her, she begged to be allowed to carry it home instead of eating it herself, declaring it almost broke her heart to think of poor Sammy and Charles and little Tiny, who had been crying for bread all the morning. When told to satisfy her appetite, while a basket was filled for her to take home, she fell at it as something half starved, yet as soon as the basket was ready, she would remain no longer, but hastened with it to her starving family."

"This tale of suffering related by my friend touched my heart. I learned from him where the poor family was to be found and that very hour I repaired to their dwelling. Judge of my surprise when I found this girl none other than Mary herself. Her dismissal from our service, at a time when situations are so difficult to be obtained, had brought a deserving family to the brink of starvation. Of course I relieved their present necessities, and told Mary to come back to-morrow morning. They overwhelmed me with expressions of gratitude, but I felt more like a culprit than a benefactor."

"But you did not intend any wrong," said Mrs. Livingston.

"True; but I adopted a wrong course of conduct, without due consideration. Strange I did not use a little common sense, and ask what Mary would do if thrown out of employment at such a time. We began retrenchment in the wrong place, my dear."

"I observed that Mary looked very downcast when I informed her that we should require her services no longer; but Lucy Tilden looked more sad than Mary."

"Lucy Tilden?"

"Yes; the girl who sewed for me."

"Ah, I remember now. Another bad mistake, very likely. Do you know where she lives? We must understand if she is suffering."

Mrs. Livingston was able to give the street and number of her residence. The next day Mr. Livingston made his way thither. As he ascended the stairs leading to the humble apartment of the sewing girl he heard, issuing from the room pointed out to him as Miss Tilden's, the rough, harsh voice of a man, and the sobs of a female.

The story was soon told. Lucy had been unable to obtain work since the day she was dismissed from the employ of Mrs. Livingston. She could not pay the month's rent of her room, and she and her little all were being ejected from it. Mr. Livingston hastened to repair the mischief of this second measure of retrenchment. The rent was paid, and Lucy was informed that there was plenty of sewing for her at the house of her old patron.

"I have learned a lesson," said Mr. Livingston to his wife that evening. "Not retrenchment, but wise expenditure, shall be my motto this winter. Let those who *should* and those who *must* retrench; but let those who have to spend, spend wisely and well. He who hoards up his Master's wealth when he should expend it may be not less criminal than he who squanders it. Mr. Chase was right; I will follow his example and give employment to as many as possible this winter, while I do not forget the suffering who are unable to work."

GROWING OLD.—"It is the solemn thought connected with middle life," says the late eloquent F. W. Robertson, "that life's last business is begun in earnest; and it is then, midway between the cradle and the grave, that a man begins to marvel that he let the days of youth go by so half enjoyed. It is the pensive autumn feeling; it is the sensation of half sadness that we experience when the longest day of the year is past, and every day that follows is shorter, and the light fainter, and the feebler shadows tell that nature is hastening with gigantic footsteps to her winter grave. So does man look upon his youth. When the first gray hairs become visible, when the unwelcome truth fastens itself upon the mind that a man is no longer going up hill, but down, and that the sun is always westering, he looks back on things behind. When we were children we thought as children. But now there lies before us manhood, with its earnest work, and then old age, and then the grave, and then home. There is a second youth for man, better and holier than his first, if he will look on and not back."

A YOUNG WOMAN was recently married, at Beverly, N. J., in a buff-colored silk dress, the material of which was brought from Canton, China, and taken to England during the American Revolution, by Roger Kean, a prominent merchant of that day, and great-great-grandfather to the bride, who is the sixth married in it during five generations—three in England and three in the United States.

A WHITE garment appears worse with slight soiling than do colored garments much soiled. So a little fault in a good man attracts more attention than a great offence in a bad man.

MEN who never do wrong seldom do anything.

STAGE NONSENSE.

We were speaking the other day to a friend respecting the merits of a "celebrated tragedian," when we had occasion to comment on the rant of the stage—the loud mouthing, the outrageous jestures, the furious rolling of the eyes, the majestic stride, swords that rattle in the hilt, and all the "pomp and circumstance" of the modern drama.

Fancy this style carried into real life. On being introduced to a lady you would say, throwing yourself into a splendid attitude:

"Most gracious madame, on my bended knees I greet you," impressively placing your right hand upon your heart.

To a debtor who would not pay:

"Fraudulent knave! payest thou me not? By yonder sun that blazes in the zenith, thee will I sue, and thou shalt see thy impious name flaming the streets on posters huge!"

At dinner:

"Now, by my soul and all my highest hopes, those beans are royal. Were I Jupiter, beans should grace each royal banquet. What, ho! waiter, bring hither more beans!"

To your wife:

"Madame, beware thou dost excite me not; else being too hot with wrath, I do myself some harm. A needle here—a button on my shirt—see it instantly performed. Do it! nor leave the task to me."

To your butcher:

"Thou ensanguined destroyer of bovines, send me some mutton and some beef; and mark you! let it be tenderer than love, and sweeter than the bee's rare burden. I would dine to-day."

To a friend:

"Excuse a rash intrusion on your grace, but hast thou in thy box a portion of that plant, ranked by the botanist among the *benus necotiana?*" or, "Most noble friend, wilt thou partake with me some strong libation? Thou lookest dull to-day; 'twill cheer thy sinking heart."

Reply—"Oh, noble soul! alas, not all the wine of Bachanalian revels could ease the sorrow here!—oh, here! (Left arm struck several times.) Oh, what a fool and arrant knave am I, the very sport of fortune."

This is scarcely more ridiculous than three quarters of the stage nonsense.

HANDS.—People, with a few unfortunate exceptions, have each two hands.—We should not mention this fact were it not that in the education of our youth only one seems to be generally considered.—Children are taught to hold their knives in their right hand when cutting their food, and when this necessary operation is completed to lay it down and use their forks while eating, still employing the right hand. They are taught that whenever only one hand is required the preference is to be given to the right. Thus the left hand is, with a large majority of people, a comparatively useless member, employed only to supplement the other in all manual operations.

Without pausing to inquire into the origin of this senseless custom, it is sufficient for our purpose to say that it has no foundation in the anatomy of the hand, or any natural peculiarity of the human mind. As well might you teach children to hop about on their right foot, to keep the left eye closed, and to stop the left ear with cotton, as to teach them to magnify the value of the right hand at the expense of the left. What excuse can there be for neglecting the early and careful instruction of both hands? We are not speaking of an impractical thing when we say it is impossible to rear children so that whatever one hand can do the other may do equally well. We know this has been accomplished in many notable instances where the disability of the left hand has been rectified in spite of all obstacles arising from bad habits acquired in childhood. We have seen surgeons transfer an instrument from one hand to the other during an operation, whenever convenience required it, without the least awkwardness. We have seen draughtsmen using both hands in coloring drawings, an immense advantage both in rapidity of work and evenness of shading. We have seen workingmen chop timber "right or left handed," and one carpenter hammer or saw with either hand with equal facility. In all these cases the use of the left hand in common with the right gave much greater efficiency.—*Scientific American.*

A GRECIAN LEGEND.—When Bacchus was a boy he journeyed through Hellas to go to Naxia; and, as the way was very long he grew tired, and sat down upon a stone to rest. As he sat there, with his eyes upon the ground, he saw a little plant spring up between his feet, and was so much pleased with it that he determined to take it with him and plant it in Naxia. He took it up and carried it away with him; but, as the sun was very hot, he feared it might wither before he reached his destination. He found a bird's skeleton, into which he thrust it, and went on. But in his hand the plant sprouted so fast that it started out of the bones above and below. This gave him fresh fear of its withering, and he cast about for a remedy. He found a lion's bone, which was thicker than the bird's skeleton, and he stuck the skeleton, with the plant in it, into the bone of the lion. Ere long, however, the plant grew out of the lion's bone likewise. Then he found the bone of an ass, larger still than that of the lion; so he put it into the ass's bone, and thus he made his way to Naxia. When about to set the plant, he found that the roots had entwined themselves around the bird's skeleton and the lion's bone and the ass's bone; and as he could not take it out without damaging the roots, he planted it as it was and it came up speedily, and bore, to his great joy, the most delicious grapes, from which he made the first wine, and gave it to men to drink. But behold a miracle! When men first drank of it, they sang like birds; next, after drinking a little more, they became vigorous and gallant like lions, but, when they drank more still, they began to behave like asses.

THE Rev. Robert Collyer told a friend in Boston that if he were a member of the school committee, and were asked to give his views on the subject of primary school education, he would say, "less study and more fun."

HOPE is the best part of our riches. What profiteth it that we have the wealth of the Indies in our pockets, if we have not the hope of heaven in our souls?

START MODERATELY.

It is a very common thing that farm teams are injured more in a day, when first put to work in the spring, when their muscles are soft from idleness, than they are need be by a month's moderate and proper labor, after they have acquired strength by proper work.

It is also very important to watch closely the harness and yokes, that they fit and bear properly. A sore shoulder or a swollen neck has often been produced in a half a day's plowing at the outset, that will cause the poor animal to work in misery all the season.

It is very useful to bathe the parts on which harness and yokes bear most heavily, with tepid salt and water, with a tablespoonful of tannic acid added to each gallon of the brine.

Bathe when the teams are first turned out from work, with pure tepid water, until the perspiration and dust is removed, then with the brine and tannin.

Have the surface of the shoulders dry and clean when the teams are harnessed, and avoid working them in the rain. For teams that are required to work in the rain, vandykes, covering the shoulders, are of great service.

None but a lazy teamster will allow the harness or yoke to remain on teams whilst they eat their mid-day meal. Teams will perform more labor on the same feed, in a given time, by giving them water every two or three hours—the water should stand in the sun, if practicable—it should not be cold on any account.

MATCHES TO COME TO AN END.—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News has been shown a simple apparatus which will probably sweep away the match trade. It is called the electrical tinder-box, and is small enough to be carried in a cigar-case. Opening this box you see platinum wire stretched across. Touching a spring the wire reddens sufficiently to light a cigar. At will you can introduce into a tiny sconce a mesh of cotton steeped in spirits of wine or petroleum, which, taking fire, does service as a nurse's lamp. The hidden agency which heats the wire is a very small electrical battery, set in action by the touching of the spring. The trade price of the "electrical tinder box" will be half a franc, or fivepence. Its inventor promises that it will be an economical substitute for the lucifer match.

THE TEA POT ASSAILED.—The *Journal of Chemistry* asserts that tea is not the simple harmless beverage that is generally supposed; but that its effects, in their character, may rightly claim to be classed with those of tobacco and alcohol. The *Journal of Chemistry* adds: "Many disorders of the nervous system are the direct result of extensive tea-bibbing. Tea is a 'nauratic poison;' its essential principle, theine, is allied in composition and properties with strychnine and morphine. It first excites the nervous system and then exhausts it. Experiments show that, both in man and in other animals, it impairs powers in the lower extremities, so that it affects the 'understanding' in a double sense—literally as well as figuratively.—It is not the harmless exhilarant it has been considered, but a powerful agent, whose effects are often serious."

FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.—A farm in California, consisting of 20,000 acres, has just been let for five years at an annual rental of $40,000. The farm is stocked with 1,900 head of cattle, 100 horses, 50 mules, and 1,500 hogs, costing the lessee, with crops, the sum of $74,250. Heavy farming that. But out there they have sheep ranges of 100,000 acres, with flocks numbering from 60,000 to 100,000 head, while there are farmers who boast of wheat crops amounting to 50,000 and 120,000 bushels. Cattle raising, once a prominent interest, is going down. The vineyard and dairy interests are continually growing, both being conducted on the very extensive scale which appears to characterize farming operations in that region. The receipts of wheat at Stockton on one day recently amounted to 1,495 tons.

PEOPLE'S FAILING.—A painter was once engaged upon a likeness of Alexander the Great. In one of his great battles, Alexander had received an ugly scar on the side of his face. The artist was desirous of giving a correct likeness of the monarch, and, at the same time, desirous of hiding the scar. It was a difficult task. At length he hit upon a happy expedient. He painted him in a reflective attitude, his hand placed against his head, while his finger covered the scar. The best men are not without their failings—their scars—but do not dwell upon them. In speaking of them to others adopt the painter's expedient, and let the finger of love be placed upon the scar.

A DISTINGUISHED member of the United Stales Senate sticks to old clothes from policy. He owes an election to them, he says. One of his friends stumped a district for him in which he was unpopular, because they said he was an aristocrat.

"Aristocrat, indeed," said the speaker, with great enthusiasm; "you ought to see him. Why, every rag of clothes he has in the world isn't worth $10.

WHILE a youthful couple were being joined in wedlock in a justice's court, in New York, the damsel rather astonished a number of spectators by suddenly breaking out with. "I want to know whether we are to keep house or board before going into this thing!"

HAVE you heard of the greatest herdsman in the world? His name is Samuel W. Allen. He has a ranch eighty miles long by forty wide, lying between the Nevada and Colorado rivers, in Texas, and he has 225,000 cattle.

THIS is the season of the year when the farmer tells his son John, that if he will sort over ten bushels of potatoes, feed the stock, repair that fence and re-shingle the corn-crib he may have the rest of the day to go fishing.

A prominent Detroit Universalist, some months ago, married a read-headed widow with four children, and last week remarked to a friend: "I was blind when I believed there is no hell. I see now."

IT is said that nothing will cure a poet's affection for his idol sooner than to catch her at the dinner table excavating the kernel of a hickory nut with a hair-pin.

The Good Effects of Local Option.

The *American Union* published in Denton, Caroline county Md., says:

The local option law is working admirably in this county, the statements of the advocates of the license system to the contrary notwithstanding. We now have as sober and as moral a community as can be found anywhere on the peninsula. This was not always so. Not long since it was no strange sight to see young men and old men too, reeling and staggering on our streets from the effects of rum. It is now a very rare occurrence to see a man under its influence. We have no broils and little or no strife or contention. Good order and the amenities of social life are observed and good feeling and harmony seem to pervade society generally. We have been intimately acquainted with the community for more than forty years, and at no time in all our past recollection, have we ever known our people as moral, honorable and upright as the present.—There has been a marked improvement in the moral tone and temper of this people, and we imagine if some of those old citizens of thirty or forty, or even less than ten or twenty years gone by, who are now sleeping quietly in the old church yard in the upper end of town, could awake from their sleep, they would scarcely recognize the town or its cititzens, were they to judge by the doings and conduct of the citizens of their day and the present. Local option is the greatest boon ever conferred upon the people of this county and we are greatly mistaken in the public sentiment of our people if they ever consent to go back to the sale of intoxicants.

Fighting Poison With Poison.

As an illustration of the power of one poison to counteract another in the human system, a recent case in this city furnishes a highly important and interesting instance. We give the statement as related to us by Dr. Harris, who was called to the relief of a would-be suicide, and who administered the successful antidote. The person had taken between forty and fifty grains of opium, and was fast dying. He could no longer swallow, his extremities were cold and had turned black, while his respirations only numbered between six and seven to the minute. This last of itself seemed to indicate that all hope was gone, as anything less than eight respirations a minute had heretofore been known as a sure precursor of death. As a last resort, the doctor determined to try heroic treatment, and he accordingly, with a hypodermic syringe, injected two thirds of a drachm of nux-vomica dissolved in a teaspoonful of water beneath the skin over the heart, stomach, spine, and on each arm above the elbow, and on the calf of each leg. The quantity of nux-vomica would have been the death of any well man in existence, but in antagonism to the opium it was in this seemingly hopeless case an agent of life, and in fifteen minutes the man was sitting up in bed, conscious, and rapidly recovering.

THE spelling matches are bringing to light all the curious and puzzling words in the unabridged dictionaries. At a match in Washington Wednesday night, Professor Gallaudet, who engineered the affair, raked up such words as "asymptote," which means a line approaching a curve but never reaching it, and "phyllotaxy," which is a botanical term for the arangement of leaves or stems. But the knottiest thing of all was "syzygy," and the best speller might have surrendered on it without discrediting himself. It is astronomical, and the definition of it is the point of an orbit, or of a moon or planet, at which it is in conjunction or opposition. The *Star* sensibly remarks that it might be suggested to the conductors of spelling matches that hereafter they select words in common use, and not unusual or technical words which are seldom used by anybody. The great majority of persons participating in these contests can boast of nothing more than a good common school education, and are not supposed to be familiar with many technical words. If a class composed of students in astronomy were to be examined, it would of course be in order to introduce technical words pertaining to that science. The same principle would apply in case of botanical or other students pursuing particular branches of science. What most of the contestants want is to know how to spell words in ordinary use in writing and speaking. After they acquire this knowledge they will perhaps be ready to tackle such orthographical monstrosities as "syzygy." Meanwhile, should they have occasion to make use of technical words the dictionaries will furnish them with the proper orthography.

A LIONESS WHIPPED BY A DONKEY.—On Wednesday afternoon, while a boy was leading a donkey in front of the animal cages in the garden of the Zoological Society, Cincinnati, Ohio, a two-year