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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 & Advertising.

Vol. 37. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876. No. 29.

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.

LAW CARDS.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Collection of Claims or other Legal business promptly attended to. oct28.

REMOVAL.
C. H. BAKER has removed his LAW OFFICE to the old M. E. Church building, in Chestertown. Sept. 2—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. ag12-y.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
CHESTERTOWN.
New Office on Court Street, opposite Court House.
Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all law and Chancery business placed in our hands.
Mr. HINES, though connected with other duties, will give special attention to the business of the firm. JESSE K. HINES,
oc3-tf. MARION deK. SMITH.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. W. P. BATES,
No. 73 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore.
Special attention to DYSPEPSIA, and other Diseases of the Digestive Organs, and DISEASES OF CHILDREN.
Persons at a distance can communicate by mail. jy15-6m

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNINGTON INSTITUTE,
PENNINGTON, N. J.
Terms reduced to suit the times. Only $40 per quarter for full English course.
Address Rev. A. P. LASHER, Principal and Pro. for 24 years. jy29y.

$65 PER QUARTER FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.
BOARDING, SCHOOLING, BOOKS, &c.
No extra charges whatever. Special attention and extra private instruction for backward pupils and young boys. 10 Instructors. English, Classical and Mathematical courses. French and German spoken in language classes. Natural Sciences by Prof. C. S. Gauntt, M. D. Book Keeping and Penmanship by Prof. W. P. Hammond, author of Potter & Hammond's books. Two Lectures a week by Philadelphia Professors, with the finest and fullest apparatus for experiment and illustration. Fine building with 55 rooms. Heated in all stories and lighted with gas, hot and cold water baths and closets in each story.—Gymnasium, &c. Ample grounds. Healthy location.
Circular contains picture of building and full particulars with 100 references and letters from Bayard Taylor, Col. Richard J. Hinton, Gov. John L. Routt, Judge George M. Vanhoesen, Ex-President Hill, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, Rev. John Long, Samuel Martin, Ames J. Peasley, Dr. B. Lippincott, and others. School 15 miles by rail from 31st and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. 14 daily trains. School coach meets them regularly without charge. School only five minutes from Media Station.
Address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE,
(Harvard University A. M.,) Media, Pa.
Aug. 19, 1876—tf.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
ANNAPOLIS, November 7, 1876.

While the past year has been to many a period of great depression, and perhaps suffering, we cannot be unmindful of the blessings we have enjoyed throughout the Commonwealth from an abundant harvest and a remuneration for the labors of our people.

We know our country is teeming with resources of every kind, and the proper enjoyment of them must ever depend upon our own action.

Let us, therefore, humbly acknowledge that we are indebted to the Almighty Giver of all for what we are and for what we must hope to be, and to this end

I, JOHN LEE CARROLL, Governor of Maryland, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 30th November, as a DAY OF THANKSGIVING, AND PRAYER, and do most earnestly recommend to the people of this State that, laying aside their usual occupations, they assemble on that day at their customary places of worship, and, bowing down before Him who "is our refuge and strength," implore his aid and guidance in furthering the prosperity of our common country.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at Annapolis city this seventh day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. (SEAL.)

By the Governor:
JOHN LEE CARROLL.
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
Nov. 11-3t. Secretary of State.

Boots and Shoes
AT REDUCED PRICES,
At T. W. Eliason, Jr's.

He invites special attention to his line of Boots made to order. These goods are fully equal to, if not better, than any line of Boots on this market, never failing to give satisfaction, and are sold at reduced rates this season.
A large line of Ladies' B. Calf Pol. Boots, much lower than heretofore.
A large stock of Infants' Goods very low.
The best $1.50 Plow Shoe in the county.
Ladies' prime Goat Boots at reduced prices. His stock is large and marked low. A call before buying may save you money.
Nov. 4, 1876.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves!
We have added to our stock a number of
FIRST CLASS STOVES,
Cook, Parlor & Sitting-room Stoves
ALL OF NEW STYLES,
which we propose to offer at as reasonable figures as can be bought in the cities. Call and examine and you will be pleased.
HINES & CO.,
Next door to Kent National Bank.
Oct. 28, 1876—tf.

House Painting, Paper Hanging, AND CALCIMINING.
THE undersigned is prepared to do work in any of the above branches, in the VERY BEST MANNER and at the Lowest PRICES. Having had an experience of several years in the business he can guarantee satisfaction in every case. WM. T. SUTTON,
Sept. 2—3m. Chestertown.

ATTENTION! FARMERS!!
I am prepared to furnish the Tarred Fodder Yarn for 9c. per lb. by coil.
JOS. E. WEER,
Oct. 21, 1876. Kennedyville.

DON'T FORGET.
You can find a little of almost EVERY and ANYTHING, at
aug5. THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY.
OPENING
OF THE LATEST STYLES for the Fall and Winter in
Hats,
Bonnets,
Ribbons,
Laces,
Flowers,
and everything Seasonable and New in the Millinery and Fancy Goods Line, all of which will be sold at moderate prices.
DRESSMAKING and STAMPING
done also. Having made a choice selection of NEW STAMPING MATERIALS, both in Braiding and Embroidery, cannot fail to suit all tastes.
Children's Clothing, Dresses,
and all articles requisite to a Ladies' Wardrobe will be gotten up in the Best Styles. All orders will be neatly and promptly executed, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Store Room next door to T. S. Wikes'.
MISS ROSA DOWLING.
Chestertown, Oct. 14, 1876.

LATE STYLES
1876. Just Opened! 1876
FALL and WINTER
MILLINERY and DRY GOOD!
MRS. C. R. FIDDIS calls the attention of her lady friends and the public generally to her recent purchases of
Millinery and Dry Goods
suited to the present season, which she is selling at low prices.
The Latest Styles in Millinery Goods
HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, RUFFLING, &c.
Silks, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Pins, Hosiery, Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton and Needles, and many other articles of use and ornament, too numerous to name.
ALAPACA,
Muslins, Prints, Flannels, &c., &c.,
NAINSOOK, TOWELLING,
Handkerchiefs, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
HOOP SKIRTS of new styles.
BALBRIGAN HOSIERY, at low prices.
Those in want of anything in my line are invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. My goods will be found as good and cheap as any in the county.
Strict attention paid to STAMPING for embroidery and braiding.
C. R. FIDDIS,
Old stand, opposite new M. E. Church.
Oct. 7, 1876.

Fall and Winter Millinery
JUST OPENED.
BEAUTIFUL, GOOD and CHEAP!
MRS. H. USILTON, at her new stand below Wickes' drug store, has just received and opened a well selected stock of new and beautiful
Millinery and Fancy Goods
FOR FALL AND WINTER,
of the latest and most fashionable styles. In HATS, BONNETS, LACES, Ribbons, Trimmings, Neck Ties, Belts, Ruffles, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments, she is satisfied of her ability to please, both in quality and price.
STAMPING done in the neatest and most durable manner.
The Ladies are invited to call and examine her goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. No effort will be spared to give full satisfaction to all who favor her with their patronage. MRS. H. USILTON.
Oct. 21, 1876—tf.

To the Ladies.
NEW MILLINERY
And FANCY GOODS.
Latest Styles for Fall and Winter!
MRS. KATE GILL
On Queen Street, Chestertown,
has just opened a new stock of
Millinery and Fancy Goods
of the latest Fall and Winter styles. She has made her selections with great care and made her purchases at the lowest cash prices, so that she is sure of her ability to please, both in style and price.
BONNETS, HATS, Ribbons, Flowers, and a full line of all such goods as are usually found in a first class Milliuery store. A full line of Zephyr Goods always on hand.
Call and see. Oct. 7, 1876—3m.

TO THE LADIES!
Millinery and Fancy Goods!
New Styles for Fall and Winter!
Mrs. L. J. Davis,
Has just received and opened a fresh and beautiful assortment of
FALL and WINTER MILLINERY,
embracing HATS and BONNETS of the latest fashions and styles; Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
A Large and Varied Assortment
of every description of goods usually found in a first class Millinery store, to which she invites an examination by her lady customers and all others in want of anything in her line.
Give her a call at her old stand.
MRS. L. J. DAVIS.
Chestertown, Sept. 30, 1876—tf.

Men's heavy Whole Leather Boots 20 in. leg made to order, and every pair warranted.
For sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.
A beautiful line of ladies writing paper VERY CHEAP for sale by STAM BRO.
Strictly Pure Spices of all kinds at STAM & BRO'S.
Reed's American, and Brown's French Dressing for Ladies' Shoes, for sale by STAM & BRO.
Envelopes and Writing Paper, in large quantities for sale cheap, by STAM & BRO.

Public Sale.
THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on her farm near Galena, Md., on
Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1876,
at 10 o'lock A. M., all of her Entire Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting of
10 HEAD OF HORSES,
25 Head DEVON CATTLE
Among which are Two Pairs of Good Oxen and 6 Fresh Milch Cows;
32 FATTENING HOGS, 40 Shoats,
75 SHEEP,
2 FARM WAGONS,
2 OX-CARTS,
1 HORSE POWER and THRESHER.
2 CORN SHELLERS,
2 WHEAT FANS,
1 DEARBORN,
1 WHEAT RAKE,
1 HAY FRAME,
1 GRAPE and CIDER MILL,
2 Cross Cut Saws, 1 Circular Saw, 1 Lime Spreader, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Gears, Wagon Gears, Bribles, Collars, Forks, Spades, Shovels, and all other articles found upon a well stocked farm.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $20 and under cash; all over that amount a credit of nine months will be given, by the purchaser giving a note with interest added and payable in Bank, with approved endorsers.
The sale will be conducted by Cornelius J. Scott, Esq.
MRS. A. M. HURTT.
E. E. MILLER, Auct'r. nov18-ts.

VENDUE.
THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale at his residence in Swan Creek, on
Monday, Nov. 27, 1876
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:
4 Head of Horses
Two Milch Cows
1 YOKE OF STEARS,
ONE BULL.
1 Ox-Cart, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Carriage, 1 Dearborn, 1 Wood's Reaper, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, Small Cider Mill, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and other Farming Implements.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under cash; all over that amount a credit of nine months with approved security. Nothing to be removed until paid for.
HENRY C. BRUFF.
Nov. 18, 1876—ts.

VENDUE.
THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale at his residence in Quaker Neck, on
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29th, 1876
the following Property:
5 Head of HORSES,
among them two splendid Driving Horses; one excellent Brood Mare; one three-year old Colt, sired by Roan Chief; one do. by General Sherman; one two-year old Colt, sired by Roan Chief; one do. by Red Eagle; one last Spring Colt, sired by Hannibal.
5 Milch Cows,
LOT OF YOUNG CATTLE,
22 Head Prime NATIVE SHEEP,
6 HEAD FATTENING HOGS.
Eight thorough-bred CHESTER WHITE SHOTES, suitable for Breeding.
1 York Carriage, in excellent order; 1 no-top Buggy, 1 Farm Wagon and Harness, 1 Horse Cart and Harness, 1 Ox-Cart, 1 Woods' Reaper, in good order, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Hoes, &c.; Plow Gears, also lot of Household Goods.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of $10 and under cash; all over that amount a credit of nine months, with approved security.
W. H. H. LUSBY.
Nov. 11, 1876—ts.

A. H. RUSSELL,
MANUFACTURER OF
AND DEALER IN
Harness, Saddles
COLLARS, BRIDLES, HAMES, WHIPS, &c., &c.,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
FINE HARNESS a Speciality.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. oct7-tf.

LOOK AT THIS!
Go to JOS. H. THOMPSON'S SHOE STORE,
To get your BOOTS and SHOES. He will sell you for the money lower than any other man in the county, goods of same quality.
TRY US, money will buy low.

TAKE NOTICE, FARMERS!
W. C. MATHERSON,
of the firm of McCALL & CO., is in Kent, and will call upon all within the county to receive orders for Trees grown by them at their Nurseries at West Chester, Pa.
Oct. 28, 1876—2m.

Leaman's Aneline Dyes, the most Permanent, Brilliant and Durable, of all the Domestic Dyes. For Sale by STAM & BRO.

When the Song's Gone Out.

When the song's gone out of your life,
That you thought would last to the end—
That first sweet song of the heart,
That no after days can lend—
The song of the bird to the trees,
The song of the wind to the flowers,
The song that the heart sings low to itself
When it wakes in life's morning hours.

You can start no other song,
Not even a tremulous note
Will falter forth on the empty air,
It dies in your aching throat,
It is all in vain that you try,
For the spirit of song has fled—
The nightingale sings no more to the rose
When the beautiful flower is dead.

So let silence softly fall
On the bruised heart's quivering strings;
Perhaps from the loss of all you may learn
The song that the seraph sings;
A grand and glorious psalm
That will tremble and rise and thrill,
And fill your breast with its grateful rest,
And its lonely yearning still.

The First American Flag.

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Mr. William J. Canby read a paper on "The First Star Spangled Banner Made in American, and Who Made It." He discovered, in tracing the history of this national emblem, that the first instances when the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, were at the siege of Fort Schuyler, August 17, 1777, and upon an occasion prior to that time. The brig Nancy was chartered by the Continental Congress to procure military stores in the West Indies during the latter part of 1775. While at Porto Rico, in July of the ensuing year, the information came that the colonies had declared their independence, and with this information came the description of the flag that had been accepted as a national banner. A young man Captain Thomas Mandeville, set to work to make one, and successfully accomplished it. The flag was unfurled and saluted with thirteen guns. When the brig Nancy was upon her return voyage she was hemmed in by British vessels off Cape May. Her officers succeeded in removing all her munitions to the shore, and when the last boat put off, a young man in it, John Hancock, jumped into the sea, swam to the vessel, ran up the shrouds of the mast and securing the flag brought it triumphantly to shore, through a hot fire from the British man-of-war.

The American flag, however, according to the design and approval of congress, was made by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross. Three of her daughters still live in our vicinity to confirm the fact, founding their belief, not on what they saw, for it was many years before they were born, but upon what their mother had often told them. A niece of this lady, Mrs. Margaret Boggs, aged ninety-five years, now lives in Germantown, and is conversant of the fact. The fact is not generally known that to Philadelphia not only belongs the honor of flinging the first star spangled banner to the breeze, but to a Philadelphia lady belongs the honor of having made it.

The house in which it was made still stands—No. 239 Arch street (the old number being 89), the last of an old row. It is related that when congress had decided upon the design, Colonel George Ross and General Washington visited Mrs. Ross and asked her to make it. She said: "I don't know whether I can, but I'll try," and immediately suggested to the gentlemen that the design was wrong, in that the stars were six-conered, and not five as they should be. This was corrected; she made the flag. Congress accepted it, and for half a dozen years this lady furnished the government with all the national flags, having, of course, a large assistance. This lady was also the wife of Claypole, one of the lineal descendants of Oliver Cromwell.

STAMMERING.—A gentleman who stammered from childhood almost up to manhood gives a very simple remedy for the misfortune. "Go into a room where you will be quiet and alone, get some book that will interest but not excite you, and sit down and read two hours aloud to yourself, keeping your teeth together. Do the same thing every two or three days, or once a week, if very tiresome, always taking care to read slowly and distinctly, moving the lips but not the teeth. Then, when conversing with others, try to speak as slowly and distinctly as possible, and make up your mind that you will not stammer. Well, I tried this remedy, not having much faith in it, I must confess, but willing to do almost anything to cure myself of such an annoying difficulty. I read for two hours aloud with my teeth together. The first result was to make my tongue and jaws ache, that is, while I was reading, and the next to make me feel as if something had loosened my talking apparatus, for I could speak with less difficulty immediately. The change was so great that every one who knew me remarked it. I repeated the remedy every five or six days for a month, and then at longer intervals until cured.

SIGNS OF RAIN.—A correspondent of the Kentucky *Live Stock Record* says: "To the careful and experienced observer there will appear many signs of the approach of rain, unnoticed by the casual observer, and taking in the aggregate of signs will be almost certain index to the coming change. Without any intention of occupying valuable space by merely speculative signs of rain, I propose to give an infallible one (spring, summer and autumn sign,) upon which I would be willing to stake my reputation, my cash, and almost my all. It is this:—In early morn should there appear a smooth, blueish-gray belt along the western horizon, resembling (faintly at least,) a distant ocean view, presenting a smooth level crest, associated with voluminous, fleecy, golden, fiery clouds, shooting up apparently, behind or beyond, while the heavens above are almost, if not entirely cloudless, then you may look with certainty for rain that day after 12 M. Let every farmer make a note of this, as it *will save him in hay* and harvest time much of value in his crops.

A SCULPTOR who wanted to carve out a statute of "Patience on a Monument," took for his model a young man leaning against a mantel-piece delicately rubbing his upper lip the wrong way to feel for the coming mustache.

A WESTERN lover says of his parting from his adored one: "Her last words fell, like great rocks, into the sea of my sorrows, and splashed the briny water into my eyes."

A STRANGER IN DANBURY.

He was a stranger to Danbury, and somewhat inebriated, we are sorry to say. Where he came from, and where he was going, were facts that did not transpire while he was among us. His first appearance was in the bank. There was an old gentleman at the patrons' desk, laboriously endorsing a check. The stranger went up to him and slapped him on the back without ostentation. The old gentleman's pen was just in the act of completing the tour of the letter Z. The jar sent it up to the northwest corner of the paper, and thence drove it into the desk. The writer turned about in unmitigated astonishment.

"What do you want, sir?" he demanded, with his spectacles reeling around on the end of his nose from the effects of the shock.

"I come to see you about Taylor," said the stranger.

"Taylor? What Taylor?"

"Zach, of course; president, you know," explained the stranger, with an agreeable smile. "Lays down there now—not a stone to mark his grave, by Jinks!" and the stranger's face grew serious.

"What do I know about that?" said the old gentleman, grabbing up the pen.

"Ain't you going to do anything about it?" demanded the stranger, catching hold of the desk to steady himself.

"Go way; you're drunk," pettishly exclaimed the old gentleman, discovering this and the horrid scratch on the cheek at the same time.

"Drunk yourself, you ole fool," retorted Mr. Taylor's friend, looking about for the man who stood back of the counter when he came in. Not seeing him, however, he gave the old gentleman a cordial invitation to go soak himself, and departed. The moment he got outside of the door the cashier of the bank appeared from under the counter, and gazed absently at the ceiling.

The stranger next went into Morrill's toy store. Mr. Morrill, who is a thin, tall person, was endeavoring to sell a lady a horse and wagon artistically constructed of tin and elaborately colored.

"Good afternoon," said he, with a merchant's seductive smile.

"How are ye?" responded the stranger. "Are you the proprietor?"

"I am."

"Glad to see you. Will you just step one side a moment. I want to see you on special business.

Mr. Morrill took the new comer to the end of the room, and then looked anxiously at him.

"You are nicely fixed here, I imagine," said the stranger, peering around. "Dolls with yaller hair, painted dogs, primers, tops, etcettery. "Did you ever think," he suddenly added, "that while you stood in the midst of all this glitter like a god in a barrel of ice cream, the grave of President Taylor has no stone to mark the spot?"

"You'll excuse me, sir?" said Mr. Morrill, nervously glancing toward the waiting lady, "but you spoke of a matter of importance."

"Ain't it a matter of importance that the grave of the illustrious dead should be hid away under weeds like a bag of stolen apples?"

"I know, sir," said Mr. Morrill soothingly, "but you see I'm very busy just at present, and while I naturally feel a deep interest in Mr. Taylor's affairs, still there's a lady here to purchase a horse and wagon—"

"Of course you are a man of feeling," gracefully complied the stranger. "Just gimme ten cents, and I'll see that Zach Taylor has an obelisk over his mound before night."

"You'll have to excuse me," and Mr. Morrill moved back to the lady.

"Ain't you goin' to give me ten cents, you old shrimp?" demanded the stranger, with an uncomfortable rise to his voice.

"What do you mean?" gasped the mortified and greatly astonished merchant.

"I want ten cents for the illustrious dead," yelled Mr. Taylor's friend.

"You go out of this store, or I'll put you out," threatened Mr. Morrill.

"You'll put me out, will you, old flat stomach?" derisively snorted the stranger. "You'll pick me right up an' drop me in the gutter, I suppose, you old lath, and the grave of a president as bald as your skull. Gimme ten cents, I say, or I'll cut off your ears and shove you under the door."

Mr. Morrill was struck dumb with horror.

"By Godfrey!" suddenly ejaculated the stranger, striking his forehead in a paroxysm of grief, "to think of Zach Taylor down there waiting for an obelisk—a little tiny obelisk—and his only authorized agent snapped up by two quarts of bones in a borrowed suit of clothes. I won't stay in a town like this. I won't stay a minute longer. I shall go back of some freight-house and break my heart, and be laid away with laurel and spices."

An hour later he was sitting on a plank in the lockup, waiting for a freight-house and laurel and spices to come along.—*Danbury News.*

"A'n't you exprised to see me?" said a five-year-old-girl, as she tripped into my house in the midst of a rain storm. "The rain fell all over me like it ran down through a strainer, and I shook it off, but it wouldn't stay shooked. I asked God to stop, but there was big thunder in the way, and he could hear me, I underspeck; and I 'most know he couldn't see me, 'cause a black cloud got over my head as black as——anything! Nobody couldn't see little girls through black clouds. I'm going to stay till the sun shines, and then, when I go home, God will look down and say, "Why there's Mollie! She went to see her auntie right in the middle of the rain;" and I guess he'll be just as much exprised as you was!"

AN OYSTER CATCHES A MOLE.—The Elkton *Democrat* tells this: Mr. J. C. Davis, our barber, sent quite a curiosity to our office on Saturday last. Mr. D. had a pile of fine oysters in his cellar, and had fed them with salt and water, with a little meal mixed in. When he went down to his cellar to fill up a basket of oysters for dinner, to his surprise, he found that one of them had shut down on the neck of a mole, and had mashed it so flat that it would have taken a sharp oyster knife to open it.

THE only suits that last longer than you want them are law suits.

SOMETHING ABOUT SUGAR.

To the delight, as may safely be assumed, of every child to whose ears the word shall come, and to the equal surprise, doubtless, of many a fond and cautious parent, the eating of sugar is now considered, by high medical authority, as not only not injurious but positively beneficial. One of the ablest and best known English physiologists, Dr. Bridges Adams, investigated this subject some time ago in a manner that left him in no doubt as to the value of sugar in its relation to food. Knowing, by experience, the difference in nutritious effect produced by the flesh of tired cattle on a march, and those slain in a condition arising from abundant food and healthy exercise—that, in the former case, any amount might be eaten without the satisfaction of hunger, while in the latter a smaller amount realized that purpose—his investigations led to the discovery that certain other food, of a different quality, such as grape sugar and fruits, would help the tired meat to assimilate, and thus remove hunger. He asserts, therefore, that puddings and fruit tarts are not to be regarded as simple flatteries of the appetite or palate, but as really digestive agents, provided that they are not themselves made of indigestible materials. The fondness of artisans for confectionery, and the inclination of patients just discharged from a hospital to ask for sweet rather than for substantial food, are examples of a correct instinct, and in the case of children in whom the requirements of growth call for a rapid and efficient transformation of food into tissue there is no doubt that nature's demand for sweets is very imperious, and parents should, therefore, understand that the jam-pot increases the amount of nutrition extracted from beef and mutton.

This view of the nature and effects of sugar was entertained by the late Professor Liebig, who was accustomed to say that, instead of sugar being, as held by some, the most dangerous constituent in pastry, it is in reality the least so; that is, if not added in too great a quantity to cakes and tarts, sugar is transformed into lactic acid, and assists the stomach in digesting.—Both by sugar and honey, indeed, Liebig asserts, is the quantity of the digestive juices increased and the digestion promoted; it also, while being digested, enriches the gastric juice with a substance which assists in dissolving the aliments—for the sugar, on coming in contact with the saliva, has been partly transformed into lactic acid, which acts upon the alimentary principles in the same manner as does the hydro-choloric acid of the gastric juice.

In regard to the effect of sugar on the teeth, the correctness of the popular belief is met and refuted by the fact that the teeth of the West India negroes—a community remarkable for the amount of sugar consumed among them—are of a bright white. The reasoning of medical science is, that phosphate of lime being the chief constituent of the bones and teeth, but not before adulterage, an increase of the phosphate of lime is the essential characteristics of the development of the bones of children, and as lactic acid dissolves the phosphate of lime of the food, sugar indirectly supports this solution, and facilitates the conveyance of lime in the teeth.

In frequent cases white sugar has been employed as efficaciously in remedying drunkenness as ammonia. No rationale of a very satisfactory character has as yet been aduced for the action of so simple a substance as sugar under these circumstances, except that it serves to bring on a different fermentation from the existing one in the stomach, and to neutralize, by the formation of new compounds, the action of the liquors. *Per contra* a French chemist has found by experiment that, under certain conditions, electricity produces the same effect on sugar as fermentation does—transforming it into alcohol; that is, it was ascertained that, by passing an electric current through very sugary white wine, the wine loses all its sugar and becomes much more alcoholic. It appears, however, that the effect of the action of light on absolute alcohol is, under some circumstances, to transform a portion of the alcohol back into sugar; the alcohol becoming very sugary, and losing several degrees of strength.

The antiseptic property of sugar is now well known; fruits, flesh, etc., may be indefinitely preserved in a syrup of sugar, as they also can in honey or glycerine. A curious fact has long been observed, namely, that the life of animals which breathe in water is incompatible with the presence therein of even an inconsiderable quantity of sugar. One of the explanations of this phenomenon is that of the diffusive tendency of these bodies, which prevents the life and propagation of animalculæ, or foment cells, as these organs swell and even burst in syrupy solutions; the high density of a liquid is, accordingly, of chief importance in determining its antiseptic properties. In some parts of Europe one of the methods pursued in the preservation of fish consists in removing the viscera and sprinkling sugar over the interior, keeping the fish in a horizontal position, so that the sugar may penetrate as much possible. It is said that fish prepared in this way can be kept completely fresh for a long time, the savor being as perfect as if recently caught from the water; and salmon, in especial, treated in this way before being salted and smoked—a tablespoonful of sugar to a five pound fish—possess a much more agreeable taste.

THE RICHEST HEIRESS.—The richest heiress in the world was married in London the other day, when Hannah de Rothschild, the only daughter of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, wedded Lord Roseberry, the noted turfman. The late baron was a great sporting man, and he was also very much attached to Lord Roseberry, who has now taken to himself one of the most amiable, if not the handsomest, of all the Rothschild ladies. Lord Roseberry was born in 1847, and is consequently in his 29th year. The late baron left $40,000,000, and this daughter, being his only child, received $35,000,000 of it under her fathers' will.

WE never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

THE HISTORICAL MANNER OF ELECTING PRESIDENTS.

Every fourth year the people are stimulated and aroused from one end of the country to the other by public meetings and by the press, and are excited in almost every conceivable way to defeat State action and centralize the country on some aspiring individual for the office of President in a way different from the prescribed constitutional method. Contentions, alienations, strife and bitterness are kindled, delegates, many of them of exceptional character and unworthy of confidence, men, some of whom are willing to be bribed, and if bribed cannot be punished, are chosen by persons no better than themselves, to assemble in convention and dictate to the people whom they shall vote for and elect to be their Chief Magistrate. The framers of the Constitution, anticipating many of these difficulties and aware also of the dangers attend embittered contested popular elections under ambitious and unscrupulous leaders endeavored to place the choice of Chief Magistrate remote from public commotion and angry controversy by intermediate and contingent agencies. The Constitution as originally framed, provided that each State shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled. These electors so appointed, were to meet in their respective States and vote for two persons, etc. The phraseology is peculiar. The President, Vice-President, Senators and Members of Congress must be *chosen* or *elected* to their respective offices, but electors of President and Vice-President are to be *appointed*. "No Senator or Representative, etc., shall be *appointed* an elector." "Two Senators shall be chosen by the Legislature," etc. Members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year by the people."

It was obviously the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the electors should be appointed, not chosen or elected by a popular vote. They were in fact appointed by the Legislature of most of the States in the early years of the government. The Legislature of each State was to direct in what manner electors should be appointed—whether by a concurrent vote or a joint vote of the Legislature, or by the Governor and Council, or otherwise, the Constitution not prescribe—that was reserved to the States respectively. It was clearly not to be a popular election. The electors appointed were appointed to meet, not collectively at the seat of Government or at any central point, but in their respective States, and to cast their votes for two persons for President and Vice-President. They were not, however, to concentrate or specify which of the two should be preferred, but one at least of persons voted for shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.

The machinery to make a President, it will be remembered, was before the days of modern telegraphs or railroads, and as all the electors appointed were to vote in their respective States on the same day, it was believed that concert, centralization, combination; personal strifes, and any extensive national controversy would be obviated. Men of mature age and character, in whose judgment and intelligence the public had confidence, would, it was expected, be appointed and the electors, possessing patriotism, integrity, and candid judgment that would lead them to discuss the subject dispassionately when they met in the States, would vote for two men, one of whom might be a local favorite, but one at least would be qualified to administer the government. It was not expected that any one after General Washington on whom all were united in the first instance, would be likely to receive the required constitutional majority and be chosen by the vote of the electors in their colleges. In that event the electoral vote would be merely a nomination. The representations in Congress would then vote by States, each other State to cast one vote, select from the five persons who received the highest number of electoral votes the individual who should be President. By this process a number of statesmen, five at least, would come before the country. Unfortunately for the successful working of this carefully elaborated plan, there was in the violently contested Presidential election of 1800 such unity among the Republican opponents of the Adams administration, that there was a tie between Jefferson and Burr, who had each an equal number of votes and a majority over their competitors, but neither of the two principal candidates received a higher vote than the other.—Every elector who voted for them, whether *appointed* by the Legislature or *chosen* by the people, intended Jefferson should be President. Under these circumstances the defeated party, who had voted for other candidates, and were against both Jefferson and Burr, claimed that the choice of the republic was for Burr, and as by the Constitution, Congress was in the event of a tie vote to decide between them, an exasperated and almost revolutionary proceeding took place. This unhappy intrigue and abuse of power, which threatened for a time the national tranquility, led to a change called an amendment of the Constitution, by which the political fabric that had been so carefully and elaborately constructed in 1787 was broken down.—*Hon Gideon Wells, in the Galaxy for September.*

CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.—A lady in Kansas gives her plan of caring for house plants, as follows: "I live in a frame house, and last winter kept fifty pots of different kinds of geraniums, roses, fuchsias and remontant pinks all of which received the same kind of treatment, and in the spring my plants were more healthy and the leaves a dark green color. Many came to me for slips in preference to the greenhouses. Every two weeks all the winter I would take a handful of tobacco stems and steep them, by pouring boiling water over them until it looked like strong tea, then, when the tea cooled enough to bear the hand, I poured it over the plants. Sometimes the leaves would wilt for a few moments, and then straighten out and have that fresh look they have in summer after a shower. Then I would weaken the tea a little more, and wet the ground in pots, and have no red spider nor green fly."

VELVET cloaks are being revived.

A Story About Eggs.

A traveller in Sicily paid his bill at an inn, and found out after he had gone some distance on the road, that he had not been charged for a couple of hard boiled eggs. He was a very honest man; but had pressing business. So, instead of going back then and there, he waited till he came his rounds again This was not till ten years after. No wonder, therefore, when he asked the innkeeper: "Do you know me?" the man said, "Not I, indeed." "Well," replied the traveller, ten years ago I ate two hard-boiled eggs in your house without paying for them. You didn't put them down in the bill; and I was in a desperate hurry, and couldn't come back when I found it out. But things have prospered with me since then; and I reckon that if I give you fifty pieces (twelve shillings) that will fairly represent what the price of eggs has gained in my hands." But the landlord was a fraud, so he said, "Fifty pieces, indeed; I must trouble you for a deal more than that. It is just the want of those eggs that has hindered me from making my fortune." "How so?" "Why they would have turned to hens and the hens would have given me chickens—a whole poultry yard full. Well, with the poultry yard I should have bought some sheep, and by now I should be quite a big flock-master." But the traveler could not see things that way, so the innkeeper put him into Court, and the judge pronounced against him. He appealed, but there didn't seem much chance of his being any better off, when a briefless barrister, much out at elbows, touched him on the shoulder and said, "Leave it to me, and I'll get you righted." "Why, I've had the best lawyers in Palermo," replied the traveller; "how can you expect to do what they failed in?" "Try me," said the other, and he was so urgent that the traveler said "Yes," just to get rid of him. The case was called, and the innkeeper's counsel had made a grand speech, when there was a noise outside, and in rushed Mr. Briefless, flinging his arms widely about, and looking like one who had seen a ghost. "Help!" cried he, "help! in the name of all the saints. What shall we do? All the big fish of Arenella are marching up to Palermo to eat us up, bones and all."—"Why, you mad-man," cried one of the Judges. "who ever saw a fish walking on dry land?" "And who, your Excellency," replied Briefless, "ever heard of hard-boiled eggs turning into chickens." So the innkeeper lost even his fifty pieces and had to pay the costs into the bargain.—*All the Year Round.*

By Josh Billings.

I have examined these rich men, and I find that the happiest time of their life is when they are making their money, after they get rich and sit down to enjoy it, trouble begins.

Most people are anxious to get the first news; I want my news about four days old, then I think I stand some chance to hear the truth.

Men who originate ideas are seldom the ones who execute them.

Without trials and temptations man would be nothing more than fungus.

The best way to manage children is to spank them privately and praise them publicly.

Misers are strange creatures--they seem to enjoy only those things they have not.

There is no better evidence of general depravity than to see those who flatter the most succeed the best.

There is no greater tyranny than fear.

The most pleasant prospect from the top of a high mountain is to look back and see the rugged way we have come.

I have tried all the most approved plans, and I find the best way to manage woman is to let her have her own way.

There is one trait of human character that the devil himself must be proud of, ane that is the more we have injured a man the more we hate him.