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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.

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Kent News.

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

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ADVERTISING:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious or 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:
HANDBILLS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

FALL and WINTER
MILLINERY
JUST OPENED.
BEAUTIFUL, GOOD and CHEAP!
MRS. H. USILTON.
Adjoining Wickes' Drug Store,
has just received and opened a well selected stock of NEW and BEAUTIFUL
Millinery and Fancy Goods
For FALL and WINTER wear,
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.
ALSO IN STORE A FINE STOCK OF NOTIONS, to which she invites special attention.
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. 27, 1877—tf.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.
FALL, 1877!
M. M. PARKS & SISTER,
Opposite C. F. Stam's Drug Store,
Are now prepared to exhibit a full line of FALL AND WINTER
MILLINERY,
embracing BONNETS, HATS, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., &c., in great variety, and of the most *fashionable styles.*
Also, a FULL LINE OF NOTIONS, Hamburgs, Ladies' Vests, Corsets, Trimmings in variety; Gloves, Ladies' L. C. Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c., all of which we will sell at the very lowest prices.
We have also combined
DRESS MAKING
in all its branches, and will promise satisfaction in all respects both as to fit and prices.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, we would solicit a continuance of your favors. Having had considerable experience both in the city and country, we flatter ourselves that we can please. Give us a call.
M. M. PARKS & SISTER,
Brick Store,
Opposite C. F. Stam's Drug Store.
Oct. 13, 1877—tf.

NEW MILLINERY
And FANCY GOODS!
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, Flowers, Feathers, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
A Large and Varied Assortment
of every description of goods 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.
I have in my employ a first-class Milliner from Baltimore and can guarantee satisfaction to every customer.
Agent for *Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.* "What to Wear and How to Make It"—portfolio fashions, price 15c.
Give me a call and the old stand.
n10-3t. MRS. L. J. DAVIS.

To the Ladies.
NEW MILLINERY
And FANCY GOODS.
Latest Styles for Fall and Winter!
MRS. KATE GILL,
On Queen St., 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 Millinery store. A full line of ZEPHYR Goods always on hand.
Call and see. oct20-3m.

TO THE LADIES!
MISS MARY R. BENJAMIN
Has just returned from the city with a complete assortment of
NOTIONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Children's Colored HOSE,
Handkerchiefs, &c.
She also has quite a variety of new styles for making and trimming Dresses, and will guarantee entire satisfaction, both in fit and price.
She has also combined MILLINERY with Dress-making, and has a varied and carefully selected stock of HATS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c., and is confident that from her experience in that trade cannot fail to please, and will be thankful for your orders.
Respectfully, M. R. BENJAMIN.
Oct. 27—3t.

NEW MILLINERY!
FANCY GOODS!
DRESS MAKING!
M. ALICE LAMBERT & SISTER
Have just opened a new Stock
of fresh and most fashionable styles. In *BONNETS, HATS, Laces, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Toilet articles, &c., &c.,* we cannot be undersold.
DRESS MAKING of all kinds done in best manner at low prices.
Ladies' and Children's CLOAKS of any style furnished on short notice, at the lowest city prices.
Give us a call. Store one door above J. H. Simpers & Bro's.
M. ALICE LAMBERT & SISTER.
oc27-3m.

1877. 1877.
Clothing!
C. ROLPH & Co.
Great Fall in Price! We are determined to make our large business larger by making prices lower than ever. We have just received our large Stock, and can compete with City Houses!

Men's Working Suits	$3.50
Men's Business Suits	6.00
Men's ¾ Wool Suits	8.00
Men's all Wool Suits	10.00
Men's Diagonal Suits	12.00
Men's Fine Cassimere Suits	15.00
Men's Fine Black Cloth Suits	18.00
Boys' Suits	$2.50
Boys' Suits	5.50
Boys' Suits	6.50
Boys' Suits	8.00
Boys' Suits	10.00
Men's Working Pants, Kersey	$1.0
" Working Pants, Cassimer	1.75
" Dress Pants from $2.50 to	5.00
" Over Coats from 4.50 to	12.00

OUR LINE OF
HATS and CAPS
Is Complete!
Including ALL THE LATE STYLES!

White Shirts! White Shirts!
We are now selling the Celebrated CROWN SHIRTS for $1.50. This is a $2.00 Shirt.

Under-wear! Under-wear!
We have a large stock of Gents' UNDERSHIRTS from 75c. to $3 a pair.
BLACK and FANCY SCARFS, 25, 50, 75 and $1.

Our Goods are Choice, Well Selected, and sold at Popular Prices!
C. ROLPH & CO.,
Bordley's Corner,
The Largest Clothing House on the Eastern Shore.
oc13-tf.

New Fall Clothing!
ABE SCHWARTZ,
Merchant Tailor,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his
FALL GOODS
Receiving daily from Eastern markets.
FINE GOODS a SPECIALTY.
BLACK CLOTHS of the finest grades; and IN ENGLISH and FRENCH CASSIMERES we have styles that must please the most fastidious.
Also, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CLOTHS and Cassimeres by the yard or in quantities to suit, at the lowest prices.
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
of the BEST QUALITY for sale at low prices.
Feeling confident that we fully understand the needs and wants of this community and that we are now prepared to meet its demands both in styles and prices, we again solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.
We guarantee a fit in every case.
Oct. 13, 1877. ABE SCHWARTZ.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS
Has just opened a
Full Line of MILLINERY
Of Latest Styles!
Handsome Neck Wear,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's Hosiery,
Corsets, white and colored,
Handsome Veiling,
MERINO VESTS, for Ladies and Children, from the largest to the smallest size.
Ladies' and Gents' Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Some Domestic Goods, Alpaca, Cambric, Victoria Lawns, Nainsook, Hamburg Edging,
and a variety of Notions, that are always in demand, sold very reasonable for cash.
I give personal superintendence to every department of my business, and always have sufficient help to ensure the prompt and satisfactory execution of all orders. MRS. C. R. FIDDIS,
tf. Directly opp. new M. E. Church.

STOVES! STOVES!
The Largest!
The Best!
The Cheapest!
ASSORTMENT OF
STOVES,
COAL HODS,
SHOVELS and POKERS
we ever had on hand. Give us a call.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Nov. 24, 1877.

90c. Shirts!
GENTS' SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta muslin and fine linen, unlaundried, sold elsewhere for $1 and over, we are selling at NINETY CENTS!
Also, good Shirts at 75c.
Call and see. A. SCHWARTZ,
Nov. 24—tf. *Merchant Tailor.*

NOTICE!
HAVING understood that it is the impression among some of the farmers that we have agents to buy Grain, we hereby wish it to be distinctly understood that there is no foundation whatever for the same, but on the contrary are exclusively sellers of Grain on Commission, and have not and do not intend to purchase any.
Nov. 24—4t. L. J. COX & CO.

GENTS', Ladies', Misses' and Children's GUM SHOES by T. W. ELIASON, JR.

PUBLIC SALE.
I will offer at public sale at my Mill,
On MONDAY, Dec. 17th, 1877,
9 or 10 Good HORSES
And THREE or FOUR COWS.
Among the Horses are 3 or 4 mares with foal by fancy stock. I will also offer two of my STALLIONS, Independence and Young Napoleon.
Sale to begin at 1 P. M.
Terms—9 months, note and approved security. THOS. H. WHALAND.
Dec. 8—ts*

PUBLIC SALE.
THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale at her residence, Bond Chapel, Quaker Neck, on
MONDAY, December 17, 1877,
The following property:
4 VALUABLE BROOD MARES,
Gentle and kind in harness.
1 SUPERIOR COW, 2 SHOATS.
ALSO, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Consisting of 1 Farm Wagon & Harness, Plows, Harrows, and other articles, too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS.—All purchases of $10 and under cash; all over that amount a credit of 12 months, with note and approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
ISABELLA REYNOLDS.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r. dec8-ts.

PUBLIC SALE.
THE subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on
THURSDAY, Dec. 27th, 1877,
The following Property, namely:
3 YOUNG HORSES,
4 MILCH COWS, 1 Young Bull,
26 HEAD OF SHEEP,
12 GOOD SHOATS,
1 Small Carriage and Harness, 2 Sleighs, 1 Reaper, 1 Drill, 1 Roller, Cultivators, Harrows, lot of Berry and Grape Crates and Baskets, and some articles of Furniture.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS.—All purchases of $10 or less cash. All over that amount a credit of nine months on note with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
J. F. WILKINS.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r. d8-ts.

Lot of Land for Sale,
IN QUAKER NECK.
THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale for a fair price and upon liberal terms, that portion of his real estate in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Md., generally known as
"The Wilson Farm."
This Farm is favorably located directly on the public road leading down the Neck adjoining the lands of the late Thos. Lusby and others; near Quaker Neck Steamboat wharf, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, &c., and not more than six miles from Chestertown. The soil is naturally good, and with small outlay could be made a valuable Fruit and Truck farm. It contains about 34 Acres, all of which is arable, and under good fencing.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
are a Frame Dwelling and necessary Out-buildings, all in fair condition.
For particulars consult my Attorney, R. HYNSON, Chestertown, Md.
sep15-tf. W. H. H. LUSBY.

NEW SHOPS!
Wheelwrighting and Blacksmithing.
HENRY S. DEFORD,
HAVING erected convenient buildings on Cannon st., near the M. P. Church, Chestertown, and having employed competent workmen, is prepared to do
WHEELWRIGHTING
And BLACKSMITHING,
of all kinds, at short notice. Particular attention given to REPAIRING.
HORSE-SHOEING a Specialty.
My constant personal attention will be given, and no effort spared to render perfect satisfaction, both in work and charges, to all who favor me with their patronage. A trial solicited.
d1-tf. H. S. DEFORD.

FREIGHTING.
THE subscriber, having purchased the Schooner "PARAGON," is prepared to do all kinds of Freighting between Chester River and Baltimore, or any of the tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, at moderate charges.
All orders left at the store of Messrs. Hines & Co., adjoining the Bank, will receive prompt attention.
oc6-3m. WM. P. HOWARD.

WANTED.
50,000 Bush. Grain,
For which the highest market price will be paid.
Office in Capt. Taylor's Granary.
J. FRANK CONNELLEY,
Nov. 17, 1877—7t.

A FULL LINE OF
HATS
AND CAPS
of latest and best styles for Winter wear, at the very lowest prices.
Dec. 1. A. SCHWARTZ.

WINDOW SASH—
7x9 12 lights. 10x12 12 lights.
8x10 12 " 10x14 12 "
3x12 12 "
On hand and for sale low by
Nov. 24. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

$2.50 will buy a full Nickle-Plated Seven Shot REVOLVER and a Box of Cartridges, at THOMPSON'S, Up Town.
nov24.

SLEIGH BELLS—strapped and single at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

Christmas Goods!
I HAVE this day opened at the old stand of N. G. Westcott, combined with my former business, a large and select stock of FRUITS and VEGETABLES, which I offer to the public at the lowest prices for cash. I can also supply the trade with FRUIT at city prices, freight added.
Orders filled at short notice. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing. Highest price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.
d1-3t* JOHN BELL, AGT.

C. C. D. M.
Christmas!
Confectionery!
Drugs and Medicines!
A STRANGE COMBINATION, YET INTIMATELY CONNECTED!
Take which you please first—the Medicine and then the Confectionery, or vice versa; but be sure and purchase each and all of them of
F. M. GOODING,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
MILLINGTON, MD.
Holiday Goods!
Holiday Goods!
Goods for the Holidays!
Goods for the Holidays!
A NEW FEATURE!
In addition to my stock of Drugs and Medicines, &c., I have just added for the Holidays a fine assortment of
Choice Confectionery,
Raisins, Nuts, Figs, etc., etc., together with a complete stock of useful and
FANCY ARTICLES,
suitable for Christmas presents. Stock large; assortment varied; prices reasonable.
In making Christmas purchases, remember where to go—to
GOODING'S,
THE DRUGGIST,
At MILLINGTON, MD.
BRITTON'S AGUE PILLS—*A Sure Cure,* Leslie's Speedy Relief, (both my own preparation,) always on hand, at wholesale or retail.
To be happy yourself
—To make home happy; To make others happy, come and buy your CHRISTMAS things of me. F. M. GOODING,
Proprietor of the Millington Drug Store.
Dec. 8, 1877.

A CARD.
I HAVE removed my place of business to the old stand of N. G. Westcott, Esq., opp. Kent Nat'l Bank, where I will be pleased to see my customers and public generally. Thanks for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business to merit an increase of patronage. Persons indebted to me will please call and settle by the 15th of this month, by trade, cash or note, as my books must be closed by that time.
d1-3t* JOHN BELL, AGT.

MISS E. L. BENNY,
of Galena Seminary,
Offers her thanks to the citizens of Kent and adjoining counties for the patronage and support they have kindly extended to her. She leaves with regret, but having a prospect of a more remunerative position as Principal of "Chestworth Scientific and Classic Seminary," of Baltimore city, for young ladies and little girls, she will formally open her school there Jan. 2nd, 1878, and hopes for a continuance of the support of the Eastern Shore.
Her entire School of Boarders will accompany her, and she is arranging to have them attend the very instructive Course of Lectures to be delivered at the Peabody Institute this winter. d1-3t.

FOR RENT or SALE,
"MONTROSE,"
the old family residence of Dr. James Heighe, now Galena Seminary.
For terms apply to
MISS E. L. BENNY,
d1-m. GALENA, MD.

It has gained a Great Reputation!
J. F. LEARY'S
Compound Syrup
OF
Wild Cherry AND Tar
COMBINED WITH GUMS AND BARKS
Obtained from Germany.
J. F. LEARY, after much labor and expense, has succeeded in preparing a *pure medicinal compound* for promoting appetite, facilitating digestion, strengthening and building up weak and Nervous Systems, and
CURING ALL
LUNG DISEASES!
such as *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Asthma,* and for relief of *Consumptive patients* in advanced stages of the disease.
Sold by all Country Merchants and Druggists at 35c. If they have not got it get them to get it for you, and take no other until you have tried it.
J. F. LEARY, PROPRIETOR,
Rock Hall, Md.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
Cor. Light & Lombard sts.,
Dec 1. *Baltimore, Md.*

TABLE CUTLERY
And POCKET KNIVES,
At S. B. FOARD'S
m12tf. Up Town Hard ware Store.

GENTS' DRESS SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta Muslin and fine Linen, laundried, at $1.25 each Unlaundried, at $10.50 per doz., or $1 each
Nov. 10. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

BLACK DRESS SILKS at $1 and $1.25 per yard.
Nov. 10. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

TICKINGS, all prices, 10 to 36 cents, 10-4 Sheetings, 25 cts. a yard.
at J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

"IF."

If, sitting with his little worn-out shoe
And scarlet stocking on my knee,
I know the little feet had pattered through
The pearl-set gates that lie 'twixt heav'n and me,
I could be reconciled and happy, too,
And look with glad eyes to'rd the jasper sea.

If, in the morning when the song of birds
Reminds me of a music far more sweet,
I listen for his pretty, broken words,
And for the music of his dimpled feet,
I would be almost happy, though I heard
No answer, and saw but his vacant seat.

I could be glad, if, when the day is done,
And all its cares and heart-aches laid away,
I could look westward to the hidden sun
And with a heart all full of yearning say,
"To-night I'm nearer to my little one
By just the travel of an earthly day."

If I could know those little feet were shod
In sandals wrought of light of better lands,
And that the footprints of a tender God
Ran side by side with his in golden sands,
I could bow cheerfully and kiss the rod
Since Benny was in wiser, better hands.

If he were dead, I would not sit to-day
And stain with tears the wee sock on my knee;
I would not kiss the tiny shoe and say,
"Bring back my darling little one to me."
I would be patient, knowing 'twas God's way
That sometime I my little child might see.

But O, to know the feet once pure and white,
The haunts of vice had boldly entered in,
The hands that should have battled for the right
Had been wrung crimson in the clasp of sin,
And should he knock at Heaven's gate to-night
To fear my boy could hardly enter in!

MRS. J. M. WINTON.

Manners.

Men succeed in their professions quite as much by complaisance and kindness of manner as by talent. Demosthenes, in giving his well-known advice to an orator—that eloquence consisted in three things, the first, action, the second, action, and the third, action,—is supposed to have intended manner only. A telling preacher, in his opening remarks, gains the good will of his hearers, and makes them feel both that he has something to say, and that he can say it—by his manner. The successful medical man, in entering a sick room, inspires into his patients belief in himself, and that hope which is so favorable to longevity—by his manner. Considering that jurymen are scarcely personification of pure reason unmixed with passion or prejudice, a barrister cannot neglect manner if he would bring twelve men one after another to his way of thinking. Again, has the business man any stock in trade that pays him better than a good address? And as regards the "survival of the fittest" in tournaments for a lady's hand, is it not a "natural selection" when the old motto, "manners makyth man" decides the contest? At least Wilkes, the best mannered but ugliest man of his day, thought so. "I am," he said, "the ugliest man in the three kingdoms; but if you give me a quarter of an hour's start, I will gain the love of any woman before the handsomest." If kindness of disposition be the essence of good manners, our subject is seen at once to shade off into the greatest one of Christianity itself. It is the heart that makes both the true gentleman and the great theologian. The Apostle Paul (see speech delivered on Mar's Hill) always endeavored to conciliate his audience when he commenced addressing them. And his letters, as well as those of his fellow-apostles, are full of sympathy and consideration for every one's feelings because he had learned from Him whose sympathy extended to even the greatest of sinners.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A BULGARIAN FUNERAL.—When the head of a Bulgarian family perceives that he is about to die, he sends for the priest and begins to bargain with him about the cost of his funeral. The moment he dies all the pots, pans and kettles in the house are turned upside down, to prevent his soul taking refuge in any of them, and great care is taken to prevent either man or animal—especially a cat or dog—from stepping across his body, as otherwise, in the opinion of the family, he would turn into a vampire and be a continual nuisance to them and their neighbors. The body is buried without any coffin in a shallow grave and left there for three years, during which time many offerings of food and wine are placed upon it. At the end of the three years the bones of the dead man are dug up, carefully washed, put into a linen bag, laid before the altar in the village church, and, after receiving the blessings of the priest, are finally buried for good.

ABOUT A WELL-WRITTEN INSCRIPTION. "Whatever pleasure I have felt during my travels, at the sight of a statue or a monument of antiquity, I have felt still more in reading a well written inscription. It seems to me as if a human voice came from the stone, and making itself heard through the lapse of ages, addressed man in the midst of a desert, and told him that he was not alone; that other men, on that very spot, had felt and thought and suffered like himself. If the inscription belong to an ancient nation, which no longer exists, it leads the soul through infinite space, and inspires the feeling of its immortality, by showing that a thought has survived the ruins of an empire."—*Paul and Virginia.*

THE snail is an article of diet in France, and a Parisian cook is not considered *au fait* in his profession unless he thoroughly understands the various methods of their preparation for the table. Raising them for the market has become an industry in some portions of France. At Dijon there is a snailery from which the proprietors make a clear annual profit of from $2,000 to $3,000 a year. Thus cultivated, they attain a remarkable size, and their flavor is said to be exquisite. In Switzerland they form an important article of consumption. They are to be had at all of the inns. Seven large snails constitute a plate. Latterly they have been introduced into England for the eating of consumptive patients who can either take them raw or made into a broth.

A GENTLEMAN visiting an Oswego school the other day addressed the scholars. In closing he surprised them and overwhelmed the teacher by expressing the hope that they would all prize and love their teacher as he loved her.

A ST. LOUIS widow has had three husbands. She has on hand a lawsuit to break the will of the first, another to recover the insurance money on the life of the second, and a third to obtain alimony from the last.

Most Singular Case of Circumstantial Evidence on Record.

It is only within the present century that the law has required, in case of murder, the finding and identification of the victim. Previous to that if a man disappeared, and his absence could not be accounted for, a person to whom circumstantial evidence pointed as his probable murderer could be arrested and hanged for the alleged crime.

A most extraordinary case, which occurred during the war between England and France, at the beginning of the present century, first called particular attention to the singular law, and was ultimately the cause of its being replaced by the statute as it now stands.

The story is substantially as follows: Two Englishmen, uncle and nephew, took up their quarters at a well-known inn in Portsmouth, close to the pier.—They were well received by the landlord for they had plenty of money in their possession. The uncle, whom we will call William, suggested to his companion, who shall be called Robert, in the hearing of the landlord, that they should hand their money to their host for safe-keeping. Robert objected, and proposed that they should keep it on their person. This was agreed to.

At night they occupied the same room and the same bed. The inn was an old-fashioned irregular building. From their bed-room the two men could enter a long passage which ran along the end of the house to the pier. They went to their room together about 11 o'clock at night. Next morning Robert entered the landlord's room with a hurried, anxious air, and asked the landlord whether he knew what had become of his uncle. The landlord said he did not. At the same time he observed to his horror that the hands of Robert were stained with blood. The landlord arose and suggested that they should go to the bed-room together.—They did so. On entering, a terrible spectacle met the landlord's gaze. The clothes of the bed, which had evidently been occupied by two persons, were stained all over with blood. The pillow was saturated with it. The wash-basin and the stand were also bespattered with blood. On the dressing-table lay a large jockey or sailor's knife, the handle and blade all bloody. Drops of blood marked the floor from the bedside to the door which opened upon the passage referred to. The landlord told Robert the case was a very suspicious one, and that he must place it in the hands of the authorities. He did forthwith.

Robert was arrested. On being searched, his clothes were found to be bloody. Blood stains were discovered in the passage from the bed-room door to the water's edge, where apparently there had been a struggle. On Robert were found the purse and papers of the missing man.

Robert, who manifested coolness and presence of mind, told the following story: After his uncle and himself had been in bed a short time, the former, who lay on the outside, complained that his nose was bleeding. Presently he got up and went to the wash-stand. He used water freely, but in vain. The bleeding continued, and so violently that the man both became alarmed. Robert suggested the application of cold iron to the back of his uncle's neck. He took his jack-knife out of his pocket and applied it accordingly. In attending his uncle his hands and shirt were stained with blood. As the bleeding still continued, William dressed himself and said he would go out at the side door and walk on the pier in the cold morning air. Before doing so he handed his pocket-book and purse to his nephew to keep until his return. Robert fell asleep after his uncle left and was astonished when he awoke in the morning and found that his uncle had not returned.

Robert was indicted for murder. All the circumstances were against him. The jury believed that William had been murdered and his body carried down to the water and flung in. Robert was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, and hanged he was accordingly in a few days.

Two years afterwards the missing man returned. He confirmed every word that his nephew had uttered in his defence. When William reached the pier on the night of the supposed murder, he turned to the left, and had only gone a few paces when he was pounced upon by a press-gang. He was overpowered and carried to a boat, and in an hour found himself on board a British sloop of war in Southampton waters. The vessel was getting under way. In her he remained for three months without a chance of writing to his friends. Then the ship was captured by a French frigate, and William spent twenty months in a French prison. On his release he returned to England to find to his horror that his beloved nephew had been hanged as his assassin.

LORD COBHAM would tell stories, though he had few to tell, and those he told prosily. One day he was dining at Sir Richard Temple's. Bubb Dodington was present, and after dinner fell asleep, and had a pretty long nap. Temple rallied him, and Dodington tried to deny the fact, and offered to bet ten guineas that he would repeat all Cobham had been saying. His Lordship accepted the wager and dared Dodington to the proof. To his surprise, however, Bubb went through the story Cobham had been telling nearly word for word. "Surely," said Temple, "you must possess the extraordinary faculty of sleeping with your ears open. "Far from it," replied Dodington, "When I dozed off I knew that the period had arrived when Cobham would tell that story, so I went to sleep accordingly."

HIS OCCUPATION.—"What do you do for a living, sir?" asked the Judge of a stout, rough-looking young man, charged with stealing a handcart.

"I'm a hair dresser, your Honor."

"What! you a hair dresser! Why, I always thought hair dressers were delicate, dainty and effeminate persons, and here you are as strong, coarse and able-bodied as almost—"

"Horse hair dresser, Judge," interrupted the prisoner.

"Oh! ah! um!" muttered the magistrate. "That explains it."

THE greatest men in the world might, but for accidental circumstances, have been as nameless clay as any that nurtures the grass of a village churchyard.

Lost Occupations.

Half a century ago bellows making was a thriving trade. Every house had its pair of bellows, and in every well-furnished mansion there was a pair hung by the side of every fire place. But as stoves and grates took the place of open fireplaces, and coal was substituted for wood, the demand for bellows diminished, until the business as a separate trade has quite died out.

The same is true of flint-cutting.—Flints were once necessary, not only for firearms, but for tinder boxes, and a tinder box was as necessary for every house as a gridiron or a skillet. Both have completely vanished from England and New England, as have the Red Indians and the Druids.

Then, again, are gone the pin makers, who, though they have been in their graves this quarter of a century, still figure in lectures and essays to illustrate the advantages of division of labor. Instead of a pin taking a dozen men to cut, grind, point, head, polish, and what not, as it used to do, pins are now made by neat little machines at the rate of three hundred a minute, of which machine a single child attends half a dozen.

Nail making at the forge is another lost industry. The time was, and that in this nineteenth century, when every nail was made on the anvil. Now from one hundred to one thousand nails per minute are made by machines.

In the days of President Madison and Monroe, and even later, straw bonnet making was practiced in every middleclass house where there were growing families, and straw plaiting formed the staple of domestic leisure work. At my grandfather's, around the huge kitchen fireplace, Pompey, a born slave, who sat on an oak bench directly under the gaping chimney, and we boys, who crowded upon the settee, used to pass winter evenings splitting straws, while the lassies were plaiting them. Then bonnets were bonnets, covering the head with a foot or two to spare, and representing a sort of conical, shell shaped recess, in which dimpling smiles and witching curls nestled in comfort. The work has vanished, and will never reappear again unless the whirligig should glide again into the forsaken track.

A Certain Cure for Rheumatism.

Dr. Franz Zeller is an enthusiast in the administration of caustic ammonia in rheumatism. For several years he was a sufferer from severe muscular rheumatism in the right shoulder: he had taken all the anti-rheumatic remedies, with but little alleviation, when he began to reason that in rheumatism, as in gout, there may be a uric acid diathesis, he thought that *liquor ammoniæ*, on account of its rapid volatilization, would be the remedy most readily absorbed and the most prompt in action. In almost the same moment in which he took one drop, diluted with water, he felt a complete relief from the pain, which had lasted for fourteen hours; he was now able to move freely the arm which an instant before, he could scarcely bear to have touched. The remedy, he claims, has proved a positive cure in all recent cases of muscular rheumatism which have fallen under his observation; he cites numerous cases in which relief, as instantaneous as his own, was experienced. He also observed its effect in several cases of acute articular rheumatism, in two of which six drops sufficed to subdue the pain and swelling within a period of twenty-four hours. In one case of chronic rheumatism of a finger joint, which had lasted for over half a year, the simple administration of the ammonia completely dispelled the inflammation and pain in the joint within two days. He then discussed the mode of action of his remedy: "If we consider an excessive acidity as the cause of rheumatism, we can scarcely claim, in the cases in which one drop will instantaneously relieve the pain in recent rheumatism, that one drop was sufficient to counteract the effect of the excess of uric or, according to Fuller, lactic acid.

Drinking Water.

Drinking wine is a habit; so is drinking spirits, ale, cider, coffee and water. The last is thought a necessity; but to drink much is a habit. Some people drink little, not because their constitution requires less than others; it is their habit. These people never perspire so much as those who drink more. The more that is drunk the more water passes away or the system would suffer. It is the strain effects it. The skin, the kidneys, bowels, lungs, all are drawn upon. This is as may be naturally expected, exhaustion. For this reason the man who drinks much water, particularly during the summer and in the hottest weather, is less able to endure fatigue. The water is no benefit to him—that is, the excess. It must pass away, and that requires an effort of the system, which is the sweating process. Had he not used the excess of water he would not have perspired so; it would not have been there for the system to expel. It is a habit to drink water so much; a false thirst is created. We should drink only what is needed. The habit of drinking more will soon be overcome, and the person will feel much stronger and more capable of bearing fatigue. In Winter little fluid is wanted beyond what our food furnishes; in Summer some more, but not much.—*Country Gentleman.*

SALT FOR THE THROAT.—An exchange says:—In these days when diseases of the throat prevail, and particularly a dry hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves but to those with whom we are brought into business contact, those thus afflicted may be benefited by trying the following remedy:—"Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt in about half a tumbler of cold water, and with this we gargled the throat most effectually just before meal time. The result has been that during the winter we were not only free from the usual coughs and colds, to which, as far as our memory extends, we have always been subject, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute it entirely to the salt gargle, and do most cordially recommend it to those of our readers, who are subject to diseases of the throat."

SECTS differ because they come from men; morality is everywhere the same, because it comes from God.

Taming Wild Geese.

The old saying may be true that "a wild goose never laid a tame egg." But something in the taming line may be done with the gosling out of the wild egg. One specimen result is given here, showing both the force of training and domestic habit and the curious power of instinct. The St. Louis *Republican* relates the story on the authority of Mr. W. R. Smith, a farmer near Morley, Scott county, Missouri:

"About a year ago Mr. Smith captured two young wild geese, and raised them with the balance of his domestic goslings. The wild ones became quite tame and took kindly to the changes of civilized life. They adapted their habits to the ordinary delights of the barnyard, and swam in the pond with the tame geese, without showing a disposition to go on a wild goose chase. At length, about the 4th of November, the weather began to change, and after being domesticated some eight months, the wild fellows, prompted by an instinct to seek a more sunny clime, spread their wings to the breeze and started on a migratory tour, flying southward. Their departure was natural and to be expected. After an absence of two months, early in January, great was Mr. Smith's surprise on getting up one morning to find that the two wild geese had retured to their old haunts on his farm. They not only returned, but eleven more wild geese came with them as visitors, which they piloted safely from some southern bayou. The newcomers made themselves at home, and were fed and fondled by the children.—They came up to the mill at feeding time to get their rations, and gabble all together, and put on all the airs of civilized geese who had always had a good moral training."

BEET-ROOT SUGAR.—Mr. Clement Dietrich, of Harford Furnace, has recently been engaged in investigating the process of manufacturing sugar from sugar beets, with a view of reopening the Harford Furnace Works as a sugar factory. The process cannot be regarded as an experiment, since it has been carried on successfully in Europe for forty years, and in France furnishes remunerative employment, summer and winter, to thousands of persons. It is estimated that from fifteen to forty tons of beets can be raised on an acre, which would bring at the factory about $4 per ton. The cost of planting and cultivating would be but little more than that of corn.

The pulp, after the juice is extracted, makes an excellent feed for cattle, especially for milch cows, while the leaves and the impurities thrown out in the course of manufacture can be used as a fertilizer. The soil in the neighborhood of Harford furnace is admirably suited to the cultivation of beets, and the buildings formerly used as an iron furnace and chemical works could be readily adapted to the manufacture of the sugar. The establishment of such an industry would be an inestimable blessing to the county, and we sincerely hope Mr. Dietrich will succeed in his undertaking. — *Belair (Md.) Ægis.*

"HERE," she said, leading the way into a secluded part of the garden, and sitting herself languidly down upon a rustic settee, "here is what we call 'lovers' retreat.' Isn't it easy and pleasant-like?" "Y-a-s," he responded lazily folding his arms and looking about him, "deuced nice, but damp. I say, let's join the folks in the other part of the garden." And she arose and refused his proffered arm, and stalked indignantly ahead, while he followed after, muttering, "What ails the gal anyhow?"

AN exchange wants to know why it is that a pelting rain storm, with occasional touches of thunder and lightning, fails to reduce the audience at a theatre, while a cloud the size of a man's hand is sufficient to keep the same people at home on Sunday mornings, grieving at being thus deprived of the privileges of the sanctuary, but dreading to expose themselves to the threatening weather.

A YOUNG urchin went into a hat store, one day last week, and told the clerk that he wanted to buy a cap, at the same time putting two cents on the counter. He was informed that the cheapest cap in the store would cost twenty-five cents.—"What," said the youngster "them's big enough for a cannon. I only want one for a pistol."

THE American custom of inviting friends to drink in saloons is carefully ignored in Paris cafes. Every man pays for his own drinks except in the case of beggars who are sometimes treated to a cup of coffee, but never to whiskey. Nothing is said about the professional saloon "beat," but probably he is a distinctively American institution."

A MAN much addicted to drinking being extremely ill with a fever, a consultation was held in his bed chamber by three physicians how to "cure the fever and abate the thirst." "Gentlemen," said he, "I will take half the trouble off your hands. You cure the fever and I will abate the thirst myself."

A BLACKSMITH, having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom, "I shall never sue anybody for slander. I can go into my shop and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court-house in a year!"

WEBSTER once said to a friend "Nearly everybody understands when I speak! Why? First, I speak in language which most people understand. Second, if I am above the heads of some I make those above them interpret me afterwards, and thus save me the trouble."

HALF the fools in the United States, think they can beat the doctors curing the sick; two-thirds of them are sure they can beat the ministers preaching the gospel, and all of them know they can beat the editors running the papers.

THE Worcester *Spy* playfully alludes to Senator David Davis as a "coward and a demagogue." Lucky for the *Spy* that it isn't where Judge Davis can sit down upon it.—*Boston Post.*

THERE is on a Kentucky farm a peach tree that measures four feet in circumference one foot above the ground, and forty three feet from tip to tip of the limbs.

WHAT makes the republicans maddest now is that after they have gone through so much to give the stolen goods to Hayes, he refuses to make a fair divvy.