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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.

VOL. 38. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1878. No. 44.

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 in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

ADVERTISING:

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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.

Hotels—Philadelphia.

ARCH ST. HOUSE,
No. 1 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN A. MORTON, Prop'r & Manager.
ROOM AND BOARD $2.00 Per Day.
Breakfast 50c., Dinner 75c., Supper 50c., Lodging 50c.
☞ First Class Restaurant attached to the Hotel. Choice Liquors and Cigars always on hand. mh2-y.

Hotels—Baltimore.

PEPPER'S NEW HOTEL
On the American and European Plans,
HOLLIDAY ST., opp. Main Entrance to City Hall,
(One Square from Baltimore Street.)
BOARD per day - - - - - $2
Breakfast, Dinner and Supper 50c. each. Rooms 75c. to $1. Permanent Boarders according to room. First class Restaurant attached.
y. W. S. PEPPER, Prop'r.

MALTBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
C. R. HOGAN.....PROPRIETOR.
Reduction of Fare.
$2.50 PER DAY.
Being determined that nothing shall be left undone in the future to make the "MALTBY" what it has been in the past—second to none in the city—a liberal share of public patronage is solicited. j22-y.

MANSION HOUSE,
N. E. Cor. St. Paul and Fayette sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
I. ALBERTSON.....PROPRIETOR.
☞ROOMS FIRST CLASS☜
With GOOD SUBSTANTIAL BOARD
At $1.50 PER DAY.
apr21y.

Baltimore Cards.

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,
Manufacturers of all styles
CHEWING TOBACCO,
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES and SNUFF.
No. 92 Lombard, and 5 Water Streets, BALTIMORE.
FACTORY—No. 18, Danville, Va.

JAS. A. MERRITT. N. A. GASSAWAY.
MERRITT, GASSAWAY & CO
Commission Merchants
For the sale of GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 8 SPEAR'S WHF,
y. *BALTIMORE, MD.*

JESSE WILSON. G. W. WILSON.
J. WILSON & SON,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Grain, Peaches, Apples, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, &c.,
Corner of Light and Camden Streets,
y BALTIMORE.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. WM. H. RUTTER AND. W. WOODALL.
GREENWOOD, RUTTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And General Produce Dealers,
72 SOUTH ST., Corn Exchange Building,
y BALTIMORE.

ALONZO P. CREW. JAS. W. JEROME.
CREW & JEROME,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
118 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
Correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered. y

LAW CARDS.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. y.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
New Office Court St., 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,
y MARION deK. SMITH.

SURVEYING.
THE undersigned offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent. Orders left with C. H. Baker, Esq., Chestertown, will be promptly attended to.
Or address COMEGYS BROWN,
sep22-6m. Chestertown.

Oyster Saloon.
MEALS at ALL HOURS
☞Table Board by the day or week.
☞OYSTERS in every style, at the old stand of Mr. J. Armstrong, below Bordley's Corner. ☞Ladies' saloon private.
MRS. DAVID A. BENJAMIN.
Dec. 22—3m*

REMOVED.
Main St., opp. Kent Nat'l Bank.
FOR SALE:
Cranberries, Apples, Sweet Cider, Hominy, Buckwheat, Beans, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Powder and Shot.
d15-tf. ALONZO MING.

FINE Sugar-cured HAMS and Broiling Beef, at THOMPSON'S, Up Town.
fe16.

BLACKWELL'S Pure Durham TOBACCO, For sale by JAS. A. SHAW.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

THE FIRM OF **BURNS & SLOAN** having been dissolved February 18, 1878, by mutual consent, the undersigned will conduct the

Lumber Business,

in all its branches, and offer a full and well selected stock of BUILDING AND HARDWOOD LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCING, &c., in lots to suit at LOWEST PRICES.

SAMUEL BURNS & CO.,
m2-3m. 104 Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the KENT COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of DOVER, DEL., December 31st, 1877.

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate and ground rents owned by the Company, (less the amount of encumbrances thereon,)	$10,755.85	
Loans on bond and mortgage, (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee simple,)	6,500.00	
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds, absolutely owned by the Company	68,059.84	
Interest due and accrued on stock and other securities	3,150.57	
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in Bank	715.64	
TOTAL ASSETS		$89,181.90

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, (including those resisted)	300.00	
All other claims	4,640.00	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,940.00
Surplus as regards *policy holders*		84,241.90
Total Income	29,642.41	
Total Expenditures	31,480.73	
Maryland business in 1877		
Risks written	262,208.00	
Premiums received	1,434.96	
Loses paid	1,475.00	

State of Maryland,

Insurance Department, Commissioner's Office,
ANNAPOLIS, MD., February 11, 1878.

In compliance with Act of 1874, Chapter 9, I hereby certify that the above is a true extract from the statement of the Kent County Mutual Insurance Company of Dover, Del., to Dec. 31st, 1877, now on file in this Department.

March 2, 1878—4t. JESSE K. HINES, *Insurance Commissioner.*

Drug Store at Sassafras, Md.

J. E. HARTLEY,
DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.
First Class Stock!
Complete Assortment!
No Fancy Prices!
fe9-2m. J. E. HARTLEY, SASSAFRAS, MD.

☞NOTICE.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has made arrangements with Dr. T. H. Whaland to run his MILL for the present year. She has been in very bad order, but has just undergone thorough and complete repair, and he feels satisfied that soon he will be able to give universal satisfaction. He will think if he fails to do so it must be the fault of the miller.

He wishes every one who feels that he has not had a good turn out, or work done satisfactorily, to inform him immediately, and he will adjust it.

Those in want of FLOUR, MEAL, or Horse Feed, can be supplied at any time. Persons sending Grain should see that it is sent in good order, properly measured, and sent by trusty persons.

Graham Flour constantly for sale.
m2-tf. GEORGE GRIFFIN.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.

BRENNEF'S SUGAR CURED COOKED CORN BEEF.
FISHER'S MINCE MEAT,
Pine Apple Cheese,
Canned Peaches, Pears, Pine Apple, Corn, Tomatoes, Lobster, &c.
French Mustard, Chow-Chow, Catsup and Pickles.
FRESH SWEET ORANGES, LEMONS and PRUNES.

CANDIES
OF ALL KINDS, FRESH.

The Celebrated Star Cough Candy,
Said to be a Sure Cure for Colds.
Also,
Dried Peaches and Apples, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Dates and Citron.
V. BURGESS,
feb2-tf. Opposite the Bank.

New Store and New Goods

JAMES A. SHAW
HAS fitted up the store room on Court Street, adjoining the shoe shop, and just returned from the city with a large stock of Goods. Among the numerous varieties we name:
FURNITURE, Shoe Findings
Groceries, Confectionery,
FLOUR by the lb. or bbl.; TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.
The upper story of the building will be used exclusively as
Furniture Ware-rooms
and my stock will include a general variety of everything in this line, which I can and will sell as cheap as the same kinds can be purchased in the city.
My purchases have been made for cash exclusively, and I am determined to sell goods as low as anybody else, as I expect thus to successfully compete with others and secure patronage.
☞My friends and the public are solicited to call and see if we don't know how to keep a store!
JAMES A. SHAW,
Dec. 15—y. Court Street.

TO FARMERS!
Shell LIME!
☞Four and six months credit given when desired on Lime, if applied for before April.
BOWEN & MERCER,
fe16-m. Baltimore, Md.

FISHERMEN, LOOK SHARP!
☞CALL AND EXAMINE THE☜
LUCK BRAND
Gilling Thread!
2 and 3 cord, all numbers from 20 to 60, for sale at Philadelphia price, by
Jan. 19. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Turner Brothers,
Still Pond P. O., Kent County, Maryland,
LUMBER AND PEACH CRATE MANUFACTURERS,
and dealers in all kinds of BUILDING MATERIAL, AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES, COAL, SALT, FLOUR and GRAIN.

The UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Is still continued, and I hope by *personal* ATTENTION and supervision, added to practical experience, to give *entire* satisfaction to those who favor me with any business in this line.
Also, Broken or Defaced Furniture will be repaired, cleaned or varnished at short notice.
My charges for all work will be as low as possible, and I solicit a liberal share of patronage. My best reference will be with those who have employed me in the past. Respectfully,
jan13-3m* JOHN N. DODD.

JAMES WOOD,
UP TOWN, a few doors above former stand,
Has for sale
FLOUR, MEAL,
And MILL FEED GENERALLY.
Also,
GROCERIES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and numerous other articles, all of which will be sold at the *very lowest price.*
☞COUNTRY PRODUCE, even to Rags, taken in exchange.
Thankful for past patronage, he respectfully asks an increase of the same.
JAMES WOOD, *Up Town.*
Dec. 15—3m.

CHURCH HILL MILL.
FLOUR, MEAL, FEED.
HAVING leased the Church Hill Mill I am prepared to make FLOUR of finest quality, and will furnish it in large or small quantities to persons in Chestertown or neighborhood.
Also, MEAL, CHOP STUFF and all kinds Mill Feed, at lowest prices.
All orders promptly filled.
j9y. GEO. B. KRALL.

MINISTERING ANGELS.

I do know a lovely maiden,
From her lips flow words of love,
For she mingles with the angels
Who come ministering from above.

She drinks perfume from the flowers,
That do fade not night or day,
Ever blooming in those bowers,
Where was never known decay.

What is there about this maiden
That doth make her face so fair,
That her eyes so blue and tender,
Rainbow arches seem to wear?

That her voice is sweetest music,
Every word like oil doth shine
In the heart, when sorely wounded,
Healing with a gift divine?

Yes, she is a lovely maiden,
With a beauty few can see,
For with pearls her form is covered,
And her robe is purity.

Never of herself she thinketh,
Strewing costliest gems around,
Like the saint who carried Roses,
And when needed, Bread was found.

All the poor on earth she loveth,
They are Christ's and she is too,
Seeking out the lone and needy,
Gently, sweetly, she doth woo

Them from shades of sin and sorrow,
Into vales of peace and rest,
Where there is not thirst or hunger,
Where the poorest fares the best.

Thus she heals the broken-hearted;
O'er the bed of pain doth bend,
While she whispers "look to Jesus,"
He hath died and is your friend.

Others may have seen this maiden,
Or pure women fair as she,
Ever working with the angels,
Doing all, dear Lord, for Thee.

Jesus had a Virgin Mother,
Good, and beautiful, and mild,
She too was a ministering angel,
Watching o'er the Heavenly Child.

Wilmington, Del. MATILDA CANBY.

The Temperance Controversy.

Messrs. Editors:—"J. C. S.," in your issue of Feb. 23d, occupies one column. After reading his letter I thought of the words of the poet:

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
That to be dreaded needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

He restates two of his first points, and then points out a seeming error in my last; parries here and there, then passes to the Bible argument. What a shame that men engaged in the sinful traffic of selling rum will persist in claiming the Bible as authority for even the most moderate use of intoxicants as a beverage.—They are worse in this respect than Mahommed or Joe Smith. Why do they not, like these men, make Bibles to suit their claims? or else, like Rome, invent traditions, miracles, &c.?

Referring to a quotation of mine, J. C. S. says: "Prof. Stewart may be correct in his views in reference to the two kinds of wine; but from reading the passages relating to wine, I have formed the opinion that one is wine as we understand it, and the other is the word used as an illustration." Granting that J. C. S. is correct, this is no authority for using the poisonous stuff which he and others are selling. But is he correct? Notice that he sets up his *opinion*, formed after a surface reading of a translation, against the *knowledge* of a man gained by close study of the original and contemporaneous writings. A guess against knowledge! Which shall we accept, the opinion or the knowledge? The opinion arrays the Bible against itself—the knowledge puts all its parts in harmony. The opinion makes dark passages more dark—the knowledge sheds light over the pages of divine truth. J. C. S. had as well set up what he thinks about Rome, against what is known about it by those who have lived there. There are two kinds of wine spoken of in the Bible, one an intoxicating wine, the other not. The Jews used various processes for preserving the juice of the grape, the unfermented wine. "1. They excluded the air from the sweet wine.—2. They boiled down the juice to the consistency of syrup. 3. They filtered it, and so broke its power by removing its gluten. 4. They kept it cool and excluded from the air till the gluten subsided, then drew off the wine, which was safe from fermentation. 5. They also used sulphur to neutralize the yeast or gluten." There is abundant proof of the above. Archbishop Potter says: "The Lacedemonians used to boil their wines, and not drink them till they were four years old. Aristotle says: "The wine of Arcadia was so thick that it was necessary to scrape it from the skin bottles in which it was contained, and to dissolve the scrapings in water." Pliny speaks of wine in his day, two centuries old, that had the consistency of honey. Horace says: "There is no wine sweeter to drink than Lesbian; that it was like nectar, *perfectly harmless and would not produce intoxication.*" Plutarch says: "Wine is rendered old or feeble in strength when it is frequently filtered; the strength or spirit being thus excluded the wine neither inflames the brain nor infests the mind and passions, and is much more pleasant to drink." One more quotation. Dr. Jacobus says: "All who know of the wines then used well understand the unfermented juice of the grape. The purest wines of Jerusalem and Lebanon, as we tasted them, were commonly boiled or sweet, *without intoxicating qualities*, such as we here get in liquors called wines.—The boiling prevents fermentation. Those were esteemed the best wines which were least strong."

Will J. C. S. say to these authorities, some of whom lived in Bible times, "you may be correct, but I am of the opinion that all your wine was like ours?" Of course there was an intoxicating wine. Notice, now, with regard to the non-intoxicating wine. 1. That it was perfectly harmless. 2. More agreeable to the taste than the intoxicating wine. Now, would you expect God to recommend man, whom he loves, to use the wine which "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," while there was another wine more agreeable to the taste and perfectly harmless? Such a supposition would impeach the wisdom, holiness, and love of God. No! God commands us to "touch not," and to "look not upon" the one, while the ether is promised as a blessing, and its proper use is recommended. J. C. S. then quotes largely from Dr. Buckworth to prove that a moderate use of stimulants is beneficial. This is a point to be decided, not by theories, but by facts. Other things being equal, the strictly temperate man will live the longest. The intemperate are the first to fall during an epidemic. Dr. Lees says: "In the great fever which raged in London in 1739—the era of the gin mania—the drinkers were the first and greatest victims." Dr. Short observes: "The like was the fate of all tipplers, dram-drinkers and punch-merchants—scarcely any others died of this severe fever." During an epidemic in Albany, New York, only one in 2,500 of the teetotalers was seized, while one in sixty of the opposite class (including all drinkers) perished. This is always the case. But hear the words of Sir H. Thompson, a practitioner of England. He says: "I have long had the conviction that there is no greater cause of evil, moral and physical, in this country than the use of alcoholic beverages. I do not mean by this that extreme indulgence which produces drunkenness. The habitual use of fermented liquors to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce that condition, and such as is quite common among us, injures the body and diminishes the mental power to an extent which I think few people are aware of. Such, at all events, is the result of observations during more than twenty years of professional life, devoted to hospital practice, and to private practice in every rank above it. Thus I have no hesitation in attributing a very large proportion of some of the most painful and dangerous maladies to the ordinary and daily use of fermented drink, taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate."

Moderate drinking lessens a man's hold upon life. It weakens his powers of endurance, as is shown by the fact that among the Arctic explorers the teetotalers suffered the least from the cold and diseases of the climate. It lessons a man's ability for work, as is shown by the following: In 1868 Oliver Ames & Sons, who carried on at North Easton, Mass., the largest shoe manufacturies in the world, wrote as follows? "We find that the present license law has a very bad effect among our employees. We find, on comparing our productions in May and June of this year (1868) with that of the corresponding months of last year (1867) that in '67, with 375 men, we produced eight per cent. more goods than we did in the same months in '68 with 400 men. We attribute this large falling off entirely to the repeal of the prohibitory law, and the great increase in the use of intoxicating liquors among our men in consequence." The secretary of the Massachusetts Board of State Charities, referring to this report, says: "We learn from other reports on the same subject that the evil is general."

If, then, the habitually moderate use of stimulants shortens life—makes our hold upon it more uncertain—and diminishes our capacity for work, where is the benefit derived? But what a way of death is this moderate use of stimulants! It is a narrow path leading along the brink of the precipice at the foot of which lies the dark valley of drunkenness. Millions, thinking they could walk here, have stumbled and fallen. There is no safety but in moving back to the sunlit plains of teetotalism. F. C. MCS.

A Worton Entertainment.

FAIR GROUNDS, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Editors Kent News:—In spite of clouds and sprinkles, I, with others, wended my way to the Hall on the 22d. The audience was very large, and the entertainment very fine. An apology was made at the beginning of the performance for the absence of the band, and although it discourses very sweet music its place was supplied by such pretty young ladies that no one had time or chance to regret its absence. (Who wouldn't rather hear a pretty girl sing than a man play, however well?) The pieces were good, so good in fact that it is hard to particularize. Escaping the Draft, Aunt Betsy's Beaux and Too Greedy by Half, I think were very good, but have heard others prefer Boarding-school Accomplishments, Way to Windham, &c., while one lady I heard say Spoiled Children could not be excelled; it was so true to nature; the children who were there can talk of nothing but Pousy, Pousy, and Ephraim. In fact, gentlemen, those who were not there lost much. The reading was decidedly *above the average.* Kentucky Belle, by Miss C., was a fine selection and beautifully rendered, while the Last Hymn, by Miss L., showed careful training and reflected much credit on an accomplished teacher and intelligent pupil. But the crown of the evening was the recitations of Miss D., who gave four pieces. I am sorry I cannot tell you the titles as I was familiar with but one, "The Pride of Battery B." They were all fine. In fact it was a complete success as far as I know, and I have heard many wish for a repetition. I noticed very few present from Worton, but as there was another attraction for that evening, suppose the attendance was divided. One gentleman present must have been suffering from ague, as he complained of chilliness and wished "more coal put on," but the young man who "went for" a basket and caught a foot is really deserving of sympathy, and has mine. Hoping that a repetition will be given for the benefit of those who were not there and those who wish to go again, I remain, MARIUS.

Small Means.

We think that the power of money is on the whole over-estimated. The greatest things which were done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small pecuniary means. The greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventers, and artists, have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so. Riches are oftener an impediment than a stimulus of action; and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and so grows sated with it, because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time too heavy on his hands; remains mentally and morally asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats.

THE silverware delivered by the National Silver-Plating Co., No. 704 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is giving entire satisfaction. All orders are promptly filled and no one need hesitate about sending them money.—*Lutheran Observer.*

Age for Legal Marriages.

There is considerable variation, in the different European States, of the age at which a legal marriage can be contracted. In Austria, the age of discretion for both sexes is fourteen. In Hungary, each religious sect makes its own regulations, marriages being regarded as an entirely ecclesiastical affair. Russians can contract marriages at the age of eighteen in the case of males, and sixteen in that of female. The Italian law fixes the age at eighteen and fifteen years respectively. In Turkey there is no general law. The French and Belgian codes allow marriages of young men at eighteen and girls at fifteen, but powers of dispensation in special cases are reserved. In Greece, Spain and Portugal, parties of fourteen and twelve can contract marriage, but in the latter country the consent of the parents is necessary if the parties are under twenty-one. According to the amended paragraph of the new German civil marriage bill, the state of wedlock cannot be entered upon under twenty and sixteen respectively, though the existing laws of Prussia and Saxony permitted marriages at earlier periods. There is much dissimilarity in the Swiss laws, every canton having a local regulation of its own. In some of them the consent of the parent is necessary up to the age of twenty-five. The influence of climate upon the temperament and constitution is observable in the earlier age at which marriage is allowed in the Southern nations, where maturity is reached at a much earlier period than among the Northern people.

A Terrible Drive.

A PITTSBURG DRUMMER DRIVES HIS TEAM OVER A RAILROAD BRIDGE SIXTY FEET HIGH.

Wednesday night a drummer for a Pittsburg boot and shoe house, considerably under the influence of liquor, mistook his route and drove his team upon the trestle bridge of the Edenburg, Summit and Clarion Railroad, just this side of the Clarion river, supposing it to be the wagon road. The trestle bridge is sixty feet from the ground, and about the same length, but the horses made the crossing, feeling their way in the darkness, step by step, every foot striking a tie securely, until the distance was traversed and they stood in safety on the other side; and just in the nick of time, too, as the night express came thundering by in five minutes after the drummer and team had left the track. It is easy to imagine the terrible catastrophe that would have resulted had the train overtaken the horses and man on the bridge. The watchman at the end of the trestle halted the drummer as he drove off the track, but was told to mind his own business.—*Edenburg Herald.*

Let it Dry.

Mr. Spurgeon once went to preach in a church a little outside of London. The day was wet and muddy, and Mr. Spurgeon's clothes were plentifully covered with dirt. A good deacon in the vestry said to him:

"Brother Spurgeon, let me get a brush and take off some of that mud; you can't go into the pulpit in that state."

"Don't be foolish, Deacon," said Mr. Spurgeon, in his usual good humored way, "don't you see the mud is wet, and if you try to brush it off now, you will rub the stain into the cloth? Let it dry, and then it will come off easy enough, and leave no mark."

There is an admirable hint here for every one. When evil spoken against, as we may be for the sake of truth, and men throw mud at us, don't be in a hurry about brushing it off. Too great eagerness in this respect is apt to rub the stain into the cloth. Let it dry, then, by-and-bye, if need be, it can be removed by a little effort. If there is a little trouble in the church, don't foster it by haste and hurry in doing something. Let it alone, let it dry, and it will be more easily settled than you think now. Time has a wonderful power in such matters, and it is surprising how many things in this world would be far better arranged, and how many difficulties easily got over by judiciously letting them dry.

Wild Men.

In the Island of Rio there are wild men who live in trees, and have no language but cries; and in Sumatra the resident of Palembang said there were men who lived in the forests, with whom not only the Europeans, but the Malays could have no intercourse. He himself had never seen one. Yet, strange to say, they have a petty traffic with the outer world, yet not through the medium of speech. They live in the woods and live by the chase. They hunt tigers, not with the gun, but with arrows, which they blow out of a tube with such force, and which are so keen of point and touched with such deadly poison, that a wound is almost immediately fatal.

These tiger skins and elephant tusks they bring for barter—not for sale—for they never sell anything, for money is about the most useless thing they can have. They cannot eat it, or drink it, or wear it. But as they have wants they exchange; yet they themselves are never seen. They bring what they have to the edge of the forest, and leave it there, and the Malays come and place what they have to dispose of and retire. If the offer is satisfactory, when they return again they find what they brought gone, and take what is left and depart. If not, they add a few trifles more to tempt the eyes of these wild men of the woods, and so at last the exchange is affected, yet all the while the sellers keep themselves out of sight.

SIMPKINS refused to get his wife a new hat, and soon after his little daughter came in and said, "Mamma, won't you buy me a monkey to play with when you go down to town?" "No, darling, wait till you are older then marry one as I did," replied the grief-stricken wife, her tears bursting forth afresh.—Ex.

IN the class room of a New England college, an eminent professor was asked: "Sir, who do you consider the finest metaphysician in our country?" "Modesty forbids me to answer," was the reply.

A VERY neat definition of the word "suspicion" was that given by a jealous husband. "A suspicion is a feeling that impels you to try to find out something which you don't wish to know."

The Mystery of Making Loaf Bread—A Trustworthy Receipt.

"Loaf bread," once said an experienced housekeeper to us, "interferes with the salvation of more housekeepers than any one thing in the world." This was probably an extravagant statement, yet to the country house who cannot turn to a convenient bakery, the duty of breadmaking is too often a heavy cross—a sort of hit or miss experiment. Heavy, sour bread, is far more general than the opposite, and this is trying to both the digestions and tempers of the family who eat it. Yet there is no reason for this; there is a philosophy of breadmaking as of everything else, and certain causes accomplish certain results. Therefore we are glad to be able to give a receipe from a practical house-keeper, whose bread *never* fails:—To make two quarts of bread or rolls take four or five nice, large Irish potatoes, peel and cut them up, and then you may put them to boil in just enough water to cover them. When done mash smooth in the same water, and when *cool*, not *cold*, add a half teacupful of yeast, or if you use compressed yeast the sixth part of a cake dissolved in tepid water, a dessertspoonful of sugar, a little salt, a tablespoonful of lard, and a pint of flour. Mix together lightly. This should be very soft and quite sticky. Set by in a covered vessel in a warm place to rise. In two or three hours it will be risen, and should look almost like yeast, full of bubbles. Now work in the rest of your two quarts of flour, and if necessary, add a little cold water. The dough should be rather soft and need not be kneaded more than half an hour. Set it to rise in a moderately warm place for four hours or thereabouts. It can be baked now if wanted at once, but if not, take a spoon and push the dough down from the top and sides of the vessel containing it and let it rise again. The oftener the bread rises the lighter it will be—three times is, however, sufficient. After it rises the last time take it out of the vessel and knead it with your hands until it is smooth. If too soft add a little more flour. For rolls, roll out and cut as if for biscuit. If you prefer doubled rolls give each a touch with the rollingpin to make it oblong and then double it over. The baking-pan must be greased and the rolls must not touch each other. Set down to rise—this will take half or three-quarters of an hour. Then put in the oven and bake as you would biscuit. Unless the oven is *hot* the rolls will spread and the crust be hard.

The "Silver Campaign."

Some call it the "silver craze." Others the "repudiating era," &c. On the other hand it is a fight for the "dollar of our fathers"—a "crusade against the shylocks," &c. The campaign is now at fever heat. We have speeches, verse and song equalling in fervor some of the campaign trash of noted Presidential contests.—The following specimen poem is requested a place in the *News:*

THE DOLLAR OF OUR FATHERS.

Give us the silver dollar,
Hard and clear as a bell,
Sounding the people's triumph
And ringing the Shylock's knell!

A fig for "public opinion!"
'Tis bought by the money kings;
The press is too oft' the opinion
Of rascally Wall street rings.

They threaten distress and ruin
Should silver its place resume;
Of terrible mischief brewing,
Portending the crack of doom.

They lie, and they know they're lying,
For gold keeps coming down,
In spite of the usurer's trying
To frighten us with their frown.

To our neck there clings no collar,
We're neither bribed nor sold,
Hurrah for the silver dollar,
By law on a par with gold.

Then give us the silver dollar,
The coin that our fathers knew;
'Twas good enough in the good old days,
It's good for the present, too.

Yes, give us the silver dollar,
That none may dare refuse;
If it's good enough for the people,
It's good for the Wall street Jews.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE has just been brought to light in Philadelphia. A lawyer, named Terry, bargained with a turnpike company, whose roadbed the city desired to condemn for use as a street, that he should receive as his fee all he could get over $20,000. He secured an award from the jurors of $70,000, obtained its approval by the court and got a mandamus ordering the city to pay him the money. Then he handed $20,000 to the turnpike company, gave $6,350 to a man who had helped him in the job, and pocketed $43,750. The attention of Mr. Terry was called to the matter by one of the Philadelphia papers, and he promptly made restitution of the money to the city.

A TRAVELER in western Iowa, while riding along, came to a large sign which implored him to "Look out for the locomotive." He accordingly rode down the track for a better view, and while he was obligingly "looking out" for it, it came along. He saw it.

POPE PIUS IX is said to have saved $750,000 every year from the time he ascended the papal throne. No wonder there were some Cardinals anxious to succeed to his office.

AN Iowa schoolmistress has been discharged because, for the amusement of the children during recess she stood on her head. One of the trustees chanced to see the feat.

AN Englishman has invented a tree-felling machine, which, worked by three men, will do as much as twenty-four men with axes.

PEOPLE are swayed by their prejudices, even in Louisville.—[*Boston Globe.*] In Boston they are often swayed by something that comes from Louisville.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AFTER four weeks of distress over his third wife, a Vermonter has married a girl who is only thirteen years old.

"WILL the coming woman lecture?" asks a cotemporary. If she marries she will.—*Norr. Herald.*

IN Cincinnati John Smith has knocked a man down for refusing to lend him fifty cents.

A TOBACCONIST in New York exhibits two pipes worth $1,000.

Don't Stimulate the Young.

If you give to a healthy young man of twenty, who has never tasted either a cup of tea or coffee, it will keep his awake all night. If you give to one who has never drank either fermented or distilled liquors, a glass of wine, beer, or weak whiskey and water, it will make him more or less dizzy, and perhaps give him a headache. If you persuade one who has never smoked, to try a cigar, it will probably nauseate him, and for a time make him severely sick.

Now, what is the conclusion from these facts? Simply that tea, coffee, fermented and distilled liquors and tobacco are in their nature medicinal; are, in brief, drugs, and that, at least while the body is growing, while it still has a superabundance of vital force, it does not need either the preservatives of tea or coffee, or the digestive and tonic ones of wine, beer, or brandy, or the soothing one of tobacco to keep it in health and well-being; but that on the contrary, when the youthful system is in its natural state and either is offered it, disturbance, more or less pronounced, is the result.

What terrible responsibility, then, do not mothers and fathers incur, who from babyhood allow their little children to drink tea and coffee—nay, before the little things would think of asking for it, tempt them to sip it out of their teaspoon! Women from high to low, are always anxious to be in fashion. They will dress their children as nearly as possible like the little aristocrats of Beacon street and Fifth Avenue, and why will they not feed them also as these little "swells" are fed? A Beacon street mother would be horrified at the thought of giving her young children either tea or coffee. Plenty of the richest milk with oatmeal, or mush, or hominy, simple puddings, juicy meat, and cold broad and butter, form the principle diet of these rich children who look so rosy and so handsome. Tea they never get. And if their mothers drink tea it is not the stimulating, nervous Japan, Oolong or Green tea. No. It is the mild, so-called "English Breakfast tea," that alone is drank in the fashionable world, and it has been adopted, simply because it is more favorable to beauty and health than the others.—*Boston Post.*

The Phonograph.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We talk of the "advance" of science; just now science seems disposed to jump. One of its most surprising leaps is the invention, by Mr. E. A. Edison, of the "Phonograph." This extraordinary instrument is a very simple thing, about three feet long, consisting of a brass cylinder (like that in a large musical box) around which is wrapped a sheet of tin foil. This cylinder works forward and backward by means of an iron screw, properly supported at each end. Attached to a moving arm is a mouth piece, a metal "diaphragm;" under the diaphragm a needle or sharp point, which touches the surface of the tin foil. Revolve this cylinder, and, at the same time, speak distinctly into the mouth-piece and you will find that the needle has scored the tin foil with with distinct lines, seemingly quite similar, but, in truth, differing greatly in depth and character. Now remove the mouth-piece, screw the cylinder back into its original position when you begin to talk, and lo! the machine, being put in motion as before, repeats in a deep, seemingly far-away voice, *all you have said!* You may reiterate the sentence as often as you please by readjusting the cylinder and its tin foil casing. Fancy fails when it attempts to imagine the future of such an invention. After examining and testing the machine again and again, in the Stevens' Institute of Technology, Hoboken, where an instrument is now very kindly exhibited to those interested in such matters, natural and strong doubts as to the reality of the results are finally vanquished, and the greatest skeptics are compelled to admit that, though utterly strange, the thing is still entirely true.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The New York *World* publishes a remarkable and affecting incident of the reception given by the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn Friday night. The entertainment was to consist of music, recitations, and an address by the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, pastor of the Lee Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Smith was introduced and the audience was soon in an uproar of laughter and cheer at the amusing anecdotes with which he interspersed his remarks. Suddenly a gentleman walked upon the platform from an ante-room and said to Mr. Smith, in a whisper, "Mrs. McDowell, the mother of two young ladies now in the audience, lies dead in the ante-room. Please announce the fact to the audience." "Not for the world," replied Mr. Smith. "Let some judicious person go to the daughters and call them away without letting them know the worst until they are out of the room." The young ladies were called out, and Mr. Smith, who had taken his seat, arose, and the audience broke into loud applause, which he instantly checked, made the solemn announcement, and then offered a feeling prayer, after which the audience dispersed. The lady's death was caused by heart disease.

CROAKING is not confined to the Frog Ponds. At this season almost everybody is hoarse. Why is this, when *Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar* will cure any cough, cold or hoarseness in 48 hours? Sold by all Druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

QUALITY and efficacy considered, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup without any exception is the best cough preparation in the market. Price 25 cents a bottle; five bottles for one dollar.

THE CHAIRMAN—"The chair will not dispute the point with Mr. Carter." Mr. Carter—"The chair had better not unless he takes his coat off."—[Titusville Convention.

OLD HICKORY JACKSON used to say; "I have often noticed that a man who boasts that he will shed the last drop of his blood in a cause, is very careful how he sheds the first drop."

DISCERNING CHILD (who has heard some remarks by papa)—"Are you our new nurse?" Nurse—"Yes, dare." Child—"Well, then, I am one of those boys who can only be managed by kindness; so you had better get some sponge cake and oranges at once."