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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 23, 1878. No. 46.

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.

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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.

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.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. A. W. WOODALL
GREENWOOD & WOODALL,
Commission Merchants
And General Produce Dealers,
72 SOUTH ST., Corn Exchange Building,
y BALTIMORE.

JAS. A. MERRITT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 23 SOUTH ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refers by permission to W. B. McAtee, Prest. Corn and Flour Ex.; Gill & Fisher, Grain Shippers, Balto.; J. Q. A. Holloway, Merchant. tf.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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*

TOBACCO, the best 75c. Tobacco in Town. Try it.
j20. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

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.*

☞ The firm of BURNS & SLOAN dissolved Feb. 18, 1878, by mutual consent. The Books of the late firm will be found at the office of GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO., who are fully authorized to settle the same.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,
132 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE,
(BURNS & SLOAN'S OLD STAND,)
LUMBER, Sash, Doors, Brick,
&c., &c.
LOW PRICES!
If you need any of the above please write for Prices.

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.**

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.

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.

RECEIVED THIS DAY,
Sugar-cured Canvassed Hams,
" " Shoulder Bacon,
" " Breakfast Bacon,
" " Broiling Beef,
in quantities to suit buyers, at LOWEST PRICES. Call and get some, at
Feb. 23. J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED, THIS WEEK
A FINE LOT OF
Dress Goods
And CALICOES,
suitable for Spring wear. We have at all times a full stock. Call and examine goods and prices. A liberal discount is allowed on all cash sales.
J. F. M. WOODALL,
Mar. 2—tf. GEORGETOWN.

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.

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.

60 CTS. CASH will buy a Bushel of LIME OR HAIR, and $1.75 cts., cash, will buy a Barrel of Lime, at THOMPSON'S, Up Town.

For the Kent News.

HANNAH'S VOW.

Ramah shone down upon the valleys, hills,
And plains, a city bright with homes, fair
Clustering stars they seemed to those below;
Elkannah, and the lovely Hannah, during
Harvest time, lived in their summer home
Along the slope beside a silvery
Stream that guished out from the mountain side, half
Hidden by the Forest boughs, which dipped their
Heated branches in its waves, to kiss the
Cooling tide; wild flowers were blooming on
Its banks in Orient gorgousness, sending
Forth rich odors from their hidden cells, to
Mingle with the breeze, and waft some portion
Of their sweetness up to Heaven, from whence
They came, the smilings of the Lord.
Midsummer
Reigned, and all around, the Harvest hung its
Languid head, as if it mourned the reapers'
Coming touch; while the juicy grape in
Clusters hung upon the vines, tempting the
Passer by, and warning the husbandman
To house within the garner all the bounties
Of the Lord.
Through the low branches of a
Silver pine, an altar's step was seen, whereon
In humble attitude, reclined a female,
Rich in beauty, and like unto the smiling
Bounties round, she too had the harvest
Of her days, plaintively earnest was the
Soft low tone, that seemed to mingle with the
Rippling waves, or strike the cords of feathered
Harp strings, fluttering through the air.
Amid these flowery bowers, where Paradise
Itself had almost found a rival, what
Could one, the favored of the band of high
Affections' wreath, that twined around her
Husband's household, find to agonize the
Soul and heave the spirit's cry, 'till sympathy
Divine gushed forth to hush the harrowing
Strain?
The water lillies floated on the
Stream; around the family altar roses
Bloomed; when in her queenly beauty, Hannah
Entwined within her arms a smiling boy;
The deep and holy fountain which her soul
Had panted for, was realized, a
Mother's love, that diamond on affections
Band of gems, the deathless portion of a
Dying world. Hannah that Hebrew mother
With that never waning love upon her,
Strength obtained to make anew her vow, and
When another year had fled, she led the
Little Samuel up to Shiloh's Temple,
And left him with the Prophet Eli, to
Be reared for God's most holy service; and
She thus fulfilled her vow.

Wil., Del. MATILDA CANBY.

What are Pearls?

The question arises, What are pearls? Are they a morbid concretion of matter produced in the endeavor to heal a wound or to cover some irritating body that cannot be ejected from the shells? Are they the result of a disease, or are they simply an overproduction of the matter forming the shell of the creature? Whatever they are, it is only in the adult oyster that they are found of any size. The rate of growth in the size of a pearl cannot, of course, be actually ascertained; but by a series of averages, taken from the produce of a large number of oysters from the same bed in differemt years, it is proved that after the fourth year the yield of pearls, both in quantity and quality rapidly increases. It is in the hope of a bed of oysters which produces 500 rupees' (£50) worth of pearls per 1,000 oysters one year, so improving as to produce double that value the next year, that many a fine bank has been left to perish from the causes referred to above, as well as from the attacks of enemies or sickness. The whelk has lately been discovered to be a serious enemy to the pearl oyster, just as it is to the edible oyster of commerce, and a curious disease occasionally manifests itself among the inhabitants of the banks. The fatty portion of the animal, under which pearls are usually found, and which is usually of a pale cream color, assumes a yellow tint, denoting sickness of some sort, the exact nature of which has not yet been ascertained.

A WONDERFUL SPIDER'S WEB.—Across the "sunny paths" of Ceyton where the forest meets the open country and which constitute the bridle-roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches its web at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs are fastened on either side to projecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the traveller's face, and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nest in the centre is sometimes as large as a man's head, and is continually growing larger, as it is formed of successive layers of the old webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the limbs and wings of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prey of the spider and his family, who occupy the den formed in their midst. There seems to be no doubt that the spider casts the web loose and rolls it round the nucleus in the centre when it becomes overcharged with carcases, and then proceeds to construct a fresh one, which in its turn is destined to be folded up with the rest.—*From the World of Wonders.*

GOING TO BED WHEN SLEEPY.—I have had little trouble with the bed-time business. The little ones go to bed when they get sleepy, and as there is usually an early breakfast to which they like to get up, they are sleepy early in the evening. The bed feels good to a sleepy child, unless mere sleepiness has degenerated into crossness. If a child is half-sick as well as sleepy it probably wants its mother's arms. If little ones are taken arbitrarily away from their playthings or pleasures because "it is bed time," they learn to regard bed time as a natural enemy. As a little one's bed time draws near, the elder members of the family should be considerate, and not propose or introduce new amusements or pleasures which it will be hard for the little ones to leave. If anything that would have interested the little one happens after it has gone to sleep, it ought not to be mentioned afterward in a way to make the child feel that it has lost something by going to bed early.—*Faith Rochester, in Agriculturist.*

SOME one has discovered that short young ladies generally get married quicker than tall ones, and that the former make the best wives. This will be a source of great consolation to the four feet-five young ladies, who have been looking gloomy and sad because their new bonnets don't show above the pew back at church.

"THE girls of our day are very badly educated," said one of the members of a committee on education to the Bishop of Gloucester. "That cannot be denied," retorted his lordship. "However, there is one consolation, the boys will never find it out."

THE spring cattle drive in Texas will number 223,400.

[Reported for the Kent News.]

TENTH SESSION OF THE WILMINGTON ANNUAL CONFERENCE

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Mar. 15, '78.

THIRD DAY—Continued.

Revs. S H. Thompson and J. E. Mowbray addressed the conference in the afternoon in behalf of the Ladies and Pastor's Christian Union, and at 7½ P. M. the anniversary of the Sunday School Union was held. The speakers were Rev. R. W. Todd and Dr. Vincent, the prince of Sunday school men.

FOURTH DAY.

The Conference was opened at 8½ A. M. W. E. England led the devotions, and at the usual time Bishop Foster took the chair.

Minutes of the previous day were read and corrections made.

The Finance Committee made their report, which was accepted.

On motion, the Presiding Elders were made a committee to affix the usual apportionments for benevolent collections to the different charges.

The order of the day was called, and the President of the Board of Trustees of the Conference Academy presented the annual report. The report of the Secretary was also read. On motion, opportunity was granted at another day to present the interests of the Academy. The President of Trustees addressed the conference on the subject and the report was accepted and approved.

R. W. Todd presented a paper on the Sabbath School question, relative to the convention at Atlanta, and it was adopted. W. E. England, G. R. Bristor, T. F. Hammersley were appointed committee, with alternates, to attend convention.

A committee was appointed to nominate Trustees to the Conference Academy, to supply the expired term of some of the members, and J. Hough, J. B. Mann, W. H. Hutchin and G. R. Bristor were elected.

The Bishop called the second year class and proceeded to address them. He indulged in pointed and forcible remarks. The character of each was passed, the committee of examination made their report and the following were elected to Deacon's Orders: G. M. Townsend, J. E. Mowbray, J. M. K. Brewington, T. A. H. O'Brien, E. C. Macnichol, W. L. P. Bowen, L. E. Barrett, W. F. Corkran, E. N. Kirby, J. M. Collins, E. L. Hoffecker, T. E. Terry, A. Chandler.

G. S. Hardesty was announced as discontinued.

The vote on the case of J. E. Horney was reconsidered, and he was elected to Deacon's Orders.

W. T. Bovard, of the Southeast Indiana Conference, was introduced, and at the recommendation of Bishop Foster, he was elected to Deacon's and Elder's orders, under the missionary rule, and will go to Africa.

The Board of Stewards presented their report, which was accepted. The funds were distributed among two superannuated and seven supernumerary preachers, thirteen widows, and to the children of F. M. Chatham. The amount apportioned last year was $4,000, and the receipts $4,107.51, making an increase of $107,-51. The apportionment for the coming year is $4,355.

At 3 P. M. memorial services were held. Three members of the conference have died during the year: J. D. Curtis, J. W. Weston and D. R. Thomas, M. D. Appropriate papers were read and remarks made with reference to these deceased brethren, as also in the case of Mrs. Jewell and Mrs. Robinson.

After the memorial services the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. All the services were solemn and impressive.

At 7 P. M. the Temperance Anniversary was held. The speakers were Revs. G. W. Townsend and A. Stengle.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Many of the pulpits in town and surrounding country were filled by members of the conference.

The ordination services were held in the M. E. Church. At 10 A. M. Bishop Foster preached an able and eloquent sermon from 1st Tim., 3:16. At the close of the sermon fifteen deacons were ordained. Dr. I. T. Cooper occupied the pulpit at 3 P. M., and at 7 P. M. Dr. L. C. Matlack. The pulpit of the M. P. Church was supplied in the morning by Rev. W. P. Davis, and in the evening by Rev. J. E. Mowbray. In the afternoon a children's meeting at the M. P. Church was addressed by Revs. E. Stubbs, T. B. Hunter, J. M. McCarter, and C. H. Sentman.

FIFTH DAY.

The Conference assembled at 8½ o'cl'k, Bishop Foster in the chair. V. Smith conducted the religious services. The journal was read and approved.

The following reports of committees were read and adopted: Ladies and Pastors' Christian Union, Sunday School and Freedmen's Aid.

The transfer of E. Stubbs to the Philadelphia Conference was announced; also J. P. Otir, transfered from the Virginia Conference to this.

The report of the Visiting Committee to the Centenary Biblical Institute was referred to the Committee on Education.

The report on Temperance was read, amended and adopted, together with some historic temperance items taken from early Methodist records.

The Stewards were, on motion, instructed to secure such legislation in reference to the Preachers' Aid Society as may be necessary to secure the transfer of funds in the event of the new organization.

L. C. Matlack and J. H. Caldwell were elected Trustees of Wesleyan Female College.

Prof. J. E. Rounds was introduced, and addressed the Conference in reference to the Centenary Biblical Institute.

Conference was opened in the afternoon with prayer by T. J. Williams.

Resolutions with reference to the Book Concern were offered.

Report from the Board of Church Extension was presented and adopted.

John D. Rigg was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Trustees of the Riddle Fund.

The Missionary Sermon was preached by Rev. W I. Bain, from Matthew 28: 19, 20.

The Missionary Anniversary was held at 7 P. M., F. A. Ellis, Esq., in the chair. Addresses were made by Rev. R. H. Adams and by Rev. W. T. Bovard, Missionary to Africa, followed by remarks by Bishop Foster.

The Conference proceeded to the election of officers as follows: President, F. A. Ellis; 1st vice-president, Rev. H. Colclazer; 2nd do., W. H. Thompson; Secretary, R. W. Todd; Treasurer, G. W. Sparks.

(*Concluded on Third Page.*)

Letter from Still Pond.

Everything is serene here. Spring fever is the prevailing epidemic. Babies are plentiful, and ere long their cries will make Still Pond the merriest village in the State. Some persons are gardening, others are waiting for the fishing hawk to come. Oats are nearly all seeded.

If it is not one thing it is another. We all have our troubles and will have them as long as we are here below. The trouble at present seems to be the low price of produce. Some persons are praying for a European war; some that the fruit may not be killed; some for local option and others for whiskey; while all are striving for the almighty dollar, that will be of no use to us in the other world. It is a mystery to me what men want to horde up money for.

A week of mild weather like we have had will bring the fruit trees out in bloom. The early blooming of peach trees renders them more liable to injury. We shall rest and wait for the result. If there are no peaches it will be all right, but mighty hard to bear.

We are told that the Republican and Democratic parties are dead in this county. We learned that their places would be filled by the Temperance and Whiskey parties. This was news to us. What to do about it we do not know.

Whiskey drinking, tobacco chewing and smoking, and opium eating are the three greatest curses to the human race. They are all useful in their place, but ruinous out of it. Whiskey makes men crazy. Tobacco wrecks the nervous system, and opium stupefies the intellect and destroys the frame. In looking the world over and taking and impartial view, it is difficult to say what one of the three does the most mischief. We have seen persons insane from the excessive use of all three. I know myself that I would be miserable without my tobacco. Yet, knowing that a thing is injurious, we will continue its use. This country obtains an immense revenue from whiskey and tobacco, which destroy thousands of our best men. Christian England receives an enormous revenue from opium grown in India, which is destroying the Chinese by millions. China has asked England to stop the opium traffic. The temperance people are asking our government to stop the whiskey traffic, while the filthy weed is left to do all the injury it can. Consistency thou art a jewel that but few possess. No more at present. Good night! OSCEOLA.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—Suitable food for infants which are deprived of their natural pabulum is an important matter, and has received the attention of the most eminent physicians. The German chemist, Liebig, devised a soup or pap for this purpose, being led to the task from the fact that one of his grandchildren could not be nursed by its mother. The following is Liebig's receipe and his description of the ingredients employed: Half an ounce of wheaten meal, half an ounce of malt flour and seven and a half grains of bicarbonate of potash are weighed, mixed first with one another, and afterwards with an ounce of water and lastly with five ounces of milk. The mixture is then heated, with constant stiring, over a very gentle fire, until it begins to grow thickish; the vessel is now removed from the fire, and its contents are stirred for five minutes; these are then heated once more and again removed, when a new thickening occurs; lastly the whole is brought to a boil. After the separation of the bran from the milk through a fine sieve the soup is ready for use.

PROTECT THE FORESTS.—"Saw wood! Saw wood for my dinner!" said the tramp, with a look of horror, "Not much I wont. It isn't that I object to labor. I yield to no man in respect for the God-given privilege of earning my sweat—I mean sweating my earnings—that is to say breading my earn by the brow of—you know what I mean, I am ready, nay, anxious to work. Give me some hay to spread, right out here in the snow. Show me where there is a stone wall to lay—behind. Anything but helping in the most distant way to devastate the mighty forests of this broad land that the Almighty meant to gather moisture and induce the reviving rain to fall upon the parched earth. Why, do you know that this continent is doomed to become an arid desert if this destruction goes on! Its a fact and I won't be a party to it. No forests nor rain—everything dry—dry as I am. I decline the responsibility for it. Tell me you've got some coal to carry in, and I'll see if I can't send you a boy to do it, but no wood sawing for me, if you please."

OLD JOHN BERRY, that used to live up Lake Champlain, liked to tell a big story. One evening, sitting in the village store, he said he once drove a horse seventy-two miles in one day on the ice, when it was so thin that the water spurted up through the holes cut through it by the horse's corks. One of the bystanders remarked that seventy-two miles was pretty good drive for one day. "Yes," said Uncle John, "but it was a long day in June."

A DETROIT boy was seen throwing a wheelbarrow load of empty bottles and cans into the back-yard of his residence. In explanation he said: "We are going to have some visitors come in from the country. We may not have much to eat; but if they see these things they'll think we've had oysters, champagne, figs and nuts till we got tired of 'em, and are living on bread and taters for a healthy change."

THERE was frost for every month of the year 1816, and it was known as "the year without a summer." The New England farmers called it "eighteen hundred and starve to death."

A PARISIAN'S definition of a beautiful woman—The paradise of the eye and the purgatory of the purse.

Japanese Children.

One of the first lessons presented to a foreign teacher in Japan is the reason of the great apparent happiness and light-heartedness of Japan children. One may walk for hours through the streets of Tokio and scarcely ever hear a child's cry of distress. Four principal causes of this superiority of the children of Japan over those of other nations have been suggested by an English lady resident there.—They are worthy of the attention of the teachers at home. The style of clothing, loose and yet warm, is far more comfortable than the dress of our children. Japanese children are much more out in the open air and sunshine. The absence of furniture, and, therefore, absence of repeatedly given instructions "not to touch." The thick, soft matting, forming at once the carpets and beds of all Japanese houses, and the raised lintel, on to which the children may clamber as they grow strong, constitutes the very beau ideal of an infant's play-ground. Children in Japan are much petted without being capriciously thwarted. A child is not cuffed one moment and indulged the next.—To these four most suggestive reasons the writer could add a fifth, which is that Japanese character is so constituted that the elders are brought into strong sympathy with the little ones. It has been well said that "Japan is a paradise for babies," for you may see old and young playing together at the battle-door and shuttle-cock in the streets; while on holidays the national amusement of men, women and chil dren is flying huge paper kites. Puppet shows and masquerades also have their votaries in thousands from among both sexes and all ages.

Fooling with a Quaker.

He was a peaceable looking man, with a quiet looking horse attached to an unattractive sleigh, with unostentatious bells. He wore a wide-rimmed hat and a shad-bellied coat, as he drove easily down the South Easton hill, journeying from Bucks county to the land of Northampton. He was observed by a fellow of the species rough, whom much loafing had made impudent, and who lifted up his yaw:

"Sa-a-y! hat, where are you going with that man?"

"Verily, I journey beyond the river, friend," mildly responded the Quaker, and thither goeth my hat also."

"Ho'd up and take a fellow along, can't you?" called out the man of wrath.

"Nay, friend, my business and inclination forbid it."

"I'll soon fix that," and the fool ran forward and jumped on the runner.

"Verily, friend, if thee insists upon getting into my vehicle I will even help thee," and the man of peace passed out a right hand as resistless as an oyster dredge. It caught the youth around the throat worse than a four-year old diptheria, jerked him into the sleigh, and slammed him down among the straw, where he got tramped on by a pair of No. 13 cowhides until he thought he had got caught in a shower of pile-drivers. Finally he got a kick that lifted him clear over the side of the sleigh and run his head into the bank by the roadside, where he dwindled down in a heap like a gum shoe discouraged by a street car, and murmured as he rubbed his ensanguined nose in the snow:

"Who'n blazes'd ever thought the cast iron man'd gone around with steam up an' disguised as a blamed old Quaker.—*Easton Free Press.*

A Banquet for Ten Thousand Knights.

A project is on foot to give the grandest banquet of modern times in Chicago in August, 1880. It is a long way ahead, but not too soon to begin for an affair of the magnitude of the entertainment in question. It is to be upon the occasion of the triennial meeting of the Knight Templars of America, which is to take place there at that time.

At the banquet will be seated 10,000 people, who are to be served in all the elegance of the most sumptuous feast ever spread. The meal is expected to cost something over $50,000, and no profits to the caterer.

The plan is to spread tables capable of seating 100 each of the Knights and their friends on the lake front, if the weather is favorable, and if not, in the Exposition Building, which will have a temporary "annex," in order to make its capacity equal to the occasion. The waiters will number 1,000 and be divided into centuries and tens. Each 100 will be under a centurion, and each gang of ten will be directed by a head waiter. Each table will in this way be served by ten waiters as promptly as though it composed the entire banquet. Most of the food will be put upon the tables in domestic style, every tenth man, for example, carving for his neighbors. Immense ranges will be built to cook the food, which is to be first class in every particular. Owing to the season of the year, fruits and ice will be a prominent feature in the repast, but it is said that 2,000 fowls will lose their heads to satisfy the cravings of the knightly appetite for roasts, salads, etc.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS REWARDED.—In December, 1873, a young lady of Cooperstown, Pa., met on a railroad train a lady who was very ill, and she kindly ministered unto her, taking care of her and accompanied her to her place of destination. When they parted the sick woman offered to reward the young lady for her kindness and attention, but she would take nothing. The old woman wrote down the name and address, nodded familiarly to her and said: "You will be paid some day." The young lady never saw her chance acquaintance again, but the sum of $90,000 has recently been bequeathed to her. The old woman had no relatives in this country, and left all her money to the girl who had befriended her.

A VOCATION—Aunt: "Shall I give you a new doll, Maggie?" Maggie: "No, thanks, aunty! I should never love another doll like this; for, see it has only one eye, one leg and one arm, and no one would care for it if I didn't. Proper dolls can take care of themselves, you know!"—*Punch.*

A CLEAR head and quick action must be possessed for steady and successful effort; but who can have such when suffering with cold? Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and procure immediate relief.

The Fragrance of Our Woods.

Among other features of New England which Mr. Warner lovingly describes in his last charming book, "Being a Boy," is the aromatic character of so many of its native products. It is a fact not too well known, he remarks, that there is no part of the globe where the subtle chemistry of the earth produces more that is agreeable to the senses than a New England hill-pasture and the green meadow at its feet. The Orient is comparatively barren as the land of sweet-smelling spices and odorous gums. "John, it is true, did not care much for anything that did not appeal to his taste and smell and delight in brilliant color; and trod down the exquisite ferns and the wonderful mosses without compunction. But he gathered from the crevices of the rocks the columbine and the eglantine and the blue harebell; he picked the high-flavored alpine strawberry, the blueberry, the boxberry, wild currents and gooseberries and fox-grapes; he brought home armfuls of the pink and white laurel and the wild honeysuckle; he dug the roots of the fragrant sassafras and of the sweet-flag; he ate the tender leaves of the winter green and its red berries; he gathered the peppermint and the spearmint; he gnawed the twigs of the black birch; there was a stout fern which he called 'brake,' which he pulled up, and he found that the soft end 'tasted good;' he dug the amber gum from the spruce tree, and liked to smell, though he could not chew the gum of the wild cherry; it was his melancholy duty to bring home such medical herbs for the garret as the gold-thread, the tansy and the loathsome 'boneset;' and he laid in for the winter, like a squirrel, stores of beechnuts, hazlenuts, hickorynuts, chestnuts and butternuts. But that which lives most vividly in his memory and most strongly draws him back to the New England hills, is the aromatic sweet-fern; he likes to eat its spicy seed and to crush in his hands its fragrant leaves; their odor is the unique essence of New England."

THE DRESS SHE GRADUATES IN.—It is suggested that, watever may be taught in our public schools, there ought to be a reform in the graduating dress business. The dress costs a small fortune, and she who cannot get it graduates with a sore heart, however she may be up in her studies. We hear of one young lady who worked "between times" to get her dress, and nearly killed herself thereby. "It cost me more than a hundred dollars," she said, with a sigh; adding, after a moment: "But it was all right; I used it a few months afterwards to get married in; so it wasn't wasted."

A WELL-KNOWN Oxford man, who was at the same time fellow of his college and head master of a prosperous grammer school, was once detected by an old pupil skating on a Sunday afternoon. "I think, doctor," was the not unnatural observation, "you once flogged me for boating on a Sunday" "Yes, my dear boy," was the reply, "and I did quite right. If a man really likes boating one day to him is the same as another. Skating is entirely different. It may freeze hard on Saturday night and then thaw again before daybreak on Monday morning."

THE newly-begun emigration of farmers from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to Mississippi and Texas is attracting much attention in the West. The movement is becoming very general, and thousands are going in colonies from ten to a hundred families. Associations and committees are formed, agents are sent to select places for the settlement, and the emigration follows. The inducements offered are land of surpassing richness for comparatively small price, excellence of climate and cheap negro labor.

MR. MOODY told his Springfield audience the other night that he can tell on looking over a congregation the believers by the expression of their faces. Then he told them a story about a poor woman, who, hearing a rap, thought it was the landlord come to demand the rent. She refused to answer, and thus turned away a friend who wished to give her money. The audience laughed at this, but Moody stopped them abruptly by crying: "You laugh at that woman, but it was you, yourself, sinner."

A handsomely-dressed woman at a recent performance of "Hamlet" given by Edwin Booth, in the Brooklyn Academy, turned to her companion, in the midst of the first act, and asked, audibly, "Which is Shakespeare?" She was told that Shakespeare was the author, and then asked again, this time particularly, "Well, what is it all about, anyway?" A titter ran around the audience seated near her, and her companion's face turned all manner of colors.

"YOURS is a very perilous life," remarked a lady passenger to the conductor, "doesn't it require a great deal of courage on your part?" "Oh yes, ma'am," replied the conductor, as he gently but firmly charged her ten cents extra for neglecting to get a ticket. "Yes, ma'am: none but the brave deserve the fare." And as he passed on she blushed, and wondered if he meant that piece of impudence for a compliment.

A MINISTER was once engaged to preach to his Sunday school, but after the little people were all placed before him in order, he told them that some of them might be weary and want to go out before he had finished, so he would rather have any who fancied they would like to go, to do so now, and then no one would be disturbed. For a moment all sat still; then one little fellow took his hat and went down the aisle; another and another followed, until not a child was left.

THERE is a fish which is used as a candle, and is caught on the coast of Alaska. It is about eight inches long, almost transparent, and very fat, which fat is pure, white, and very sweet. The Indians dry this fish, then light it at the tail, and it burns with a clear, sparkling flame which the wind will not extinguish.

SWEET repose is enjoyed by those who take *Leary's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar;* it soothes disturbed feelings, brought on by a bad cold, and positively cures coughs, colds, and croup. Only 36 cents a bottle.