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Kent News.

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The Kent News:
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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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JOB-PRINTING:
HANDBILLS, CARDS,
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executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Hotels—Baltimore.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Baltimore Cards.

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

W. H. RUTTER,
Late of the firm of Greenwood, Rutter & Co.,
Commission Merchant,
For the sale of GRAIN and PRODUCE,
No. 96 Light st. Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
Consignments solicited. a6.

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.

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 and Queen Anne's counties. Special attention given to laying out and dividing land and drawing plots. Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Atty'y at Law, Chestertown, Md., will be promptly attended to. May be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons.
Or address COMEGYS BROWN,
apr13. Chestertown, Md.

THE LARGEST lot of BACON and FLOUR, and the CHEAPEST lot of FURNITURE and SHOES, in Chestertown,
For sale at *J. A. SHAW'S, Court St.*

DRIED APPLES and PEACHES, the best in the market, at
apr13. ELLIOTT'S, Up Town.

CYPRESS FENCING, a superior lot for sale by T. W. ELIASON, JR.

THE
Sterling Reputation
THAT MARKED SUCH A SUCCESSFUL CAREER FOR THIS HOUSE
From the DAY IT OPENED BUSINESS
FOR
Fine and Perfect Fitting CLOTHING.
THE SAME KIND CAN NOW BE HAD
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
That MEN and BOYS may rely on.
A cordial invitation to all.

NEW YORK LEADING
ONE PRICE CASH
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No. 184 West Baltimore Street,
(Opposite Light,) **BALTIMORE.**
BRANCH OF 503 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
SAMPLES sent on application. mh30-3m

For CORN use
RASIN'S
Dissolved Bone Phosphate!
Containing all the Fertilizing elements necessary to the growth of that Crop.
Manufactured by R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by THOMAS DeC. RUTH, JR.,
(Office near Steamboat Wharf,) **CHESTERTOWN, MD.**
mh30-5t.

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.**

Ladies' Trimmings!
NEW STOCK!
MISS MARY R. BENJAMIN
Has just opened a new assortment of
NOTIONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Children's Colored HOSE,
Hamburg Edgings, Handkerchiefs, &c.
A complete stock of BUTTONS, Neck Ties, Kid Gloves, Italian Lace, &c.
PLAITING, knife, box and space, at 6 cts. per yard.
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.
Store next door to T. W. Eliason, Jr.
Respectfully, M. R. BENJAMIN
March 16—tf.

LADIES' CLOAKS—large assortment
n24. at T. W. ELIASON, Jr's.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
COME AND SEE!
MY large and well selected stock of COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and the best WHIPS in town.
Full stock of everything in this line. Hard times has made low prices. Harness of all kinds made to order.
I invite those who need anything in my line to call and examine my stock.
Thankful for past favors.
Mar. 9. J. F. HOWARD

New Grocery Store
UP TOWN!
WHEATLEY BROS.
Have opened a New Grocery Store up town, and are prepared to supply all persons wanting goods in their line at prices that will compete with the cheapest in market.
We solicit all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
Store adjoining Dr. Johnson's office.
Give us a call.
Mar. 9. WHEATLEY BROS.

—1878—
SPRING GOODS!
Spring Goods!
J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.,
Chestertown, Md.,
Have opened for the Spring trade a larger and more complete stock of goods than ever before at prices that will compete with any.
DRY GOODS.
Calicoes in beautiful styles, from 5c. per yard up. Blch'd and unblch'd Muslins all widths and prices; plain & plaid Dress Goods, Alpacas, Poplins, &c. Linen Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Flannels, White Goods, Victoria Lawn, Wh. Pique, Percales, Cretonnes, &c.
NOTIONS.
Gents', Ladies', Misses' & Children's Hosiery in great variety, at all prices; Silk & Linen Hdkfs; Towels, Bed Spreads, Table Napkins, Hamburg Edging, very cheap. Trimming for Linen Dress Goods; Gents' White Shirts, &c.
Shoes! Shoes!
Would call special attention to our stock of SHOES. Will compare favorably with any in town, both as to quality and prices. Men's & Boys' Congress Gaiters, Box Toe Gaiters, Men's & Boys' English Ties, do. Plow Shoes; Ladies' & Misses' Kid Fox Button and Lace Gaiters; do. Peb. Button Bals.; children's Peb. Button & Goat Lace Bals.; Gents' & Ladies' Morocco Slippers; Ladies', Misses' & Children's peg'd grain Balmorals.
HATS, Wool and Fur,
of latest Spring styles, for Men and Boys.
OIL CLOTHS—Floor, Table and Stair.
MATTING—white and checked.
GROCERIES, Crockery-ware, &c.
We have a large stock, bought at close figures, which we offer at small profits, and will make it to the advantage of cash buyers to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing.
April 13. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

Business Notice.
THE Firm of W. W. PARKS & SONS having been dissolved by mutual consent, the undersigned will conduct the
Dry Goods and Grocery BUSINESS,
at the stand of the late firm as before. They are thankful to the generous public for such liberal patronage as was extended the late firm, and hope by undivided attention to business, integrity of purpose and due manifested interest in their customers' welfare, to merit a continuance of same. In consideration of these former favors pledge themselves ever to protect their customers' interest.
Our aim shall ever be to purchase goods at the closest figures and sell at a small profit, so as to give the purchaser the most value for the least money possible.
Don't forget to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. Come one, come all! for we intend to be
Truly, the purchasers' friend,
PARKS BROS.

To my Friends and the Public
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage received during the last ten years, I solicit a continuation of the same for my sons, who will deal justly with you in every respect, and will not relax any effort to please. All accounts will be left with my sons for settlement, which I hope will be at your earliest convenience, either by note or cash.
Yours, respectfully,
apr6-4t. WM. W. PARKS.

We have again added largely to our Stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
&c., &c.
Dress Goods,
Latest styles PRINTS & CRETONNES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.
We always give close attention to our stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES, that we may at all times be prepared to furnish what is desired.
ALSO,
Clothing, Hats & Caps,
BUILDING HARDWARE,
Floor, Stair and Table OIL CLOTHS,
Woodenware, Collars, Bridles, Groceries, &c.
Call and see us, that we may show you our goods and prices.
J. F. M. WOODALL,
apr6. **Georgetown.**

WANTED
Every One to Know
That you can buy Goods, such as
DRY GOODS,
Men's and Boys', Misses' and Children's SHOES,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
Crockeryware, PROVISIONS,
Glassware, Queensware,
Tinware, Willowware,
TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY,
and in fact a little of everything at
ELLIOTT'S,
Up Town.
Produce of all kinds wanted. Cash paid for Old Iron, Brass, Bones, Copper, Rags, &c., at ELLIOTT'S,
apr13. Up Town.

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.

A CARD.
I am prepared to BREAK YOUNG HORSES TO HARNESS; also, Horses of vicious habits.
Horses taken on livery by the month, day or meal. The best attention given.
mh2-tf. JAS. A. RUSSELL.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE PICTURE CORD, Porcelain Head Picture Nails, Screw Eyes, and Brass Screw Rings.
feb16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

MEMORY.

There is a Sea by whose dim shore
We fondly pause a while, to gaze
On wrecks of pleasure, now no more,
The traces sad of "by-gone days;"
That Sea is Memory! Oft its rays
Roll dark and chill above the spot
Where, resting in their silent graves,
Lie those who were but now are not.

There is a Star whose brightness gleams
Above the cold and voiceless tomb,
The radiance of whose lovely beams
May pierce that dark and shadowy gloom.
That Star is Memory! Oft that light
Hath cheered life's dark and lonely way,
And sorrow's path has grown more bright
Beneath its sweet and hallowed ray.

There is a Strain whose music flings
The sound of sadness on the ear,
And tones of seraph sweetness brings
Like angel notes so soft, so clear;
So sadness comes oft times to pay
Its mournful homage at thy shrine;
That Strain is thine, too, Memory!
Oh! all that's sad and sweet are thine.

Great Men's Recreation.

From William the Conquerer downwards, the chief delight of British sovereigns has been in the hunting field, though some have varied it with other more peaceful pursuits. Charles II., for instance, spent a good deal of time in a chemical laboratory. Prince Rupert was devoted to mechanical pursuits, and in the discovery of mezzotinto, conferred a solid benefit on mankind. Godolphin's life was divided between the Council Chamber and the cockpit. It is curious to observe how men who have been noted for their polish and culture as writers or conversationists have, in their leisure moments, found a strange pleasure in associating themselves with sordid vulgarity. Prior, one of the minor poets, constantly passed whole evenings in chatting with a soldier and his slattern wife in a low public house in Longacre. Thomas Warton, the historian of English poetry and a singularly refined writer, was often to be found, like Prior, in a low public house, joking and being joked. Turner, the painter, had similar tastes. Leonardo de Vinci felt intense pleasure, or perhaps an inexplicable fascination in contemplating filth and garbage. He would gaze for hours on slimy streams which crawl out of the slums of Florence. But to turn to less reprehensible amusements.

The Lord Chief Justice Saunders, whose character has been so admirably sketched by Roger North, devoted his leisure time in practising on an old Virginal. Milton selected the more dignified companionship of an organ. Innocent III., probably the greatest man who ever sat on the throne of St. Peter, relieved his greater amusement of playing at nine-pins with the potentates of Europe, by gossipping familiarly with an old monk on a seat at a fountain in the Vatican. He would listen for hours to the stories and anecdotes with which his humble companion, who had traveled a good deal, regaled him. Petavius, one of the most learned of the Jesuits, when engaged on one of his principal works, used, at the end of two hours, to rise rapidly, twirl his chair around for five minutes. Bacon, Cowley, Sir William Temple, Evelyn, Buffon and Addison were accustomed to interrupt their literary studies by seeking the stimulants of a walk round their garden, and have all of their delight in Adam's principal pursuit. Stephenson, the inventor of the locomotive, when a child, used to sit in a bog modeling clay engines and constructing miniature windmills. Towards the close of his eventful life, his leisure was amused by his farm and gardens. It was in these occupations that the great engineer spent the few years that were left to him after quitting the career of high minded industry in which he won fame for himself, and conferred a lasting boon on mankind. Dr. Johnson, according to Boswell, found amusement in treasuring scraps of orange peel.

WILL HE SUCCEED?—In nine cases out of ten a man's life will not be a success if he does not bear burdens in his childhood. If the fondness or the vanity of father or mother have kept him from hard work; if another always helped him out at the end of his row; if instead of taking his turn at pitching off, he stowed away all the time; in short, if what was light always fell on him and what was heavy about the same work to some one else; if he has been permitted to shirk until shirking has become a habit, unless a miracle has been wrought, his life will be a failure, and the blame will not be half so much his as that of his weak and foolish parents.

On the other hand, if a boy has been brought up to do his part, never allowed to shirk any legitimate responsibility, or to dodge work, whether or not it made his head ache, or soiled his hands, until bearing burdens has become a matter of pride, the heavy end of the wood his choice, parents as they bid him good-bye may dismiss their fear. The elements of success are his, and at some time in some way the world will recognize his capacity.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—There are more young American men in the penitentiaries in this country learning trades than there are outside of them. The principle cause for this is that we are educating our young men for gentlemen—trying to make lawyers, preachers, doctors and clerks out of material that nature intended for blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, tailors, and other honest "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It's a mistake, and a big one, to teach boys and girls to believe that to labor is disgraceful, and to do nothing for a living is more becoming to the society in which they expect to move and have a respect. Hang such society! It is rotten to the core to-day, and there are many men's sons and daughters who are now being educated to play the part of "leading lady" and "walking gentleman" in the great drama of life, who will light out for a poor-house or a penitentiary before they have played their parts and the curtain drops. Go to work!

THE thoughtlessness of people is so great in regard to watchfulness against colds, etc., that were it not for the wonderful curative power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, we should shudder at the fate of such. Only 25 cents per bottle.

A GENTLEMAN suffering from gout was explaining to his friend that his doctor did not permit him to eat sweets, potatoes, fruits, farinaceous vegetables, ale, wine, —"Well," exclaimed the friend "why don't you get another doctor?"

[COMMUNICATED.]

An Historical Account of Millington Circuit.

BY REV. WM. M. WARNER, LATE PASTOR.

(CONTINUED.)

As it regards the introduction of Methodism into the immediate vicinity of Millington, we are wholly indebted to Boehm's reminiscences, from which it appears that preaching was first had and a society formed some years prior to 1800, at Rev. Dr. Shadrack Bostwick's father's house, near the Head of Chester, in Kent county, Md. Father Boehm, writing under date of 1802, speaks of Father Bostwick's house as one of his regular preaching places, and to show that it must have been where the Methodists of the Head of Chester then worshipped, we quote from Father Boehm, July 22, 1802: "I rode to the aged Father Bostwick's. When within a quarter of a mile of the place I met the people returning, who informed me that the old man lay at the point of death, and therefore there could be no preaching at his house that night. I told them we would have a meeting in the road where we were. I gave them an exhortation, followed with prayer. We all knelt down and had a precious time. The next day, July 23, 1802, as he had somewhat revived, I preached in his orchard. Afterward the academy of the town, a one-story brick building, was secured by the society for preaching, and the usual meetings of Methodism, which continued to be so used until June, 1838, when the first new church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. It was situated a short distance from town, where the Methodist Episcopal cemetery is now located. The church was of brick, size 34x44 feet. Rev. Matthew Sorin and Rev. Ignatius T. Cooper officiated at the dedication. Rev. Robert E. Kemp was preacher in charge and Rev. James L. Houston assistant preacher. This was Methodism's first house and home in Head of Chester, and she was right proud of it. From this time Methodism took deeper root and grew and spread more and more, until the unhappy war of 1861 to 1865. This caused discord, disaffection and bitterness of feeling in the church, so united and harmonious before, resulting in a large number of its members withdrawing in the fall of 1865. Decreased in numbers the strength of the church financially lessened. Those, however, who remained felt the greater need of unity and earnest work, that the old ship, deserted by so many, might outride the storm and demonstrate to the world that God was still in the midst of her. The result was that her congregation and membership increased.

In 1871, after the circuit had been constituted as at present, and Rev. John France appointed pastor, the subject of building a new church became the all absorbing theme. Brother Thos. Mallalieu acquainted the pastor, Rev. J. France, with a pledge taken under the word preached several years before by Rev. J. E. Bryan, from the text of Scripture, "Who passing through the valley of Baca make it a well," stating that he was ready to make good that vow. Brother France was at once led to view the situation to find out the probable prospect of a successful undertaking, resulting in the persuasion that the people had a mind for the work; and inspired by the generous offer of that large hearted, liberal minded Christian Englishman, T. Mallalieu, the little Spartan band all presented themselves at the front, each one ready and willing to do what he could. In a very brief period the location was determined upon, size and style of church agreed upon, and the building put under contract. The ground on which the church stands so central was presented by Thomas Mallalieu, Esq. Size of church 43x63 feet. H. M. Stuart & Bro., formerly of Millington, were the contractors. Foundation of new church was commenced Sept. 13, 1871. T. Mallalieu placed the first stone for the foundation. The church went up rapidly, and on the 30th of June, 1872, God's holy day, the Sabbath, a happy people gathered in the lower rooms of the noble and beautiful edifice to present it, as far as completed, to the Great Head of the church, and to take possession of it as God's house, Heaven's gate and their spiritual banqueting place. Bishop Andrews preached in the morning from the text, "God is a spirit," 4th chapter and 24th verse of St. John, and Rev. Enoch Stubbs preached in the evening from 2nd Corinthians, 13th chapter and 13th verse. The success of the day financially was quite satisfactory. The pastor and his noble band of workers, in the fall of the same year, held a revival, which was owned of God in the conversion of a large number of persons of various ages, evidencing divine approval of the work of cheerful hands, since which time the word of God read or expounded in the public congregation or Sunday school, by minister or layman, has been owned of God. At this writing we are a united, harmonious, happy congregation, ready to work in the church, Sunday school, world—anywhere in God's moral heritage, accounting it a privilege and very slight return for what he hath done for us, praying that the trio of churches forming Millington circuit at this time may flourish more and more each succeeding conference year, coming out of every conflict gloriously victorious, on to the winding up of earth's history, each church receiving then from her Lord, "Well and faithfully done." The foregoing history was prepared by Rev. Wm. M. Warner, during his pastorate from 1875 to 1878.

IN Paris jokes on the approaching exhibition are in order. A widowed mother, of penurious habits, with an only son, is reported to have called on a physician in reference to her boy's health. She described his symptoms, among which was want of appetite. The doctor said it was only the lassitude of spring. "Let me treat him, and I will give him a stomach to devour all before him." The widow thought a moment. "Provisions will be so dear when the Exposition opens! It is better to let him remain as he is."

DECISION AGAINST WOMAN AS PREACHERS.—Bishop Andrews, of the New York Methodist Conference, has decided that the licensing of women as preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The disappointed advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the General Conference of the Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

An Eccentric Character.

BY S. S. WAGGONER.

A short time ago there died at Sedamsville, near Cincinnati, Ohio, Esquire Sedam, one of the most eccentric characters in the country.

His age was near 79, and the town took its name from him. He was so popular that he was elected magistrate for a number of consecutive terms, and held, as it were, a life estate on the office.

One of the squire's eccentricities was to erect at his own expense, (something that no justice was ever known to do before) a prison house which he called his "bastile," where persons were imprisoned and supplied with prison fare at his own cost.

At Sedamsville is quite a settlement of Germans, who were all in fear of the squire, though many, or the most of them, would vote for him at every election. They were arrested and committed to the "bastile" sometimes for trifling offenses. He permitted no appeal from his decisions. It was an insult and contempt of court to mention it. He did not recognize the existence of any higher court, and every decision was final. He said there was but one higher court than his, and that was God Almighty's.

He had an old cannon that he fired off every now and then, which he done, he said, "to let the Dutch know that he was there." He called them his subjects, and said he was afraid that if he did not fire off the big gun once in a while that when they got too much beer they would get unruly and too noisy. Some of his sentences were very peculiar, and though, besides the jail and city watch-houses, there was a regular city station-house in his own precinct, he recognized no prison but the one he had built himself, "the bastile," which became a terror in that vicinity, not only to evil-doers, but to some of the harmless Germans, who, with all their beer drinking, would keep pretty quiet, for fear of getting into the squire's "bastile."

Sometimes he would imprison lawyers for contempt of court, or when they would talk of an appeal. He sentenced one fellow to stand all night long out in the cold in his grape-arbor, for some indignity he had offered to a lady. Another sentence was banishment to Kentucky, across the Ohio river, for a stated period, an officer being delegated to escort the culprit across the lines; and another prisoner, who he said was too trifling to go to prison and be fed, he sentenced to be horsewhipped out of the township. Placing the whip in the officer's hand, he commanded the fellow to run, and he streaked it like a wild deer, with the officer at his heels.

The squire was fond of his tods as well as his jokes, and kept a barrel of whiskey in a secret corner of the "bastile," known only to himself.

Upon one occasion Judge Flinn, also an eccentric character, fond of his tods, and a kind of chum of the squire's, had a case before him, which was decided adversely to his client.

"I'll take an appeal," says the judge.

"I don't allow any appeal," says the squire.

"That's a right the law gives me," says the judge, "and I'll take it up to a higher court."

"Hang it," says the squire, "there is no higher court than this, and I'll commit you to the "bastile" for contempt. Officer, take charge of the man."

And to the "bastile" the judge went. The best part of it is, though, that the judge found the squire's barrel of whiskey, and that night drank the remains of it up. When the squire went for his next tod, lo! it was all gone.

On the following morning the judge was released, and he and the squire made it up, and had a regular jollification together.

The squire, with all of his oddities and liquor-loving, was saving, and accumulated property, leaving an estate of over $100,000, which the heirs are now fighting over, some of them trying to break the will by by construing his eccentricities into insanity.

HIGHLY COLORED THEOLOGY.—A colored preacher in Florida thus held forth: "My brudring, the Israelites went over the Red Sea on the ice. They got over all safe; and dat's de reason why Moses sung de song ob praise. In de mornin', when de sun was up, hot, Parosh and de 'Gyptians come wid dere great lumbering chariots of iron, dey broke through de ice, and all went to de bottom ob de sea." "Stop dere," exclaimed a hearer. "I want to ask a question. I've read geography, and Egypt's a hot country. It's under de tropics, it's near de 'quator, and dere aint no ice dere. How could dey go over on the ice whan dere's no ice dere?" To which the preacher responded: "I'm glad you asked that question. Now I can 'splain. Dat comes of reading geography instead of de Bible. My brudring, when de chillen of Israel go over de Red Sea dat was a great, great while ago; before dere was any geography, before dere was any tropics, before dere was any 'quator. Dat's de reason dere was ice, my brudring."

HE escorted her from church, and they lingered on the front step. He was telling her of his bright prospects, and breathing into her willing ears the oft-repeated tale of love and devotion, when a loud, shrill voice from the up-stairs window, startled him, and eloquent love words died upon his lips. The fond parent spoke thus:

"Gertrudio, my dear, you should not linger in this unsalubrious atmosphere, clad in raiment irresistible to the frigidity of the surrounding vapors eliminated by the night air, which, as you are aware, has such an ungracious effect upon your frail and delicate constitution. You had better enter the domicile, where you will not be so susceptible to the effects of the uncongenial elements, which are so liable to produce climatic conglomerations of the mucus membrane of the respiratory organs."

The young man couldn't stand the shock. He fainted, but after proper treatment, recovered sufficiently to walk home.

PHILADELPHIA is the largest city in the United States, having an area of 129 square miles, or about 83,000 acres. Its greatest length is 23½ miles. Its average breadth is about five miles and a half. By a steady and healthy growth its population has reached 817,000.

Brain Grafting.

The surgical feat of replacing lost teeth, scalps and other portions of the human organism must pale before a recent achievement in Indiana. A rising young lawyer, out hunting, was so unlucky as to lose a part of his skull, and a considerable quantity of brains by the accidental dicharge of his gun. He survived, nevertheless, and in the course of three months, under good treatment, was about again, and with an ingeniously contrived mica toap-door over the hole in his head to protect the sensitive contents of his skull from changes in the weather. But the loss of so much of his brain grieved him, and it was decided to make up the deficiency with some brains of a healthy animal. A valuable horse belonging to the young man's father was sacrificed and a piece of its brain was dropped into the cranial aperture. The patient was put to bed, carefully nursed and kept in perfect quiet until the assimulating process was complete. A piece of silver plate was finally substituted for the mica covering, and the young barrister went forth into the world again a well man, and resumed the practice of law. But several marked changes have come over his mental characteristics. He can do harder thinking than ever before, is less imaginative and fickle, and seems to have a greater amount of "horse sense." An old fondness for speech-making has left him, and he has become reserved, but always speaks to the point when anything needs to be said. Another thing is that he has become a devoted student to the French language—a thing he didn't care an atom about before—and the doctors say that it is because the horse they took the brains from belonged to the Norman breed. The case has many other features hardly less remarkable, and the young man is quite a lion among the physicians and psychologists of that region.

The Great Wall of China

The great wall of China was measured in many places by Mr. Unthank, an American engineer, lately engaged on a survey for a Chinese railway. His measurements gave the height at eighteen feet. Every few hundred yards is a tower, twenty-four feet square, and twenty to forty-five feet high. The foundation of the wall is of solid granite. Mr. Unthank brought with him a brick from the wall, which is supposed to have been made two hundred years before the time of Christ. In building the immense stone fence to keep out the Tartars, the builders never attempted to avoid mountains or chasms to save expense. For thirteen hundred miles the wall goes over mountain and plain, and every foot of the foundation is of solid granite, and the rest of the structure is solid masonry.

In some places the wall is built smooth up against the bank, or precipices, where there is a sheer descent of one thousand feet. Small streams are arched over, but in larger streams the walls run to the water's edge, and a tower is built on each side. On the top of the wall there is breastworks or defenses, facing in and out, so the defending force can pass from one to another without being exposed to an enemy from either side. To calculate the time in building or cost of this wall is beyond human skill. So far as the magnitude of this work is concerned, it surpasses everything in ancient or modern times, of which there is any trace. The pyramids of Egypt are nothing compared to it.

THAT SETTLED IT.—"The time has come at last," said Mr. Bidlick impressively, looking his wife in the eyes. "I have known for several days that it was inevitable, and might happen at any time."

"Why, dear, what is it? What can you mean. You looked depressed. It cannot be—and yet—O, relieve this killing suspense. Alexander, have you—have you failed?" said his wife with clasped hands.

"No, my dear, my credit is yet umimpaired and business is looking up."

"You don't mean to say, dear, that your old pain in your back has come back."

"No."

"You haven't had to pay that note for your brother Joseph?"

"No."

"Have you—now tell me, Alexander Bidlack, have you had another attack of vertigo?"

"No."

"Has your cashier broken his Murphy pledge?"

"No."

"Now I know—I expected it—I expected it—I knew it all the time—I felt sure it would be so—Mr. Debonnaire asked for Seraphina?"

"No nothing of the kind."

"Then tell me, without waiting another moment, what has has happened—I cannot bear it—let me know the worst."

"Well, that breeches button I told you about has got tired of hanging on by one thread, and it is off."

THE were taking evidence the other day in a divorce case on the ground of cruelty. The husband was under examination and his wife, prostrated with grief, was crying bitterly, covering her face with her handkerchief. "Now," said the judge, "are you not ashamed to have thus brutally treated you wife, a tender young woman of twenty- five?" The wife suddenly raised her head. "I beg your pardon," she sobbed; twenty-four only," and she again gave way to her grief.

THE New York *World* says that an eminent Western clergyman who recently visited Washington, being asked by his friends on his return what he thought of the President, mused a moment and then made answer: "Well, I believe before man his walk is upright, but I fear that before the Lord he wobbles."

WHEN a man who hits his thumb instead of the tack with his hammer refrains from using "the plain language" it is good evidence of a thorough conversion. The natural man can't accomplish such a feat.

"MY luck," exclaimed a Bohemian, "is so atrociously bad that I believe if I were to invest in soap washing would go out of fashion to-morrow.

"LET the ladies take heart," says the *Graphic*. The advice is superfluous. They have been taken hearts as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

SCANDAL is fed by as many streams as the Nile, and there is often as much difficulty in tracing it to its source.