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Kent News.

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

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The Kent News:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. R. 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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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.

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.

GEORGE A. HANSON,
Attorney at Law,

HAS RESUMED his Profession, and offers his services to the public.
Office in 'Transcript Building,' facing the Court House, Chestertown, Md. y.

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.

Educational.

WILMINGTON
Conference Academy

FULL Corps of Experienced Teachers. Modern facilities. Fine building, furnished with heat, gas, bath, etc.
Board and tuition $200 per year. Heat and gas in private rooms extra. Separate building for lady boarders. For catalogue address the Principal,
R. H. SKINNER, A. M.,
je22-6m. DOVER, DEL.

Wesleyan Female College,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

AT the opening of the Fall term, Sept. 9, 1878, there will be a NEW President, NEW furniture, NEW repairs throughout the buildings, NEW pianos, the modern conveniences newly introduced to add to the comfort of the young ladies, both in the public and private rooms, and all this at the old prices. For catalogues address the President, Rev. J. W. WILLIAMS, A. M. jly6-6m.

Baltimore Cards.

JAS. A. MERRITT
WITH
I. M. PARR & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Proprietors of the Canton Elevators
BALTIMORE, MD.

Possessing unsurpassed facilities for the proper handling of Grain, consignments are respectfully solicited and liberal advances made. o19.

WM. TOMLINSON, Sr.,
WITH
JOHN A. STEPHENS & SON,
Grain, Fruit and General Produce
Commission Merchants,
92 LIGHT ST. WHARF,
ag24-tf. *BALTIMORE, MD.*

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.

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.

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.

BALTIMORE
STOVE HOUSE
ESTABLISHED 1851

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES, CHURCH STOVES, SCHOOL STOVES, } FOR WOOD OR COAL.
Ranges, Furnaces, Mantels, Fire-place Heaters.

We have a splendid assortment of the above articles, that we offer at *Wholesale Prices*, as we are determined to sell. Do not purchase until you have looked over our stock.
B. C. BIBB & SON,
Successors to Bibb & Co.,
Inventors, Patentees & Manufact'rs,
39 & 41 LIGHT ST.,
je22-6m. *Baltimore, Md.*

TIN QT. FRUIT CANS only 50c. doz. Glass " " JARS " 1.00 "
Excelsior Sealing Wax 8c. lb. at
a3 THOMPSON'S, up town.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name PARKS BROS. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
R. F. PARKS.
Sept. 18, 1878. JAS. T. PARKS.

NOTICE.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, whose aim shall ever be to merit encouragement, particularly from those who have so liberally tendered their patronage to the establishment in the past. About the same line of goods may be found in stock as heretofore.—Further, will say that there shall be no effort or energy spared to make this one of the most attractive stores in town.

Most earnestly soliciting the encouragement from those who may, are or intend to be my friends,
I am, most respectfully,
R. F. PARKS.

N. B.—*I am receiving New Goods daily.* I intend to sell low for cash.
Sept. 21, 1878—tf. R. F. P.

Dissolution of Copartnership

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1878.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. J. TURNER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either will sign in liquidation.
J. J. TURNER.
J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY.

The undersigned, engaged since 1858, in the manufacture of Fertilizers, as a member of the firm of J. J. & F. Turner, by whom the formulas and processes of manufacture of

"Excelsior,"
AND
"Ammoniated Phosphate"

Were *originated*, and since 1864 a member of the late firm of J. J. Turner & Co., relying upon his experience and personal reputation, hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these fertilizers, offers them IN HIS OWN NAME to the agricultural public.

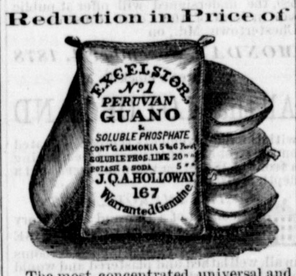
Having secured the *works of the old firm* 111 McElderry's Wharf, with the complete machinery, *specially constructed for their uniform manipulation*, he will continue the manufacture of

Excelsior and Ammoniated Phosphate

on his own account, with his office adjoining the works, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons, assuring them that the FERTILIZERS manufactured BY HIM shall be of the *same uniform and high standard quality* as sold by the *old firms* since their introduction.
JOHN Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
107 McElderry's Wharf.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

Reduction in Price of



The most concentrated, universal and durable FERTILIZER ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine dry powder prepared expressly for drilling, and can be applied in any quantity, however small, per acre.

An application of 100 pounds of "EXCELSIOR" is equal to 200 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 per cent. cheaper.

Uniformity of Quality Guaranteed.

☞ Every bag of Genuine Excelsior is branded as above, *the Analysis* and *my name* in Red Letters.

Price $46 per Ton.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
Originator and Manufacturer,
s7-2m. 107 McElderry's Wharf.

FERTILIZERS
For the Fall of 1878.

EXCELSIOR
AMMO. SUPER PHOSPHATE.

HORNER'S CONCENTRA'D AMMO. SUPER PHOSPHATE.

WM. WHITELOCK & CO.'S VEGETATOR.

Geo. Ober & Son's ACID PHOSPHATE.

PURE Dissolved ANIMAL BONES.

600 PERUVIAN GUANO.

DRIED BLOOD.

For sale by
aug10. *T. W. ELLIASON, JR.*

To Farmers.

WHEAT SEEDING

OFFICE OF R. C. DAVIDGE,
Manufacturer of Fertilizers,
36 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—Our agent is about to call upon you. He will offer our different grades of Fertilizers, at prices fixed with a view to ruling rates for produce.

Whilst we offer for Wheat Seeding, two articles at a material difference in cost, we would state that the more costly differs from the other almost entirely in its stimulating constituent—Ammonia. In other and more lasting properties, such as Available Phosphoric Acid, it is substantially the same.
Yours, truly, R. C. DAVIDGE.

☞ Raw and Dissolved Bones. Dissolved South Carolina Bone Phosphate. Peruvian Guano, and all Fertilizing ingred'ts for home manufacture. aug31-tf.

JOS. H. THOMPSON
has just opened a large stock of new BOOTS & SHOES, which he will sell at very low prices. Attention is called to his Improved "Patent Kip Boot" for Men and Boys; from $1 75 to $2 25 for boys, and $4.25 for Men. Other make of Boots from $2 to $3 25.
Ladies' Button Gaiters $1 25 to $2 75.
Women's Lace Boots from $1 to $1 25.
☞ Don't forget the place;
THOMPSON'S,
sep28. *Under "Kent News" Office.*

LATEST STYLES and lowest price in Men's and Boys' Hats, at
oc12. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO'S.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue the Mercantile business, will dispose of their STOCK OF STORE GOODS AND FIXTURES on reasonable terms. This is a good opportunity for any one desiring to enter in the mercantile business, as the stand is considered one of the best in the county.
STRONG & BRO.,
Rees' Corner, Md.
Edesville, P. O., Kent co., Md.
Oct. 18, 1878—4t.

Autumn and Winter
MILLINERY.

I HAVE just returned from the city and have opened a choice lot of

NEW MILLINERY GOODS

and NOTIONS. I have the very latest Fall styles now on hand. Hoping to receive a liberal patronage, I am respect'y,
SALLIE E. CROSSLEY,
oc12-3t. LYNCH'S.

1878. 1878

FALL TRADE.

Dry Goods.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WICKES & BROTHER
beg leave to inform their acquaintance that they have just bought and opened an extensive line of Goods in the departments named above, selected with care and at close cash figures, enabling them to sell at prices in keeping with the temper of the times, and encounter successfully the fiercest competition in the Trade.

These purchases form with Goods already on hand, a large and varied stock of merchandise, which they believe worthy the attention of close cash buyers or prompt paying people.

Their stock of Ready Made CLOTHING and RUBBER GOODS will be found unusually attractive.
Chestertown, October 9, 1878.

Fall Trade, 1878.

NEW GOODS!

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Have received and have on sale their regular Fall purchases of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

DRY GOODS—Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Repellants, Flannels, Calicoes, Muslins, &c.

NOTIONS—Shawls, Skirts, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

OUR STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes
is more complete than ever, and prices to suit the times.

HATS and CAPS
of the latest styles,
for Men and Boys.

GROCERIES, WOODENWARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

We have a large, clean stock of goods, and are determined to sell at the lowest prices. Will make it to the advantage of cash buyers to give us a call.
Oct. 12. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

J. C. H. SPARKS. G. T. NEAL.
C. H. J. SPARKS & CO.,
LOCUST GROVE,

ARE now receiving NEW GOODS from Baltimore and Phila. daily, and intend to sell them as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE HAD IN THE COUNTY for cash or thirty days.

You will find our stock complete of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
NOTIONS.
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Suits for $5!
HATS and CAPS.

We also have a fine assortment of GENTS'
BOOTS and SHOES,
WHICH WE ARE SELLING CHEAP

The Ladies will do well to call and examine our new stock of SHOES, SLIPPERS, &c., which we had made to order, and will sell at low figures.

☞ You will find our stock complete of all goods generally kept in a first class country store. Call and examine our stock and prices. *We intend to sell.*
C. H. J. SPARKS & CO.

NOTICE.—All persons who have not paid their bills up to the change in our business (July 1st, 1878) may look for me in a few days, as all accounts must be settled up to that time, either by money or note, 30 days.
C. H. J. SPARKS.
July 20, 1878—3m. *Locust Grove*

STRAYED, from the premises of Mr. William Ford, near Chestertown, during the past summer, TWO LAST SPRING CALVES, both Steers, red and white, and without marks. A reward will be paid for any information of their whereabouts.
oc12-3t. V. HENDRICKSON.

FODDER YARN! FODDER YARN!
6½, 7 and 8c. per lb.
Call and examine, at
oc12. J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

CHEAPEST stock of Long Boots for Men and Boys, best $2 Men's Boot, all others in proportion.
oc12. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

THE BEST 5c. CIGAR IN TOWN. Chewing Tobacco all grades, at low prices, at KENNARD'S.

CAUTION to Gunners.

All persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the premises of the undersigned with dog or gun, or otherwise, after this date, under penalty of the law.
DR. C. H. B. MASSEY.
Masseys, Kent co., Md.
Oct. 19, 1878—3t*

NOTICE to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass with dog or gun, or otherwise, upon the Hynson Farms owned by Wm. H. Pennell, and occupied respectively by N. C. Carr and Edward Biddle. The law will be strictly enforced against all offenders.
DELL PENNELL,
oc19-3t. Agt. for Wm. H. Pennell.

CAUTION NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass with dog, gun, or otherwise, upon the farm of J. A. Pearce, Esq., I now occupy, or the Riley place, near Goose Hill. All trespassers will be legally dealt with.
oc19-3t. JESSE MORRIS.

CAUTION to GUNNERS.

All persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun, or otherwise, after this date, under penalty of the law.
JOSIAS RINGGOLD,
JOHN A. MILLER,
WM. LIPPINCOTT,
SAMUEL LEE,
JOSIAS RINGGOLD, JR.
Oct. 12, 1878—3t.

VEGETINE

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES;
178 Baltic st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calv. Baptist Ch., Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE
SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.
DR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me. Yours, resp'y, MRS. ALBERT TUCKER.
Witness of the above,
MR. GEO. M. VAUGHAN, Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.
GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN.

Boston Home, 14 Tyler Street, Boston, April, 1876.
H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the VEGETINE you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the scrofula. With respect,
MRS. N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE.
REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit St.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

VEGETINE
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE.
RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

SOUTH BOSTON.
MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and General Debility of the system. I can can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VEGETINE is sold by All Druggists.

THOMAS'
PATENT PENCIL HOLDING
SLATE!

It is the CHEAPEST, the most DURABLE, CONVENIENT and ECONOMICAL SLATE that has ever been offered in the American market, or elsewhere.

FOR SALE BY
THOS. W. WICKES,
Pharmacist,
SOLE AGENT for KENT COUNTY.
Oct. 5, 1878—tf.

GRAIN, COAL, LIME.

HIGHEST market price paid for
WHEAT, CORN and OATS,
delivered in the cars or vessels.

COAL and WOOD.

Also, dealer in Lehigh, Schuylkill and Bituminous COAL, Oak and Pine Wood.

LIME.

Schuylkill and Shell Lime. Can fill orders at short notice. Large lots will receive special rates.
jy6-tf. B. F. FLEMING.

A LARGE LOT OF **BOOTS,**
For Fall and Winter wear,
just received and for sale at low prices, and every pair warranted. Also, GAS TAR in tin cases, for sale by
Aug. 17. JAMES A. SHAW.

$2 WILL buy a full plated 7 shot Revolver, and a box of Cartridges, at
aug3. THOMPSON'S, up town.

SALT FISH by the bbl. and half bbl., at city prices at PARKS BROS'.

LOCAL OPTION.

To the Voters of Kent County:—As one of your native born citizens, who desires most sincerely the happiness and prosperity of our people, I assume the liberty and responsibility of addressing to you a few lines upon the subject at the head of this article.

On Tuesday, the fifth day of November next, you will be called to vote upon the subject of the sale of intoxicating liquors, or their non-sale in our county. The subject is one of great interest to you and the children who are growing up around us. Many of our citizens have for many years sincerely believed that the sale and use of liquor as a beverage has been an evil of great maguitude. All have sometimes observed its baleful influences and consequences to many persons and families. An appetite for drink is easily formed—it feeds upon itself; one drink creates a natural desire for another. Unlike healthful food, which strengthens the system and satisfies the feeling of hunger, alcohol creates a hungering and thirsting after more of the stimulants. It is this stimulating and exciting effect that produces a craving for more, and a tendency to repeat the indulgence to preserve and keep up the degree of excitement produced by the moderate use. No one, we presume, ever commenced the moderate use who dreamed that he would become intemperate, drink to excess or lose the absolute control of his will or power to desist; and yet how many lamentable instances exist of the loss of self-control and a falling into the misfortune of dissipation. Men of respectability, of intelligence, and of ordinarily good and industrious habits, have yielded to the powerful influence of liquor drinking, have brought ruin upon themselves and those about them, and have not exerted that wholesome and salutary influence upon society that they might otherwise have done. Once form the habit of drinking and the danger increases. We all know that habit becomes second nature and extremely difficult to be broken. Some men have a constitutional fortitude and power of restraint; but all have not—perhaps the majority have not, and when temptation is thrown in the way of the latter they fail to overcome it. There is no more important feature and ingredient in the Lord's prayer than that which relates to temptation. How prone is human nature to yield to temptation. Finding then this condition of men and things existing around us, should we not make the experiment of abolishing the public traffic of the intoxicating draught. Should we not do what we can to protect others as well as ourselves, and especially the youth from this tempting opportunity?

Many persons often would not partake of the glass if it were not for the ease and facility afforded in procuring it. The sale of liquor is considered an evil by the law makers, and hence they tax it; but the profit to the salesmen is so great that he pays the demand and engages in the sale. Let us, therefore, make the experiment to prohibit the sale by authority of law. If individuals think they cannot do without the moderate use, they can supply themselves from the city, and then, with all the influences of home and family and friends, they will not be half so apt to indulge freely, and will probably in a short time abandon the use altogether. It is believed by a considerable portion of our people that the taxes would be lessened if prohibition existed; that fewer criminal offences would be committed and shorter courts and less pauperism would be the result; that the moral condition of other counties, which have adopted local option, have been much improved and their expenses lessened. The principal allegation of some, that more liquor would be drank if prohibition prevailed, is utterly fallacious and opposed to experience; the idea that removing temptation increases offences is preposterous. The question to be decided on the 5th of November is one of immense magnitude. It is not a political or party question, but is as far from either as the heavens are above the earth.

In order to defeat this grave and important measure some of the politicians and party men are throwing out the assertion that the object is to distract and divide the party to which they belong; but this is a shallow device to lead off the unwary and those of strong party feelings. Such are heard to say that there is something unseen, hidden and yet to be feared, in this great moral movement. Nothing is more disingenuous and unfair. Queen Anne's, Caroline and other counties have heretofore voted upon local option—the former county twice—and it produced no division or disruption of the party, nor lessened its strength; but if any change has been effected it has not diminished in the least the strength of the dominant party. Political parties are founded upon constitutional doctrines or public measures, or financial policy; they have no relation to the sale of liquor or any connection with it. A Democrat who votes for local option in November will vote for the congressman of his party; the Republican will do the same. The writer considers himself a Democrat from principle and policy; he believes that the best interests of the county will be promoted and preserved by the ascendency of that party, and his support of local option and the decision of the question one way or the other cannot have any bearing or influence upon his political views or sentiments. Some of the best sterling and uncompromising Democrats of the county, and whose uniform support of their party has never been questioned, are the advocates of local option. Local option has no connection with party politics. If some men chose to act from such considerations they will find themselves sadly mistaken. The ballots are to be placed in separate boxes; they are not to be connected in any way with the congressional vote, for in that the people will vote according to their political sentiments.

An opportunity may never again be presented in our day—certainly not in the lifetime of many of us—to vote upon this question. As we value, therefore, the morals of our people, their best interests and the happiness of their families and children, let us vote calmly and understandingly. We know that the sale of liquor has worked much evil; we know that the non-sale cannot produce evil. Why then not act like men—thoughtful, considerate, independent men—and vote our sentiments as such. If we vote wrong it may providentially be brought home to us in some of the sad consequences of dissipation in the person of relatives and friends. Now is the crisis—the opportunity for young and old to give a vote that they can never regret; that can bring no remorse to the conscience, and which they can conscientiously lay before their Maker when they kneel to ask His blessing. A CITIZEN.

"SENTINEL" ON LOCAL OPTION.

Messrs. Editors:—Plutarch tells us that men of breeding and sense will be satisfied with reason and fair words. These are nothing to Simon Sharp. It seems to do that individual good to shake the cudgel of coercion over the heads of his fellows, although he must know that force is not a reformer of society. "Great reforms are never carried by force. All history teaches this." The Gospel, religion, churches, and the silent but effectual forces of truth get no credit from Brother Simon for the reformation at Worton Heights and throughout our county. He says Local Option! Prohibition! done it, and refers in proof to "a meeting called and a vote taken." This is news to us, and looks like a connection with some ring that met and concocted in the night. Has S. S. been a dabbler in the dark?—a political trickster? We thought he preached sometimes about Worton Heights. Does he preach a gospel of coercion? To rob moral suasion of the credit of the great and glorious change wrought among us is to slander the people and dishonor God and His Gospel. The idea that the people of Worton would go to drinking whiskey and fighting but for the Local Option! Prohibition! obtained in some mysterious way, is an insult to that neighborhood. The truth is men have been elevated in their reason and moral sense, and their love for intoxicating drinks, to a great extent, destroyed.

As Neal Dow is a partisan and got office by riding the temperance hobby, and has amassed much money by lecturing on prohibition, we accept his testimony with many grains of allowance. The first bid he made for public favor was as a political temperance talker. We have conversed with reliable citizens of Maine, representing the other side of the question, and they said you could get all the liquor you wanted anywhere in Maine. While we have never set our foot in Maine, we have set it, even to a residence on prohibitory ground, and from actual sight and careful observation, we write it down as an utter failure. Last year we spent several days in Caroline county, and made diligent inquiry as to the effects of local option. The facts I gathered were unfavorable. I saw Mr. Geary arrest a man in the town of Greensborough who had been making whiskey near that town for some time without license. The bulk of that whiskey must have been consumed by the Caroliners, and I have not the least doubt by many who voted for prohibition, for it is current that even here some of the most strenuous local optionists indulge in the ardent and that to excess.

The lamest of all logic is that which goes for exterminating an article of trade because some abuse it. There is very little of anything in this world which is not abused by somebody. Opium and laudanum kill many. Must "blood money" be thrown in the face of the druggist? Tea and coffee injure some people, especially their excessive use. Shall they be abolished? Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, said the use of tobacco was very injurious, especially its excessive use. Shall it be abolished, Brother Sharp? Everybody knows that liquor has a proper and an improper use. To the legitimate and proper use the government lends its sanction; and it is an outrageous slander on our government to accuse it of taking "blood money," when it only has the needs of the people in view.

I am told the ladies in Philadelphia are carrying their lacing to such an extreme that the clergy of that city are writing tracts upon the subject and scattering them about in the pews. How would it do to have a little local option on the subject?

If S. S. has kept himself posted in political events for fifteen years or more past, he could not fail to notice the constant pressure toward extreme legislation in some of the States, and particularly so in our national councils. On a line with this extreme legislation is local option. Checks, ballances, individual rights and personal freedom are nothing but stubble to the feet fanaticism, to be trampled in the dust. This, more than anything else, hastened the downfall of the once proud Republican party. While we do not guard the outposts of polltical organizations, we most earnestly protest against any and all political parties going before the people in "sheep's clothing," while underneath and plainly visible is the hungry, office-seeking wolf.

It is to be hoped that Simon Sharp is not so anxious to carry prohibition as to assist in tying on as a tail to the republican party the sacred cause of temperance. He knows an unholy alliance is sought. He knows the old bulldozers of the republican party are abroad, and that the hired tools of a distant State are here also meddling. Prohibition is too sweeping, and therefore unjust; and we devoutly trust the sober sense and known conservatism of the people of Kent county will so pronounce when the contest comes. SENTINEL.

AN old lawyer says that, whenever a witness under cross examination takes to frequent spitting, he is lying, and takes to expectoration just to gain time to think. Otherwise witnesses rarely spit while giving testimony.—*Exchange.* This assertion is not based up sound philosophy, for it is the custom of the Chinese and Hindoos to fill a suspected person's mouth with rice, their theory being that, if the person is guilty, the fear of detection will so effect his salivary glands that the rice will remain unmoistened in his mouth.

IN the Court of Chancery at London recently a hotel-keeper sought an injunction to restrain the cat of his neighbor from mewing, his dog from barking, his child from crying and his bell and foghorn from being rung and blown.

MR. KEARNEY had better go west.—*New York Tribune.*

Thurman is sorry he did and Bayard is glad he didn't.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF THEM.

On Thursday, 17th, Mr. Tilden gave the press the following denial of any knowledge whatever of the dispatches trumped up by the *Tribune*. As the letter is important and explicit we copy it substantially:

"I have read the publication in the *Tribune* of the 8th instant purporting to be translations of ciper telegrams relating to the canvass of votes in Florida at the presidential election of 1876, and have looked at those printed in the *Tribune* of this morning relating to the canvass in South Carolina. I have no knowledge of the existence of these telegrams, nor any information about them except what has been derived from or since the publications of the *Tribune*. So much for these telegrams generally.

I shall speak yet more specifically as to some of them—first, these which relate to an offer purporting to have been made in behalf of some members of the State board of canvassers of Florida to give for a pecuniary compensation certificates to the Democratic electors who had been actually chosen. None of these telegrams, nor any telegram communicating such an offer or answering such an offer, or relating to such an offer, was seen by me, translated to me or the contents of it in any manner made known to me. I had no knowledge of the existence or purport of any telegram relating to that subject, nor did I belive the fact that such an offer of the Florida certificates had been made until long after the 6th of December, at which time the certificates were delivered and the electoral votes cast. The information casually reached me as of a past event. It was accompanied by the statement that the offer had been rejected.

Secondly, as to the publication in the *Tribune* of this morning, purporting to be translations of cipher telegrams relating to the canvass of votes in South Carolina in 1876, which I have seen since I wrote the following, I can speak of them no less definitely and positively. No one of such telegrams, either cipher or translated, was ever shown to or its contents made known to me. No offer or negotiation in behalf of the State canvassers of South Carolina, or any of them, or any dealing with any of them, in respect to the certificates to the electors, was even authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me, directly or through any other person. I will add that no offer to give the certificates of any returning board or State canvassers of any State to the Democratic electors in consideration of promises of office or money or property; no negotiation of any such member, or to influence the action of any elector of President or Vice-President by such motives was ever entertained, considered or tolerated by me or by anybody within my influence by my knowledge or acquiescence.

No such contemplated transaction could at any time have come within range of my power without that power being instantly exerted to crush it out. A belief was current that certificates from Florida conforming to the actual vote of the people were in the market. How accessible to venal inducements they were is shown by the testimony of McLin, the chairman of the board of State canvassers, in his examination before the Potter committee in June last.

After the certificates of the Louisiana returning board had been repeatedly offered to Mr. Hewitt and others for money they were given in favor of the Republican electors, who had been rejected by a large majority of the voters, and members of this board now possess the most important federal offices in that State.

The pregnant fact always remains that none of these corrupt boards gave their certificates to the Democratic electors, but they all did give them to the Republican elector. I had a perfectly fixed purpose from which I never deviated in word or act, a purpose which was known to or assumed by all with whom I was in habitual communication. If the Presidency of the United States was to be disposed of by certificates to be won from corrupt returning boards by any form of venal inducements, whether of offices or money, I was resolved to take no part in the shameful competition, and I took none. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

ABOUT these times the farmer takes a walk of a pleasant Sunday afternoon to get points on weather indications for the coming winter. If he finds the muskrat houses unusually thick and strong, the fish collecting in the deepest water, the squirrels thick in his sugar bush, and covered with an especially heavy coating of fur, he shrugs his shoulders and takes a look at the family wood pile. The season is sure to be a cold one. All these signs are reported to be strongly marked this year. Residents on the edge of the great Adirondack wilderness note an additional one that bears and all kinds of small game are coming to the edge of the woods. In very severe winters they subsist with difficulty, and invariably seek the clearings in advance of the cold.

A SPAN of elk in harness attracted much attention in St. Paul, Minn., one day recently. They belong to A. H. Moore. Their names are Dexter and Dasher. Dexter weighs 516 pounds and Dasher 500 pounds. They are two years old each, well broken to harness, and Mr. Moore says are so well trained that a woman can drive them. They were captured on Rice river, eight miles south of Fargo, Dakota, when four or five days old. It is an easy matter for them to travel sixteen miles an hour and have two men and a buggy, and it is said they can travel one hundred miles as easy as a horse team can fifty. Their antlers are in what the hunters term the velvety stage.

KILLED BY A BEE.—At Hill Farrance, near Taunton, on Saturday while an old man named Joseph Cottle was walking in his garden he was stung by a bee on the back of the ear. Being afterward in great pain he sent for a doctor, but immediately became insensible, and on the arrival of the surgeon he was found to be quite dead. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday, when the doctor gave it as his opinion that the cause of death was syncope, undoubtedly brought about by the sting of the bee, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

Romance of the Epidemic.

A wedding took place on Adams street yesterday afternoon under circumstances surrounded by oddies of romance. Several weeks ago Dr. W. F. Besancny, a young physician hailing from Jonestown, Miss., offered his services to Medical Director Mitchell. His credentials were perfect, and coming at a time when physician, were most needed, were readily accepted. Just as all the preliminaries had been settled satisfactorily, a messenger entered the office in great haste in search of a physician to attend Mrs. D. P. Rutter, a young lady who had been stricken with the fever, at her residence on Adams street. Dr. Mitchell turned to the gallant young physician, and remarked that he could immediately be placed on duty if he so felt disposed. Dr. Besanmy unhesitatingly accepted the call and at once accompanied the messenger to the young lady's residence, where he found her prostrate with a bad case of the fever.

It is unnecessary to go through the details of the lingering illness, but only to say that the young doctor's attention was close and faithful, finally resulting in the young lady's recovery. Soon afterward the doctor was stricken down. True to the instincts of her womanly nature, doubly intensified by her self-acknowledged indebtedness to him for having saved her life, she went to his bedside, and there remained, giving such attention as only a woman can bestow upon the sick, until the glad tidings were announced that he had passed the crisis, and bid fair to recover. He passed through the tedious hours of convalescence until entirely recovered. Nothing more was known or thought of the matter by the few inmates or friends of the young lady until yesterday afternoon, when the doctor, accompanied by Esquire Quigley and a few friends, drove up to the residence, and in less time than it takes us to write this paragrph, the two were joined together in the holy bonds of wedlock. Such a union, consummated under such circumstances, cannot fail to abound with happiness, and, being somewhat superstitious ourself, we know of good luck.—*Memphis Appeal.*

Love, Honor and Obey.

On the whole, married women, that is, real women, perfer being ruled to ruling. It is natural to women to seek advice. It is scarcely in her nature to go speechlessly on doing what she has to do without counsel. Almost any one of our sex is happier if she can "talk things over" with some man upon whose discretion she relies; and in married life most wives do, even in the smallest things, what "he" likes and fancy they like themselves.

Since independence has become the fashion, and strong-minded women have sneered at their more gentle sisters, there is a great affectation of despising the opinion of the gentlemen, but it is all sheer pretense. Almost every wife chooses her gloves and her ribbons of the tint her husband admires, and the man she loves almost invariably gives her her political opinion, and biases even her religious views. Her speech, her dress, her manner change under his influence.—What he desires her to do she does, in nine cases out of ten. The tenth case we find in the divorce courts.

You may rule your wife as you please, good married reader, if you love and pet her enough. Naughtiness and fault finding alone will make her resentful. And, you, dear girls, remember that it will be well to choose a husband good and noble and upright, so you may obey him to your hearts content without in the least losing your self respect; for you will obey him if you love him; and if he be low and mean, you will sink to his level slowly and surely in the course of years.

Let Girls be Taught to Swim.

Among the few survivors from the terrible wreck of the Princess Alice are three members of the same family—Mr. Thorpe, of the Old Kent road, seventeen years of age; his sister, Miss Thorpe, who is a year older than himself; and his brother, a mere boy of nine. All these owe their lives to the fact that they were able to swim.

The boys, it would seem, were somehow separated from their sister. They were both picked up by the same boat, and were when helped from their perilous position, swimming side by side. The sister, who was older than either, achieved her own safety. She struck boldly out, and—in spite of the encumbrance of her garments, the force of the tide, the darkness of the night, and the danger to which she cannot but have been subjected by the frantic effort of those who were struggling around her in water to catch and cling to any object within their grasp—succeeded in reaching the bank.

The exploit she accomplished is, if we consider it, almost marvelous. The tide was rushing swiftly down; the water must have been cold and benumbing; the night, as we know, was dark and foggy; there were round about her all the horrors of the scence; the "last farewell" was rising from the river to the sky; in the water the strugglers were grappling, in their last ag