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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. H. 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.

Kent News.

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

Vol. 40. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879. No. 7.

Small Vessel FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage Bill of Sale from James D. Greet to the undersigned, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, the undersigned will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at the Wharf at Turner's Creek, on

SATURDAY,

The 28th day of June, 1879

At 2 o'clock P. M.,

A Small Vessel

21 feet long, with two masts and sails, commonly called "NELLY," otherwise called "American Boy," measuring about seventeen tons, with rigging and Tackling, Stove, Pipes, Water Barrels and appurtenances. In good condition, and about four years old.

THE TERMS OF SALE are a credit of Ten months from the day of sale, to be secured by note with approved security, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

LEWIS ZINGER.

G. W. JACOBY, Auct'r.

June 14, 1879—ts.

Harvest of 1879!

THE BEST HARVESTING MACHINERY IN THE MARKET!

McCormick!

Self-Binders,
Harvesters,
Mowers,
Reapers,
Droppers,

For sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, by

C. B. JONES,

Locust Grove, Md.

The attention of the Farmers of Kent county is called to the justly celebrated McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINERY, manufactured by C. H. & L. J. McCormick, Chicago, Ill. I am prepared to supply them at the lowest prices.

McCORMICK Harvester and Binder

a Machine preeminently superior to all others. As a Harvester and Self-Binder it requires but one man to operate it, and single-handed a farmer may drive into his field with it and cut his grain at the rate of an acre per hour, and bind it into neat, regular-sized bundles.

The cleanness of the work done by these machines is most surprising—absolutely nothing is wasted. We guarantee a saving of from $1 to $1.50 per acre.

Taking into consideration all its points of superiority, we think every practical Farmer will concede that the McCormick Harvester and Self-Binder is the most valuable machine that has ever yet been offered the Farming public.

☞ Guarantee to cut any condition of Grain that any Reaper can.

We would also call attention to the

McCORMICK NEW IRON MOWER,
" PRIZE MOWER,
" ADVANCE Reaper & Mower Combined,
" HARVESTER,
" DROPPER

Farmers are invited to examine critically into the merits of the above machinery, and whether they want a Reaper, Mower, Harvester or Self-Binder, they will always find the McCormick to be thoroughly guaranteed in every respect.

Also, for sale the World-Renowned

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHER,

And WATERTOWN

STEAM ENGINE.

☞ Our arrangements with the manufacturers are such that we can make prices and terms to suit the times.

☞ A FULL LINE OF EXTRAS kept on hand.

Call on or address

C. B. JONES, Agt.

Locust Grove, Kent Co.

May 24—5t.

DR. C. M. GILPIN,

DENTIST,

Having located in Chestertown, offers his professional services to the public. feb1-tf.

A CARD.

CHESTERVILLE, April 8, 1879.

THE undersigned, after an experience of 12 years, offers his professional services to the people of Chesterville and vicinity. He will be found at the recent residence of Dr. E. F. Nowland.

Special attention given to diseases of females. N. COMEGYS, M. D.

April 12-tf.

HOWARD BROS.,

House & Sign Painters.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

House Painting, Graining, Staining, Kalsomining, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch. Fine graining a specialty. Estimates furnished promptly at reduced prices. Orders left at Stam's Drug store will receive prompt attention. a12-6m.

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.

IF you want a good REFRIGERATOR order one of J. K. ALDRIDGE, at City prices. May 31.

PUBLIC SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING and STORE PROPERTY,

At Kennard's Corner, Kent Co., Md.

BY VIRTUE of authority contained in the last Will and Testament of Dr. Thos. C. Kennard, and in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent County, the undersigned, executors, will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

The 24th day of June, 1879

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

All that HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by N. T. Hynson, Esq., and situated at the junction of the public roads leading from Still Pond and Lynch's Corner to Kennedyville, adjoining the residence of F. H. Boulden, Esq.

The Lot contains about an Acre and a half of land, and is improved by a

Commodious Two-Story Frame Dwelling,

Containing SEVEN GOOD ROOMS, besides a large Garret and two excellent Cellars. The House is in good repair, and the premises are well enclosed. There is a Pump of good water in the yard, and the Garden is large and early.

There is also a good

STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE,

and a large PASTURE LOT adjoining.

All the Buildings are in good repair.

This location is very desirable, either for a residence or store, the surrounding country being beautiful and healthy, and convenient to Churches and P. O.; one room is specially designed for a

STORE ROOM,

and the stand is well known by the name of KENNARD'S CORNER, several persons having conducted a successful business there through a number of years.

☞ To any one desiring a comfortable country residence, or wishing to open a country store, this place offers special inducements.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One-half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or in 30 days thereafter at the option of the Executors, and the residue in twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by the note of the purchaser, with approved security. Deed at the cost of the purchaser.

HENRY C. KENNARD,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Executors Dr. Thos. C. Kennard.

J. W. CARROLL, Auctioneer.

May 31, 1879—ts.

NEW MILLINERY!

Mrs. Kate Gill,

Would respectfully call the attention of her customers and public in general to her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

which comprises all the Latest Styles of the season. Also, a full line of the

Latest Styles of GLOVES,

with embroidered bands, very stylish. A full line of fringes of all colors; handsome Black Silk Fringe for dresses.

Call and examine.

May 31. MRS. KATE GILL.

New Spring Millinery —AND— FANCY GOODS.

LAMBERT SISTERS have just opened a new and beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS,

embracing all the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

Our Goods have been selected with care and bought at the lowest cash figures, which enables us to guarantee satisfaction both as regards style and prices. Our stock includes a full line of all such goods as are usually found in a first class Millinery Store, such as *BONNETS, HATS, Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c.*

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices. We are selling at small profits for cash.

DRESS MAKING of all kinds done in the best manner and at low prices.

☞ Store opposite KENT NEWS Office.

may10-tf. LAMBERT SISTERS.

To the Ladies!

1879 *SPRING AND SUMMER* **1879**

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

LATE STYLES! LOW PRICES!

MRS. H. USILTON,

Just below Wickes' Drug Store, has received a well selected stock of new and beautiful MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS for Spring and Summer wear, of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons,

LACES, TRIMMINGS,

Neck Ties, Belts, Ruffles, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments. She is satisfied of her ability to please both in quality and price.

☞ STAMPING done in the neatest and most durable manner.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine her goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. No effort will be spared to give full satisfaction to all who favor her with their patronage.

MRS. H. USILTON.

Just below Wickes' Drug Store.

May 10, 1879.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF *HAMBURG EDGINGS* in the County.

Just received by T. W. ELIASON, JR.

☞ Prices low. feb8.

Valuable Estate

AT THE MOUTH OF CHESTER RIVER,

—AT—

PUBLIC SALE.

IN exercise of the power and authority contained in the will of Mrs. Henrietta E. Willson, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased, the undersigned, on

WEDNESDAY,

The 9th day of July, 1879,

At Twelve o'clock M.,

Will offer at the Voshell House in Chestertown the

Valuable REAL ESTATE

CALLED

"ELLENDALE,"

and lately owned by Capt. GEORGE H. WILLSON.

This estate lies in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, Md., at or near the mouth of Chester River, about two and a-half miles south of Rock Hall.

The situation is most desirable, being convenient to Churches and Schools, but a short distance from the Steamboat landing on Grey's Inn Creek, and in a direct water line not more than twenty-two miles from Baltimore.

Its Water Front

will bear a favorable comparison with the most desirable locations on our magnificent Bay, and its proximity to the best Fishing Grounds and Shooting Points on the Bay and its tributaries, offer to the lovers of these sports rare inducements to purchase.

THE ENTIRE ESTATE CONTAINS ABOUT

398 ACRES,

And Eleven Perches,

of which not less that FORTY ACRES are in WOOD AND TIMBER. The residue is arable, and under good fencing. The soil is of good quality and well adapted to cereals and fruits.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

ARE A COMMODIOUS

DWELLING,

And all the usual OUT-BUILDINGS.

A YOUNG PEACH ORCHARD

AND A VERY FINE AND LARGE

Apple Orchard.

All the improvements are in good repair. The estate is now divided into two Farms. It will be first offered as divided and then as one farm.

THE TERMS will be liberal, and published at the sale.

☞ For further particulars consult my Attorney, R. HYNSON, *Chestertown, Md.*

JAMES B. WILLSON,
Executor of H. E. Willson.

June 14, 1879—ts.

FARMERS, LOOK!

Chapman & Lambert,

Beg leave to call the attention of farmers to their

Iron Frame Cultivators

And CULTIVATOR TEETH.

These Cultivators are guaranteed not to choke. Some of the best farmers in Kent and Queen Anne's counties have used these Cultivators, a few of whose names we append below, and whom we give as references:

ROCK HALL, May 13, 1879.

Messrs. Chapman & Lambert—Gents:—The Iron Frame Cultivators I bought of you are the best I ever used, and I would recommend all farmers to try them. They are all you claim for them

WM. STEVENS.

LANKFORD, May 9th, 1879.

Messrs. Chapman & Lambert—Gents:—I used your Iron Cultivator last Spring. I consider it the best one I have ever used, and your teeth can't be beat.

Resp'y, JAMES L. BECK.

REFERENCES—KENT COUNTY:

Wilbur Eliason,	Richard Leaverton,
H. M. Wilkins,	A. J. Hynson,
John Brice,	Benj. F. Beck,
Capt. E. B. Woodall,	A. Hurlock,
J. T. Skirven,	Sam'l J. Roseberry,

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY:

T. J. Tucker,	Aaron Welch,
Geo. W. Smith,	C. W. Clements.

The prices for this season have been greatly reduced.

We have on hand a large lot of

New Stock! Latest Styles!

BOOTS and SHOES!

SPRING, 1879!

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,

apr19. *Under "Kent News" Office.*

Artistic Upholstering

AND PAPER-HANGINGS.

Cornices, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Window Shades, Furniture Covers, Wall Papers of all the latest designs, with Dado's Fringes and Borders.

CRAMBLATT & STINSON.

No. 85 Penn. Ave., (5 doors North of Biddle St.) Baltimore, Md.

☞ Orders from the country especially solicited. All goods and work guaranteed. mar15-y.

Eastern Shore Lands

TRUSTEES and others having land to sell should advertise in THE ADVOCATE, Westminster, Md. Carroll county capitalists are seeking investments. Refer to the KENT NEWS. 31-3t.

The Best RAKE!

C. ROLPH and H. DEFORD claim to have the best Horse Rake in America! An examination only is needed to effect sales. Sample on Green.

May 31—3t.

Plants! Plants!

AT REDUCED PRICES.

150,000 LATE Cabbage Plants; 30,000 Celery Plants; 50,000 Tomato Plants, all the best sorts grown from seed purchased from head-quarters. Thanks for past patronage.

Remember the place:

WM. KIRBY, FLORIST, Chestertown.

je7-3t*

Camp-Meeting Tents!

FOR SALE LOW A Superior lot of *Camp-Meeting TENTS.*

Apply to WM. MCGEE,

je7-4t. 78 Light St., Baltimore.

Cultivator TEETH,

CHEAP as the Cheapest. Also a lot of WOODEN FRAME CULTIVATORS for sale very cheap.

Double Furrow PLOWS

for sale at the lowest prices.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

May 17—tf.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

MRS. D. A. BENJAMIN,

QUEEN ST., CHESTERTOWN,

Is now prepared to furnish her friends and the public with

ICE-CREAM

of the BEST QUALITY by the plate or gallon, at the lowest prices. Also, Cake, &c. Families, Pic-Nics, Excursions, &c., supplied on most liberal terms.

☞ OYSTERS served in any style, and whatever can be had in a First Class Restaurant in the way of Delicacies, &c.

Fresh BREAD, CAKES, &c., every day.

☞ Please give me a call.

MRS. D. A. BENJAMIN.

May 3, 1879—tf.

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS

For SUMMER WEAR,

Of desirable styles, and at fair prices.

Low priced Hats for the Harvest Field and general farm use.

A well assorted stock just opened, by

WICKES & BROTHER.

May 19, 1879.

Mattings! Mattings!!

Fowtoong White, Chequered and Fancy Mattings, a large lot just received, and for sale at low city prices, by

WICKES & BROTHER.

May 19.

COTTONADES,

DRILLINGS,

New Style Prints!

And Full Lines of Staple and Seasonable DRY GOODS generally, now being opened by

WICKES & BROTHER.

Chestertown, May 19, 1879.

A New Candidate

FOR PUBLIC FAVOR IS THE

Robbins Family Washer

AND BLEACHER,

Manuf'd by the Bissel Manuf'g Co.

Its claims are that being SELF OPERATING, it saves labor; washing quicker than by the hand process, it saves time; causing no friction, it saves WEAR of the clothes; being made of solid metal, it will last for years; and, lightening the burdens of wash-day it will be a welcome help to the industrious housekeeper.

All who have used it speak of it in *words of praise.* BUY ONE, TRY IT, and you will thank us for bringing it to your attention.

Price $3.50. Sent by express, charges paid, on *receipt of price.*

THOMAS M. PINKIND,
Lankford Kent co. Md.

General agent for Kent, Queen Anne's and Worcester counties.

AGENTS WANTED. Address as above.

N. B.—Remittances should be sent in registered letter, or by money order payable at Chestertown. m24-3t*.

New Goods!

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

Fly Traps, Fly Fans, Wire Cloth,

For Windows and Doors.

One, Two and Three Gallon Wood Water KEGS, WATER COOLERS,
Wire Dish Covers,
Enameled Preserving Kettles,
Horse and Ox Muzzles,
Sheep, Cow & Farm Bells,
Barbed Fence Wire,
100 Carriage Bolts assorted sizes $1.25
Two, Three and Four Prong Forks, Shovels, Spades, &c., by

J. K. ALDRIDGE

CHESTERTOWN.

May 31, 1879.

JUST RECEIVED!

AND FOR SALE

A NEW SUPPLY OF

Boots and Shoes,

STRAW HATS,

And Cincinnati Banner Sugar-Cured

HAMS.

To this brand of Hams was awarded the First Premium at the Centennial Exhibition. JAMES A. SHAW.

May 10. Court Street.

BEST CHEESE only 11c. per lb., N. Y. Buckwheat 70c. per sack of 25 lbs at WHEATLEY BRO'S.

TWO LITTLE POEMS.

The lines which follow will be appreciated for their tenderness, if for nothing more.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

Golden head, so lowly bending,
Little feet so white and bare,
Dewy eyes, half shut, half opened,
Lisping out her evening prayer.

Well she knows, when she is saying,
"Now I lay me down to sleep,"
'Tis to God that she is praying,
Praying him her soul to keep.

Half asleep, and murmuring faintly,
"If I should die before I wake"—
Tiny fingers clasped so saintly—
"I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Oh, the rapture, sweet, unbroken,
Of the soul who wrote that prayer!
Children's myriad voices floating
Up to heaven, record it there.

If, of all that has been written,
I could choose what might be mine,
It should be that child's petition,
Rising to the throne divine.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

"Now I lay,"—"repeat it, darling"—
"Lay me," lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep," she murmured,
And the curly head bent low;
"I pray the Lord," I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord"—the sound came faintly
Fainter still—"my soul to keep;"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened,
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

Phenomena of Rain.

One of the most curious things about rain is the inequality of its distribution. The reader is of course aware that rain may be measured in inches in almost any vessel set out to catch it. If a pail, for example, be put out in an open space on the ground, it would catch as much rain as would have otherwise sunk into the ground on the space occupied by the pail. If we visit the pail after every shower, we may by means of a two foot rule, tell what depth of rain has fallen. This is the principle of the rain-guage. In practice better means are of course adopted, so as to prevent evaporation and to measure the depth. Now it is of great consequence where we place our rain-guage. It might be supposed of no importance whether it were on the top of the house or in the garden close by. And yet, strange to say, a guage in a garden near Westminster abbey caught twenty-three inches of rain the course of the year, while one on the roof of a house caught eighteen inches, and one on the top of the abbey only caught twelve inches. The fact is rain forms at a very low elevation, much lower than is generally supposed; or, if not actually formed at a very low elevation, it increases the size of the drops which come from higher levels. Thus, while Mr. Glasisher was descending in a balloon, he passed through a dry, and then through a wet fog, when the drops of rain were exceedingly fine, covering his note-book like pins' points. These increased in size on approaching the earth, but more rapidly when very near the earth.

What is Put into Letter-Boxes.

The carriers who collect the mail from street boxes sometimes find queer deposits therein. Loose silver coins and loose postage stamps are among the principal discoveries, while a carrier the other day brought in a bank-book containing $85 in bills which he had taken from a lamp-post box. The most remarkable instance of absent-mindness in this direction was the case not long since, of a young man who daily carries two leathern bags—one for mail and the other for money, &c. He deliberately, in a fit of abstraction, walked up to a box in the Boston post-office, and emptied the contents of one bag, containing several bank-books and bills and checks amounting to thousands of dollars, into the mail-box, and did not discover his blunder until he went into the bank and handed the receiving teller a bunch of letters. The young man's face, it is said, grew so pale as to frighten every one who saw him rushing through the streets, eyes distended, and heart thumping loudly in his wretched bosom. He was made a happier and wiser man on receiving at the business office the bank-books and money, in place of which he gladly tendered his bundle of mail matters.

Pew Rent.

Brother Gardner, president of the Lime-Kiln Club, stated that he was in receipt of a personal letter from a colored man in Indiana asking the club to contribute financial aid to assist him and four other men in building a church. 'I favors de church,' explained the president, 'but afore I make any contribution to the cause I want to be sartin dat dese five collud men can't do all de payin' dat am necessary right at him. If dey can't, an' if dey mus' hev a church, will dey pay their pew rent? Dat's de stick. Some men will clan off a docta's bill; some will hang off when dey owe a dutcher; oders will walk a mile aroun' to keep away from de grocery whar dey got trusted for a codfish, but de sixty y'ars I hez put in on dis earf hev' taught me dat de man who am ready to come right down wid his pew rent when it am due hez yet to be bo'n. I know folkses in dis town who have been trabblin' to'rds heaven for de las twenty y'ars, prayin' in a voice loud 'nuff to shake de plasterin' down, and am yet in debt to de church for pew rent till dey can't reckon up the figgers.'

IT is a custom in some parts of Russia to hire generals to give dignity to wedding feasts. This occurs chiefly among the middle classes, who take pride in parading their acquaintance with members of the upper class. The cost of hiring a general varies from five silver roubles or upward, according to the grade and decorations. The arrangement binds him to come in full uniform and to remain for a fixed period. The general is apt to get drunk on such occasions.

THE Camden (N. J.) *Post* has the following, which reads as if it might be true: "How long will it be before you get this work done?" said a lady to an apprentice who was painting her house. "Well, I don't know marm," said he; "the boss has just gone to look for another job; if he gets it I'll be done to-morrow, but if he don't I'm afraid it'll take me all next week."

An Indiana Romance.

HOW A LAWYER DISAPPEARED AND TURNED UP AS A JUDGE UNDER ANOTHER NAME.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Seven years ago Prossly O'Bannon suddenly disappeared from Leavenworth, Indiana, and as his horse was found abandoned it was supposed that he had been murdered. His friends made many unavailing efforts to ascertain his fate. He was a lawyer in good practice, and left behind him a wife, much his junior, and two children. Though not a drunkard, he would at times indulge in a carouse, and he was in that condition at the time of his flight. All that he remembers of that day is that he wandered about till after dark, and then went on board a steamer. When he came to his senses, weeks afterwards, he was sawing wood for a farmer in Southern Illinois. Disgusted and degraded by his own folly, he made up his mind never to return home; his family, he argued, would be better off without him. His wife could procure a divorce, marry again and be happier than she had ever been with him. He settled finally at Vienna, Illinois, became sober and industrious, amassed wealth and rose finally to the position of Judge of the Circuit court. He changed his name to Brown, and a woman, who accompanied him when he settled at Vienna was introduced into society as Mrs. Judge Brown though no marriage had taken place. His abandoned wife impoverished herself in efforts to ascertain the fate of her husband and was at last reduced to take a position as seamstress in a lawyer's family, her two boys taking refuge with their grandfather. At last the friends of the abandoned wife, believing that the husband was actually dead, applied to a life insurance company, on which there was a policy of $5,000, for the money, and it was about to be paid when it was discovered that O'Bannon was still in the land of the living. The Judge had fined a man named Nim Hudson, and he recognized the man as Captain O'Bannon he had known in the army. In revenge he sent word to Dr. Hawn, the Postmaster at Leavenworth, who, going to Vienna, there was a mutual recognition. The doctor told him about the insurance and the Judge seemed to be annoyed that he had come so near swindling the company. He proposed to go back immediately and "straighten up things;" told Hawn that he always kept his business affairs arranged so that he could leave with two hours' notice. So the next night O'Bannon arrived at his father's home. The old man was struck speechless for several hours at sight of his son, whom he had mourned dead for so long. Mr. O'Bannon's two boys, living with his father, were overjoyed to see him. Mrs. O'Bannon was sent for. When she heard the story she was willing to forget and forgive all but the "Mrs. Judge Brown" part, and refused to come. Mrs. O'Bannon has applied for a divorce. Lawyer O'Bannon is still a handsome man—a gentleman that one would be apt to take a second look at.

The Wrong Kind of Ducks.

A RAILROAD CODDUCTOR WHO WAS A BETTER SHOT THAN HE WAS A LAWYER.

The average American farmer certainly knows how to look after his interests, and he has a keen wit that is hard to get over. For example: Some three or four days ago the conductor of a freight train on the Fort Wayne road, who was out with his train, saw a couple of fine-looking ducks on the river near the track. He had a shot-gun in the caboose car, and stopping the train for a few minutes, he got off and shot both the birds. He thought this was something to congratulate himself on, and when he reached his home he invited a little party of friends to partake of the fruit of his prowess. A couple of days after, this conductor happened to be stopped at the place where the ducks had been shot. He got out his gun and walked down to the river with the intention of bagging a couple more, if possible. He had scarcely reached the edge of the river, before a man, who looked like a farmer, approached him and said:

"Are you the man who shot those two ducks here day before yesterday?"

"Yes, that was me," said the sportsman, proudly.

"Well, those ducks belonged to me. They wasn't any of your wild ducks, but were tame ones."

"Oh pshaw! You can't fool me. I guess I know a wild duck from a tame one."

"Will you pay me for the ducks?" said the farmer coolly.

"No, sir, I won't. You can't prove the ducks were not wild ones."

"All right," and the farmer started off to the nearest village."

"Where are you going? What do you intend to do?" asked the conductor.

"Well," said the farmer quietly as he leaned against a tree, "I am going to a 'squire to make an information against you for killing my ducks out of season. If you insist that them ducks was wild, it will cost you $5 a duck. If you come to the conclusion they were tame, it'll only cost you $2.50 a duck. Now, what will you do?"

The conductor stared at his tormentor, scratched his head, said something about ducks generally, and these ducks in particular, and then paid the $5. He does not carry a gun in his car any more.

GAS TAR FOR INSECTS.—For the last five years I have not lost a cucumber or melon, vine or cabbage plant. Get a barrel with a few gallons of gas tar in it; pour water on the tar; always have it needed, and when the bugs appear give them a liberal drink of the tar water from a garden sprinkler or otherwise, and, if the rain washes it off and they return, repeat the dose. It will also destroy the Colorado potato beetle and frighten the old long potato bug worse than a threshing with a brush. Five years ago this summer both kinds appeared on my late potatoes, and I watered with the tar water. The next day all Colorados that had not been well protected from the sprinkling were dead, and the others, though their name was legion, were all gone, and I have never seen one on the farm since. I am aware that many will look upon this with indifference, because it is so cheap and simple a remedy. Such should always feed both their own and their neighbors, as they frequently do.

SENATOR VANCE on FREE ELECTIONS.

[*Extract from the Speech of Senator Vance, of North Carolina, in the United States Senate, May* 19, 1879.]

Governor Vance is an eloquent and able man, and, combining humor with good sense, commends what he says to the sober judgment and intelligence of the people. He said:

Mr. President, it seems to me that the position of the republican party in reference to the use of soldiers and supervisors at the polls, on the pretense of preserving the peace and securing free elections, is the most remarkable one that reasonable men ever assumed. It may be formulated thus: The elections shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets; the elections shall be according to the laws of the States if we have to overawe the civil magistrates and State officials by an exhibition of power; the elections shall be pure if it takes Davenport and all the convicted criminals and occupants of all the dens of infamy in our great cities to manage them; the election shall be enforced and without the appearance of violence if a battery of artillery has to be trained on every ballot box in the land; and lastly, the election shall be fair if we have to arrest without warrant and imprison without bail, until the elections are over, every man who offers to vote the democratic ticket.

The speeches of republican Senators mean this, the vetoes of the President mean this, and they mean more than this, Mr. President; in effect they say that unless we can use the Army at the polls, we will let that Army dissolve; we will leave our forts and arsenals ungarrisoned; we will strip the frontiers of all protection, and let the men, women and children of that border country be slaughtered and scalped, and the unchecked savage extend his barbarous sway over all that land of promise, once more remitted to its ancient wilderness. We will not only do this, but we will denounce the democratic members of Congress who offered us the money to support this army as the authors of this disaster. All these things will we do rather than lose our chances to count in the next President, and we will cover the facts and obscure the logic of the case by reinflaming the bitter prejudices of the war in the hearts of our constituents! Can it be possible to do this? Is there to be no end to passion, no restoration of reason? We shall see.

I confess that I do not believe these absurd methods of dealing with the American mind can much longer prevail. I regard them as the desperate efforts of a sinking party, and I believe the people will so regard them. I have been much touched by the affectionate warnings given us by the other side that we were ruining ourselves in trying to repeal these laws. The kind-kearted Senator from Michigan notified us frankly that if we persisted we would go down into the waters of oblivion to rise no more forever. He did not even give us a chance at the general resurrection. [Laughter.] It seemed to distress him, and if I thought it was true prophecy, I would freely mingle my tears with his at the contemplation of so dire a calamity. Candor compels me, however, to acknowledge that I cannot reciprocate his charity. If I thought the Republican party were standing on the brink of a precipice, beneath which seethed those cold waters of oblivion, instead of warning them, I pledge you my word I would try to induce them to step over the edge; in fact, I might lend them a push. [Laughter.] At least I should feel as indifferent about it as the lodger at an inn did, who was awakened in the night when the meteors were falling, and told that the day of judgment had come. "Well, well," said he, testily, "tell the landlord about it; I am only a boarder." [Laughter.]

And now, Mr. President, if the breath was about to leave my body and I was permitted to say but one word as to what my country most needed, that word should be, *Rest!* Rest from strife, rest from sectional conflict, rest from sectional bitterness, rest from inflammatory appeals, rest from this constant, most unwise and unprofitable agitation. Rest in all lands and in all literature is used as the symbol of the most perfect state of felicity which mankind can attain to in this world or the next. "And the land had *rest*," said the old Hebrew chroniclers in describing the reign of their good kings; "and his *rest* shall be glorious," says the prophet Isaiah in foretelling the coming of our Lord, when Ephraim should have ceased to envy Judah and Judah should have ceased to vex Ephraim.

Heaven itself is described as *rest*—a place "where the weary are at rest." "There remaineth therefore a *rest* for the people of God," said the apostle. Can we not give rest to our people? I know, Mr. President, that those from whom I come desire it above their chief joy. The excitement through which they have passed for the last twenty years, the suffering and the sorrow, the calamity, public and private, which they have undergone have filled their hearts with indescribable yearnings for national peace, for a complete moral as well as physical restoration of the Union. There is one policy, and but one, to effect this object, and that is the policy of conciliation, of restoration, so steadily pursued by the democratic statesmen and people of the North. It is the only true statesmanship for our condition, the only genuine remedy for the hard times with which we are inflicted. Nature everywhere teaches it, and her thousand agencies, silent and mysterious, constantly inculcate it, even as day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge. Cross this noble river which flows by our capital and search for the battle fields of blood watered Virginia. You can scarcely find them. Dense forests of young saplings cover all the hills and plains that were so lately swept bare by marching and encamping armies. "For there is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and the tender branch thereof will not cease." Waving seas of wheat cover the open fields so lately plowed by the bursting shells while charging battalions met in deadly shock; and green grass has so covered the lines of intrenchment as to give them all the seeming of the cunning farmers' ditches. Restoration is nature's law; let us imitate her. God of all mercy and grace, may not these gaping wounds of civil war be permitted to heal, if they will?

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What a Farm Deed Includes.

Of course every one knows it conveys all the fences standing on the farm, but all might not think it also included the fencing stuff, posts, etc., which had once been used in the fence, but had been taken down and piled up for future use again in the same place. But new fencing material, just bought and never attached to the soil, would not pass. So piles of hoop poles, stored away, if once used on the land, have been considered a part of it; but loose boards or scaffold poles laid closely across the beams of the barn and never fastened to it would not be; and the seller of the farm might take them away. Standing trees, of course, also pass for part of the land; so do trees blown down and still left in the woods where they fell, but not if cut and corded up for sale; the wood has then become personal property.

If there be any manure in the barn yard, or in a compost heap on the field, ready for immediate use, the buyer ordinarily takes that also, as belonging to the farm; though it might not be so, if the owner had previously sold it to some other party and had collected it together in a heap by itself. Growing crops also pass by the deed of a farm, unless they are expressly reserved; and when it is not intended to convey these, it should be so stated in the deed itself; a mere oral agreement to that effect would not be valid in law. Another mode to stipulate that possession is not to be given until some future day, in which case the crops of manure may be removed before that time.

As to the buildings on the farm, though generally mentioned in the deed, it is not absolutely necessary they should be. A deed of land ordinarily carries all the buildings on it belonging to the grantor, whether mentioned or not; and this rule includes the lumber and timber of any old building which has been taken down and packed away for future use on the farm. But if there be any buildings on the farm built by some third person, with the farmer's leave, the deed would not convey these, since such buildings are usually personal property, and do not belong to the land owner to convey. The real owners thereof might move them off, although the purchaser of the farm supposed he was buying and paying for all the buildings on it. His only remedy in such a case would be against the party selling the premises. As part of the buildings conveyed, of course the window blinds are included, even if they be at the time taken off and carried to a painter's shop to be painted.

It would be otherwise if they had been newly purchased and brought into the house, but not yet attached or fitted to it. Lightning rods also go with the house, if a farmer has any on his house. A furnace in the cellar, whether brick or portable, is considered part of the house, but an ordinary stove, with a loose pipe running into the chimney, is not; while a range set up in brick work is. Mantle pieces so attached to the chimney as not to be moved without marring the plastering, go with the house; but if merely resting on brackets they may be taken away by the former owner without legal ability. The pumps, sinks, etc., fastened to the buildings, are a part of it in law, and so are the water pipes connected therewith, bringing water from a distant spring. If the farmer has iron kettles set in brick work near his barn for cooking food for stock, or other similar uses, the deed of his farm covers them all, as likewise a bell attached to his barn to call his men to dinner. If he indulges in ornamental statues, vases, etc., resting on the ground by their own weight merely, and sells his estate without reservation, these things go with the land.—*Factory and Farm.*

How to Deal with Rats.

A writer in the *Scientific American* says: We clean our premises of these detestable vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with a thick coat of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread we put the crystals of the copperas and scatter the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given to the cellar, as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry and you will soon starve them out. These precautions joined to the service of a good cat will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We never allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling; they are so liable to die between the walls and produce much annoyance.

FRANZ JOSEPH'S NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES.—The Emperor of Austria has been presented with a remarkable suit of clothes. The wool from which the suit was made was upon the sheep's back eleven hours before the suit was completed. At 6.08 in the morning the sheep was sheared; at 6.11 the wool was washed; at 6.37 dyed; at 6.50 picked; at 7.34 the last carding process was finished; at 8 it was spun; at 8.15 spooled; at 8.37 the warp was in the loom; at 8.43 the shuttles were ready; at 11.10 seven and three-quarter ells of cloth were completed; at 12.12 the cloth was fulled; at 12.14 washed; at 12.17 sprinkled; at 12.31 dried; at 12.45 sheared; at 1.07 napped; at 1.10 brushed, and at 1.15 pressed and ready for the shearers and needle. At 5 o'clock the suit, consisting of a hunting jacket, waistcoat and pantaloons, was finished.

THE Detroit *Free Press* has a letter signed "An Old Actor." We will bet it never had one from an old actress. Man and money ready.—*Boston Post.*

IF the ladies wish so much to vote let a law be passed permitting all of the fair sex over 26 years of age to do so. It will be a safe experiment.—*Boston Post.*

A MAN who can be flattered is not necessarily a fool, but you can always make one of him.