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Kent News.

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

Vol. 40. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1880. No. 49.

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

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:
TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

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

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Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines, brevier type, will be inserted three times for one dollar and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious or other purposes must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING:

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Seed Time! Seed Time!

Just received at the
CORNER DRUG STORE
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF THE CHOICEST
Garden Seed

They are warranted fresh and genuine and are sold at the lowest possible prices —in keeping with good seed.
Country orders and orders from market gardeners promptly attended to.
COLIN F. STAM, Druggist.
March 6, 2880.

GARDEN SEED!

A Very Large Stock of the Finest Quality of
Garden Seed,
ALL FRESH;
For sale at Lowest Prices, by
T. W. WICKES.
March 20, 1880.

C. M. LUCAS,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
HIGH STREET, CHESTERTOWN,
Two doors below T. W. Eliason, Jr.

GOLD AND SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES,
SOLID GOLD and SET RINGS,
SOLID and ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY,
Consisting of
CHAINS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, EAR-RINGS, and BREAST-PINS.
Also, large stock of SPECTACLES, Eye-Glasses and CLOCKS.
☞ Watch and Clock Repairing a specialty. mh6y.

O. A. GODWIN,
PURCHASING AGENT,
On the Steamer B. S. FORD,

Can always be found at his post, ready to accommodate the Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, and all wishing goods of all descriptions purchased, or delivered to any point in the city. Also, letters.
Having considerable experience in purchasing goods, and a large acquaintance of the first merchants of Baltimore, he can purchase goods as cheap as can be had.
Charges for delivery of letters, bundles, &c., as well as commission on goods, very moderate. All I ask is a trial.
O. A. GODWIN.
fe21y.

JUDSON'S
STEAM SAW MILL.

WE have erected a NEW AND COMPLETE STEAM SAW MILL, and can *guarantee first class work.* We are prepared to saw all kinds of Timber from five feet in length and of any thickness. After the first of April we will keep on hand all kinds of PLANK.
WHEELWRIGHTS look to your interest and give me a call.
Persons in need of *HOUSE FRAMES SAWED* can be accommodated.
We have gone to considerable expense and trouble, that the people of this and the adjacent counties need no longer go to the city to buy.
Persons in need of information at a distance can write to us. We are but one mile from Quaker Neck Wharf, and can ship orders to any point desired. Work done cheaper than ever was known in this county.
ARTHUR JUDSON & CO., Quaker Neck.
Post Office—Pomona. fe28y.

A CARD.

To the Business Men & Legal Profession of Chestertown:

HAVING been reappointed CONSTABLE by lawful authority for my 3rd term for Queen Anne's county, and given good and sufficient bond for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the said office, I solicit a share of the business of Chestertown.
I promise to give my undivided attention to all business intrusted to me, and make prompt returns of all moneys collected by me. I will solicit for a reasonable commission or bring suit according to law as instructed.
M. C. CASEY, Constable,
CRUMPTON, Q. A. CO., MD.

REFERENCES:
W. N. E. Wickes, Esq., Chestertown.
Messrs. Harrison & Bro., Crumpton.
Dr. F. N. Sheppard, " "
Dr. W. G. Wallis, " ja31y.

Freighting.

THE undersigned has made special arrangements for receiving and caring for goods in Baltimore. Receiving every Wednesday and Thursday at the foot of Commerce St.; an agent will attend when the boats are away.
FREIGHT on all Grains 4c. per bushel by weight.
GOODS, &c., PURCHASED at wholesale prices when the cash is advanced.—*Not responsible for orders when the money does not accompany them.*
Contractors, and others, buying in Baltimore, would save money to consult us.

FOR SALE:
20,000 Bushels Fresh Burnt SHELL LIME,
ready for delivery any where on Chester River or its tributaries, where there is a depth of five feet of water.
Personal and strict attention given to all orders. Thankful for past favors.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
fe7-tf. CHESTERTOWN

BAKERVILLE
Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops,
IN FULL BLAST!

Work done cheap and with greatest dispatch. After thirty years' experience I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction in every case.
☞ HORSE SHOEING a Specialty.
JAMES M. POTE & SON.
Feb. 28, 1880—6m.

CLOVER SEED.
21,000 LBS. CLOVER SEED FOR SALE at R. F. PARKS'.
Chestertown, Feb. 14—tf.

"PURE CIDER VINEGAR" for sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

Black Residuum.

This article has been used by a large number of Farmers in Kent county, on corn, in heavy clay lands with uniform success. The verdict of those who have used it is that
It secures a crop of Corn on such lands;
It is the cheapest goods on the market;
It is the most economical goods used;
No other goods approximate it in the profit derived from its use, giving sometimes three-fold as much corn as would be raised without it;
It prevents the insect from troubling corn.

☞ I invite attention to a few certificates and to a list of a few gentlemen who have used it:

Chestertown, Md., Jan. 10, 1880.
Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—Dear Sir: I used your Black Residuum on corn last Spring. The field on which I used it was a heavy clay soil and generally frenches. I am satisfied its use paid me a clear profit of Five Dollars per acre.
Respect'y, THOS. J. VICKERS.

Chestertown, Nov. 16, 1879,
Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—Dear Sir: I was very much pleased with the Black Residuum I purchased of you last Spring. I used it on heavy clay lands on which I had never before succeeded in getting a crop of corn. It acted like a charm, giving me an excellent crop wherever I put it. I shall want more of it next Spring. It paid me a great deal better than any goods that I have ever used.
Respect'y, R. C. SMYTH.

Chestertown, Nov. 25, 1879.
Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—Dear sir: You ask me for the result of my experiment with your Black Residuum. In reply, I used the Goods at the rate of about 250 lbs. per acre, costing me per acre $1.70 cts. I left part of my land without applying the goods for the purpose of ascertaining its value to me. * * I find I have made, clear of the loss of the goods, five dollars and eighty cents per acre. Respect'y,
EDWARD SLAUGHTER.

Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1879.
Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—Dear Sir: I used your Black Residuum, mixed with super phosphates, on corn last Spring. I was very much pleased with the result; was troubled scarcely at all with insect, and my corn crop was largely increased. I am satisfied that its use paid me handsomely. Resp'y, J. P. NICHOLSON.

Chestertown, Feb. 25, 1879.
Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—Dear Sir: In reply to your inquiry, the "Residuum" obtained of you, last season, was applied to corn, to prevent frenching, a handful to three hills, with results entirely satisfactory. It is the most economical article I have used for that purpose.
J. W. COREY.

Chestertown, March, 15, 1879.
Mr. T. W. Eliason, Jr.—Dear Sir: I can confidently recommend your Black Residuum for corn on lands that usually French. I have used it for several years and have seen the results of its use in a number of cases, and have never known a hill of corn to french where it was applied. Its low price renders its use very profitable, more so than any goods I have used.
Resp'y yours, SAMUEL BECK.

Millington, Md., Feb. 14, 1879.
Mr. T. W. Eliason, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter received. In regard to the relative merits of your phosphate tried by me on corn, I will say to you that I used it on timothy sod, a piece of land that had been mowed for three years. I gave it a fair trial alongside of ——; also ——, of your town. My opinion of the action of the three phosphates is in favor of yours; the corn started off faster, made a better growth all the time, and also had a better color, it being a very black green. * * The fact is, it made more corn and more fodder than where the other two were used. In applying, I mixed the Residuum and phosphate thoroughly together.
Resp'y yours, P. HENDRICKSON.

☞ The following is a list of the names of a few of the many gentlemen who have used it, and to them I beg to refer for further information as to its merits and value:

R. Hynson, Esq.,	John T. Skirven,
Andrew Woodall,	Lewin Usilton,
W. W. Stephens,	John W. Corey,
Rob't Nicholson,	S. Vannort,
Joseph Rasin,	Isaac Parsons,
T. A. Strong,	John Brice,
Geo. R. Beck,	Geo. S. Diehl,
Wm. Ford,	R. J. Lusby,
P. Hendrickson,	W. G. Trew,
Thomas Fowler,	Wm. T. Nicholson,
James Shuster,	Bartus Trew.
Jas. Beck, of Geo.,	

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
mh13-5t. CHESTERTOWN.

SHAW'S
COTTAGE HOTEL
No. 11 North High Street,
Near Balt. st.; one St. East of Shot Tower,
BALTIMORE.
☞ LODGING AND ROOMS furnished in best style.
☞ Only FIFTY CENTS per night.
On European Plan.
mh13y.

WAGNER'S
Green House
RESTAURANT,
No. 190 WEST PRATT STREET.
R. L. WAGNER, J. O. WAGNER, } Baltimore, Md.
fe21y.

BAYNARD'S
WHITE HOUSE
AND BILLIARD SALOON,
186 West Pratt St.,
Adjoining the Maltby House,
fe21y. BALTIMORE, MD.

Country Merchants and Business Men
When you visit BALTIMORE LOOK FOR
Reilly's Restaurant,
COR. CALVERT AND PRATT STS.,
For FIRST CLASS MEALS at all hours
☞ Bar stocked with best Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. fe14y.

Boarding and Lodging.
PERMANENT and TRANSIENT.
THE undersigned would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally in Kent and adjoining counties to give him a call. First class accommodations for gentlemen and ladies.
Terms most moderate.
Resp'y, JOHN SMITH,
mh6y. 36 Conway st., Baltimore.

EXAMINE! and YOU WILL BUY
☞ OEHM & SON'S
SPRING CLOTHING!
In Preference to All Others for
Style! Durability!
Finish! Cheapness!
MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENTS fitted up with NEW FRESH GOODS, carefully made, and of latest designs, which we sell at REDUCED PRICES; having bought and manufactured our entire Spring Stock before the recent marked advance in the prices of raw material and skilled labor.
GREAT BARGAINS in all our Departments.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Samples and Self-Measurements will be sent free on application.
C. N. OEHM & SON,
Cash Clothing House of Baltimore.
230 W. Pratt Street, 55 Hanover Street, } *Adjoining Citizens Bank.*
March 27, 1880.

Piles! Fissure! Fistula!
DR. A. M. WORTMAN,
128 North Eutaw St., Baltimore.
☞ A RADICAL CURE GUARANTEED OR NO PAY in all the above diseases.
Without the Knife, Ligature, Caustics, Loss of Time, or Pain.
Nearly **600** cases cured in Baltimore and vicinity alone attest its merits, among whom are some of the most eminent men of Maryland.
☞ *Send stamp for 20-page Pamphlet of names, and read the evidence!*
☞ Among the many prominent citizens of Maryland cured under our treatment we need name but the following: Rev. Dr. D. A. Shermer, Rev. Thos. McCormick, Rev. Prof. Geo. S. Grape, Rev. W. F. Ward, Wm. B. Wilson, (of Wilson, Colston & Co., Bankers.)
Rev. Dr. L. W. BATES, one of the most distinguished ministers of the M. P. Church, wrote and published the following editorially in the *Methodist Protestant:*
"Any in need of his (DR. WORTMAN'S) services may employ him without hesitation. From knowledge of his practice for the past two years, I have no doubt that he will cure nine hundred and ninety-nine cases in every thousand. I speak, not only from personal experience, having been cured by him after twenty-two years of suffering, but also from a knowledge of a host of patients who applied to me as a reference. Out of some twenty-five or thirty cases that came under my observation, through this means, he has not failed in one. L. W. BATES."
☞ OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 5. *Consultation FREE.* mh6-y.

HUGH SISSON & SONS,
IMPORTERS,
DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS OF
MARBLE and STATUARY
MONUMENTS,
Tombs, Cemetery Curbing,
MANTELS, TILE, FURNITURE SLABS and COUNTERS.
Salesroom—140 West Baltimore Street, *Rinehart Building.*
Steam Marble Works & Yard—Cor. North and Monument Streets.
☞ *Drawings and Estimates furnished.*
fe14y.

W. P. PATTERSON,
178 W. PRATT ST.,
Next to MALTBY HOUSE, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
MUZZLE and BREECH LOADING
GUNS,
RIFLES, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, GLASS BALLS, AND GLASS BALL TRAPS.
FISHING TACKLE of every description
Will furnish the above at lowest rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ Give me a trial, feb7-y.

FREDERICK STALFORT,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of New and Second Hand
CARRIAGES,
Jaggers. Phaetons.
TOP and NO-TOP BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, SLEIGHS and HARNESS,
No. 68 EUTAW ST., bet. Pratt & Camden, and
31 S. LIBERTY ST., between Lombard and German Sts., *BALTIMORE.*

GEO. BIAYS,
(Successor to Jas. Foy)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FISHING TACKLE
And HARDWARE STORE,
64 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Everything in Fishing and Oyster line; Powder and Shot, and a complete assortment of General Hardware. fe7-y.

JOHN W. RASIN,
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchant,
254 N. WATER ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ Consignments solicited of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and Live Stock.
N. B.—Calves a Specialty. mh6tf.

FOR a 5c. SEGAR call on E. W. F. SIMPERS.

COLEMAN & ROGERS'
Pharmacy,
AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
176 W. BALTO. ST.,
And No. 6 North Ave., BALTIMORE.
PURE DRUGS, Pharmacuetical Preparations, and Natural Mineral Waters, (native and foreign) also
Genuine PERFUMES,
EXTRACTS, COLOGNES,
Soaps, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Gloves and Straps, Pomades, Cosmetiques, and Hair Oils of the most Celebrated French, English & Domestic Makers.
☞ You are invited to call and examine our stock. mar13-y.

PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
Being the only manufacturers of
Wall Papers
South of Philadelphia, can offer great inducements to country purchasers, both in regard to assortment and prices.
Persons not caring to come to Baltimore, can have samples sent by mail.
Our WINDOW SHADE Department is stocked with Window Shades of all descriptions, at lowest prices.
Country Merchants will find it advantageous to buy direct from the manufacturers.
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
200 Baltimore St., opp. Hanover, Baltimore, Md.
jan24-3m.

HEAD-QUARTERS
—FOR—
Clocks and Lamps!
SPARKS,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
A new stock just received; we are selling them very low. Call and see.
SILVER PLATED WARE.
We shall continue to keep stock of these goods, which we will sell at LESS THAN LIST PRICES, and warrant them first class goods.
We sell STATIONERY very low.
Come and be convinced.
SPARKS,
Opposite Court House.
We have a fine stock of Goods in our line, and shall endeavor to keep the BEST in the market. Our prices for everything we sell shall be reasonable. We use no baits; our goods recommend themselves. Be sure and find the place.
SPARKS',
Jan. 10, 1880. Opp. Court House.

"ELECTRIC POLISH"
The best thing you ever used for cleaning gold, silver or plated ware; used by Canfield & Co., Baltimore. Buy a bottle and you will never be without it.
For sale at SPARKS'.

NOTICE.
We have just received a large stock of METHODIST HYMNALS, ranging in price from 50c. to $3. Call at STAM'S BOOK STORE and examine. j10.

THE EFFECT of "THE ROMANCE," AND ITS TERMINATION.

I.
It was in the year of '80,
(Remember this I pray,)
In fact, I'll say the second month,
And 28th the day.
The *date* now read you can but see
'Twas in the present year,
That in the "Kent News" columns
A poem did appear.
A romance of the county Kent,
In district No. 1;
Therefore you see it was at home
Where happened all this fun.
The township's name 'tis not worth while
To give *its* appellation;
So I will ask to be excused
For this my one negation.
But still, to lead you from all doubt
And exculpating me,
I will for you, *my Christian friends,*
Just hereby call it G.
This G. is not its name, of course,
Then do not be so mean, ah—
As to *suppose, believe* and say
It surely is Galena.

II.
This ballad now of which I speak
(Its motto should be *Vixit*)
Was but a trivial romance
In any way you'd fix it.
'Twas not supposed to be a *fact*
From whence the thoughts be taken;
'Twas not intended to shake up
The "clam" which once was shaken.
Oh, no, indeed, 'twas but a thought
Which entered "Kyser's" noddle;
He consequently did not think
It worthy for to coddle.
Therefore he sent it to the "News,"
For P. & U. to print;
And hoped a preface it would bear
To those who'd take the hint.
In course of time it did appear
Within the worthy paper;
And then, of course, for aught I know
'Twas read by lamp and taper.
The paper went north, east, south, west,
To every town and village;
Where eager hands caught up the sheet,
And eager eyes did pillage
The "locals," "letters," notes and news,
The prose and poetry;
And when they read the "Kent Romance,"
Some laughed quite heartily,
Whilst *others* they became as mad
As hornets on a "hum,"
They spouted out their wrath upon
Our "Kyser's" cranium.
(Now these of whom I speak as "they"
Were, once upon a time,
Performing *facts* quite similar
To those within the rhyme.)
They "spouted" and they "blowed him up,"
They "raised him up sky high,"
Supposing that 'twas *them* he meant,
When 'twas an *alibi.*
They said he was no gentleman,
The place he should decamp,
For he was but a "darned old fool,"
And a malicious scamp.
One took the stand and blurted out
(He jingled now his *thalers*)
That *he* would find the rascal out,
To this he'd bet $5.
Another said she knew full well
The writer did despise
The very ground she walked upon.
(She had a mouth for pies.)
This mouth of hers its limber tongue
Did "Kyser" oft condemn;
For 'twas to her, her friends and all—
I say it was to them
A repetition of the play
Which months before was played;
And now they were surprised to find
It in the "News" had strayed.

III.
Well—
The principal of the said fact,
Thinking the romance valid,
Proceeded then to ferret out
The writer of the ballad.

IV.
('Tis well to *know* before you act—
To think before you peep;
Keep in your mind the old proverb,
'Tis "look before you leap.")

V.
He knew, of course, 'twas published at
The county seat of Kent;
He took the cars of the K. R. R.
And to that place he went.
They landed him at station C.,
He into town did hie;
He did upon that old brick house
The "Kent News" sign descry.
This was the place the young man sought;
He entered at the door;
He boldly walked up to the desk
And faced the editor.
"Good morning, sir, how do you do?"
The editor did say;
"Take off your hat, your overcoat,
Now take a seat, I pray."
"No, thank you, sir," the young man said,
"I'm here to-day on *biz;*
It's *nature* I'll explain to you,
Now, listen, here it is."

VI.
"One day last month, the last date of
The month, excepting one,
Within your sheet there did appear
A Romance—oh, my guns!
It made me mad, oh, yes, it did,
It almost made me cry;
Now, spit the author's name right out,
Or I'll bust you in the eye."
The editor he stood amazed
To hear such language from
This bow-legged, lop-eared, soft-head clam,
This wall-eyed son-of-a-gun.
Quite passive had his anger been,
But *now* began to burn;
The first words that his tongue could say
Was—"Golly! I'll be durn!"
"Young man," he said, when he could speak,
"Now, what I think of you
Is that you have escaped the bonds
Of 'Mount Hope' or 'Bay View.'
Now get thee hence from out this house,
Or I'll your form abuse.
To answer you, I hereby do
Emphatically refuse."
The young man turned to make reply—
And here I speak with grief—
The boot of that mad editor
Stood out in bold relief.
He took that young man by the neck,
Then caught him by the breeches;
He slung him from the office door,
(You should have heard his screeches.)
He split the air just like a brick,
His coat-tail streaming after;
Whilst all the people round about
Near burst themselves with laughter.
That young man when he struck the ground,
He did not stop to wait,
But left there for a place unknown,
At a 2:20 gait.
To-day a notice on a board,
Erected on a staff,
Says I will pay for his return
Two dollars and a-half.
'Tis signed by his heart-stricken dad,
Who mourns to lose his son.
But here I'll stop to use my pen,
My story now is done. KYSER.

March 8, 1880.

A SECRET SOCIETY MAN.—A New Hampshire woman has a husband who is addicted to joining secret societies. One of her exasperated outbursts is thus reported by the *Manchester Mirror:* "Jine! He'd jine anything. There can't nothing come along that's dark and sly and hidden, but he'll jine it. If anybody should get up a society to burn his house down he'd jine it just as soon as he could get in, and if he had to pay to get in he'd go all the suddener."

A MAINE MAN who don't care two shakes of a lamb's tail about the newspapers, rode fifteen miles through a fierce snowstorm to get a copy of a weekly that spoke of him as a "most prominent citizen."—*Boston Post.*

THROUGH a correspondence carried on under fictitious names, says the *Picayune,* a Milwaukee man and his wife agreed to elope with each other. They expected to have lots of fun instead of a fight.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

CURIOUS INCIDENT OF THE GALLOWS.

THE WASHINGTON WIFE-MURDERER BE-HEADED BY THE ROPE.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

The execution of James Madison Wyatt Stone, the mulatto wife-murderer, which took place at the jail in Washington on Friday of last week, had the most startling and sensational ending of any execution on record—the murderer being beheaded by the rope. The result, of course, was entirely unlooked for, and it was such a horrible sight that it sickened the majority of those who witnessed it.

The pressure to witness the hanging was great, but Gen. Crocker, the warden of the jail, issued only a few tickets of admission, so that, including the police, there were not more than one hundred persons present. Some of these witnessed it from the cell windows overlooking the scaffold. Everything that could be done to influence the President to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life was done, the last effort being made at 11 o'clock Friday morning. In this connection, a lady, now Mrs. Browne, the wife of Mr. A. K. Browne, one of the counsel who defended him, the daughter of the gentleman who raised Stone in Westbrook, Maine, worked in and out of season for over a year. She was formerly a Mrs. Dunn, and, having been written to by Stone, came here and did everything she could to get his sentence commuted. During her efforts she necessarily became acquainted with Mr. Browne, who was a widower, and they were married in this city several weeks ago. Stone left several letters, the one to this lady saying, "I know well if it was not for my counsel and you I would have gone long ago," and thanking her for her efforts. The others were to his counsel, thanking them for what they had done for him. In another letter he insists that he did not know what he was doing on the night he committed the murder.

MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Shortly after noon, Gen. Crocker read the death-warrant, and the preparations for the march to the scaffold were made. The party, led by Gen. Croker, reached the scaffold about 1 o'clock, Stone walking as steady as any in the procession. When he was arrested he was yellow colored; his long confinement bleached his skin so that his face is nearly white. He was neatly attired, and it was remarked that he was the best dressed man in the party. The ministers, Drs. Rankin, Grimkle and Gibbons, the latter two colored, followed in the rear. Ascending the scaffold without any apparent nervousness, Stone glanced through the crowd and out to a hill on the north of the jail-yard, where over a thousand persons, mostly colored, had congregated, thinking they would be able to see the execution. The windows of the jail in the immediate vicinity of the scaffold were packed with persons, who were allowed to be there, but were not allowed to go into the jail-yard. Dr. Rankin advanced to the front of the scaffold, and said he had been requested by the condemned man to say that he was about passing away, having made peace with all men.

THE CATASTROPHE.

Stone was then led to the trap-door, when Jail Guards Torrens and Strong pinioned his legs, his arms having been tied before he left the cell. The noose was then placed around his neck and the black cap adjusted. All on the scaffold touched his hands, saying goodbye, and, the signal being given, the trap was sprung by some one concealed inside the building, supposed to be one of the prisoners. Here followed the most horrible sight ever witnessed. The condemned man weighed probably about 200 pounds. His neck was short, and having been in jail over two years, his muscles, of course, had got very soft for want of use and exercise. The body fell through the trap, the rope apparently offering no resistence, and the next seen of the body it was lying on the ground under the scaffold. Every one, even those on the scaffold thought that the rope had broken, and Warden Crocker, led the party, consisting of himself, two jail guards, three ministers and Mr. A. K. Browne, to the ground. It was expected that the body would be taken back to the scaffold, and the process of hanging again gone through with, so as to carry out the sentence. By the time they reached the ground those who had stood near by saw that the head had been completely cut off the body, the tightning of the noose acting as a knife. The head lay near the left knee, blood spurting out from the headless trunk, spattering on the timbers of the scaffold and covering the ground. Death occurred instantaneously, the execution, though conducted without the terrible scenes incident to deaths by the guillotine, looking more like the result of that instrument than of any hanging that ever took place. It was a minute at least from the time the body fell to the ground that even those persons in the small yard knew that a decapitation had taken place.

EXAMINING THE HEAD AND BODY.

Several physicians, Drs. Young, Crook, Morgan, Newman, McWilliams and others, immediately went to the body. The flow of blood stopped soon afterwards. There was a movement of the heart for nearly two minutes after the trunk reached the ground. Dr. Crook picked up the head. The face bore a calm expression. The head was then turned over to Dr. Newman, who requested the other physicians to take notice of the experiments that he intended to make. He said that many famous medical theorists, especially in Europe, had claimed that there was instances on record where the head lived minutes after severance from the body, and that this was an excellent chance to see whether it was true in this case or no. He thereupon opened the eye-lids to notice the expression of the eye, but found already that the life of the eye had gone. The eye-lids remained open and rigid, satisfying him, he said, that these theorists were mistaken. An examination of the muscles exposed showed that they had become soft, and that the extra twenty pounds Stone had gained during his imprisonment was adipose fat instead of flesh and muscle. They all concurred that this was the cause of the head being torn off. The head had the appearance of being cut off in the most careful manner, instead of looking like it had been torn, the point of separation being below the axis upon which the head turns. There were all kinds of theories indulged in by the non-professional spectators, most of them being that the drop, 4 feet 8 inches, was too long. The fact is that in the case of Tom Wright, who was hanged by Warden Crocker, the drop was six feet, and in each of the six others hanged during the past years the drop was longer than it was in this. The rope was between three-quarters and five-eighths of an inch in diameter. In North Carolina and some other Southern States executions have successfully taken place when the drop was eight feet. Where it is less than five feet it has been observed that the neck is seldom broken, and death is caused by suffocation, the victim swinging about in a manner that is painful to see. Death in the case of Stone took place as soon as if it had been done by the guillotine.

THE BURIAL, ETC.

The body was placed in a coffin and interred in the Young Men's Burying Ground. It was one of the peculiar incidents in the case that the body of Stone was taken to the same house where he first met and often visited his wife, now the office of the board of health, on Four-and-a-half street, but then the residence of Dr. Boyle, for whom the murdered woman was for a long time a servant. The necessary certificate of death and permit of burial being obtained, the interment took place soon afterwards. One of the physicians present, at the suggestion of the others, will prepare a detailed paper on the execution for one of the medical journals. Instances are very rare where physicians have the opportunity to make the experiment afforded in this case, and they desire to put the result of their observations in a prominent form.

Baltimore to be Heated by Steam.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

The corporation recently organized and authorized by the City Council, during last year's session, to lay pipes through the various streets of the city, for the purpose of heating houses by steam, is making active preparations for the prosecution of the plan. Mr. E. S. Babcock, of Troy, N. Y., has been engaged to superintend the laying of the pipes and to take general charge of the mechanical apparatus of the company. The corporation was organized with a capital of $600,000, and many prominent and wealthy citizens are engaged in the enterprise. By the ordinance of the City Council the company will be taxed, in addition to the regular levy on their capital stock and property, three cents for every foot of pipe laid in the streets. A quantity of heavy four-inch iron pipes have been bought, and the preparation of these before they are laid under ground is interesting. In order to keep the pipes up to the proper heat to prevent wasteful condensation of the steam, they are to be wrapped first in heavy, coarse, brown wrapping paper. This layer is covered with a corrugated paper and a resin-sized paper. Over all is wound a mat of dry oakum padding, which is covered by another wrapping of paper held by four strips of wood wired on. The pipes thus encased are run into a wooden jacket about three inches in thickness and resembling somewhat a pump-stock. These wooden coats are heavily painted with tar to prevent rotting. In addition to this, smaller drain pipes will have to be laid in the trenches dug for the laying of the steam pipes to take off the moisture from the unavoidable condensation from contact with the earth on the outside of the pipes. The machine for wrapping the pipes is very simple and is operated by a crank. It will be some time before ground is broken, owing to the delay necessary to cover a sufficient number of the pipes. The steam will be for cooking and motive purposes, as well as for heating, and its consumption will be measured by a small metre placed in the house of each subscriber. The company guarantee that the cost will not exceed that of coal.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Quarreling.

It is always easy to find a subject to quarrel about, and almost always easy to find a person who is just hot-tempered enough to give you a good opportunity. With subject and person at hand the way is open to make life as disagreeable as possible, and you can feed on hot words until your moral digestion is spoiled. We have noticed that in every quarrel it is the reply and not assertion which makes the trouble. The man who gets mad cannot possibly have a good time until he can get a second man mad also, and if he succeeds in that the two have a very enjoyable season. When a man says a biting thing to you if you can only get your tongue between your teeth and hold it there for a few minutes the storm portents will pass away; but if, on the other hand, you are determined to give as good as is sent, a rivalry immediately begins, and you become hot, feverish and unreasonable. The old negro was right who said that the reason why a certain quarrel was settled was that one of the parties "kep' on axin' 'pertinent questions and the other kep' on sayin' nothin', an' that," he added, "will settle a big difficulty quicker'n anything else."

GIGGLERS IN CHURCH.—Giggling is described in the dictionary as the act of "Laughing with short catches of breath," as laughing idly, tittering, grinning. It is silly and childish enough anywhere, but in church it is abominable, and yet there is no place where giggling is more common. It is natural in school girls, but when met with in young women of nineteen and twenty it is unpardonable. It is frequently a characteristic of young men with incipient moustaches, who think they qualify themselves for manhood by affecting contempt for what their elders revere. They giggle at anything. If they catch the eye of an acquaintance they giggle; if an old woman rises too soon for a hymn they giggle; if a baby cries they giggle; if some one drops a book they giggle; if the clergyman coughs they giggle; if the plate is handed to some one who puts nothing in it they giggle; if some one near them sings out or repeats the responses loudly they giggle. In fact, nothing is too small or insignificant to arrest their notice and produce a giggle.

A WAUL flower—The cat.

A PRACTITIONER'S LIABILITY.

A CASE OF SPECIAL INTEREST—THE PLAINTIFF'S STORY OF THE CASE AND CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The case of William and Margaret Ruths vs. Dr. George Reuling, the well-known Baltimore oculist, was tried in Howard county last week and ended with a verdict for the defendant. The case is one of more than usual interest to the medical profession, and may be almost called unique, as but one case of similar character has ever been known to have been before the courts—a suit against Dr. Loring, of New York.

The plaintiffs' statement of the case was in brief as follows: Mrs. Ruths called upon Dr. Reuling, July 4, 1875, suffering from a pain in her left eye. He examined her eye, and asked her to send her husband to him the next day. This was done, and it was agreed that an operation should be performed. On July 6 the operation was performed—not on one eye alone, but on both. She lost the sight of both eyes, and claimed damages, basing her claim on the ground that by the agreement, to which a compensation of $30 was attached, a cure was guaranteed; also that by the operation on both eyes the oculist had overstepped his authority, and was therefore liable to damages, which were laid at $10,000 in two suits, which were tried as one.

The defendants put in the following as their statement of the case: Mrs. Ruths, when she came to Dr. Reuling's office, complained of a very severe pain in her left eye, and was hardly able to see out of that optic. He made an examination, and found that she was suffering from glaucoma, and that an operation was necessary. He agreed to perform the operation without a fee, but to charge her $30 for the three weeks that it would be necessary for her to stay in his infirmary after the operation. On July 6 she went to the operating room and was made ready for the operation. Dr. Reuling and his assistant, Dr. Munnikhuysen, administered an anæsthetic, when they found that in her very nervous condition it was having too marked an effect, and she was brought back to consciousness by artificial respiration. Again the anæsthetic was tried, as, from the nature of glaucoma, the operation must be performed or the eyesight lost. The operation was then performed upon the left eye, and at that time Dr. Reuling discovered that since he had made the previous examination the disease had reached the right eye as well. He therefore performed the double operation. Mrs. Ruths was then placed in a bed at the infirmary, and was visited several times during the day and night by the doctor, who cautioned her to lie perfectly quiet. His last visit to her was between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. The next morning when he called, the nurse reported to him that Mrs. Ruths, instead of lying quiet, according to his instructions, had moved about the bed, sat up erect, had hysterics and had been crying so that the bandages were soaked. It was then developed that the disease was what is known as malignant glaucoma, in which there is no possibility of a cure, and from which total blindness will always result. That the disease was of this nature could not be determined until the operation was performed. It had been Dr. Reuling's experience that in ninety-eight cases of glaucoma out of a hundred a cure could be effected, and that in only two cases out of a hundred was the malignant form, like that in the present case, probable. He justified his action in the double operation on the ground that as a practitioner he must be guided by the best knowledge at his command.

The original suits for damages were entered in the Baltimore City Court in March and December, 1878, about three years after the occurrence. Trial was had in November, 1879, when the jury disagreed. The case was then removed to Howard county, and has been on trial in that court since Monday, occupying five days. A large array of expert medical testimony was given for the defendant, to show that he was justified in his course, and that the failure in the operation to restore sight was due to no lack of skill on his part. Messrs. Macon, Packard and Merrick were counsel for plaintiffs; Messrs. Morrison, Marshall and Wootten for defendant.

EXPERTS ON THE EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT.—An examination into the efficiency and practicability of the Edison electric light has been instituted under the auspices of the *American Journal of Science.* Mr. Edison put his entire establishment at the disposal of the committee of experts who had undertaken the examination. Their report is published in the *Journal,* but is too technical to be understood by the generality of readers. The conclusions arrived at are, in the language of the committee, that, "provided the lamp can be made either cheap enough or durable enough, there is no reasonable doubt of the success of the light, but this point will evidently require much further experiment before the light can be pronounced practicable." The committee is, nevertheless, of opinion that Mr. Edison will ultimately overcome the difficulty. As this is the most authoritative statement yet made in regard to what Mr. Edison has accomplished in the production of a devisible electric light, it shows that, while there has been good progress in overcoming difficulties, the question of relative cheapness and permanency is yet to be solved.

THE rapid advance in firearms and munitions of war is attracting attention in and out of market. Lead has gone up from 2¾ to 5¼ cents per pound, copper from 16 to 28 cents, gunpowder from 10 to 20 per cent., and fixed cartridges from 10 to 20 per cent. The advance in firearms is chiefly due to the strong market for iron and steel. It cannot be ascertained that there are any orders from foreign governments except a few unimportant ones for gunpowder on Chilian and Peruvian account.

ELDERLY gentleman to a Freshman on the train. "You don't have any ticket?" "No, I travel on my good looks."—"Then," after looking him over, "probably you ain't going very far."

"WHAT I want," said a pompous orator aiming at his antagonist, "is good common sense." "Exactly, that's just what you need," was the whispered reply.