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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 24, 1880. No. 51.

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.

ADVERTISING:

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.

Legal Notices.

ORPHANS' COURT,

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1880.

In the matter of the distribution of the Estate of Alexander Chaney, late of Kent county, deceased.

ALL persons interested in the distribution of the ESTATE of the late ALEXANDER CHANEY, are hereby notified to appear before this Court and present their claims, with the evidence thereof, on TUESDAY, May 11th, 1880, when this Court will hear such evidence and consider such claims as may be presented, and distribute said estate among the parties entitled to receive the same, Provided a copy of this order be published in the Kent News, a newspaper published in Chestertown, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks prior to said 11th day of May, 1880.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
R. B. WILLSON,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

True copy,—Attest:
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
apr17-4t. Register of Wills.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County.

ORDERED, this 30th day of March, 1880, that the sale of the woodland of Mary Caroline Frazier, deceased, made and reported by JAMES A. PEARCE, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Mary Caroline Frazier, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the First day of June next,—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of May next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $200.00.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILLSON,
Judges of Orphans' Court.

True Copy—Attest:
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
apr3-4t. Register of Wills.

LAW CARDS.

JOSEPH S. HEUISLER,

—AND—

CHARLES W. HEUISLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

And Solicitors in Chancery,

OFFICES:—No. 18, Law Buildings, and 43 Lexington st., BALTIMORE.

☞Special attention given to the collection of claims in the city of Baltimore, and in the adjacent counties. fe28y.

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.

DR. C. M. GILPIN,

DENTIST,

Offers his professional services to the public. OFFICE—High st., Chestertown, opposite Masonic Hall. d6-tf.

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, Att'y at Law, Chestertown, Md. will be promptly attended to. May be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons.

Or address COMEGYS BROWN,
pr13. Chestertown, Md

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,
March 6, 2880. Druggist.

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.

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.

Spring Fertilizers

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

HOLLOWAY'S EXCELSIOR;

HOLLOWAY'S AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE;

J. HORNER, JR. & CO'S PURE DISSOLVED BONES;

GEO. OBER & SON'S PLAIN DISSOLVED SUPER PHOSPHATE.

PERUVIAN GUANO, PLASTER.

I invite the attention of the Farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to the above goods, and also to

MY OWN BRAND:

"THE HOME"

☞Prepared especially for CORN,☜

RICH IN SUPER PHOSPHATES and POTASH.

This goods is put upon the market at the low price of $25 and int. per ton on time, and with entire confidence that it needs only to be used to be appreciated.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

March 20, 1880—5t.

BELL'S

Standard Bone Fertilizer,

For CORN.

THIS FERTILIZER was introduced last season on CORN, and gave entire satisfaction, which the following testimonials will show:

Chestertown, Feb. 24, 1880.

This is to certify that I used one ton of "Bell's Standard Bone Fertilizer" on my Corn last season, and I am satisfied it paid me, and if I use any this Spring will use it again. DAVID HURLOCK.

Hanesville, March 5, 1880.

MR. JOHN BELL,—Dear Sir: I certify that your Bell's Standard Bone Fertilizer which I used last year on my corn gave me entire satisfaction, as it paid me well. My corn did not burn but kept green all the season. J. THOS. BOWERS.

Lankford, Feb. 20, 1880.

MR. JOHN BELL,—Dear Sir: Yours of 15th to hand, asking the results of your Bell's Standard Bone Fertilizer, which I applied on my corn last season of 1879. I applied 200 pounds to the acre, and I am satisfied that it increased my crop double where I used it. My soil is a stiff white oak soil. I shall use it again this season.

Yours, truly, J. J. MASLIN.

☞Also refer to Dr. Samuel Beck, Wm. Hurlock, Capt. Edw. Woodall.

I am offering this valuable fertilizer at $22 cash, or $25 on time.

☞Call and examine sample before purchasing.

JOHN BELL, AGENT,
apr10-3t. opposite the Bank.

RAMBO LIME

Last year I purchased from Nathan Rambo the Blue Quarry upon the lands devised to him by his father, the elder Nathan Rambo. It was out of this Quarry that the Limestone came which gave this Lime its high reputation.

This, and this only, is the genuine RAMBO LIME.

I own ALL of the land on which this Stone lies. This Quarry was discontinued only because a vein of earth cut off the face. I have cut through this and reopened these Quarries upon the original stone which old Nathan Rambo quarried as long as he could find it.

☞*We Challenge all tests.*

R. McCOY & CO.

Robert McCoy bought of me my Blue Quarry—I have seen it since he re-opened it, and am satisfied that he works on the Blue Stone worked by my father in his lifetime. NATHAN RAMBO.

☞This Lime will be delivered by rail or water to all stations and boat landings in Maryland and Delaware.

Terms very easy.

B. F. FLEMING,

Office under Voshell House building,
mh27y. Chestertown, Md.

GRAIN!

15,000 Bushels Amber Wheat Wanted,

expressly for Wm. Lea & Sons, Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Del.

COAL.—Lehigh & Schuylkill COAL sold in car lots only.

WOOD.—Oak Wood delivered at your door for $4.40 per cord.

B. F. FLEMING,
mh6. CHESTERTOWN.

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.

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.

LOOKING GLASSES, Cheap at L. K. STAM'S.

VALUABLE

Mill Seat and Farm

NEAR CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

At PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power contained in a mortgage from Thos. H. Whaland to William H. Bians, dated the sixth day of February, 1879, and duly recorded among the Land Records for Kent county, Maryland, in Liber D. C. B., No. 4, folio 624, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale at the Voshell House, in CHESTERTOWN, Kent county, Md., on

TUESDAY,

The 15th of JUNE, 1880,

At Eleven o'clock A. M.,

That VALUABLE

AND

FINELY LOCATED FARM

situated on the public road leading from Chestertown to Kennedyville, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Simon Wickes and the heirs of Dr. Frederick Worrell, and others, and about a mile and a-half from Chestertown. It contains

202 ACRES

AND THIRTY PERCHES of LAND, and is divided by fencing into Orchards and convenient tillages.

The soil is red and yellow clay, easily cultivated and improved, and is producing good crops. There is a

Peach Orchard,

A PEAR ORCHARD and an APPLE ORCHARD on the farm, of excellent varieties and in full bearing.

The IMPROVEMENTS are a FRAME

DWELLING HOUSE,

with Kitchen, Frame Barn, Stable and other usual Out-Buildings.

Also, that VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN

MILL SEAT

about half a mile from Chestertown, on the road leading to Hanesville, with the MILL, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, Tracts of LAND, WATERS, GATES, FIXTURES, MACHINERY, GEAR, and APPURTENANCES CONNECTED THERETO, called

"Ratcliffe Mills,"

AND BETTER KNOWN AS

'Whaland's Mill.'

The POND and STREAM are recognized as one of the best and most reliable in the county, and the dam, gates and Mill having recently been thoroughly repaired are in excellent condition for work, the mill is running every day, and by the addition of proper machinery is thought capable of being extended to two or three times its present capacity.

There is a GOOD TENANT HOUSE near the Mill.

ALSO,

A Handsome Residence,

opposite the Mill, two and a half stories high, with SEVERAL ACRES of LAND ATTACHED, on which there is a

FINE APPLE ORCHARD,

A THRIFTY PEAR ORCHARD, Grapery, and Ornamental and Shade Trees. Also a Carriage House and Meat House.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale will be, one-half the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale or within 60 days thereafter, at the mortgagee's option, and the balance to be paid in two equal instalments, in one and two years from the day of sale; the whole purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

WM. H. BIANS,
MORTGAGEE.
CHAS. T. WESTCOTT,
ATTORNEY.

Chestertown, Feb. 14—tds.

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.

fe2ly. O. A. GODWIN.

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.

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.

WINDOW GLASS,

WINDOW GLASS,
WINDOW GLASS,

All sizes—cut to fit any sash—at L. K. STAM'S

novl. New Store.

THE PRETTIEST and Best Made WINDOW SHADES, to fit any window, cheap at L. K. STAM'S.

mh13.

CHESTERTOWN

Coal and Wood Yard.

H. M. THOMAS,

AT his COAL & WOOD YARD, on Cannon Sreet, adjoining Lambert's Carriage Factory, keeps always on hand a fine stock of COAL of the different varieties, and OAK and PINE WOOD, all of which he will sell at lowest prices.

NEW SCALES guaranteed correct.

HAY, BLADES, &c., weighed carefully. Terms moderate.

jan3. H. M. THOMAS.

Public Local Law

OPERATIVE IN KENT CO.

CHAPTER 42.

AN ACT to permit the shooting of wild fowl from sink boxes in certain parts of Sassafras River, in Cecil and Kent counties, west of a line drawn from Pond's Bar, on the Kent side, to Ordinary Point Bar, on the Cecil side.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That on and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the bona fide citizens of Cecil and Kent counties to shoot wild fowl from sink boxes in the waters of the Sassafras River, in said counties, west of a line drawn from Pond's Bar, on the Kent side, to Ordinary Point Bar, on the Cecil side, from the first day of November in each year until the thirty-first day of March next succeeding on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week, upon obtaining a license so to do, as provided in section two of this act; provided, that no shooting from sink boxes shall be allowed within one hundred yards of any shore or point on the Cecil side of said river, unless with the consent of the owner or tenant of said shore or point.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the clerks of the circuit courts for Cecil and Kent counties shall respectively, upon application of any bona fide resident of Cecil or Kent counties, being the owner of any sink box, and desiring to obtain a license to use the same for shooting wild fowl in the waters herein recited, shall, on such application, grant a license under the seal of their respective courts to such applicant, specifying the name and residence of the applicant, the name or number of the sink box, the waters embraced in said license, the penalty for its violation, and the time for which such license is issued; and shall be entitled to charge and receive fifty cents for issuing the same; provided, that at the time of issuing the same said applicant shall pay to said clerks, respectively, the sum of ten dollars for each and every gunning season, as specified in section one of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That every applicant for a license shall be required to make oath before the clerk of the circuit court for Cecil or Kent county that he is a bona fide resident of Cecil or Kent county respectively, and that he will obey and comply with all the provisions of this act; and every person to whom such license may be granted shall be required to paint the number or name of his sink box on some prominent part thereof, to correspond with the number or name in said license; and no owner, hirer, borrower or other person shall use or employ any sink box of any description whatever, for the purpose of shooting at wild water-fowl therefrom, in the waters described in section one of this act, without a license to so use and employ said box having first been obtained as provided in this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That upon information being given under oath to any justice of the peace of Cecil or Kent counties of any violation of any of the provisions of this act, the said justice of the peace shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the offender or offenders, and the seizure of all sink boxes and vessels, decoys, tackle or other furniture belonging thereto, which warrant shall be directed to the sheriff or any constable of Cecil or Kent counties, or to one or more of those holding licenses and constituted as officers to carry out the provisions of this act, and any one resisting an officer or other person authorized to make arrests or seizures under this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon indictment and conviction in the Circuit Court of Cecil or Kent county shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, or be both fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That when fines are imposed for violations of this act, and the offender or offenders refuse to pay the same, the sheriff or constable may proceed at public sale, after giving three weeks notice of the time or place of such sale by advertisement in one newspaper in said county, to dispose of the sink box or other craft, together with the decoys, tackle and furniture belonging thereto to the highest bidder for cash, and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting all legal expenses, shall be appropriated to the payment of said fine, and the residue, if any, shall be paid to the original owner

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That any party or parties against whom any justice of the peace may render a fudgement under this act, may, at any time within ten days thereafter, appeal from such judgement to the circuit court for Cecil or Kent county, but no execution or sale shall be stayed unless the party appealing shall give bond, with two sufficient securities, to be approved by the justice to the State of Maryland, in double the amount of the fine imposed, with the condition to prosecute such appeal with effect to the circuit court at its next session thereafter, and to pay the fine imposed and all costs attending such proceedings in case judgement shall be confirmed.

SEC. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act, in regard to the shooting of wild fowl, he shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace for Cecil or Kent counties, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, except as follows: Any one who shall shoot wild fowl from a sink box, duly licensde as aforesaid, upon any other day than those mentioned in section one of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace for Cecil or Kent counties, pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty dollars for each offence.

SEC. 8. *And be it enacted*, That all fines imposed under this act, whether the same may be recovered by action for debt in the name of the State, which process is hereby authorized or secured by public sale as provided in section five of this act, shall be divided as follows, viz.: One-half to the informer, and the other half to the county commissioners of Cecil or Kent counties, respectively, for the use and benefit of said county, and all moneys accruing from the sale of licenses under this act shall be paid over, at the end of the gunning season, to the commissioners of said counties, respectively, to be applied by them to the use and benefit of said county.

SEC. 9. *And be it enacted*, That all persons holding a license under this act are hereby vested with power and authority to arrest, without warrant, all persons who may be detected by them in violating any of its provisions, or of the provisions of article ninety-eight of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the shooting of wild fowl remaining in force over said waters after the passage of this act, and to carry such person or persons before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act, if violating the same, or according to the provisions of article ninety-eight of the Code of Public General Laws, if in violation of the provisions of said article in relation to the shooting of wild fowl.

SEC. 10. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 15, 1880.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, That the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1880.

Approved March 15th, 1880.

EUGENE HIGGINS,
Secretary of the Senate.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

April 24, 1880—3t.

A FREE SEAT.

He was old and poor and a stranger
In the great metropolis,
As he bent his step thitherward
To the stately edifice.
Outside he inquires, "What church is this?"
"Church of Christ," he hears them say;
"Ah! just the place I am looking for,
I trust He is here to-day.
He passed through the spacious columned door
And up the carpeted aisle,
And as he passed on many a face
He saw surprise and smile.
From pew to pew up one entire side,
Then across the broad front space;
From pew to pew down the other side
He walked with the same slow pace.
Not a friendly voice had bid him sit
To listen to gospel truths;
Not a sign of deference had been paid
To the aged one by youth.
No door was opened by generous hand,
The pews were paid for—rented,
And he was a stranger, old and poor,
Not a heart to him relented.
As he paused a moment outside to think,
Then passed into the street,
Up to his shoulder he lifted a stone
That lay in the dust at his feet.
And bore it up the broad, grand aisle
In front of the ranks of pews;
Choosing a place to see and hear,
He made a seat for his use.
Calmly sitting upon the huge stone,
Folding his hands on his knees,
Slowly reviewing the worshipers,
In great confusion he sees.
Many a cheek is crimsoned with shame,
Some whisper together sore
And wish they had been more courteous
To the stranger, old and poor.
As if by magic some fifty doors
Opened instantaneously,
And as many seats and books and hands
Are proffered hastily;
Changing his stone for a crimsoned pew
And wiping a tear away,
He thinks it was a mistake, after all.
And that Christ came late that day.
The preacher's discourse was eloquent,
The organ in finest tone,
But the most impressive sermon heard
Was preached by a humble stone.
'Twas a lesson of lowliness and worth
That lodged in many a heart,
And the church preserves that sacred stone,
That the truth may not depart.

[*Written for the Kent News.*]

MUSIC.

"Of all the fine arts," says an eminent writer, "doubtless music is the queen." Hallowed in every age and consecrated in every clime by the love and admiration of every class of society, music is as it were (if I may be allowed to use the simile) a citizen of every country—a contemporary of every period of history, and is worshipped and cherished by all, and is chosen to be the medium through which the earth holds converse with heaven. There is in the very name a charm which captivates the deepest feelings of the heart and soul.

Writers on the arts, like historians and poets, are wont to envelop the subject of which they treat in fabulous mythology or veil it under the dim and fictions of antiquity; but this would fall far beneath the merit of an art, the origin of which is long prior to the gods and goddesses of a chimerical Parnassus or an imaginary Olympus.

If we consult the annals of the world —those mighty and imperishable conquerors of time and witnesses of every age and invention—they will tell us that music counts as many centuries as the world itself; that the fair and beautiful companion of Adam, whom the Creator endowed with every perfection, and taught by nature and the carols of the feathered songsters of Paradise, soon discovered the sweetness and the extraordinary flexibility of her own voice, which was bestowed upon her both for a source of pleasure and to cheer her unhappy consort, when he should be afflicted by the remembrance of his expulsion from the divine Elysium.

Harmony was an art in the primitive ages of the world, for we read in the beginning of Genesis that Jubal was the father of those who sang the praises of the Creator to the accompaniment of the harp and organ. As we descend from the infancy of the world to later ages, everywhere we find new proofs of its ancient nobility—see it extending its delightful empire from country to country and daily disclosing more and more its lovely charms. The Hebrew, Assyrian, Egyptian and the Grecian selected it as the guardian of laws and the faithful depository of their monuments—nay, more, it was most skillfully interwoven with their system of art, their mythology, their traditions, their whole arrangement of life, their customs and political institutions, which so much excite our astonishment and admiration.

What an extraordinary idea must we not form of harmony when we consider for a moment the beautiful allegories under which antiquity bears testimony to the power and charms of music. Much of their coloring is fiction, no doubt, but even after that veil is removed, enough still remains to convince us of the unrivalled excellence of ancient music. Harmony, like beauty, is a most welcome visitor in every land; no matter under what sky she happens to be, like the god of day, is ever at home, and is always hailed with joy and looked upon as the soul of society and the delight of the world. There have been ages of barbarism and darkness, during which taste and genins were banished, literature annihilated and all the fine arts, save music, consigned to the tomb; her rays alone were sufficiently powerful to penetrate through the gloom, nor at any period has her temples been wholly abandoned or stripped of their flowers.

In concluding, let us take a parting glance at the history of Greece—the land of song, inspiration and genius—and what do we thence learn? That in the bright days of Athens music, or the art of the muses, which includes not only the art of melody, but the poetry of song, formed an essential element of Attic refinement, and was most intimately blended with the whole public life of the Greeks. Their public spectacles and games were so many theatres of poetry, nay music was the groundwork and formed almost the whole scope of their high, polite and liberal education; in fine, whoever was destitute of a taste for this refined art was held to be born under an unlucky star, or at least had never sacrificed to the Graces. W. A. P.

Eastern Neck.

WHEN a young lady tripped into a music store, the other day, and asked the bashful clerk in attendance for "Two Kisses," he jammed on his hat and rushed out the back door. The clerk, never having heard of the piece of music, thought he was the victim of a leap-year proposal, and his salary was not large enough to support two.

Life in a Drop of Water.

Clear and transparent it lies before us; vainly our eye endeavors to discover the least evidence of life, or the smallest creature, in that which seems in itself too small to contain any living object; the breath of our mouth is strong enough to agitate it, and a few rays of the sun are sufficient to convert it into vapor. But we place this drop of water between two clean squares of glass, beneath the microscope, and lo! what life suddenly presents itself; we scarcely trust our senses. The little drop has expanded into a large plain; wonderful shapes rush backward and forward, drawing toward and repulsing each other, or resting placidly and rocking themselves, as if they were cradled on the waves of an extensive sea.

These are no delusions; they are real, living creatures, for they play with each other, they rush violently upon one another, they whirl round each other, they free and propel themselves, and run from one place in order to renew the same with some other little creature, or madly they precipitate themselves upon one another, combat and struggle, until the one conquers and the other is subdued; or carelessly they swim, side by side, until playfulness and rapacity is awakened anew. One sees that these little creatures, which the very sharpest eye cannot detect without the aid of a microscope, are susceptible of enjoyment and pain. In them lives an instinct which induces them to seek, and enables them to find sustenance; which points out and leads them to avoid and to escape the enemy stronger than themselves.

Here one tumbles about in mad career and drunken lust, it stretches out its feelers, beats about with its tail, tears its fellows, and is as frolicsome as if perfectly happy; it is gay, cheerful, hops and dances, rocks and bends about upon the little waves of the water-drop. There is another creature; it does not swim about, remains upon the same spot, but contracts itself convulsively, and then lets itself palpitatingly out again. Who could not detect in these motions the throes of agony? And so it is; for only just now it has freed itself from the jaws of a stronger enemy. The utmost power has it exerted in order to get away, but he must have had a tight hold, severely wounding it, for after a few more throes, each becoming weaker and more faint, it draws itself together, stretches out its whole length once more, and sinks slowly to the bottom. It was a death struggle—it has expired.

On one spot a great creature lies apparently quiet and indifferent. A smaller one passes carelessly by, and, like a flash of lightning, the first dashes upon it. Vainly does the weaker seek to escape its more powerful enemy; he has already caught it, embraces it; the throes of the vanquished cease—it has become a prey. This is only a general glance at the life in a water-drop; but how great does even this already show the small! How wondrously does everything shape itself within that of which we had formerly not the least conception.

Indian Shoemakers.

The Indians are their own shoemakers, and, with the small means at hand, can make a very good shoe for the foot that does away with all fear of corns or bunions. An Indian shoe is called a moccasin, and is made to fit the foot, and not the foot to fit it, as is the case very often with ourselves and boots. Moccasins are made by the squaws and old men. The sole is first cut out of green hide and then the upper are cut from buck antelope or elk skin, tanned very soft and smooth. Deer skin is best when shoes are to be ornamented with beads, and the top is always worked before it is secured to the sole. The uppers are sewed to the soles with a strong thread made of sinew, and sometimes a double sole is used to protect the thread. To the sides or back part flaps or ears are sewed, which come well up on the ankles and are tied with strings. Often these flaps cover the leg, and are tied at the top by two long strings, in the same way that a woman ties her apron. This is done when the moccasin is made for hunting or going on long journeys, as the high tops not only brace the leg, but prevent the moccasin from slipping on the foot, and they keep out the dust, brambles, gravel, cold and snow. It is no very great task to make a plain moccasin, and a squaw will cut out and sew up a pair in a half a day. If they are beaded, however, it will take a week or more to finish them, and those garnished with quills of the porcupine will take a month or more of patient labor. For the winter season the moccasins are made of buffalo hide, or the skins of fur-bearing animals, the hair being turned inward. The Indians never wear stockings, but leggings, which are a good substitute, when one has fur shoes to cover the feet. Each tribe of Indians make their own shoes, and each one has a different shape. Expert scouts can readily tell to what tribe Indians belong by observing their footprints in the sand. Unlike their bows and arrows, Indians never change the shape of their shoes.—*Golden Day.*

ALL RIGHT.—Politeness to ladies is justly considered one of our national attributes, but while the native citizen keeps up to the standard of gallantry, the imported article is apt to work defectively. A passenger in the crowded street car, the other day, observed the entrance of a man followed by an old woman, and, seeing that she looked tired and weak, he considerately arose and offered her his seat. Before she could take it, however, the man had quietly filled the vacancy. "Here, just come out of that," said the passenger, "I didn't give up my seat to you, but to the lady." To which the fellow replied, without offering to move: "O, yah! dot is all right—dot lady is mein vife."—*N. Y. Hour.*

"WHEN I was once in danger from a tiger," said an old East Indian veteran, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon." "How did it work?" asked a bystander. "Perfectly; the tiger didn't even offer to touch me." "Strange! very strange! How did you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I've thought that it was because I sat on such a high limb."

MANY a man who claims to be a philosopher would be one if he spelled foolosophere correctly.—*Whitehall Times.*

Punished by Kindness.

A Quaker having been disturbed one night by footsteps around his dwelling, arose from his bed and cautiously opened the back door to reconnoiter. Close by was an out house, and under it a cellar, near a window of which was a man busily engaged in receiving the contents of his pork barrel from another within the cellar. The Quaker approached, and the man on the outside fled. He stepped up to the cellar window and received the pieces of pork from the thief within, who after a little time asked his supposed accomplice in a whisper, "Shall we take it all?" The owner of the pork said softly, "Yes, take it all;" and the thief handed up the balance through the window, and then came up himself. Imagine his consternation when instead of greeting his companion in crime, he confronted the Quaker! Both were astonished, for the thief proved to be a near neighbor, of whom none would have suspected such conduct. He pleaded for mercy, begged him not to expose him, spoke of the necessities of poverty, and promised faithfully not to steal again.

"If thou hadst asked me for meat it would have been given thee. I pity thy poverty and thy weakness and esteem thy family. Thou art forgiven."

The thief was greatly rejoiced and was about to depart, when the Quaker said:

"Take the pork, neighbor."

"No, no," said the thief, "I don't want the pork."

"The necessity was so great that it led thee to steal. One-half of the pork thou must take with thee."

The thief insisted he could never eat a morsel of it. The thought of the crime would make it choke him. He begged the privilege of letting it alone. But the Quaker was inflexible, and furnished the man with a bag, and half the pork put therein, and laying it upon his back sent him home with it. He met his neighbor daily for several years afterward, and their families visited together, but the matter was kept a secret; and though in after years the circumstance was mentioned, the name of the delinquent was never made known. The punishment was severe and effectual. It was probably his first—it was certainly his last attempt to steal.

Had the man been arraigned before a court of justice and imprisoned for the petty theft, how different might have been the result! His family disgraced, their peace destroyed, the man's character ruined and his spirit broken. Revenge, not penitence, would have swayed his heart; the scorn of the world would have commended a course of crime at which, when his first offence was committed, his soul would have shuddered. And what would the owner of the pork have gained? Absolutely nothing. Kindness was the best punishment.

Well Paid Preachers.

Next to Mr. Beecher, says the New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier*, Dr. Hall is now the best paid preacher in America. He came to New York ten years ago, under contract to receive $10,000 a year in gold. The amount is now increased to $15,000. But this not all. Dr. Hall also gets a fine house rent free. The house is worth at least $3,000 a year, so the doctor's salary is really $18,000. Mr. Beecher is paid $20,000, but gets nothing more. He lives in his own house, which carries a pretty heavy mortgage, and pays all his own expenses. Next to Dr. Hall the best paid pastor is Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, who receives a salary of $12,000 and a house to live in besides. The house adjoins the church and seems to be a part of it, but is in fact entirely distinct. Dr. Dix, of Trinity, who has lately received so much troublesome attention by postal cards from "Gentleman Joe," is also paid a salaray of $12,000, but whether his house rent is paid in addition or not, I can't say. The pastor of St. Thomas' Church receives $10,000, and there are few other pastors, I believe who get from $8,000 to $10,000. But the minister who goes above $5,000 is considered a lucky man. The number of such ministers is small, and constitutes scarcely a corporal's guard beside those who are paid from $2,000 to $3,000. I could name half a dozen talented preachers whose combined salaries do not reach the total, including house rent, now paid to Dr. Hall.

Value of Property in the State.

The subjoined table shows the assessed value of property in Maryland for 1879, as compared with that of 1877. The decrease in two years was $11,998,033:

	1877.	1879.
Alleghany	$10,809,342	$10,006,273
Anne Arundel	9,870,117	9,959,311
Balto. city	253,132,007	238,343,895
Balto. county	50,501,170	48,556,857
Calvert	2,113,550	2,064,688
Caroline	3,757,157	3,765,517
Carroll	16,167,511	15,515,139
Cecil	13,198,535	12,837,736
Charles	3,452,501	3,400,601
Dorchester	6,029,790	6,001,429
Frederick	25,462,716	24,111,469
Garrett	3,336,359	3,322,030
Harford	11,506,902	11,590,410
Howard	7,526,408	7,283,386
Kent	7,448,301	7,280,815
Montgomery	8,272,571	7,895,938
Prince George's	9,073,363	8,982,347
Queen Anne's	6,585,383	6,624,766
St. Mary's	2,918,693	2,840,450
Somerset	3,939,349	3,888,755
Talbot	8,17,149	8,282,717
Washington	16,599,731	16,257,039
Wicomico	4,579,302	3,580,032
Worcester	4,180,118	4,069,481
Totals	478,468,028	466,470,995

TABLE SALT AN APERIENT.—Physicians have for a long time known that common table salt is an efficient aperient in ordinary cases of constipation. In a lecture on a case of nervous affection, Dr. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, said that he had recommended the patient to take each morning a tumblerful of water—cold, to prevent nauseating—in which was dissolved a teaspoonful of table salt. "This simple aperient," the doctor adds, "I frequently employ in cases of constipation, and generally find it efficient. There is great advantage in stating the bowels and in keeping them in a soluble condition, particularly in cases of nervous disorder in women, as it sometimes clears up obscure points in the case, and at all events eliminates one source of error."

Literary Ladies of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Schuylkill (Pa.) *Republican* writes:

A paragraph has recently been going the rounds of the papers that Miss Middy Morgan, the cattle reporter of the New York *Times*, is the most wonderful woman in that city. She is said to be better in her special line than any of the men reporters, and furnishes cattle reports for four papers. She is six feet, two inches high. This reminds me that New York is not the only place that can turn out a good female reporter. Philadelphia has done something in that line, but never equaled Gotham in the size of them, if Miss Morgan is to be taken as a specimen of their physical proportions. A lady in this city furnishes the most carefully and accurate Court reports that appear in print. Our best dramatic critiques are ladies, and they are said to be less liable to bias than men, certainly less corruptible. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the wife of the managing editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in addition to being a novelist of the very hightest order, frequently contributes to the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune*. Mrs. Chas. M. Town, the wife of the financial editor of the *Record*, is a lady of fine literary attainments, and in addition to considerable magazine writing, does editorial work, and is one of the best authors in operatic singing in this city. Miss Annie McDowell does considerable sprightly writing in the Sunday *Republic*, and Mrs. E. S. Bladen has added a wide