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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. 41. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880. No. 2.

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.

LOCAL LAWS,

OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY.

An Act Incorporating Town Hall Co.

CHAPTER 237.

AN ACT incorporating the Town Hall Company of Chestertown, and authorizing the County Commissioners of Kent county to grant said company the use and occupation of a portion of the public land in said town.

SECTION 1. *And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That Thomas W. Eliason, junior, Colin F. Stam, Wm. B. Usilton, James W. Chapman and Charles T. Westcott, their associates, successors and assigns, be and they are hereby created a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of the Town Hall Company of Chestertown, and by that name may have succession and be capable in law and equity to sue and be sued, to adopt and use a common seal, and adopt such by-laws and regulations as may be necessary to conduct the affairs of the corporation, not repugnant to the laws of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed ten thousand dollars, and shall be devided into shares of fifty dollars each.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That the officers of said corporation shall consist of a board of five directors, one of whom shall be elected president, and a secretary and treasurer, to be selected by said board of directors, said officers to perform such duties as may be required by the by-laws of said company.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the object of this corporation is hereby declared to be the erection of a building in Chestertown, to be used as a town hall and for other purposes, and to buy, hold, sell, lease and mortgage such real and personal property as may be necessary for the uses and purposes of said corporation; and said corporation is hereby vested with all such powers and rights as may be necessary for the proper management of said corporation.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the County Commissioners of Kent county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to grant the said corporation the use and occupation of such a portion of the public land in Chestertown as they may deem proper, which land is to be free from all charges for rent and taxes by the State, county or town authorities, said corporation to pay the usual taxes on the improvements which it may erect thereon.

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 14, 1880.

HERMAN STUMP,
President of the Senate
HIRAM McCULLOUGH,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

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

Approved April 14, 1880.

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

May 8, 1880—3t.

Act Extending Limits of Chestertown.

CHAPTER 192.

AN ACT to extend the corporate limits of Chestertowon, Kent county, Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the corporate limits of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, be and they are hereby extended as follows: Beginning at the north corner of lot designated on the plat of said town as number sixty-four, on the street leading from the upper end of Chestertown to Washington College, known as "College avenue," at a point seventeen perches northeast from Calvert street and running thence parallel with Calvert street northwesterly to the Kent County Railroad depot grounds; thence by and with said depot grounds, and at right angle to Calvert street, southwesterly seventeen perches to Calvert street, thence in the same line sixty-six feet across Calvert street, thence in the same line sixteen perches to High street, thence in the same ninety feet across High street, thence in the same direction at right angle to High street eighteen perches to Cannon street, thence fifty-two feet across Cannon street, thence southwesterly at right angle to Cannon street fourteen perches, eight feet and three inches, thence at right angle southwesterly and parallel with Cannon street in a straight line until it reaches the southwest boundary of lot number ninety-nine on the plat of Chestertown, at a point fourteen perches, eight feet and three inches southwest from Cannon street, and about six perches southeast from Kent street, so as to include all the ground within the bounds and lines as extended, and that the Commissioners of Chestertown are also authorized to take such necessary action for opening and extending the streets of said town, and dividing and numbering the newly added grounds into lots and opening cross streets, as they deem proper.

SEC. Two. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 10, 1880.

HERMAN STUMP.
President of the Senate.
HIRAM McCULLOUGH,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

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

Approved April 10th, 1880.

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

May 8, 1880—3t.

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.

fe21y. O. A. GODWIN.

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.

FINE CHINA TEA SETS, very low, at SPARKS' opp. Court House.
fe14.

REAPERS and MOWERS.

The Buckeye Self Binder.
" " *Table Rake.*
" " *Mower.*
☞ Call early and order Extras for old Machines. ROLPH & DeFORD.
April 24, 1880.

1880. STEAM 1880.

Agricultural Machinery.

ROLPH & DeFORD
Are now ready to take orders for the OLD RELIABLE

SWEEPSTAKES

THRESHER,
and
Canton Monitor Engine

Also, the Celebrated SPRINGFIELD PITTS THRESHER and ENGINE.
☞ The above Machines have been used with great success both in this and the adjoining counties. A full line of Repairs always on hand.
☞ Terms moderate. Send for circular.
ROLPH & DeFORD.
P. S.—Parties who have them in use: Wm. Ford, H. C. Lusby, George Stradley and others. apr24-tf.

RAMBO LIME.

I AM now the owner or lessee of ALL lime quarries on the lands of the late Nathan Rambo, in Montgomery co., Pa., except one quarry abandoned 35 years ago as worthless, and I am therefore the only person who can supply the

GENUINE RAMBO LIME.

My quarries have been worked for fifty years, and the RAMBO LIME taken therefrom has no equal. The public is cautioned against buying inferior Lime purporting to come from the same quarries. My product has always been known as the RAMBO LIME, and it can only be obtained through me or my authorised agents.

The Lime sold by me is "run of kiln;" no lumps are taken from it and sold for building Lime.

WM. B. RAMBO,
Norristown, Montgomery co., Pa.
LOUIS K. STAM, Agent, Chestertown.
ma13-6m.

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, Chestertown, Md.
mh27y.

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.

NEW GOODS!

SPRING STOCK!

J. H. SIMPERS,

Has received a large stock of NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS.

DRY GOODS.—Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Shawls, Skirts, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Towels, &c.

SHOES.—I make a speciality of this branch of the trade and have now in store a large stock of all kinds, bought at the lowest rates, much of it before the advance in prices, and am selling at very small profits.

FUR, WOOL and STRAW HATS,
MATTINGS & OIL CLOTHS,
QUEENSWARE and Glassware,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

I have a large stock of Goods, and am selling at the lowest cash prices.
☞ Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.
J. H. SIMPERS,
April 24, 1880. Chestertown.

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.

WANTED

20,000 lbs. WOOL,
Expressly for MALLALIEU BROS., MILLINGTON,
delivered at any Steamboat Landing on Chester river, or at the Warehouse in Chestertown.
mh6-3m. JOS. W. THOMPSON.

CLOCKS, warranted for one year, and sold at small profits, at SPARKS'.

THE CHEAPEST FENCE MADE

And the Most Durable.

☞ Patent four-pointed Galvanized Steel Barb Wire for Fencing,
For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

DIAMOND and BRILLIANT
COAL OIL STOVES,
For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Farm Bells! Farm Bells!

Purchased before the advance of iron, and for sale at old prices.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

King Lawn Mower.

The construction is very simple, and not liable to get out of order—warranted. For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

A LARGE assortment of White Wash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Wood Water Kegs, Wire Flower Baskets, Animal Pokes, Churns, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Wire for windows & doors; Water Pots; Tinware of the best quality and cheap. A large assortment of Builders' Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Mouse and Rat Traps, Grind Stones, &c., &c.
ROCK SALT—at
May 1, 1880. J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

WHERE TO BUY!

THIS is to notify all persons who may need SUGAR or COFFEE, FLOUR or LARD, COAL OIL or MOLASSES, CIGARS or TOBACCO, POWDER, SHOT,

FURNITURE,

Shoe Findings—Leather for half soles; Dried Apples, Salt, BOOTS & SHOES, that they can get them at the *Little Store on Court Street*, as cheap as the same goods can be bought in town.

Boots and Shoes a Specialty!

☞ Having had thirty years' experience in the Boot and Shoe business, I flatter myself I can buy as close, get as good an article, and sell as cheap as any retail house in Maryland. Call and give me a trial. Do not forget the place:
JAS. A. SHAW,
COURT STREET,
April 10, 1880. Chestertown.

Just received and unloading Cargo of

CYPRESS FENCING

which we sell at very low figures considering the advance in Lumber.

Call and see us if you want to build house or barn, and we will make it your interest to do so.
TURNER BROTHERS.
Still Pond, April 27, 1880.

PLANTS—Now Ready.

I AM still raising Plants without glass and have made liberal outlays to meet the ever increasing demand by a generous public.

Sweet Potato	15c.	per hundred.
Cabbage	10c.	do.
Tomato	20c.	do.

All choice plants. Terms cash.
J. R. BECK,
my1-3t* Near Lynch's, Kent co., Md.

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,
MARION deK. SMITH.
y

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.

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.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Finest assortment in town, cheap at
jan24. L. K. STAM'S.

1880 SPRING 1880
AND SUMMER

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

MRS. H. USILTON,
Between Wickes' and Toulson's Drug Stores, has received her new stock of Spring and Summer MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS of the latest styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons,

LACES, TRIMMINGS,
Neck Ties, Belts, Ruffles, Ornaments, &c.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine her goods and prices, as she is satisfied of her ability to please both in quality and price.
☞ STAMPING done in the neatest and most durable manner.
MRS. H. USILTON.
May 8, 1880—m.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

Millinery!

MRS. S. SLINGERLAND,
WILL HAVE HER
SRING OPENING of MILLINERY on Saturday, May 15, and invites the Ladies to call and examine. Store on High St., (Bacchus' Corner, nearly opposite the Post Office.)

I am prepared to receive orders for the finest costumes or plainest house dress. Shall keep the best help. Work done on short notice and neatly executed. A perfect fit guaranteed.

I shall keep constantly on hand Ladies' and Children's READY-MADE CLOTHING and DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Also, a full line of choice Samples of DRESS GOODS, Elegant Fringes and Passementeries, from the best houses in New York. Orders promptly attended to by a competent person.

N. B.—Work done artistically at Chestertown prices.
MRS. S. SLINGERLAND.
May 8, 1880.

SPRING and SUMMER

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

MRS. L. J. DAVIS
Has just opened
A Fresh and Beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY!!
embracing HATS, BONNETS, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.
☞ A large and varied assortment of every description of goods usually found in a first class Millinery store, to which she invites an examination.
Agency for Demorest's Reliable Patterns. "What to Wear and How to Make it"—portfolio fashions.
☞ Give her a call at the old stand.
m8-tf. MRS. L. J. DAVIS.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. E. N. Melvin,
ADJOINING LOUIS K. STAM'S,
Has now in store a BEAUTIFUL LINE OF GOODS specially for the Ladies. She invites the attention of all in want of

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars,
and CUFFS, to her newest and prettiest styles, and low prices.
Childrens' Dresses & Underclothing
Ready-made and made to order.
HAMBURG EDGINGS a Specialty.
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS, the best in use, constantly on hand,
Pictures, Picture Frames, Oil Chromos, Mottoes,
in great variety and very beautiful.
Also, ZEPHYRS and CARD BOARD and numerous other articles that you may see by calling.
All goods bought low and sold at small profits. Come and see.
MRS. E. N. MELVIN,
jan3. Opposite the Bank.

Shoe Store for Ladies

SPRING STYLES.

MRS. KATE GILL
Has just received her Spring and Summer Styles, embracing everything new, beautiful and desirable.
Fine Kid Button Gaiters, for Ladies;
" " " Fox Gaiters for Ladies;
Oil Pebble Button Gaiters for Ladies.

Misses' and Children's Shoes

of all kinds and qualities, from medium to finest grades.
New styles in SLIPPERS and Walking Shoes, for Ladies', Misses & Children.
FOR BOYS.—A good, neat and durable Shoe, expressly for Boys' wear.
April 10, 1880.

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.

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.

CLOVER SEED.

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

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong;
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp Woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh over blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the days be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow
And gaily sing the lark.
Fair Hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never look down-hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at doom;
We've pearls to string of gladness
On this side of the tomb.
While stars are nightly shining,
And heaven is overhead,
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

Three Good Lessons.

When I was eleven years old (said Mr. S., an eminent American merchant,) my grandfather had a fine flock of sheep, which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was a shepherd boy, and my duty was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. I shall never forget the kind smiles of the old gentleman as he said:

"Never mind, Jonathan, my boy; if you watch the sheep you will have the sheep."

"What does my grandfather mean by that?" I said to myself. "I don't expect to have sheep." My desires were moderate. I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was, but he had been to Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and I went back contentedly to the sheep.

After I got into the field I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of Sunday's lesson: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things." I began to see through it. "Never you mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful and you will have your reward."

I received my second lesson soon after I came to New York as clerk to the late Mr. R. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to buy goods, and said: "Make yourself so useful that they cannot do without you." I took this meaning quicker than I did that of my grandfather. Well, I worked upon these two ideas until Mr. R. offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known Mr. G., the old tea merchant, called to congratulate me, and he said: "You are all right now. I have only one word of advice to give you. Be careful with whom you walk the streets." That was lesson number three.

And what valuable lessons they are? Fidelity in all things; do your best for your employers; carefulness about your associates. Let every boy take these lessons home, and study them well. They are the foundation stones of character and honorable success.

Drudge Mothers.

Every one blames the fine lady daughter and pities the poor drudge mother.

The daughter sits in the parlor, in nice clothes and elegantly arrayed hair, dawdling over a novel, or chatting with companions or friends. Her mother is toiling in the kitchen, or fretting her soul in the vain attempt to reduce her pile of "mending," and at the same time look after a tumbling baby.

The mother's face is worn and thin. Baby has pulled her hair askew. She still wears the old dress that she put on in such a hurry at half-past five in the morning, when baby awoke her from a weary sleep.

She is tired! She is always tired. She is tired on Saturday, and she is tired on Sunday; she is tired in the morning and tired in the evening; she goes to bed and gets up tired.

It is hard not to be angry with the daughter, we confess. She can look in her exhausted mother's face and know how much work there is to be done, and never willingly put forth a hand to help her. Nay, she is going out to tea this evening, and will come to her mother to have her dress adjusted for the occasion. She casts too much of the burden of her existence upon the too generous heart that she does not appreciate, and never once feels the impulse to give the aid of her youthful strength.

In all our modern world there is not an uglier sight than this, no, not one. It is but natural to throw the blame of it upon the daughter. "Heartless wretch!" we have heard such a girl called by indignant acquaintances.

She is to be pitied, rather. When she was a little child, all lovely and engaging, her mother said to herself, "She shall not be kept out of school to do housework, as I was. She shall have a good time while she is young, for there's no telling what her lot will be afterward."

And so her mother made her young life a long banquet of delight. Rough places were made smooth for her; all difficulties were removed from her path. The lesson taught her every hour for years and years was that it was no great matter what other people suffered, if only her mother's daughter had a good home.

She learned that lesson thoroughly, and a frightful selfishness was developed in her.

Her eyes may fall upon these lines. If so, we tell her that people in general will make no allowance for the faults of her bringing up. They will merely say, "See what a shocking and shameful return she makes for her mother's indulgent and generous care."

"I WOULD announce to the congregation that probably by mistake, there was left at the meeting house this morning a small cotton umbrella, much damaged by time and tear, and of an exceedingly pale blue color; in the place whereof was taken a very large black silk umbrella of great beauty. Blunders of this sort, my brethern, are getting a little too common."

IT is useless to say that good crops come from luck. It is not so. The secret is in selecting the seed with care, draining the fields, keeping out the cattle, and having sound fences.

THE SUMMERLESS YEAR.

As we have just passed through a comparatively winterless year, it may not be uninteresting to put on record the year 1816, which was called the summerless year. As nearly every one has heard of it, and as but few now living recollect it, we give place to the following brief abstract of the weather during the year.

January was mild, so much so as to render fires almost needless in parlors. December previous was very cold.

February was not very cold; with the exception of a few days it was mild, like its predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous during the first part of it, the remainder was mild. A great freshet on the Ohio and Kentucky rivers caused a great loss of property.

April began warm, but grew colder as the month advanced, and ended in snow and ice, with a temperature more like winter than spring.

May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and flowers were frozen, ice was formed half an inch thick, corn was killed, and the fields were again and again planted until deemed too late.

June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost, ice and snow were common. Almost every green thing was killed. Fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches in Vermont, seven in Maine and three in Central New York, and also in Massachusetts. Considerable damage was done at New Orleans, in consequence of the rapid rise in the river; the suburbs were covered with water, and the roads were only passable in boats.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th, ice was formed of the thickness of common window glass throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed; some favorably situated fields escaped. This was true of some of the hill farms of Massachusetts.

August was more cheerless, if possible, than the summer months already passed. Ice was formed half an inch thick. Indian corn was so frozen that the greater part was cut down and dried for fodder. Almost every green thing was destroyed both in this country and Europe. Papers received from England stated that it would be remembered by the present generation, that the year 1816 was a year in which there was no summer. Very little corn ripened in New England and the Middle States. Farmers supplied themselves from the corn produced in 1815, for the seed of the spring of 1817. It sold at from $4 to $5 per bushel.

September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season. Soon after the middle it became very cold and frosty, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick.

October produced more than its share of cold weather, frost and ice particularly.

November was cold and blustering. Enough snow fell to make good sleighing.

December was quite mild and comfortable.

The above is a brief summary of "the cold summer of 1816," as it was called in order to distinguish it from the cold season. The winter was mild. Frost and ice were common in every month of the year. Very little vegetation matured in the Eastern and Middle States. The sun's rays seemed to be destitute of heat through the summer; all nature seemed to be clad in a sable hue, and men exhibited no anxiety concerning the future of this life.

The average wholesale price of flour during that year in the Philadelphia market, was thirteen dollars per barrel. The average price of wheat in England, was ninety-seven shillings per quarter.

They Met and Parted.

"Now then," says Tramp No. 1 to No. 2 as they turned into Montcalm street from Woodward avenue the other day, "here's the game: You walk down the street and ring the bell of some house; when the lady answers you tell her that you haven't had anything to eat for three days. If she says she don't care, tell her that you are desperate and ready to commit any crime. If she starts to slam the door on you hold it open with your foot and roll your eyes and look savage. I'll arrive just about then, and I'll take you by the neck, slam you around and pitch you out of the yard. I'm the lady's protector and the hero of the hour, you see. I'll be very modest and claw off, but I'll tell her I'm a stranger and need a quarter to buy food. She'll hand it over, and I'll join you around the corner and divide. See?"

"Magnificent!" replied No. 2. "You ought to be in the United States Senate! Well, here I go."

He passed down the street and selected a house, and the programme was carefully followed out until he reached the point where he said he was desperate. At that instant the hall door was pulled wide open, and a six-foot husband shot out with his right hand and knocked No. 2 clear off the lower step. No. 1 was just rushing in, and six-footer thought he might as well kill two birds with one stone, so he gave him one on the jaw, and when tired of walking around on their prostrate bodies he flung them over the fence. The tramps limped down to the corner, looked at each other in deep disgust, and then separated forever.

HOW TO COOK FISH.—It is a fact not generally known and worth knowing to housekeepers that fish can be cooked without the use of lard or other fat. Shad and even herring and most other kinds of fish contain an abundance of oil and it is entirely unnecessary to use other fat in frying them. The addition of lard destroys the flavor of the fish and they are not nearly so palatable as when cooked in their own fat—which soon renders out when put on a moderate hot fire, and prevents them from burning. Housekeepers, try it once and you will be satisfied.

THE treasure house of a man's life is his heart, and he who has nothing there is poverty-stricken, though he roll in gold; while he who has a good deal there is rich, whether he has a roof over his head or not.

THERE is no time in a man's life when he is so great as when he bows cheerfully to the necessity of his position, and makes the best of it.

A NOVEL LAW.

DRUNKS AND OTHER PETTY OFFENCES TO BE TRIED AT COURT.

The Baltimore *American* says that the case of James Edward Brown, habeas corpus, against J. Franklin Morrison, warden of the city jail, was again before the Court of Common Pleas Saturday. Deputy States Attorney Edgar H. Gans represented the State, T. C. Ruddel the prisoner. The case having been submitted by counsel on an agreed statement of facts, Judge Brown rendered the following opinion:

The relator in this case was fined $1 and costs by Justice Maddox, of the Middle District of the city of Baltimore, for the disturbance of the public peace at Lyceum Hall, in said city, a place of public resort, and for non-payment thereof was committed to jail, and unless the amount of the fine and costs are paid, he would, under the act of 1874, chapter 59, be kept in confinement thirty days. But it is contended on behalf of the relator that the part of the act of 1880, Chapter 24, under which he was fined by the justice had been repealed by the subsequent act of 1880, chapter 211, at the time the sentence in this case was passed. The latter act went into effect on the 17th of April, 1880, and the sentence of the justice was passed on the 20th of April following. The latter act in terms repeals the section of the Code which had been inserted by the former act, and then goes on to provide that "When any fine or penalty is imposed by any act of Assembly of this State, or by any ordinance of incorporated city or town in this State enacted in pursance of any sufficient authority, for the doing of any act forbidden to be done by such act of Assembly, or ordinances or for omitting to do any act required to be done by such act of Assembly or ordinance—the doing of such act, or the omission to do such act shall be deemed to be a criminal offence;" and the act proceeds to declare that such offence, if committed in the city of Baltimore, shall be prosecuted in the Criminal Court of Baltimore city; or, if committed in a county, shall be prosecuted in the circuit court of such county. The language of the act is imperative. The offences shall be prosecuted in the courts named. This necessarily prohibits the justices of the peace from exercising jurisdiction over them. No other construction, in my opinion, can be given to the act. The State's Attorney, while he does not expressly concede, does not dispute the correctness of this conclusion. The effect of the act of 1880, chapter 211, then, is that all cases of drunkenness and breaches of the peace and all other violations of police regulations and of city ordinances, and all breaches of law, however trivial, for which fines are imposed, are elevated to the grade of criminal misdemeanors subject to indictment by the grand jury and to trial before a petit jury. In the city of Baltimore such cases may, at the option of the accused, be tried summarily on Saturdays by the Criminal Court. Every one charged with such an offence must give bail, or be confined in jail until bail can be had, and the trial must be postponed until such time as the court shall meet and the case is reached in its proper order. If the offender is convicted, he must be confined in jail until the fine and costs are paid, which in no case is for a less period than thirty days. This is certainly novel legislation in Maryland, and so far as I am aware, no precedent can be found for it anywhere. It is inevitable, I fear, that however judiciously the act may be administered, in will inflict unnecessarily severe punishment in many cases on petty offenders, great inconvenience and loss of time on witnesses, and heavy expense on the city and counties. These considerations impose on the courts, and on all the officers of the law, a weighty responsibility of so administering the act that it shall do as little harm and as much good as possible. As the act took away from the justice the power to inflict the fine on the relator in this case, he must be discharged.

The Dead Alive.

REMARKABLE CASE OF RESURRECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following extraordinary story is published in Charlotte, N. C., over the signature of Mr. J. W. Weaver, of that town. He says Mrs. Martha Smith, of Chatham, reports a remarkable case of suspended animation, burial and resurrection, in the person of a married lady in that county who possessed a gold watch and finger rings which she often expressed a desire to have buried with her whenever she should die. Finally she was taken ill, and life seemed to gradually ebb away until her attending physician pronounced it extinct. At her burial her previously expressed desire was complied with, and the second night after the interment a white man and a negro went to the grave and exhumed her for the purpose of obtaining the buried jewelry.

As they took the lid off the coffin, and the negro began pulling off a ring from her finger, she raised up. At this both men took fright and ran away. Finally, the negro went back, and she asked him what he wanted. He told her he wanted her rings and the white man her watch. She requested to see the white man, whom the other soon found and brought to her. She requested him to go home with her. He did so, and when she reached the door she knocked. Her husband opened the door, but fainted when he saw her, thinking that it was his dead wife's ghost. Mrs. Smith says the lady is now living and bids fair to attain a good old age, and that she visits and is visited by her frequently.

A FELLOW stopped at a hotel in Leadville and the landlord charged him $7 a day for five days. "Didn't you make a mistake?" "No," said the landlord. "Yes, you did, you thought you got all the money I had, but you are mistaken; I have a whole purse full in another pocket."

"NEVER marry for wealth," says a cotemporary, "but remember that it's just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a mansard roof and silver plated door-bell, as one who hasn't anything but an auburn head and amiable dispostion."

IF Ohio gets the next President, she will then be Ohigher.—*Boston Trans't.*

DOMESTIC AIDS.

Morning's milk is richer than that of evening.

Wood ashes form a good lye for softening water.

Green bay leaves allay the inflammation of bee stings.

Apple pips impart a fine flavor to tarts and dumplings.

Bricks covered with wool goods serve to keep open doors.

Biscuits broken, and the crumbs are good for puddings.

Soap suds and soapy water supply the manure for garden soils.

Old clothes should be saved, to weave into door and floor mats.

All linen pieces should be saved, and kept for domestic purposes.

Sage leaves in small quantity make an excellent addition to tea.

Kettles and stew pans should be washed outside as well as inside.

An oyster shell put into a tea-kettle will prevent its becoming furred.

Cold green tea, well sweatened and put into saucers, will destroy flies.

Lemon juice will allay the irritation caused by gnats and flies.

Cold potatoes, mashed with peas, make an excellent and light pea pudding.

Honey and castor oil mixed are excellent for the asthmatic. A teaspoonful night and morning.

The white of one egg, beaten to a froth with a little butter, is a good substitute for cream in coffee.

Clothes lines should be well wiped and taken down after each wash. Guttapercha lines are the best.

Old shoes, with the tops cut off, make excellent slippers, and if occasionally polished look very well.

Turnip peel, washed clean and tied up in a net, imparts a flavor to soups. Celery leaves and ends serve the same purpose.

The dish-cloth should never be used to wipe the floor, and napkins are for table use and not for wiping dishes. It is better not to use silver spoons for scraping out iron kettles, and no economical and thoughtful house-wife will allow the dish-cloth to be used as a duster, or the new broom to sweep the back yard, or the best enameled sauce pan to melt down snow.

Arrange work to save fuel. Mix bread at night so that it will be ready to bake while the oven is hot from the breakfast fire. If fruit is prepared the night before, pies may be baked after the bread. Hashes intended for breakfast should be made ready for cooking the night before. The kitchen should also be in perfect order and the kindlings ready for lighting.

A hard wood floor, oiled with linseed oil, is the best floor in the kitchen. A floor of pine, unless straight-grained, is apt to "sliver" and grow rough. It is impossible to oil such a floor with good results if in the least knotty, as the pitch prevents the oil prom penetrating, and the floor takes on a grimy look. Oil-cloth is sometimes used, and is preferable to a carpet, but is not so neat as a plain hard wood floor, made of matched boards four inches wide and closely laid.

One of Us.

New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.

"You ask if we have any particularly bright horses," replied a hook and ladder man. "Here's Peter; he's been with us nine or ten years, and we rather brag on him. Let me introduce you. Peter, here is a chap from the *Detroit Free Press*." Peter nodded his head and pawed the floor.

"Peter have you been to a fire to-day?"

He shook his head.

"Were you out yesterday?"

He nodded.

"Peter, how old are you?"

The horse pawed thirteen times with his right foot.

"That's right, old boy. Do you remember when a loafer stabbed you at a fire?" He did.

"Where is the scar?"

Peter bent himself almost double to bite his hip at a spot where a scare could be traced.

"Now, Peter, show the Detroit man how you take your place at the pole."

Down went the chain and the horse covered the distance at two jumps.

"Now walk around the truck and come and take my hat off."

The horse obeyed the letter.

"Now," continued the fireman, as he lay down on the floor, "step over me."

Peter lifted his feet very high and stepped safely over and returned to his stall.

"That horse is one of us," said the man, as he brushed off the dust and sat down. "We can rest the foot of a ladder on his back and he will not move. Wherever we stand him at a fire, there he will stay without watching. He eats with us, chews tobacco, likes beer, and would learn how to work the fifteen puzzle in a week if he could only handle the blocks."

From a Lover to a Step-Father.

A strange and terrible revenge was recently taken by a discarded lover in Indiana. He was about thirty years of age, and had been industriously courting a girl of sixteen, but when he came to pop the question he was contemptuously rejected, the girl saying that he was old enough to be her father. Upon that hint he acted, for the girl's mother was a buxom widow of