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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, JULY 17, 1880. No. 11.

The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

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

Terms of Subscription:

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

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

Baltimore Cards.

BARTUS TREW. RICHARD GROVES.
TREW & GROVES,
Commission Merchants,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
For the Sale of FRUIT and PRODUCE.

☞Consignments solicited. Sales reported daily and proceeds remitted once a week or as desired.
Refer by permission to Jas. H. Baker, Jas. F. Wilkins, John A. Groves, W. G. Trew, Edw. B. Jones; Thos. Baker, John Primrose, R. Hynson, C. T. Westcott, C. H. Baker, C. F. Stam. jy10-2m.

JESSE WILSON,
—WITH—
J. A. STEPHENS. J. W. STEPHENS.
JOHN A. STEPHENS & SON,
Gen'l Commission Merchants
For the Sale of
GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
92 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered. jy3-3m.

CHAS. H. EVANS,
Formerly with T. H. Evans & Co.,
—WITH—
J. E. BELL & CO.,
14 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞Maryland Peaches will receive special attention. Returns made daily if desired. Reference—Citizens' National Bank, jy3-3m*

To the Peach Growers.
L. J. COX & CO.,
Grain and General Commission Merchants
Corner Bowly's Wharf & Pratt sts.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL continue to give their careful attention during the coming Fruit season to the sale of
Consignments of Peaches,
and other Country Produce, and having every facility for handling Fruit to advantage, we confidently ask the patronage of the growers.
☞Sales reported daily and proceeds remitted once a week or as desired.
June 26, 1880—4t.

D. N. ROBINSON,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER
—and—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In all kinds of FRUIT, FISH, POULTRY and GAME, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Refers to Geo. W. T. Perkins, R. Hynson, W. N. E. Wickes and J. W. Loud, Esqs. je12-3m.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. A. W. WOODALL.
GREENWOOD & WOODALL,
Commission Merchants
And General Produce Dealers,
72 SOUTH St., Corn Exchange Building, BALTIMORE.

Commission on Grain 1 cent per bushel. Commission on Peaches and Produce 7 per cent., and no charge for collecting empties. jy26.

W. H. RUTTER,
Late of the firm of Greenwood, Rutter & Co.
Commission Merchant,
For the sale of GRAIN and PRODUCE,
No. 96 Light st. Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
Consignments solicited. a6.

WM. TOMLINSON, Sr.,
WITH
ALONZO P. CREW. JAS. W. JEROME.
CREW & JEROME,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
118 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered. y

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,
Manufacturers of all styles
CHEWING TOBACCO,
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES and SNUFF.
No. 92 Lombard, and 5 Water Streets,
BALTIMORE.
FACTORY—No. 18, Danville, Va.

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 de K. SMITH.

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

THOMPSON'S PEACH and PASSENGER LINE

FOR BALTIMORE!
On and after July 20, 1880, the Steamer L. G. CANNON, Capt. Jos. W. THOMPSON, will leave *Daily for Baltimore*, from Buckingham Landing, at 3½ p m, Snitcher's Wharf 5, Chestertown 6, Quaker Neck 7½, Emory's wharf 8½, arriving in Baltimore at 1 a m. Returning, leave Baltimore at 8 a m, stopping at above landings and arriving at Chestertown at 1.30 p m.
☞*Ample accommodations and State rooms for Passengers.*
SPECIALTY:—Careful handling of Fruit and care for Empty Boxes, receipting to Commission Merchant for same.
Merchants can leave Chestertown at 6½ in the evening, and return next day at 1½, thereby losing only half a day.
Freight 8c. per box; 6c. per basket. No charge for returning empties.
Fare 75 cts. Round trip $1.50. Staterooms extra. Meals 40 cts.
Back freights handled carefully.
☞The Boat will be in splendid order, and Fruit guaranteed to arrive in time, and sales reported daily if an order be given on commission merchant for price. We work for the interests of the shippers.
JOS. W. THOMPSON, MANAGER.
jy10-2m.

PEACH GROWERS AND SHIPPERS Of Kent County.
IT HAVING BEEN REPORTED, and some being of the opinion that Fruit shipped to Baltimore would bring more on one wharf than another, allow me to publish below the opinion and experience of the oldest and principal commission men of Baltimore, handed to me by one of the largest houses in the city, by whom it was drawn up, and signers requested, without any knowledge or assistance of mine whatever:
The Experience of Commission Merchants.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
We, the undersigned, Baltimore Commission Merchants, do hereby certify that Fruit, if good and in order, will bring as much money on one wharf as on another, lying between Pratt street and Hughe's Key, inclusive. Packers, shippers, and dealers generally, have no preference as to wharves and their locations.
THOS. H. EVANS & CO.,
BARTUS TREW,
D. N. ROBINSON,
W. H. RUTTER,
JESSE WILSON & SON,
L. J. COX & CO.,
JOHN A. STEPHENS & SON,
KENLY & TILGHMAN.
Having some little experience in the Peach Freighting business, I would suggest to shippers three thoughts:
1st. You pay for the collection of many empty boxes that you nor the Commission Merchant never see, and you have no rebate whatever but to call on your commission man, and he sends you to the captain, and the captain has no redress whatever but to say, "if the boxes were on the wharf they were surely brought over." Now, to abate this custom and loss, demand that the man who freights your fruit receipt to your commission merchant for each and every box, (for I am sure there is not a merchant, to my knowledge who would not be glad to do it) and you will find money saved and business done more satisfactorily.
2d. Each shipper should go to the city once a week and there see in what condition the market demands for the fruit, for you could gain more knowledge in ten minutes, yourself, than any one could explain to you in twice that length of time.
3d. You seldom get the sales of your peaches until the day after. You know not whether they were dumped in the bay, sold, or given away; and at many times you could put certain fruit on the market (when in demand) that not hearing from the market and not knowing its demand, is allowed to rot in the orchards. To remedy this, give your captain an order on your commission man for the price your fruit brings daily; compel him to place the price opposite your name on the manifest, and report to you at your landing, each morning, on his return; and should you do this you will have the handling of your fruit to give better satisfaction, and justify shipper, freighter and merchant. Very respectfully,
JOS. W. THOMPSON.
July 10, 1880—1m.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Richard A. Brice, John C. Brice, and Ella W. Ernest, assignees, versus William A. Brice and Mary A. Brice.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, June 26, 1880.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. A. Brice and Mary A. Brice, his wife, made and reported by Rich'd A. Brice, John C. Brice, and Ella W. Ernest, assignees of a mortgage from W. A. Brice and Mary A. Brice to David C. Hopkins, dated Sept. 8, 1871, and duly recorded among the Land Records for Kent county in Liber J. K. H., No. 11, folios 151, &c., under the power contained therein, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the fifth day of September next,—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the fifth day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $7,304.29.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy,—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
July 3, 1880—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of
THOMAS FOWLER,
late of Kent county, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of January, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1880.
WILLIAM V. LUCAS,
July 3, 1880—4t. Executor.

NEW STORE ON THE "CLIFFS"
IN QUAKER NECK.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, and all goods kept in a general store sold cheap for cash.
☞Country Produce taken in exchange.
Will open about June 25th.
je19-tf. JOHN D. CARTER.

LAMPS and LAMP GOODS, at L. K. STAM'S.

LUCIAN M. BEAN
DEALER IN
GRAIN, LIME
COAL, FERTILIZERS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
&c., &c.
100,000 Bushels WHEAT WANTED
at Stations on the Del. R. R., and its branches.
OFFICE:—MASSEYS, MD.
June 19, 1880—3m.

YOU NEED IT!
And EVERY FAMILY should Have It!
SLAUGHTER'S FAMILY
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
EVAPORATOR!!
It is Inexpensive,
It can be used on any Cook Stove,
It is Durable,
It is Simple in Management.
And for Evaporating PEACHES, Apples, Berries, Peas, Corn, Beans, etc.,
It Cannot be Excelled!
I am manufacturing the following sizes:
No. 1—Capacity 2 baskets in 3 hours $10.
No. 2 " 3 " " " 12.
No. 3 " 4 " " " 14.
Manufactured of Heavy X Tin and put together with rivets.
Full directions for Bleaching and Evaporating sent with each Evaporator.
No extra charge for casing and shipping.
☞One of the Evaporators can be seen at the Register of Will's office.
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
Inventor and Manufacturer,
je19-2m. Chestertown, Md.

PEACH BOXES!
I HAVE NOW A VESSEL LOAD OF
35,000
on the way, and shall be receiving during the entire Peach season, and hope to supply any reasonable demand that I may have for
PEACH BOXES
Either in SHOOKS or MADE UP.
I have all the different sizes, namely:
4-4 for PEACHES, 3-4 for PEARS,
1-3 for EARLY PEACHES, or Peaches too ripe for Canning.
The material is from one of the best mills in the country—Mrs. Williams', of Salisbury—and guaranteed to be first class. Also,
PEACH BASKETS,
PICKING BASKETS and PEACH LADDERS.
☞For prices, &c., call at my Factory, or address
R. S. EMORY,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
N. B.—I have engaged the services of Mr. H. M. THOMAS to superintend at the Factory during the Peach season, and in due time will be found there ready to accommodate all who may want.
je19-2m. R. S. EMORY.

PEACH GROWERS
Look to your Interest
DON'T BUY YOUR PEACH BASKETS
Until you see those manufactured by us, they are the BEST made, and we sell them as cheap as others, and as we employ no agents you can buy directly from the manufacturers, at lowest prices and on the best terms, by addressing
TSCHUDY & CATTS,
je26-tf. *SMYRNA, DEL.*

PEACH BOXES AND BASKETS.
We are now ready to take orders for
ANY QUANTITY
of PEACH BOX MATERIAL delivered off vessel's rail.
TURNER BROTHERS.
Still Pond, June 26, 1880.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of
GEORGE T. SPRY,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of December, 1880, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under our hands this 10th day of June, 1880.
ANNIE T. SPRY,
WILLIAM F. SPRY,
June 26, 1880—4t. Adm'rs.

JUST RECEIVED!
NEW STOCK OF *FINE SHOES.*
For Ladies, Misses and Children.
Also, a nice line of
SANDAL SLIPPERS,
for Ladies, Misses and Children.
☞The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before buying.
may29. MRS. KATE GILL.

ELECTRIC LIGHT! the best 5c. Cigar on the market, at SPARKS'.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
TOWN PROPERTY
IN CHESTERTOWN, MD.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, passed in a cause in said Court in which Augusta M. Wickes and Frances C. Wickes are complainants and Mary E. Wickes is defendant, the undersigned, Trustee, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House porch, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, the 3d day of August, 1880

At 11 o'clock A. M., all that
HOUSE AND LOT,
situated in Chestertown, on the corner of Fish and Front streets, and now occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Wilmer.
This situation is one of the most beautiful and desirable in town, commanding a fine river view and delightful summer breezes. The Lot has a front of about 90 feet on Front street, with a depth of 130 feet on Fish street, and is improved by a comfortable
TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

containing six good rooms beside kitchen, all in good repair. There is a Pump, with good water, in the yard, and a Stable and Carriage House in the rear of the premises. The Garden is one of the best in the town.

THE TERMS OF SALE
are as follows:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale or in thirty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee: and the residue in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest from January 1st, 1881, when the purchaser will be entitled to possession; the credit payments to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the Trustee. The rents for the year 1880 to be reserved from the sale. Deed at cost of the purchaser.
JAMES A. PEARCE,
TRUSTEE.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, Auct'r.
July 10, 1880—ts.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
HOUSE AND LOT
IN GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from Edward F. Nowland and Alice R. Nowland, his wife, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder
ON THURSDAY,
The 29th day of July, 1880,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
at the Hotel of W. H. Pennington, in Galena, Kent county, Md., all that
HOUSE & LOT
in Galena, belonging to Mrs. Alice R. Nowland, and now occupied by Thomas Stradley, Esq. This lot is well situated in the pleasantest and most eligible part of the village, upon the street leading to Georgetown, and adjoining the property of Jas. S. Wilson and others.
It contains 3 Roods, 30 Perches and 78 Square Yards of Land, and is improved by a good
FRAME DWELLING

in fair repair, and of ample size for an ordinary family. There is also a Frame Stable on the premises.—The situation is one of the best in the village, and the lot is large and valuable.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:
One-half cash on the day of sale, and the residue in one year from the day of sale, with interest. Possession given January 1st, 1881, and the purchaser will be entitled to the rents from July 1, 1880. Deed at the cost of the purchaser.
JAMES A. PEARCE,
TRUSTEE.
E. E. MILLER, Auctioneer.
July 10, 1880—ts.

RICH'D J. FOARD
Late of firm of BEAN & FOARD,
GRAIN DEALER
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
NEW WHEAT WANTED.
For which I will pay the highest market price,
Delivered at any Station on the Delaware Rail Road or its Branches.
RICHARD J. FOARD,
OFFICE in the rear of Mr. F. PLATT'S Hardware Store, Main Street,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
June 12, 1880—6m.

Buckwheat Cakes!
FARMERS need not hesitate to sow Buckwheat because of any difficulty of getting it ground into nice, white flour. We have put into our mill at Fairlee a Huller in complete order, and will make Buckwheat Flour as white and nice as any can be made.
Residents of First and Second Districts may send by Trumpeter to Buck Neck, and it will be received, ground, and returned by the boat. Persons in the vicinity of Chestertown can leave theirs at Mr. Fowler's store, and receive it there when ground. SPICER & BACON,
je19-3m. Fairlee Mills.

HATS, For MEN, and BOYS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
And the LOWEST PRICES,
For the SPRING of 1880, may be found
May 15. at S. MERRITT'S.

PRIME "Sugar Cured" HAMS, just received. E. W. F. SIMPERS.

IN THE LONG RUN.

In the long run fame finds deserving man;
The lucky wight may prosper for a day,
But in good time true merit leads the van,
And vain pretense, unnoticed, goes its way,
There is no chance, no destiny, no fate,
But fortune smiles on those who work and wait,
In the long run.

In the long run all goodly sorrow pays,
There is no better thing than righteous pain,
The sleepless nights, the awful thorn-crowned days
Bring sure reward to tortured soul and brain,
Unmeaning joys enervate in the end,
But sorrow yields a glorious dividend
In the long run.

In the long run all hidden things are known,
The eye of truth will penetrate the night,
And good or ill, thy secret shall be known,
However well 'tis guarded from the light,
All the unspoken motives of the breast
Are fathomed by the years and stand confest
In the long run.

In the long run all love is paid by love,
Tho' undervalued by the hearts of earth;
The great eternal government above
Keeps strict account and will redeem its work.
Give thy love freely, do not count the cost,
So beautiful a thing was never lost
In the long run.

A Beautiful Tribute to Woman.

At the Annual Sabbath School Convention held in Samerset county, in this State, the Rev. G. D. Buchanan in his address paid this beautiful compliment to the worth of woman:

"It is the personal experience of every civilized man, who has lived since the world began, that no influence which God has ever seen fit to breathe upon mankind at any stage of his existence has been so efficacious in all that tends to the perfection of human character as that of woman. Truly may it be said: 'the hand that rocks the cradle moves the world.' To the mother, is confided the training of the child, and the years of childhood are those in which character is formed. At the mother's knee the first lessons of life are learned. The character of the mother by every relation she sustains as such, is imparted and indelibly impressed upon that of the child. It has been said by an ancient and eminent philosopher, that a child of six years of age has learned more than it will ever acquire thereafter,' and in most cases this is probably true. The bulk then of the acquisition of those six years is merely a reproduction in the child of a corresponding part of the character of the mother. Fortunate then it is for the human race, that woman was endowed with those finer tints of character which has made life beautiful and the mind to eagerly grasp for culture and refinement; the embelishments which adorn reason and beautify the grandest achievements of science and art. The votaries of science and art too, receive their inspiration from the finer mind of woman. 'We would indeed have been beast without you, O woman!' But the mission and influence of the woman is not ended with the child nor is it confined to the mother. The influence of woman is seen and felt throughout life. The gentleness of her nature, the beauty of her person, her magnanimity and her superior moral nature, dazzle the admiration, command the respect and engage the affection of her more selfish and less wooing companion—man. The character of woman is the loftiest conception we can form of human character, when we shall have passed to the realm of peace beyond the grave. The influence of woman is so gentle, so conciliatory, so opposite to all that is harsh and rude in man's nature, yet so consistent with his ideas of that which is worthy of his administration that he is led a willing captive to higher realms of thought, to broader fields of usefulness and a higher sphere of happiness than would otherwise be within the range of his capabilities. Wherever you see human suffering, there you will see the tear-moistened eye and alleviating hand of woman. Whenever you see the soul weighed down by vicissitudes, cares and sorrows of life, you will hear the sweet consoling and inspiring voice of woman, and you will see the reflection of the sunshine which lights up her face. Wherever you see men groping in the blackness of moral degradation, there, through the gloom, you will see the fair form of woman leading the way 'out of darkness into light.' Wherever you see the desolation of poverty, there you will find charity clothed in the habiliments of woman. Wherever you hear the groans of the sick and witness the gasps of the dying, mingled therewith will come the holy accent of woman as she lifts up her voice in their behalf, to Him who hath power to heal the sick and raise the dead. Were the influence of woman to be withdrawn, all that is noble in man would soon perish and his mission in life would be lost in the terrible wreck that would ensue."

Happy Thoughts.

Public opinion is a second conscience.

It is weak and vicious people who cast the blame on fate.

A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to the trees and flowers.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to cringe to the powerful.

Adversity does not take from us true friends; it only dispels those who pretend to be such.

He who shows kindness toward animals will display the same characteristics to his fellow-men.

The flower which we do not pluck is the only one which never loses its beauty or its fragrance.

The grandest of heroic deeds are those which are performed within four walls and in domestic privacy.

The pebbles in our path weary us and make us footsore more than the rocks, which require only a bold effort to surmount.

Work is a necessity, in one way or another, to all of us. Overwork is of our own making, and, like all self-imposed burdens, is beyond our strength.

Never permit the most resolute curiosity, or the most friendly concern, to find the lowest depth of your character. Gain the reputation for reserve power by reserving it.

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. The more business a man has to do, the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economize his time.

The best recipe for going through life in an exquisite way, with beautiful manners, is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, needs all the kindness they can get from others in this world.

THE GRAIN GAMBLERS.

A PROTEST FROM THE MILLING INTEREST
WHAT A SYNDICATE HAS COST.

The "grain gamblers" of the United States have received the attention of the milling interest, in the way of a protest against the methods adopted in speculation, in the form of a lengthy circular distributed throughout the country, accompanied with a petition to Congress for such legislation as shall give relief from the evil effects of the so-called illegitimate methods. The circular refers to crop estimates promulgated at the commencement of the wheat year, in September, indicating and exaggerating the prospective or existing deficiency in the world's supply of wheat, and the large purchases of this cereal by a sindicate of operators the following year; for which prices were advanced to an unwarranted position and maintained arbitrarily, stocks being thus held out of foreign consuming markets while there was a large fleet of vessels at the seaboard begging for the freight at nominal figures. The circular says: "The millers throughout the country have been obliged to pay gamblers' prices for wheat to grind. They have consigned their flour to the interior and Atlantic markets, and drawn advances on the same, with instructions generally to have the flour stored unless the cost price of it could be obtained. The quantity so shipped and stored exceeded the requirements of the people by 2,000,000 barrels, which has been held at $2 per barrel above its real value, which $2 our people are obliged to pay for permitting gambling in wheat. This flour cannot be sold to foreign countries in need of it without a loss of $2 per barrel, which has already ruined many millers and has seriously injured all of them; and it is now—the first of April, 1880—estimated that three-fourths of the mills have remained idle two months, and must so remain until this nefarious syndicate is deprived of its power for mischief."

"It is estimated," says the circular, "that the syndicate has caused a loss to the United States by not selling wheat to foreign countries before prices declined, and to those whom they have inveigled into dealing with them—the millers, the shipping interest, legitimate dealers and consumers of flour in the United States which amounts to $300,000,000. They have abrogated the laws of trade—supply and demand—and the relative prices in different markets, and interdicted commerce between the States and foreign countries; they have broken up legitimate trade and generally demoralized a most important branch of commerce, thus bringing sorrow and suffering upon our people."

In conclusion the circular says: "We are in favor of enacting laws by Congress and in all the States, making it a penal offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to sell that which they do not possess, or to purchase merchandise which they do not expect to receive and pay for. All contracts which are to be settled by the one paying and the other receiving the difference between the contract price and the value of the article at some future day, and all species of luck or chance trade, dealing or gambling, of whatever description, should be declared illegitimate, and punishable under the law."

Some Great Private and Corporate Fortunes.

Persons who have never thought of finance, and have paid no attention to political economy, have an idea that the wealth of the globe is substantially measured by its precious metals. These do not, however, represent one-tenth the value of even private fortunes of the world, invested in houses, lands, banks, mining, railway, government and other securities. The railway securities of this country amount to $5,000,000, and the national bonds of Britain, France and the United States to $10,000,000,000. The largest landed estates are held in Mexico, South America, England, Russia and especially in this country, by corporations. It is very properly considered a great injustice to the people of Britain that the Dukes of Sutherland, Devonshire and Westminster, with other nobles, should own from 100,000 acres each, when the United Kingdom is so very small, and when the great mass of its inhabitants have not either actually or prospectively a single foot of the common soil. But some railway companies here have grants of land from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 acres. When Henry VIII confiscated the estates of the Roman Catholic church they did not number one tithe as many acres as Congress has granted to the Northern Pacific railway. Nevertheless the confiscated estates were enough to found the richest nobility in the world. It is reasonable to suppose that the most colossal fortunes on this continent will be gained from these vast land grants during the next fifty years. The land, now scarcely worth $2 50 an acre, will be certain to be salable at from $50 to $100 an acre. Thus, a corporation, whose grant comprises, say, 20,000,000 acres, and ninety per cent. of whose stock is in the hands of ten men, as is, in some instances, actually the case, will own (if it can keep its grant, free from taxes, twenty or thirty years) a landed property worth anywhere from $400,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, or to each of its stockholders from $40,000,000 to $200,000, money enough to buy a sizable well-cultivated planet, with all the modern improvements. Enormous as these figures are, fabulous as the estimates may seem, they do not much transcend the actual money-getting of William S. O'Brien, Asa Packer, Alexander T. Stewart, Cornelius Vanderbilt, or John Jacob Astor, each of whom acquired stupendous wealth from a capital of mere energy, foresight, and understanding of opportunity. The great landed estates of Britain are protected by laws of primogeniture and entail, which are interdicted here. But such laws will be superfluous to few men who can for years hold millions of acres, free from taxation, with a certainty of selling them at an advance of from 2,000 to 3,000 per cent. The possible wealth of the land grantees, in the not remote future, appears to run into fable, and is sufficient to astound any financial imagination.

WHAT is that which ties two persons and only touches one? A wedding ring.

O, ron a bath in the booming breakers!

The Romance of Hotel-Keeping.

"Having staid too long in the bath at Long Branch recently, I lost the train to the horse race, and Colonel Presbury, of the West End Hotel, a gallant old beau, of fine worldly style, offered to take me out. He was about to give away $1,000, as it proved, to George Lorillard, and had only time to see that stake run for and the following two miles and a quarter. As we went along the road I said: "You were the first big hotel man I ever saw, and I have been afraid of you for about twenty years. How did you start?" "I came from Baltimore. My mother was a Howard. I was cashier of the Bank of Maryland, and also of the Bank of Louisville. I had put by some money, and one day Mr. Billings came to me and said, 'Colonel, there is a big hotel to be erected in Philadelphia, called the Girard House. If you will let me have some money to furnish it I think I can get it.' I was banking then in St. Louis. I went on with Billings to see the hotel, and as it cost a large sum to furnish it, $75,000, I was compelled to be a partner. We leased the hotel, Billings made $100,000, which I paid to him. He wasn't equal to so much luck, and is dead. My inside steward was named Darling. I got him from the Tremont House, Boston, and paid $2,500 a year. He was so efficient with me that he got the new Battle House at Mobile, made money and was enabled to take the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. There he became the wealthiest hotel man, and is worth $3,000,000. If I had begun business with as good a man as my present partner, Hildreth, I would have been as rich as Darling."

"How came you to go to Washington city during the war?"

"I had to give up the Girard House after running it four years, on account of the hoggishness of those who owned it. I asked for a reduction of rent on the grounds that the Continental Hotel, a much finer structure, was going up right opposite me. They said that was a reason for raising my rent. Very well, said I, I will sell out the furniture and close the Girard House for a year, and you will never make money out of it again. They never have. I went to Baltimore and the war broke out, and the first thing I knew Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, telegraphed me to come to Washington. I went down there and he opened the conversation:

"Presbury, I want you to take Willard's Hotel. It will be the Union headquarters. I want a man in control there whom I know!" "Gen. Cameron," I replied, "I'm hardly your man. While I think our people are foolish to talk about leaving the Union, my sympathies are with the State of Maryland whatever she does." "O, pshaw!" he said, "you go and take that hotel. Willard is scared, and you can get it cheap." I called on the Willards, and they offered me the hotel for $100,000, furniture and lease. I had the proffer written out and signed. I rented it without looking at it, seeing there were six hundred guests. When I went next Monday to take the hotel, Willard said: 'Presbury, we don't want to give this up. What will you take to give the property up? We'll give you $50,000 for your bargain." Said I, gentlemen, I will take $100,000. I got the hotel and made $165,000 the first year. I then sold the lease to my partners for $140,000, which they paid in full, except $20,000. In the West End Hotel here I have invested with Mr. Hildreth $250,000, and spent $100,000 on the property, and we get $60,000 a year out of it."

Betting in England.

SOME IDEA OF THE AMOUNT WON AND LOST ON FAVORITE HORSES.

The amount of money which changes hands in connection with the English turf has been increasad enormously of late years, a circumstance due in part to the great increase in the number of races. From February to November, inclusive, 1879, there were held 271 race meetings; the number of stakes raced for was 2920, and the meetings occupied in all 478 days of racing. The value of the stakes raced for in 1879, including the cups, etc., was nearly $2,500,000. Sixteen noblemen and gentlemen netted over $830,000. The race which brought the most money to the winner was the Derby, $35,000.

It may be observed that, while the turf had no more sedulous supporters than the earl of that ilk, whose pastimes were his race horses and his Homer, he never was destined to win the stakes of his name, which was founded by his grandfather. One year his horse Toxophilite was the favorite, and there was a general hope that the "Rupert of debate" would be the winner, but it was not to be, and a like disappointment attended the stable of his political henchman, Lord George Bentick. Lord Falmouth is, by far, the most successful racing man of these or, probably, of any times, winning, as he has done, in five years, over $600,000 in legitimate racing without betting.

Probably the late Sir Joseph Hawley comes nearest to him in point of success. The same horse has more than once won the 2,000 Guineas stakes, the Derby and the St. Leger, and last year these three represented an aggregate of nearly $100,000. The nominal fee for a jockey on the English turf is five guineas for a winning horse and three guineas for a non-winner, but leading jockeys now receive incomes of many thousands of dollars a year, partly, no doubt, to neutralize the temptation to be bribed which beset them. They have to be licensed.

"POOR HERBERT, how I wish you did not have to slave from morning till night!" murmured his wife, as, with a fond caress, she seated herself on her husband's knee, and gently stroked the auburn locks from his lofty brow. And the grave, stern man of business understood her at once, and said: "Well, Susie, what is it—a bonnet, or what? Don't be too hard on me, for money is scarcer than ever."

THE tie that binds the happy may be dear, but that which links the unfortunate is tenderness unutterable.

EVERY flower, even the fairest, has its shadow beneath it as it swings in the sunlight.

HE must be a thorough fool who can learn nothing from his own folly.

A Dor

"My dear
feeling up t
my gold co
"I saw it the
swered Mrs. Spoope
"and thought it very pretty,
you ask?"

"'Cause I've lost the measly thing, responded Mr. Spoopendyke, running the broom-handle up into the cornice and shaking it as if it were a carpet.

"You don't suppose it is up there, do you?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke. "Where did you leave it?"

"Left it in my shirt. Where do you suppose I'd leave it—in the hash?" and Mr. Spoopendyke tossed over the things in his wife's writing desk and looked out of the window after it.

"Where did you leave your shirt?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Where did I leave my shirt? Where do you suppose I left it? Where does a man generally leave his shirt, Mrs. Spoopendyke? Think I left it in the ferry-boat? Got an idea I left it at prayer-meeting, haven't you? Well, I didn't. I left it off, Mrs. Spoopendyke. That's where I left it. I left it off. Hear me?" And Mr. Spoopendyke pulled the winter clothing out of the cedar chest that had not been unlocked for a month.

"Where is the shirt now? persisted Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Where do you suppose it is? Where do you imagine it is? I'll tell you where it is, Mrs. Spoopendyke; it's gone to Bridgeport as a witness in a land suit. Idea! Ask a man where his shirt is! You know I haven't been out of the room since I came home last night and took it off," and Mrs. Spoopendyke sailed down stairs and raked the fire out of the kitchen range, but didn't find the button.

"Maybe you lost it on the way home," suggested Mrs. Spoopendyke, as her husband came up, hot and angry, and began to pull a stuffed canary to pieces to see if the button had got inside.

"Oh, yes! Very likely! I stood up against a tree and lost it. Then I hid behind a fence so I wouldn't see it.—That's the way it was. If I only had your head, Mrs. Spoopendyke, I'd turn loose as a razor-strop. I don't know anything sharper than you are," and Mr. Spoopendyke clutched a handful of dust off the top of the wardrobe.

"It must have fallen out," mused Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Oh! it must, eh! It must have fallen out! Well, I declare I never thought of that. My impression was that it took a buggy and drove out, or a balloon and hoisted out," and Mr. Spoopendyke crawled behind the bureau and commenced tearing up the carpet.

"And if it fell out, it must be somewhere near where he left his shirt. Now he always throws his shirt on the lounge and the button is under that."

A moment't search soon established the infallibility of Mrs. Spoopendyke's logic.

"Oh, yes! Found it, didn't you?" panted Mr. Spoopendyke, as he bumped his head against the bureau and finally climbed to a perpendicular. "Perhaps you'll fix my shirts so that it won't fall out any more, and maybe you'll have sense enough to mend that lounge, now it has made so much trouble If you only tended to the house as I do to my business, there'd never be any difficulty about losing a collar button."

"It wasn't my fault," began Mrs. Spoopendyke.

"Wasn't, eh? Have you found that coal bill you've been looking for since March?"

"Yes."

"Have, eh! Now where did you put it? Where did you find it?"

"In your overcoat pocket."

Amusements at Sea.

"Now that so many go down to the sea in ships," it may be worth while to learn how time is spent thereon, as told in *Good Words:*

All the Cunard and other large steamships possess a good library for light reading, besides which there are usually many solacements for relieving the tedium of the first-class passengers. When the weather is fine there are games of shuffle-board on the deck, that draw a number of players and on-lookers. The pieces of wood are flat discs, easily handled in shoving them along to a goal, as in the case of bowls. This forms an agreeable recreation, and affords good exercise. When out-door amusements is impracticable, the saloon has its clusters of passengers busy at something or other. One party will be playing whist; another is eagerly watching a game at chess; a third party will be listening to a thrilling tale of the sea by an old salt; a fourth party is attending to a game at backgammon. In the evening, when lamps are lit, there is sometimes a musical concert, for which an obliging young lady, or perhaps a musically inclined purser, presides at the piano. Often in ships of this description there is a good deal of heavy betting. The bets will be as to the day and hour of arrival in port, what will be the number of the first pilot-boat that presents itself, and so on; some of the bets being sufficiently ridiculous and the cause of much fun, but also the loss of a good deal of money. In all the well regulated vessels the ship officers are strictly excluded from gaming or betting.

The youngsters who happen to be on board have their own amusement in the games and sports of children. To these juveniles the cow is an object of much interest. The poor animal, which is required for the sake of its milk, occupies (as we have seen it) a booth at the corner of one of the paddle-boxes. There, well bedded and tied up cow fashion, it is observed munching its food with the most perfect placidity; although a thousand miles from home and the sea all around with long sweeping waves might be disposed to disturb its equanimity. For air it has a door with the upper part left open.

Stretching over the lower half-door,