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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 31, 1880. No. 13.

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.

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.

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.

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

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*

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.

DR. C. P. GILPIN,

DENTIST,

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

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.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

POISON! POISON!

LONDON PURPLE and PARIS GREEN.

Will effectually drive away Potato Bugs. Sold in quantities to suit the purchaser, at the very lowest rates.

C. F. STAM., Druggist.

May 18, 1880.

VILLAGE BLAKSMITH SEGAR, *Best in Town for Five Cents!* je26. E. W. F. SIMPERS.

FINE White and Decorated Tea Sets, very pretty and cheap, at SPARKS'.

TO FARMERS,

FRUIT GROWERS,

AND

TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The undersigned, having purchased the

Steamer MASSACHUSETTS,

Will run her between Crumpton and Baltimore daily, during the PEACH season, beginning the route Monday, July 19.

Leave CRUMPTON .....3.00 P. M.
" SPRY'S LANDING .....3.30 "
" BUCKINGHAM " .....4.30 "
" ROUND TOP .....6.00 "
" CHESTERTOWN. .....7.30 "

And from other points below as will appear in a future advertisement.

☞It is unnecessary to add that our prices will be as reasonable, and that freight intrusted to us will be handled with as great care as by any responsible line on the river. A good wharf, 110 feet long, with shed over the entire length, has been secured in Baltimore, where fruit will show to the best advantage, and the demand for fruit from this wharf will not be excelled by any other in the city. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

HINES, TAYLOR & CO.

jy17-4t. JAS. F. TAYLOR, Capt.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.*

HATS, For MEN, and BOYS,

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES,

And the LOWEST PRICES,

For the SPRING of 1880, may be found at S. MERRITT'S.

May 15.

EXECUTORS' SALE

—OF—

Desirable Dwelling & Store PROPERTY,

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

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

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

TUESDAY,

The Third of August, 1880

At 11 o'clock A. M., all that

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by J. W. Robinson, Esq., and situated at the junction of the public roads leading from Still Pond & Lynch's Corner to Kennedyville, adjoining the residence of F. H. Boulden, Esq.

The Lot contains about 1¼ ACRES OF LAND, and is improved by

A COMMODIOUS

TWO-STORY

Frame Dwelling,

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

There is also

A Good Stable and Carriage House

and a large PASTURE LOT adjoining.

All the Buildings are in good repair.

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

STORE ROOM,

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

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

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

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

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

J. W. CARROLL, Auctioneer.

July 10, 1880—ts.

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.

LOOK!

WE would call the attention of all in want of

Berry Chests and Baskets,

PEACH BASKETS AND BOXES,

Also, FANCY PACKAGES for Peaches, that we have made arrangements with J. H. MARVIL again to handle his stock, so well known in this county, and we are prepared to fill any order we may be favored with at any time and on short notice and on good terms.

Stock always on hand at Warerooms. All Stock delivered at Stations on the Kent County Railroad will be prepaid. All communications promptly answered. Give us a call before you buy.

C. W. WARREN, Kennedyville;
WROTH & CLARK, Still Pond;
J. LEWIN CREW, Chestertown;
L. C. GRAVES, Black's Station;
W. S. SPARKS, Lambson's Station.

May 22, 1880—3m.

GLASS JARS!

Glass Jars!

Porcelain Lined and Cohansey, Quart and half gallon Fruit Jars at THOMPSON'S,

jy3. Up Town.

FINE CHINA TEA SETS, very low, at SPARKS'

fe14. opp. Court House.

PLATED WARE—Castors, Spoons, Syrup Cups, Butter Dishes, Napkin Rings, &c., at SPARKS'.

A MOTHER'S DIARY.

Morning—baby on the floor,
Making for the fender;
Sunlight seems to make it sneeze;
Baby "on a bender!"
All the spools upset and gone,
Chairs drawn into file,
Harness strung across,
Ought to make one smile;
Apron clean, curls smooth, eyes blue,
(How these charms will dwindle,)
For I rather think—don't you—
Baby "is a swindle!"

Noon—a tangled, silken floss
Getting in blue eyes;
Apron that would not keep clean,
If a baby tries!
One blue shoe untied, and one
Underneath the table;
Chairs gone mad, and blocks and toys,
Well as they are able;
Baby in a high chair, too,
Yelling for his dinner,
Spoon in mouth; I think—don't you—
Baby "is a sinner!"

Night—chairs all set back again,
Blocks and spools in order;
One blue shoe beneath the mat
Tells of a marauder;
Apron folded on a chair,
Plaid dress torn and wrinkled,
Two pink feet kicked pretty bare,
Little fat knees crinkled;
In the crib and conquered, too,
By sleep, blessed evangel,
Now I surely think—don't you—
Baby "is an angel!"

—*Baltimore Sun.*

Anecdote of Bishop Wilmer.

A good story is told of the witty Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, who was, it seems, as ready with retort in youth as in more mature years. He had but a little while been in charge of his first parish in Goochland county, Va., when he was one of a company at dinner, which included all the gentlemen of the neighborhood. Among them was a man noted for his infidelity as to Christianity, and for the roughness of his manner and speech to those by whom it was professed. The young parson soon discovered that the old infidel was talking at him, and prudently made no reply. At last the enemy became more aggressive, and addressing him directly, said:

"Mr. Wilmer, you don't seem to like to talk about religion."

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I do like to talk about it with people who are earnest and respectful in their treatment of it."

"Well," responded the assailant, "if you will answer me one question I will let you off."

"Sir," said Mr. Wilmer, "I do not know that I care to be let off from anything; but ask me the question, and if it is a proper question, and I know the answer, I will give it to you."

"Well, sir, I have asked all the preachers I have ever seen and none of them could tell me, and now I ask you: What became of the body of Moses when the devil and the archangel had a contest over it?"

It was a trying question for a young theologian and a trying occasion, for the assembled company all silently awaited his reply. He quickly arose from his chair, walked across the room, stood directly in front of his antagonist, and said firmly and respectfully:

"Sir, that question does not concern you in the least."

"Why not, sir?"

"Because it's perfectly certain that no archangel will ever have any contest with the devil over your body."

The infidel confessed himself whipped, and, joining in the loud laugh at his expense, said that he would bet five hundred dollars on his parson every sermon against any other preacher in the country.

THE PREVALENCE OF SUICIDE.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, who has made an intelligent study of the statistics and authorities on the subject, says that suicide has been rapidly increasing all over Europe during the last hundred years, and that it is still on the increase. Not fewer than sixty thousand Europeans, or about one in every five thousand of the population, are reported to kill themselves every year. The writer cited asserts that the average rate of self-destruction is five times greater now than it was a century ago. It is not improbable that the percentage is much higher now than formerly, but it may be questioned whether the increase comes anywhere near the above estimate. No doubt suicides have largely increased in numbers in the United States also, but in no such proportion as the above would indicate for European countries. Suicides, indeed, appear to be a feature of our modern civilization.

WHAT DETERMINATION WILL ACCOMPLISH.—E. P. Williams, a young colored man, is the census enumerator of the ninth ward of Bucyrus, O. Several years ago Williams was run over by a train of cars and lost both arms, which were taken off near the shoulder. In the absence of hands to write with he has learned to write by holding a pen or pencil between his teeth, and is able in this way to produce a legitimate style of penmanship. He writes very rapidly, and in his work as enumerator takes an average of two hundred names a day. When he enters a house he seats himself at a table, lays down his book, and with a pencil in his teeth writes out the names that are given to him. When he gets through he picks the book up in his teeth, places it under the short stub of the right arm, and goes to the next house, and so on.

HE STOLE AN ARMY HORSE.—Mr. Hayes the other day received the following letter enclosing one hundred and thirty dollars: "My compliments to your honor. Dear Sir, I was in the army of the late war, a union soldier, and I did a grate rong by taking a horse belonging to the government and sold him and kept the money. I became convicted for the deed, joined the M. E. church, and asked God for mercy, and I had to promise him to pay for the horse, and I did so, and he forgave my sins, and now I am able to pay the money into your hands, as it belongs to the government. Please find enclosed $130, which you will please accept. Yours truly, A SOULTIER."—*Washing Star.*

COUNTY PAPER: It is a pleasant sight to see a potato-bug and an army worm wink at each other on their way to their respective fields of labor.

PASSIONS are likened best to floods and streams. The shallow murmur but the deep are dumb.

A MASS convention of local optionists of Cecil county is to be held at Elkton August 3.

THE WAYS OF SHOPLIFTERS.

"Do you cause the arrest of many shoplifters?" a New York tradesman was asked.

"Yes, a good many, but not all, by any means. We don't disturb persons unless we have the most positive proof of their guilt. When the article stolen is a trifle we watch the woman so as to remember her face, but usually do nothing more. Not infrequently we see thefts committed by women that we believe are not habitual tresspassers, but were urged on by too strong temptation and poverty. Such women we take to a private room. We tell them our suspicion. If they confess and give us what prove to be their right names and addresses we let them go. But all this is a very delicate matter, and to make a mistake is very dangerous. You must know that shop-lifters are generally among the best dressed and most respectable looking women that come in our store. I stood at the second story skylight one day looking aimlessly down on the first floor. I saw two elegantly dressed women putting away rolls of silk ribbon. I watched them, and there wasn't any doubt about it. I hastened down and told the floor walker. He was astounded. I persisted and he spoke to the women. They were violently indignant. As they walked toward the door we saw them throw the rolls of ribbon among some boxes between two counters. We had them followed. They lived in an elegant brown-stone house in Forty-eighth street.

"Professional shoplifters," continued the speaker, "very often wear great cloaks. They can put away a great deal under them. By raising their folded arms under their cloaks they conceal the added size the stolen articles give them. They have a pocket made in the front of their dresses big enough to hold a number of large packages. Why, when we unloaded a woman here one day we took out of that pocket all that a good-sized boy could carry on his out-stretched arms. I remember how indignant that woman was when accused.

"I was walking through the store one day when a clerk told me he thought a woman he was serving had stolen some Leghorn hats. I walked up to her and raised one of her arms suddenly. Twenty-one hats fell to the floor. You know what Leghorn hats are. They are made of a kind of grass and folded close together. She said that she had picked them up on the floor and was going to put them where the rest of the hats were kept. We arrested her.

"The hands of an experienced shoplifter work faster than the eye of an observer. A central office detective standing in the store one day saw a woman putting away silk handkerchiefs. She'd hold one up as if to examine it, and then she'd suddenly pass it into her other hand and then into a big front pocket with such lightning like rapidity that the detective couldn't tell what she was doing, but he thought she was putting them back on the counter. He made a study of the subject and caught her. Shoplifters often steal our valises and baskets, and then go round the store filling them up. We know a good many who are in the profession.

"The worst thing shoplifters do," he said in conclusion, "is to steal from our customers. They are very fond of taking pocketbooks and valises. We would a great deal rather they would steal from us, for their victims are sure to give a store where they are robbed a bad reputation. Not long ago a lady who had $128 in silver in a valise rested it on the counter a moment and it disappeared. She found an old one in its place. We believed that the thieves who took it knew that she had the money, and had followed her for a long distance."

FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS.—It is not necessary that a boy who learns a trade should follow it all his life. Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once. Thomas Hayne, a rich and eminent lawyer, also of Illinois, was once a book binder. Erastus Corning, of New York, too lame to do hard work, commenced as a shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment he was asked: "Why my little boy, what can you do?" "Can do what I am bid," was the answer, which secured him the place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was once a shoemaker. Thurlow Weed, was a canal boat driver. Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet-maker, which trade Stephen A. Douglass worked at in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence now living have risen from humble life, by dint of industry and without which talent is as gold coin on a barran island. Work alone makes men bright and it does not alone depend on the kind of work you have to do, whether you rise in it; it depends on how you do it.—*Tablet.*

One day company arrived unexpectedly. Supper was just over and no bread had been left. I had just taken from the oven some delicious-looking light bread, but it was too hot to cut. We live in a country where there is no baker. In my bewilderment, I happened to remember that in Mrs. Whitney's Cook Book "Just How," she suggests heating a knife, in order to split open a hot short-cake. Why, thought I, may not smoking-hot bread, be sliced with a hot knife! It is the cold surface of the steel applied to the warm dough that produces a disagreeable clamminess. I heated my carving knife and tried it. The bread sliced beautifully, and as I piled it up to bring to the table, I put it on a plate upon which I laid a fresh napkin, for the contact of the hot bread with the cold plate would have produced the same sodden clamminess on the surface of the lower slice. Of course I would not recommend the slicing of hot loaves except upon emergencies. As a frequent diet, it might prove injurious, but not more so than other warm breads.

A DISGUSTED negro, returned from Kansas, says that "if Kansas should be roofed in it would be the biggest nigger-poorhouse in the world."

How quietly flows the river toward the sea, yet it always reaches its destination. This is a point to remember when you are trying to "rush things."

BETTER fall covered and scarred with the wrongs of glory than to surrender through expediency to what is wrong.

HOUSEHOLD TALK.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Housekeepers who have never tried it will be surprised to see how a large pinch of salt in the water potatoes are boiled in will improve them: old potatoes may be made almost mealy and delicious by this simple process.

When canning fruit have a cup of flower paste ready; if your rubbers are old, or the zinc rings or covers are bent a little, you may still make them air-tight with the paste. If you are at all doubtful about the condition of your can it is a good notion to use the paste.

Do not set apart one day on which to clean your silver or scour your tinware; there is danger of it not being done at all. Have your cleaning material ready and when you are doing up the dishes after each meal clean and polish the silver or tin you have been using. This is a good habit to cultivate.

I do not believe in the practice highly recommended by some excellent women of attempting to read while washing and wiping dishes; it can be done, but not by a young housekeeper, who needs all her wits about her to see that her plates are properly dried, that no lint is left on the saucers and no drops of water left in the tea cups. Then there is danger of her being too much engrossed with her new thoughts, if she is reading anything worth taking the trouble to read. The very best way is for her to use all her energy and culture—if she has it—in doing her work thoroughly and quickly; then in the sweet rest which she has earned let her enjoy the treasured book. We know a young woman who read this spring Maudsley's "Pathology of the Mind" in the few minutes she had to her self after doing her morning round of housework and before she began preparations for dinner.

There is nothing more discouraging to the young housekeeper than her first attempts at mastering the details of her work; she looks with amazement at the calm faces of her friends, who seem somehow to have made the secret their own. By and by she finds out for herself that it may be all summed up in these words: "Eternal vigilance is the price of a well-kept house." She realizes what Werner wrote about his garden: "Eternal vigilance! the spider, the moth, the flower bug, the red ant, the black ant demand it!" She thinks that if somebody had framed it for her motto, instead of "God Bless our Home," or "Eat, Drink and be Merry," she might have got on better. One of the first things she learns is that system is absolutely necessary; not the relentless system which decrees that Friday shall be sweeping day though the heavens should fall, but which considers calmly the whole business to be dispatched; portions out the work as wisely as possible, and then adheres to the plan as closely as may be. Of course at first mistakes will be made; keep this comforting assurance in mind, that housekeeping does not come by instinct to anybody. However easily some may seem to get along with it, they have acquired that ease by hard and varied experience. If one is in dead earnest about becoming a good housekeeper, occasional failures will help on the work. An ordinarily upright young woman will only once steam brown bread in an ungreased tin, or build a hot fire with a new oil-cloth under the stove, and leave no ashes under the fire in the stove. It is a positive fact that in time one who has an actual distaste for housework may come to regard her kitchen as a laboratory in which careful manipulations will produce exact results.

ONLY TRIFLES.—It is one of the most common errors to ascribe too much importance to startling and imposing events, and to let the little things of life pass by unheeded. On close examination, it will be found that the unobserved and insignificant are of the greatest importance. Habits are formed, link by link, until at last the chain is made so strong it requires the firm will of man to break it. Human life is made up of trifles, and it is the observance of the little things that forms character. Every opportunity neglected, every moment wasted, every temptation submitted to, are a series of trifles; yet they detract from the true character, and lower man in the estimation of others, and reveal to him his own weakness. Then let us not withhold gentle words and kind acts, which though trifles in themselves, may cause others untold happiness. We should strive to perfect ourselves in little things, that we may be fitted for the greater things that await us.

GUARDING THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—One of the most curious "guards" in London, says *Chamber's Journal*, is that which is termed the "Bank Piquet," and which proceeds to take up its nightly quarters inside the Bank of England every evening at 7 o'clock all the year round, remaining there until 7 the next morning. It is an officer's guard, and consists, besides, of a drummer, two sergeants and over thirty men. Each man receives a shilling from the bank authorities immediately upon his arrival, the sergeant's share being two shillings. The officer is allowed a dinner, laid for two, with three bottles of wine, and is permitted to invite a friend. The guard or piquet is comfortably housed, each man being "served out" with a watch-coat and blanket; and sentries are posted during the night at the bullion vaults and the counting-house parlor.

CONGRESSMAN COX, at the Tammany ratification meeting told the following good story of a dream that a colored man was said to have had, as illustrating the treatment of the colored race by the Republican party. The colored man dreamed that he went to hell, and was asked:

"Were there any Republicans in hell?"

"Oh, yes; lots of 'em."

"Any Democrats?"

"Yes; a few scattered around."

"Any Greenbackers?"

"None to count on."

"What were the Republicans doing?"

"They were holding the colored men between themselves and the fire."

THE report that there are more good-looking widows than usual at Saratoga is being circulated, and wives are not urging their husbands to take them there for the summer so much as they were, while the husbands are all the more inclined to do so.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S DEFENSE.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A campaign life of General Garfield, written by Colonel Russell H. Connell, of Massachusetts, gives General Garfield's defense of his Credit Mobilier business. Col. Connell spent some day's at General Garfield's residence gathering data for his campaign life of the Republican candidate for President, and as the statement given about the Credit Mobilier transactions it may be accepted as Gen. Garfield's official answer to the grave accusations which have confronted him in his national contest.

We copy elsewhere the circumstantial statement made by Gen. Garfield, and there will be very common regret among fair-minded men of all parties that he has attempted an explanation if he could not offer one more satisfactory than that given through Colonel Cornell. It is plausible as far as it goes, but its fatal defects is in the fact that it omits two most vital features of the charges he assumed to explain. He is entirely silent on the only documentary evidence that appears to sustain Mr. Ames and condemn Gen. Garfield, and that is a memorandum, presented to the community by Mr. Ames, purporting to be in Gen. Garfield's own handwriting, claiming much more than he had received on his Credit Mobilier stock. If that memorandum was in Gen. Garfield's handwriting, there is no escape for him from either the charge of purchasing the stock or the more serious charge of deliberately falsifying to exculpate himself from his error. The testimony of Mr. Ames on this point was given on the 29th of January, 1873, as follows:

Q. You may state whether, in conversation with you, Mr. Garfield claims, as he claimed before us, that the only transaction between you was borrowing $300. A. No, sir; he did not claim that with me.

Q. State all that occurred in conversation between you. A. I have had two or three interviews with Mr. Garfield. He wants to put it on the basis of a loan.

Q. Did he claim that it was in fact a loan? A. No, he did not.

Q. State all you know in reference to it. A. I told him that he knew very well that that was a dividend. I made out a statement and showed it to him at the time. In one conversation he admitted it, and said, as near as I can remember, there was $2,400 due in stock and bonds. He made a little memorandum of $1,000 and $1,400, and, as I recollect, there was $1,000 of Union Pacific Railroad stock, $1,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, and $400 of stock or bonds, I do not recollect what.

Q. When was that memorandum made? A. It was made in my room. It was since this investigation commenced.

Q. Have you the memorandum that Mr. Garfield made? A. I have the figures that he made.

[Paper shown to the committee containing figures as follows:

$1,000
$1,400

$2,400

Q. You say these figures were made by Mr. Mr. Garfield? A. Yes, sir.

That was his idea of what was coming to him? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you happen to retain that little little stray memorandum? A. I do not know. I did not pay any attention to it at the time, until I found there was to be a conflict of testimony, and I thought it might be worth preserving.

Gen. Garfield never appeared before the committee after the foregoing testimony had been given by Mr. Ames, thus leaving the sworn statement that the memorandum was in his own handwriting uncontradicted. He subsequently issued an address to his constituents, many of whom had revolted against his re-election, in which he denied that he had purchased or agreed to purchase the stock, but he did not allude to the damaging memorandum, and now his formal defense presented for the Presidential campaign, is also silent on the point. Until Gen. Garfield can deny the genuineness of the memorandum, which as yet is undisputed, all attempts at explanation of the Credit Mobilier transactions must be worse than failures.

Another strange omission in his defense is his failure to take any note of the unanimous finding of the Republican committee that reported to the House Feb. 18, 1873, through Judge Poland, as follows:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent. and also received the six per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of 329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

Gen. Garfield was then, as, now, a member of the House, but he made no protest on the floor against the judgment of his political friends who thus condemned him. This report and the testimony of Ames in regard to Gen. Garfield's memorandum of Credit Mobilier profits due to him are the two apparently conclusive facts against him, and they are the two points which he passes in silence in offering his defense to his countrymen.

Another strange omission in Gen. Garfield's defense must attract very general attention. In his explanation of the De Golyer fee of five thousand dollars, paid him for presumed professional services, he is strangely silent on the solemn judicial decisions of two courts distinctly condemning his fee as corrupt and illegal. In a suit brought in the Cook County Circuit Court of Illinois, to recover the full amount of the corruption fund for the Washington paving contracts, of which Gen. Garfield's fee was a part, the defense demurred on the ground that the money claimed was promised to influence the official action of Gen. Garfield, chairman of the Committee on appropriations through whose official favor the fraudulent contracts had to be paid by government appropriations. Judge Farwell sustained the dumurrer because such contract with Gen. Garfield was corrupt and could not be legally enforced. The trial was had at Chicago in May, 1875, and the case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court in October, 1879, in the following language:

The agreement with Gen. Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract, which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a