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Kent News.

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

Vol. 41. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880. No. 25.

The Kent News:

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

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

Terms of Subscription:

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

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

ADVERTISING:

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

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

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

Legal Notices.

ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION.

The undersigned, adm'r C. T. A. of JACOB SHALLCROSS, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, deceased, in pursuance of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Sept. 21, 1880, hereby gives notice that he will on TUESDAY, November 9th, 1880, make an additional distribution of assets which have come into his hands since he passed his former account.

SERECK SHALLCROSS,
Adm'r C. T. A. of Jacob Shallcross.
Sept. 25, 1880—4t.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent County,
SEPTEMBER 28, 1880.

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by H. W. VICKERS, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Samuel Mander, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the Thirtieth day of November 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 28th day of October next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $465.00.

ROBERT NICHOLSON,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
R. B. WILLSON,
Judges of Orphans' Court.
True Copy—Attest:
JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
oc2-4t. Register of Wills.

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

WILLIAM ALEX. TAYLOR,
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 28th day of April, 1881; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of September, 1880.

LEWIN USILTON,
Oct. 2, 1880—4t. Executor.

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.

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.

Baltimore Cards.

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.

SPORTSMEN LOOK!

I have in stock and am receiving a full line of the following celebrated makes of **GUNS**, viz:

W. W. Greener's "New Club Gun,"
W. W. Greener's "Hummerles,"
Treble Wedge;
P. Webley & Sons';
Henry Tolley;
W. Goolyear;
J. Manton & Co.;
J. P. Clabrough & Bro.;
W. & C. Scott & Sons,
and others of cheaper grade and quality, all of which I can furnish in 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 bore, and the very lowest price.

My $35 Breech Loader is "THE DAISY."
MUZZLE GUNS of all grades and prices from $5 to $35.
AMMUNITION, GLASS BALLS, GUN IMPLEMENTS,
in fact everything known to the trade.
☞ Loaded Shells a specialty.
☞ The Cheapest house in the city.

W. P. PATTERSON,
178 W. PRATT ST.,
Next to MALTBY HOUSE, Baltimore,
Aug. 14, 1880-tf.

FREDERICK STALFORT,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of New and Second Hand
CARRIAGES,

TOP and NO-TOP BUGGIES,
EXPRESS WAGONS,
SLEIGHS and HARNESS,
No. 68 EUTAW ST., bet. Pratt & Camden, and
31 S. LIBERTY ST., between Lombard and German Sts., *BALTIMORE.*

Tax Collectors' Notices.

TAX-PAYERS
OF
SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

For the convenience of the Tax-payers of the Second Election District, I will be at Still Pond the first and third Saturday; at Locust Grove the second Saturday, and at Chestertown the fourth Saturday of each month; the balance of the time at Kennedyville.

As you know the importance you will please settle promptly.

sep25-3m. D. U. DEWEES, Collector.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Tax Books for the Fourth Election District of Kent County are now in my hands. Your taxes are due from the day the assessment books are in the hands of the Collector; they *must* be paid at sometime, and it is just as easy to pay them at an early date as it is to wait. You are all aware that it is my *duty* to collect them, and I don't want to cause hard feelings with any one, but NO FRIEND will receive any indulgence from me whatever, as I cannot pay the levies against me promptly unless you are prompt. Therefore, do your duty and that will allow me to do mine. If you don't want your property advertised please don't disregard this my only notice.

JOHN N. DODD, COLLECTOR
aug14-tf. Fourth District.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
OF THE
THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

The undersigned, Tax Collector for the Third District, respectfully gives notice that the Tax Books are now in his hands: all the bills are made out, and he would be pleased to receipt them. Promptness upon the part of tax-payers is absolutely necessary in order that I may meet my obligations as Collector.

I will be in Chestertown on Tuesdays; at Wm. V. Lucas' store on Saturday afternoons, and on other days of the week at my residence, near Worton Station. DANIEL E. JEWELL,
aug14-2m. Coll. Third Dist.

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

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned having obtained a new set of implements now offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent & Queen Anne's counties.
☞ Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Att'y at Law, will be promptly attended to.—Can be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons. Or address
COMEGYS BROWN,
aug7-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

LIVERY
And EXCHANGE STABLES,
CANNON ST., CHESTERTOWN.

THE undersigned has just opened a large Livery and Exchange Stable, and having a number of excellent vehicles and fine drivers, is prepared to accommodate the public with first-class teams at moderate prices. Orders left at my residence will be promptly attended to.
ag7-tf. CHAS. H. DAVIS.

WATERS' ORGANS AND PIANOS
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!
☞ If you wish to save 33 per cent. on the dollar buy your Organs and Pianos from New York direct from the factory.
The Waters Organs and Pianos are the best in the market, and a third cheaper if purchased from N. Y. through their general agent, WM. K. JUDEFIND, EDESVILLE, MD. Illustrated catalogues free. Refer to the M. P. Ministry generally; also editors of the Meth. Protestant and Meth. Episcopal, and the thousands who have them in use. sep4-2m.

HAVE YOU A BOX OF
Prof. John R. Smith's
FEVER & AGUE PILLS
IN YOUR HOUSE?
If not ask your Druggist. If he has not got them send to PROF. JOHN R. SMITH, Baltimore Post Office. They will be sent to any address on receipt of 50c.
mh27-6m* PROF. JOHN R. SMITH, Pro.

BUY *YOUR BUGGIES and FAMILY CARRIAGES* from Emmerson Co., the largest Carriage Manufacturers in the world. They can well afford to sell the finest Buggies for $100, that sell elsewhere for $150. For particulars address their agent:
WM. K. JUDEFIND,
sep4-2m. *Edesville, Md.*

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

LUMBER,	LUMBER,
SHINGLES,	LATHS,
PICKETS,	SIDING,
Weatherboarding,	Barn Boards,
Va. Pine Boards,	Cypress Fencing
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Dressed White Pine,	
Crown Moulding, Band Moulding,	
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,	

all at prices that will satisfy after a close examination of the competing markets. Parties who are about to build are solicited to call and learn my prices before buying elsewhere.
Oct. 18. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

WOOD! WOOD!
HICKORY, OAK and PINE.

THE subscriber has purchased 200 cords of the very best seasoned Oak that has been in this market for some time, and is selling it, delivered, cord; sawed and split at low rates.

This Wood has all been culled over; is full length, clear of knots and small sticks. WILLIAM PERKINS.
Rising Sun Saloon, Chestertown.
Aug. 30—tf.

1880 *WHEATLEY'S* **1880**
UP TOWN GROCERY.

We have now in stock and shall keep constantly on hand a

Full line of GROCERIES
Such as COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, &c.
Bacon, Flour, Meal, Feed, Fish, &c.
A choice lot of *Broiling Beef* and *Sugar-cured Hams* kept on hand.
Also, TOBACCO and SEGARS.
We shall use every effort to please, and hope our friends and the public will remember us when making their purchases. All goods in our line will be sold as low as they can be bought in town.
WHEATLEY BROS.,
jan3. Corner Store, Up Town.

GO TO THOS. L. HINES & CO'S for Fodder Yarn, Corn Baskets, Grain Scoops, &c. sep18.

GO TO THOS. L. HINES & CO'S sep18. *for HARDWARE.*

Stoves! Stoves!!
COOK STOVES. RANGES.
Heating Stoves and Fire-place Heaters, a large assortment, and selling at small advance on first cost. Call & examine before purchasing. J. K. ARDRIDGE.

Winter is Coming
And You all Need
A GOOD LAMP
to read or sew by, and of course you want to buy where you can do best.
☞ **SPARKS'** ☜
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,
IS THE PLACE!
We have Hall Lamps, Library Lamps, dining-room Lamps, kitchen Lamps, bedroom Lamps, Bracket Lamps, Lanterns, Burners, Wicks, Shades, Globes, Chimneys, and everything else in that line
VERY CHEAP!
Oct. 9, 1880.

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.

FRESH GOODS!
FRESH GOODS!
AT LYNCH'S.
HAVING laid in my FALL STOCK of Goods I am prepared to sell at city prices, goods in my line comprising:
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NOTIONS, HARDWARE, TINWARE
Queensware, Willow-ware,
and a full line of all goods usually kept in a Country Store, which he will sell at
Lowest City Prices!
☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods, for which the highest market price will be paid.
J. W. PERKINS,
sep11. LYNCH'S.

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.

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.

25,000 Bushels of SHELLS,
To be burned, the Lime from which will be sold cheap if delivered within the next sixty days. This lot will close out the stock of one of the firms for which I am agent. As the next will not be so cheap now is the time to buy.
Delivered anywhere on the Chester or Sassafras rivers.
ag5-3m. WM. PERKINS, Agent.

R. K. PIPPIN,
CARPENTER and BUILDER
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
IS prepared to erect BUILDINGS of every description at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
He employs good mechanics and his work is done in the most substantial and satisfactory manner.
Persons contemplating building are respectfully invited to get his estimates before contracting with others.
my15. R. K. PIPPIN.

FODDER YARN! FODDER YARN!
We think the best and cheapest in this market—only 7 cts. a pound. Call and examine. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS and TIN-WARE cheap, at
sep18. THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

Woolen Goods!
WICKES & BROTHER
Have now in Stock full and elegant lines of HEAVY WINTER WOOLENS.
CASSIMERES for Men and Boys' wear.
KERSEYS for Working Farm Suits.
BLANKETS and FLANNELS, some of them of very superior qualities.
In view of the present frosty weather, persons preparing for the winter might find it to their advantage to give these goods an early inspection.
Chestertown, Oct. 11, 1880.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—AT—
J. A. PERKINS'
WE have on hand a first class stock of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which we are selling very cheap for cash. Our stock consists of
Sugars, Teas, Coffee,
Crackers, Cakes, Lard, Meats, Flour, Spices of all kinds, Candies, &c.
We keep on hand Wm. Lea & Son's Celebrated brands of FLOUR, by the barrel, pound or bag, and will guarantee it to give satisfaction or no charge.
We have MEATS of all kinds, Sugar-cured HAMS, Shoulders and Side Meat by the hundred lbs. Broiling Beef.
Molasses, Syrups: Country Vinegar, Chow-Chow, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Fruit of all kinds; Tobacco; Cigars and Snuff, Canned Fruits and Canned Crabs.
Jelley Glasses by the dozen, Tin Cans, Stone Jars, &c.
We aim to keep Fresh VEGETABLES on hand all the time. Call and see us and we will do you good.
J. A. PERKINS,
Opposite the new M. E. Church.
Country Produce wanted for cash or trade.
July 31, 1880.

BOOTS and SHOES
At LYNCH'S STATION.
1880. SPRING & SUMMER. 1880
WM. H. DUDLEY
Respectfully announces that he is prepared to make to order at Lynch's Station
BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds
For LADIES and GENTS, at the very lowest prices. Also, REPAIRING of every description.
Good work, good material and every effort to please is my motto, and I hope to merit and receive a liberal patronage.
☞ Give me a call.
WM. H. DUDLEY,
apr17. LYNCH'S.

FALL, 1880!
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
OPPOSITE STAM'S DRUG STORE,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Notions,
Glass and Queensware,
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
Would call SPECIAL attention to our line of PLAIN and FANCY GROCERIES, *Full Stock, Fresh Goods and Bottom Prices.*
☞ Call and see us, as we are determined to sell goods CHEAP.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
☞ Market price paid for Butter, Eggs, Lard and Bacon. Oct. 9, 1880.

1880.
Established 1868.
J. B. SAPPINGTON
CROSS STREET,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
And dealer in Fancy Brands FAMILY, EXTRA and SUPER FLOUR.
☞ Please remember we have an *experience of Twelve Years*, and guarantee to please all who favor us with their patronage.
Call and examine our prices and terms.
☞ *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*
J. B. SAPPINGTON,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Jan. 3, 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
Something Long Needed
SUPPLIED AT LAST!
WILLIAM PERKINS
has fitted up his
LADIES' PARLOR
for the winter, and ladies from the country, or elsewhere, will find a warm room when they come to town with their husbands or friends, and do not wish to wait in the stores, or to call on friends, while their gentlemen companions are attending to business matters, in which they can sit and read, and pass away their time free of charge.
☞ LUNCHES SERVED at all hours.
He also has an upper room, properly fitted up, in which Dinner and Supper can be privately furnished at all times, at short notice, and moderate prices.
P. S.—All meals served in the upper Saloon will be at an extra charge.
Dec. 27, 1879.

SMOKE! SMOKE! SMOKE!
IF you WILL smoke buy GOOD CIGARS and Smoking Tobacco. You will be sure to find them at
oc9. SPARKS', opp. Court House.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BAYARD.

VIEWS ON THE RECENT ELECTIONS—THE TARIFF, &c.

Senator Bayard spoke at the Opera House in Wilmington, Del., Oct. 15, to a crowded audience. The speech was frequently applauded. Mr. Bayard opened by saying that he came with no appeal to prejudice, folly and hate. After deprecating attempts to force a man to vote by threats of non-employment and otherwise, he proceeded to discuss the Indiana victory. The republicans, he said, cackled more over it than a thousand hens over their eggs. His declaration that if Delaware were ever put up at auction for gold, as Indiana was said to have been, one party at least would not bid, was received with enthusiastic applause. Landers, he said, was scarcely a true democrat, and conceding all the republicans claim in Indiana, he inquired, "What has this to do with Hancock?" The nineteen votes of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, which had been falsely counted for Hayes in 1876, are as sure for Hancock as the votes of Delaware. He referred to the change of base of the republican party. How the bloody shirt was tried until the Maine defeat showed that the American people were tired of bitterness. The Southern claims string was played upon until Hancock scraped his bow across it and it snapped.

Finally, from all the organs, from the shrillest squeaks to the grummest brass, came the cry of tariff, tariff. Tariff he defined to be the tax levied on imports and a tax as a sum raised from persons or property of the people of the government for the use of the State. During the years of democratic administrations previous to 1861 six-sevenths of the revenues of the government were derived from imports. In 1879 $300,000,000 were raised by taxation upon the people, half of this being derived from the duties on foreign imports, the rest by excise upon three or four articles.

It is absurd to say that the democratic party wishes to abandon this system. The story is stupid, absurd and ridiculous. They would not if they could, and they could not if they would. The power to tax is a very important one, and many a business has been taxed to death. Laws framed so as to tax one business to support another are wrong, communistic and indefensible. A tax for revenue, so as to form incidental protection, is a good thing.

He illustrated the subject with the supposed case of a father who, after starting his five sons in business, is compelled by their needs to give them $500 each. It is all right for the sons, but what becomes of the old man? Any business honorably followed cannot fail to be useful, but who shall say one trade shall draw money from the treasury and another not? Protection for protection's sake means subsidizing certain trades. It cannot be justified, and there never was a more dangerous system.

If political parties are to be arrayed on this issue they will be turned into storming parties upon the treasury. Another case is of John Roach, of Chester, and his application to Congress for a subsidy of $150,000 per year for ten years for his proposed steamship line between New York and Rio Janeiro. Had this been carried out private lines from other American ports to Rio Janeiro would have been driven from the seas and the ship owners would have been ruined by competition with our own government.

Is it right that capitalists or mechanics should be brought into competition with the treasury of the United States standing back of a private individual? The present system of tariff, as it has grown up within twenty years, Mr. Bayard declared to be a system of war tax, and he censured the republican party for keeping up such a system in time of peace. The democratic party would lay a tariff so as to bring a revenue. There are now hundreds of articles on the tariff list that do not bring in a cent.

The best-informed manufacturers want certain articles placed on the free list, and there have been many petitions from manufacturers in this city asking that certain articles needed in manufacturing here be added to that list. We now, with a population of 50,000,000, manufacture enough for 100,000,000 of people. The democratic party proposes by adjusting the tariff to give manufacturers such free materials as will enable them to carry this surplus into the markets of the world.

The democratic party would not build a Chinese wall about the capitalist and the laborer, but would give them the civilized world for a market. It is absurd to say that the democratic majority party wishes to adopt a system that will be suicide for itself and slaughter for its opponents. That party has too much regard for the law of self-preservation to do anything of the kind.

He declared that the election of Garfield meant paving the way for a third or fourth term; that Garfield, in order to be nominated, had given himself to that party of which Grant was the dangerous head. He concluded by a brilliant eulogy on Hancock, which was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

THE INDIANA ELECTION—AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The democratic executive committee of Indiana have issued the following address:

"To the Democratic and Independent Voters of Indiana: The result of the election last Tuesday is a deep disappointment to us all. The extent of the success which the republican party has achieved in this State is as much a surprise to the republicans as it is to the democrats, and proves that the majority of the republican party were as ignorant of the means which their corrupt leaders were employing as we were.

"The temporary loss of our State is a calamity that time will enable us to retrieve, but the injury which our free institutions will sustain, resulting from the frauds and corruptions practiced by the republican leaders to secure their triumph is incalculable.

"The causes which enabled the republican party to succeed in the election are now plainly the partial success of their scheme to Africanize our State for political purposes, the corrupt use of money for the purpose of obtaining votes, the importation and use of repeaters, protected by deputy marshals, and the aid derived by them from the use of the federal machinery of elections, under the pretense of supervising the election of members of Congress.

"In the Presidential election we will not have to encounter these forces to the same extent as in our State election. The corruption will have to be divided among many States. Their repeaters will be at home, and those of them who were discharged from the arrest of the deputy marshals on straw bail will not be likely to make their appearance in our State soon again. We shall have no federal marshals or federal machinery to contend against. Whatever our adversaries may say to the contrary is untrue.

"We therefore call upon you not to relax any of your efforts. Put new life and energy into county and township organizations, and take all the measures in your power to bring out your full strength to the polls. The same vote polled by us in October if polled in November secures to us the State. The average majority against us at the late election will not exceed 4,000. This majority can, and, in our opinion, will be overcome in the presidential election. A change of three votes in each precinct will accomplish it. Remember you have a leader in this contest who never sounds a retreat, and he commands an army which never surrenders.

"WM. H. ENGLISH,
"T. A. HENDRICKS,
"J. E. MCDONALD,
"FRANKLIN LANDERS,
"H. FLEMING,
"J. M. CROPSEY,
"O. O. STANLEY,
"JAS. H. RICE, Sec. Ex. Comm.

FIDDLE AND SING.—Years ago, before the contribution was taken up to the rythmic time of operatic music, or the churches boasted more of their choirs than of their ministers, there was an earnest, able expounder of the gospel holding forth in one of the Presbyterian churches of Pittsburg, Pa. He believed in simple singing without the use of instruments, and when, after a long contest, the younger members of the church introduced a bass viol into the choir, he was deeply disturbed. In the church he said nothing, but night after night in the director's meetings and during the day time on the street, did he labor for the removal of what he termed "that fiddle," but without success. Each Sunday the notes of the instrument were heard, to the joy of the congregation and his own annoyance. At last, finding persuasion useless, he arose one Sunday morning in his pulpit, and, after the usual exercises, said: "Now we will fiddle and sing to the glory of God, the 100th hymn." There was no fiddling in that church for many a day after.

WOULD you retain the love of a friend, do not be selfishly exacting.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The Democratic National executive committee was in session Oct. 14, at the headquarters in New York. The situation of the canvass was discussed and the following address adopted:

"To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of the Country: The election of President and Vice-President is now before you. State and local dissensions are eliminated from the issues of the day. The magnitude of a victory or a defeat can only be estimated by the forces and means employed in securing it.

"By fraud and corruption the people of the country were defeated in their purpose in 1876, and the rightfully elected President was kept from office.

"With the combined capital of the republican party, aided by repeated assessments upon an army of office-holders with the power of the federal government represented by United States marshals at the polls, with intimidation, fraud, and a resort to every corrupt appliance known to republican methods, concentrated in two States, our adversaries have succeeded in procuring the probable return of their local candidates.

"Can it be possible that in every state throughout this broad land the same methods can be brought to bear that were used by the republican managers in Indiana and Ohio? Can the great States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, California, Colorado, Nevada and New Hampshire be bought, intimidated and defrauded?

"Even without the vote of Indiana, which we believe will be redeemed in November, with New York and New Jersey, and the States that are conceded to us, including Maine, the election of our candidate is assured.

"The republican party have put in nomination for President and Vice-President two men who, by the admission of their own party and press, are unworthy of your confidence and your suffrages. It is impossible that 50,000,000 of intelligent and patriotic people will consent to place themselves upon the humiliating level thus prepared for them by the republican managers.

"Fellow-citizens, the first day's repulse at Gettysburg ended on the third with HANCOCK in the front in a glorious victory. That victory secured us our Union.

"The question is not now the preservation of the Union, but of Constitutional government.—Hancock is now, as then, in front; the repulse is now, as then, the omen of a victory which will secure to coming generations the inestimable blessings of civil liberty.

"By order of the National Democratic Committee. W. H. BARNUM, Chairman."

CHESTNUT CULTURE.

In some localities in Italy and Spain and in Eastern Europe and Western Asia the chestnut crop is equal in importance to the wheat crop in Ohio. Chestnut bread constitutes the principal food of more than a hundred millions of people, the healthiest, handsomest and most sinewy people in the world. It is estimated that the value of the chestnut crop of Ohio is $60,000. It ought to be $20,000,000, and can be brought up to that figure within twenty years. The natural home of the chestnut is a barren soil—waste land—though it will grow and flourish on any soil in Ohio. Chestnut trees one hundred feet in height and from three to seven feet in diameter, can yet be found on the hill tops of Southern Ohio, growing in soil which cannot be made to produce five bushels of corn to the acre, and where oak, hickory and other trees are mere dwarfs. The chestnut is a valuable timber tree, and is of very rapid growth. Under favorable circumstances a bearing chestnut tree twenty-five feet in height can be grown from the seed in five years. The proper way is to plant the chestnut where it is desired that the tree shall grow. Like the hickory, the chestnut does not take kindly to transplanting. Farmers in Central and Western Ohio have tried the experiment of importing chestnut trees in vain, and have arrived at the conclusion that there is something in the soil which militates against the growth of the chestnut. That is a mistake. Any farmer who desires it can have a chestnut grove, or as many chestnut trees as he desires, by planting chestnuts. They should be planted before they become dry and shriveled—within a week or two after gathering, the sooner the better. The chestnut should be about half buried in the ground, and then covered with leaves or litter—barely covered, not buried or smothered. Twenty chestnuts should be planted for every tree desired; for although every healthy chestnut will germinate, and is liable to produce a tree, provision should be made against moles, mice, chipmunks and other vermin. Of course hogs should be excluded from the ground where chestnuts are planted.

UNDER THE GUILLOTINE.

On the morning of the 8th of September, just at daybreak, the murderer Menesclon was executed at Paris. According to the custom here he was kept in ignorance of the time fixed for his death until within a few moments of his execution. He had passed the evening in company with two jailers, who had for some days been his constant companions, in playing cards, and it was feared that an unusually bountiful supper which was supplied to him, had aroused his suspicions, but it did not, and at midnight he went to sleep. Shortly before daybreak the governor of the prison, with the priest and the executioner and his assistants, entered the corridor leading to the cell of the condemned. The jailers, at a signal, opened the door of the cell, and first awakening Menesclon, informed him that his last hour had come and admitted the priest. The latter remained with Menesclon for ten minutes. The Governor, the executioner and his assistants then entered. Menesclon was now in agony of fear, and it was with difficulty that the executioner and his assistants made what is called the "toilet," cutting the hair of the prisoner short, cutting off the collar of his shirt and binding his hands behind him. This being done the convict was hurried through the corridor to a door which opened upon the square where the guillotine was ready to receive him. The scene at this moment was terribly sombre. The sun was just rising, but its light was obscured by dense clouds, and at the moment the prison door opened a violent storm of thunder and lightning broke forth. The condemned, at this instant, was overcome with terror, and sank almost to the ground. The assistants of the executioner had to drag him to the gullotine which had been erected a few paces from the portal of the prison, and in a moment the knife had fallen and all was over.

GIRLS AND MATCHES.

Two young persons of different sex went out rowing at Mount Desert, and seeing the open mouth of one of the caves in the cliffs, they thought they would row in and see the interior. Just after they got in a wave dashed their boat against the rocks, breaking a hole in it and rendering it unfit for further use. Their situation was critical. The cave was on a side of the island not frequently visited, and being within, their voices could hardly be made to attract attention, even should any one come near enough to hear them. They were very wet and there appeared no means to dry themselves. Suddenly the young lady bethought herself of a few matches she had in a pocket match case. Upon consultation, they decided to make a fire of the planks of their broken boat, do what they could towards making themselves comfortable, and await the turn of events. Their store of matches amounted to three. Two were struck and went out. From the third they succeeded in getting flame enough to kindle their fire. They dried themselves as well as they could and then waited patiently. Every now and then they shouted as loud as they could, but without response. They tended their fire carefully, economizing their fuel to the utmost. Hour after hour passed. The day slowly dragged itself into night, the laggard night crept back to day again, and still they tended the fire, and still there were no signs of rescue. The morning waned, the forenoon passed, noontide came. The fuel was nearly gone, and hope was going with it, when a ringing shout from the open sea made them spring to their feet and answer with a will. In five minutes a rescuing party were in the cave, and they in the boat which became to them an ark. They had been missed at dusk of the evening before, and as adventures and even accidents are not unfrequent in these waters, several parties of common friends took boats and went out in search. Their peculiar situation made their discovery difficult, and their friends had almost come to the conclusion that they had been drowned, when the smoke of their fire was perceived to be issuing from the cave. Instantly guessing what might be the cause, the rescuers made directly for it. The moral of the tale for girls is, if you are asked to go rowing at Mount Desert, fill your pocket with matches, and take a box or two of patent kindling.

BLUFFING THE CROWD.

Soon after dinner the other day seven or eight politicians were smoking and chatting under the Woodward avenue portico of the City Hall, when they were joined by a long-haired, milk-looking, long-waisted stranger, who seemed just dead with consumption. He leaned against one of the stone columns and listened to the talk for a few minutes and exhibited no great interest until one of the party asserted his belief that Garfield would carry Ohio.

"H-how much d-d-do you want to b-bet that he will?" inquired the stranger, as he straightened up.

"O, I wouldn't mind a bet of five dollars."

"I'll b-bet you one t-thousand dollars against two h-hundred!" continued the stranger, as he went down into his coat-tail pocket and fished up an enormous wad of money.

The politician crawfished on the ground that he never bet and the stranger looked around and asked:

"Is there anybody h-here who wants to bet t-that Hancock will be l-l-lected? I'll bet him a thousand to five hundred!"

There were no takers. Then he waved his wad of bills on high and said:

"I'll make the same b-bet that Garfield will be defeated!"

The crowd looked at each other and then across the street, each man was dumb as a clam. The silence lasted for a minute and then one of the group remarked:

"Well, it will probably be a close struggle."

"W-will it? I'll bet you a t-thousand to five h-hundred dollars that it won't b-be?" promptly replied the stranger.

No one spoke again for thirty seconds, and then the remark was made that both parties were preparing for a great struggle.

"Struggle b-be darned! I bet you five h-hundred to three hundred that there won't be any struggle!"

One or two men shoved their hands into their pockets and jingled their keys, but it ended right there. When the silence had grown painful the consumptive asked:

"Do any of you gentlemen n-notice any impediment in my speech?"

"Yes," they all replied together.

"P-put up your m-money—one t-thousand to two h-hundred that I don't s-s-stutter any more than any of you!" exclaimed the man, as he began to untie the string around his roll of bills.

Not a hand moved and after a minute the stranger waved his money and said:

"Or I'll b-bet you five h-hundred even up that I do s-s-stutter like b-b-blazes!"

One backed softly into the hall, followed by a second and a third and in a minute the stranger was left alone. Then he untied the string, peeled two one dollar bills off the roll and put them in his pocket and threw away the "core," which was simply a wad of blank paper. He had bluffed the crowd over and over again on exactly two dollars.

AN ARTIC STORY.

In the spring of the year 1840, a whaling vessel sailed from the port of London, upon a voyage to the Polar Seas. Nothing material is said to have occurred until their arrival in those solitary regions, when it became the duty of the crew to keep a perpetual lookout upon the horizon in search of fish. Whilst thus occupied, it was fancied by one of the seamen that a sail was discernible, as far to the Northward as the eye could reach. As the course of the whaler was towards the supposed vessel, a mast became gradually distinguishable amidst the mountain of ice which appeared in that quarter to bound the sea. It was now summer, and the afternoon unusually calm, whilst the whaler gradually neared the objects in view, the supposition being that it was a vessel engaged in operating upon the blubber in a bay which would open to view upon approaching nearer to the ice.

Upon arriving, however, at the spot, it became clear that the vessel was a wreck imbedded in the ice, and could only be approached by a boat. This having been lowered, the captain and several of the seamen landed upon the ice and proceeded to the vessel, which proved to be a brig. The sails were furled, very little appeared upon the deck, and all the arrangements were those of a vessel laid up for a long period of time. Descending to the cabin, the first object that was seen was a large Newfoundland dog coiled upon a mat, and apparently asleep. Upon touching the animal it was found to be dead, and the body frozen to the hardness of a stone. Entering the cabin, was next seen a young lady seated at a table; her eyes were open, and gazing with a mild and steadfast expression upon the new comers to that solitary spot. She was dead; and in that apparently resigned and religious attitude had been frozen to death. Beside her was a young man, who, it appeared, was the brother of the lady and commander of the brig. He, too, was dead, but sitting at the table, and before him lay a sheet of paper, upon which was written the following words:—"Our cook has endeavored since yesterday morning to light a fire, but in vain; all is over now."

At the other side of the cabin stood the cook, with a flint and still in his hand, frozen to a statute, in the vain endeavor to procure that fire which alone could save him and his companions from the cold arm of death. The superstitious terror of the seamen now hurried the captain away from the wreck, the log-book alone being brought away; and from this it appeared that ill-fated brig, which had belonged to the port of London, and had sailed for the Arctic region more than fourteen years before.

BRIDES CARRIED OFF BY PIRATES.

One of the most interesting features of Venetian life were the festivals which occurred every year, and served to keep in remembrance certain events in the history of the city. Among these was one kept annually for centuries called "La Festa della Marie," and this is the incident it commemorates: In very old times it was the custom in Venice to have all the marriages among the nobles and chief citizens celebrated on the same