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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.

AS AN EVIDENCE of good faith all communications addressed to THE NEWS must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

Kent News.

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

Vol. 42. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1881. No. 2.

ADVERTISING:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines, brevier type, will be inserted three times or 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.

KENNARD & CO.'S
"STERLING" PHOSPHATE
—AND—
"P. P." GUANO,
For CORN and VEGETABLES,
Have already obtained for themselves a popularity merited by their superior results from their use, and it is with increased confidence that we again present to our patrons and the Farmers generally

STERLING $23.00 cash.....$25.00 time.
P. P. GUANO 17.00 " .....18.00 "

We desire also to call attention to our
Peach Tree Brand, known as "POMONA,"
$25 Cash, $27 Time,
Which has been applied to very great advantage in many orchards in this county.

We are prepared to furnish **KAINIT** (or Sulphate of Potash) in any quanty, having IMPORTED DIRECT a large stock.

All orders will receive prompt and appreciative attention. Any orders in the upper part of the county can be left at OUR OFFICE IN GALENA, with Mr. F. H. RIVERS, who will kindly furnish any information, and who also carries a full line of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

We still sell the celebrated OHIO CHILLED PLOW,
The Lightest, and Strongest and BEST PLOW MADE.

KENNARD & CO.,
April 16, 1881—6t. *CHESTERTOWN, MD.*

NO BETTER FERTILIZERS
CAN BE USED THAN
BAUGH'S
DOUBLE EAGLE PHOSPHATE.

BAUGH'S
ECONOMICAL FERTILIZER FOR
POTATOES,
Have been Thoroughly Tested.
For Circulars and Prices address
BAUGH & SONS,
20 South Del. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
103 South St., Baltimore.

YOU CAN DEPEND
ON THE ACTION OF
WARRANTED PURE
Dissolved Raw Bones
BUY IT!
of the Manufacturers, who warrant ABSOLUTE PURITY and STANDARD.
Lowest Prices.
BAUGH & SONS,
20 S. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
103 South St., Baltimore.
Factory established over twenty-five years.
apr9-2m.

April 4. **OPENING** April 4
—OF—
The New Star Clothing House!

GOOD NEWS for CHESTERTOWN and Vicinity

I respectfully call the attention of the people of Kent to the fact that I have just opened in the old Masonic Hall Building on Main St., Chestertown, a NEW CLOTHING STORE, under the name of

The STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

Where I will keep a large and well selected stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING of NEWEST STYLES!

Also, a large stock of HATS AND CAPS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, &c., all of which I will sell at way down prices, as I manufacture my own goods, and sell at small profits, and Warrant every article as represented. **I Buy and Sell for CASH.**

Men's Clothing.

GOOD SUIT	4.50
" "	6.50
BETTER "	8.00
CASSIMERE SUIT	11.00
FINE "	15.00
CUSTOM MADE	20.00
COTTON PANTS	75c.
CASSIMERE "	2.50
" VESTS	1.00
Fancy Fine Shirts	50c.

Youths', Boys' & Children's Suits.

Children's Good Suits	$2.75 and up.
" fine Cassimere Suits	4.00 " "
Boys' good "	3.50 " "
" fine "	5.50 " "
Youths' Cassimere	6.00 " "
" fine "	8.00 " "

Splendid Paper Collars 10c. per box.
Good Socks 3 pr. for 25.
Laundried Shirts 75c., worth 1.00.

All this you can find under the Old Masonic Hall, in Chestertown.

Respectfully,
April 9, 1881. **A. FRIEDMAN.**

Law Cards.

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 o claims in the city of Baltimore, and in the adjacent counties. fe28y.

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

J. S. MacDONALD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
—IN—
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
&c, &c.,
No. 4 North Charles, Street, 4 doors North of Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
janly.

Round and Square Bread Boxes,
TOILET SETS,
TABLE and FLOOR MATS, GRANITE IRON WARE, Glass Oil Cans; large assortment of Waiters, Red Cedar Buckets, Wash Boards, Cedar Tubs, and a large assortment of WOOD-WARE, at
March 12. J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

AT
STAM'S DRUG STORE.

Select! Reliable! Fresh!

LANDRETH'S
GARDEN SEED
Purchased directly from the extensive Seed Farms of David Landreth & Sons.

Peas, Beans, Early Corn, Beets
Radish, Lettuce, Cabbage,
Cucumber, Celery,
Grass Seed,
AND OTHER VARIETIES in QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Our large experience in the Seed business enables us to buy at very close figures and to sell at the same.

We extend a cordial invitation to all interested in seed to examine our large and fresh stock.

Respectfully,
COLIN F. STAM,
DRUGGIST.
Chestertown, March 19, 1881.

New Feed Stables!

HAVING erected new FEED STABLES near his hotel in Chestertown, the undersigned is prepared to take care of and feed Horses at reasonable rates.

Persons are requested to stop in front of his Hotel, where careful and attentive hostlers will take charge of their teams.
apr16-tf. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

THE DIAMOND CROWN
NITRO PHOSPHATE,
For CORN and TRUCK, for sale by
ROLPH & DEFORD,
apr16-tf. Chestertown.

Maize-Oleine!
For CORN and Vegetables,
Manufactured by
ALEX. C. CUMMINS, Smyrna, Del.,
WILL DOUBLE YOUR CORN CROP and is a sure preventive of Frenching.—Is made of the best and purest materials, just such as Corn needs; is up to an honest high standard, and will not burn the Corn. For terms and testimonials apply to W. J. VANNORT, AGENT,
oc2-tf. *Chestertown, Md.*

Corn Phosphate!

"OLD KENT." "OLD KENT."

The undersigned is still selling the reliable "OLD KENT" CORN PHOSPHATE. It has never been excelled. Parties who used it last year are doubling their orders for this Spring.

ALSO,
German Potash Salts,
KAINET,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Kainet supplies what the soil most needs, as shown by analysis.

ANALYSIS OF KAINET:

Sulphate of Potash	23 to 26 per cent.
" " Magnesia	14 to 18 " "
Chloride of Sodium (common salt)	35 to 40 " "
Gypsum or Sulphate Lime, &c.	10 to 12 " "

JOHN W. HINES,
apr9-2m. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

The Best
CORN PHOSPHATE
For Sale by
THOMAS W. WICKES,
CHESTERTOWN.
apr2-tf.

CHESTERTOWN
Marble Yard
W. REGISTER,
MARBLE CUTTER,
CHESTERTOWN,
Is prepared to make MARBLE MONUMENTS and TOMBSTONES, of any pattern, and warranted not to fade after put in place.
He flatters himself that his work and prices offer extra inducements to persons wanting anything in his line.
Call and examine specimens of work at his Yard near the Market House.
April 9, 1881—6m.

NOTICE!
Use LEARY'S Herbatine COUGH SYRUP
Use LEARY'S Herbatine COUGH SYRUP
Use LEARY'S Herbatine COUGH SYRUP
For COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,
For COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,
For COUGHS, COLDS, &c.,
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine at 50 cts. At TOULSON'S Drug Store, Chestertown; CANBY, GILPIN & Co., Baltimore, Md., agents.
J. F. LEARY, PHARMACIST,
Proprietor,
d18-5m* Rock Hall, Md.

For Spring and Summer!
Just Received March 3, 1881,
A Large Lot of
SHOES
for Spring and Summer wear, of best quality, including all kinds for Ladies, Gents and Children. Also, BOOTS and SHOES for farm wear. All of which will be sold at VERY LOW FIGURES.
Give me a call.
JAMES A. SHAW,
mh5. COURT STREET.

WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL!
THOSE in want of CHEAP and GOOD GOODS will do well to call and examine before purchasing in the city. We think our prices will compare favorably with the lowest city prices. We have on hand and are receiving the following:
CARRIAGE, COACH, WAGON AND
Cart RIMS,
Hickory SPOKES,
Oak Wagon and Cart Spokes,
Carriage, Wagon and Cart Hubs,
Carriage Shafts, Poles with Circles, Neck Yokes, Double and Single Trees, Cultivator and Plow Handles; Pick Handles, Shovel, Fork, Spade, Hoe, Rake, Brush, Ax and Hatchet Handles, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by
March 12. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

REMOVAL.
SAMUEL GORMAN,
Successor to late Edw. Curty,
Practical Pump and Well Maker,
up town, near the Catholic Church. We have ample facilities for doing all the Pump and Well work in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, and defy competition in prices or workmanship.
I give my own personal attention to all work entrusted to my care. Repairs for all kinds of Pumps kept on hand.
March 26, 1881—tf.

JOHN C. SUTTON
AGENT FOR
THE OSBORNE
Self-Binding
HARVESTER.
SAME MACHINE USES EITHER
Twine or Wire.
Six Years of Unexampled SUCCESS.
Binds Tighter—Ties a Firmer Knot—Less Complicated—Less Liable to get Out of Order than
ANY OTHER BINDER.
It SAVES all your Grain.
Cuts LODGED as well as standing grain.
Saves Hiring and Feeding Poor Binders.
It needs no Compresser; therefore does away with that much machinery.
No extra "tomfoolery" machinery.
Cuts a Wider Swath—6, 7 or 8 ft.—Take your choice,
AND REMEMBER
There are **MORE OSBORNE BINDERS** at work on the Peninsula than all others combined.
Have worked longer and GIVEN BETTER SATISFACTION.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT
IN CHESTERTOWN,
Have a FULL LINE OF EXTRAS.
John C. Sutton,
Has at Locust Grove Station
EXTRAS and MACHINES, and
HIMROD,
THE OLDEST BINDER MAN ON THE EASTERN SHORE,
to help you through the Harvest.
April 30, 1881—tf.

NEW
SPRING GOODS!
AT
R. F. PARKS'.
Having just received another new supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS we take great pleasure in announcing to the trade generally that our stock is varied and attractive, and not to be surpassed outside the cities. Our stock of
DRY GOODS
embraces some of the latest novelties in Dress fabrics, such as Black and Colored Buntings, bl'k and col'd Cashmeres and Silks, Sateens, Flannels, Debages, &c.
Novelties for Trimmings in Worsted, Plaids, Stripes, Brocades, &c. Also, Silk Satins, Plain and Brocades.
In WHITE GOODS we have Dotted Swisses, Persia Laces, Peeques, India Muls, Nainsooks, &c.
Our stock of Domestics is replete, embracing a full line of Muslins, Prints, Percales, Ginghams, &c. Also, Cloths, Cassimers, Cottonades, &c.
Our stock of NOTIONS is also replete, embracing a full line of Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Laces, of all the new styles; Dental, Vermicella, Valencia, &c. Swiss and Hamburg Edgings, Cotton edgings, Irish Trimmings, &c.
Buttons in great variety.
Full stock of STRAW HATS, of newest styles, just opened.
MATTING—white, check and fancy.
Oil Cloths and Carpets in great variety.
Large stock of Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES, all kinds, sorts and sizes, all as cheap as the cheapest.
apr 23. R. F. PARKS.

Spring 1881!
JUST OPENED AT THE
LADIES' SHOE STORE,
OF
MRS. KATE GILL,
A Fine Spring Stock of
LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
SHOES!
This stock has been selected with much care and from the very best city manufacturers, and is FIRST CLASS in every department. Prices very low.
We call special attention to our
Children's School Shoes,
Ladies' Fine Gaiters,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Button, in every variety.
We guarantee all our goods to be as represented. Call early while our stock is full. At the old stand, nearly opposite Voshell House.
MRS. KATE GILL,
mh19. THE LADIES' SHOE STORE.

CONFECTIONERY.
We always keep a large stock of Confectionery of the best quality. Also Foreign Fruits in season; Pickels, Chow chow, Sauces, Extracts, Chocolates, Jellies, Mustards, Cakes, Crackers, Nuts, &c
SPARKS,
Oct. 9. Opposite Court House.

SWISS EMBROIDERY,
IRISH TRIMMING,
Torchon Lace, Valencienne Lace, Deslencon Lace, Bretonne Lace, Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, for sale by
oc2. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

IF you want a good Manure Fork, call at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

GO SLOW.

When you a pair of bright eyes meet,
That make your heart in rapture beat;
When one voice seems to you more sweet
Than any other voice you know,
Go slow, my friend, go slow.
For brightest eyes have oft betrayed,
And sweet voice of youth and maid
The very falsest thing have said,
And thereby wrought a deal of woe:
Go slow, my friend, go slow.

When you to greed for money yield,
And long the mighty power to wield
That's always found in golden field,
With senseless pomp and pride and show,
Go slow, my friend, go slow.
For thousands, tempted by the glare
Of wealth, have fallen in the snare
Set for the thief. And now despair,
Regret and shame have brought them low:
Go slow, my friend, go slow.

The good old earth is never wrong;
Each of her works takes just so long;
Months pass before a happy throng
Of daisies in the meadow grow;
Go slow, my friend, go slow.
And spring gives life to summer's flowers,
And summer's suns and summer's showers
Prepare the fruit for autumn bowers,
And autumn frost brings winter snow:
Go slow, my friend, go slow.

The Color Organ.

This consists of a musical instrument, such as an organ, on which a series of colored glasses are placed, having shutters behind them. The shutters are connected with the key board in such a manner that when a given key is touched a shutter drops and the light shines through the corresponding colored glass, and thus, by touching different keys, different colors are shown, or combinations of colors.

In the 13 whole notes and semitones embraced in a single octave the colors flashed upon the plates appear and correspond with the notes as follows: C, red; C flat, orange red; D, orange; D flat, orange yellow; E, yellow; F, yellow, green; F flat, green; G, bluish green; G flat, blue; A, violet blue; A flat, violet; B, violet, red or crimson.

These colors are produced mechanically. In each pipe at the rear of the organ is a small shutter facing the light. This color shutter is connected with its appropriate key by a wire. So when C is sounded the C shutter is opened. The light falling on the red glass belonging to C, the ray is reflected on the ground glass plate facing the spectator; D opens the shutter admitting the light through the orange colored plate, and so on with the rest.

The play of color during the performance of a quick air fascinates the eye, and as the tints rapidly appear, disappear, and blend into each othar, the beholder is charmed by the gratification of two senses at once and feels more than understands the harmony established betwixt melody and color. Mr. Bishop, of New York, is the author of this novel instrument.

THE LENGTH OF HUMAN LIFE.—Reasoning from analogy men ought to live a century, as it seems to be a general law in the animal creation that life should be five times the period required for growth. Many of the insect tribes mature and fructify in an hour and die before the close of the day. A dog grows for two years and lives eight; an ox grows for four years and lives sixteen; a horse grows for five years and lives twenty-five; a camel grows for eight years and lives forty; a man grows to twenty years and should live to one hundred. It is a recognized fact in physiology that the longer a child is in getting its full growth, the longer it will live. "Early ripe, early rot," is almost a proverb. Children who grow rapidly are always weakly. In France the rich men average twelve years of life longer than the poor. Observation in all civilized countries shows that the well-to-do live eleven years longer than those who have to work for their daily bread. Those who can afford to work leisurely indoors outlive those who have to work hard out of doors by ten or fifteen years; and if there was no Sabbath it is very clear that the poor would not live as long as they do at present.

SOME time ought to be taken at home to talk with the children about what they are learning and doing at school. Such talks are what children naturally expect and like. Your children are not turned away to school to shift wholly for themselves, or to be taken care of wholly by the teacher, without any thought of your own for them. You ought to know what they study and how they get on. No matter if you find out something about their plays and playmates, and the way they spent their recess. No matter either if the teacher finds out that you know something of what is going on in and about the school-house, and if they come to understand that without your keeping any close watch upon them, you have an eye at least for all the good work they are doing.

PRAISING CHILDREN.—Judicious praise is sunshine to the child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the highest reward of one's struggles to do right. Thomas Hughes says that you can never get a man's best out of him without praise. Many a sensitive child, we believe, dies of hunger for kind commendation. Many a child, starving for praise that a parent should give, runs off eagerly after the designing flattery of others. There are mothers, and kind mothers, who are constantly reproving a wayward but not vicious child, until it leaves its home without reluctance and returns to it without joy. Injudicious praise is much better than persistent, unreasoning reproof.

THE BENEFIT OF LAUGHTER.—There is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood vessels of the human body that does not feel some wavelet from the convulsions occasioned by a good hearty laugh. The life principle, or the central man, is shaken to the innermost depths, sending new tides of life and strength to the surface, thus tending to insure good health to the person who indulges therein. The blood moves more rapidly and conveys a different impression to all organs of the body, as it visits them on that particular mystic journey when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. For this reason every good hearty laugh in which a person indulges lengthens life, conveying, as it does, new and distinct stimulus to the vital forces.

WHEN the deluge came Noah saved his bacon by taking Ham into the Ark.

HOPEFUL CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Observations of a Marylander—Promising Prospects—An Enterprising Spirit Manifested—Northern Capital and Labor—The Suffrage Question—Equal Justice for All.

The New York Nation prints an interesting communication from "G. W. B.," Baltimore, in which the writer states that he has recently made a journey through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. Being a native of Maryland, and acquainted with the institution of slavery, he felt a more than usual interest in endeavoring to ascertain the condition of domestic affairs in those States which have undergone such radical changes in all social, industrial and political relations. Accordingly, he freely conversed with people there of all ranks and conditions—the cultivated and the ignorant, whites and negroes, natives and strangers. And he says:

"The outcome was highly encouraging. Instead of the gloom and despondency which prevailed until the recent policy was adopted by the government of the United States of leaving the States to regulate their own affairs, there is observable among all classes a hopeful and enterprising spirit. They look forward with confidence to a better future. New houses are built, new lands are taken into cultivation, new railroads are projected or are in process of completion. Interest is felt in the education of all classes; a strong movement in behalf of temperance is made by legislation in the different States. The ku-klux movement, which was the bad but natural outgrowth of the carpet-bag regime, has passed away with it and is nowhere heard of. The emigration to the South of Northern men and the introduction of Northern capital are hailed with gratification. No Northern man of good character need apprehend a cold or unfriendly reception if he goes there in a friendly spirit. He could not express a more thorough dislike or disapproval of slavery than he will hear from Southern men themzelves who fought persistently on the Southern side during the war. I did not hear a single voice expressing a regret that slavery had been abolished or that the union of the States had been preserved. I did not hear a single complaint by any colored person of ill-treatment of colored people, and their manner and bearing was such as to show that they were in the full enjoyment of protection in their rights of person and property. The relation between the colored and white races was manifestly friendly and pleasant. A slight indication of this is the fact that in some of the leading hotels colored and white waiters were serving together. The intercourse between colored and white seems to be more friendly as you advance southward. The political problem cannot be said to be solved, and the solution is looked forward to by thinking people of both parties not without doubt and anxiety. If the whole mass of colored people should be united, and under the lead of a few white men should obtain control of the State governments, there would be a repitition of the evils which prevailed universally during the carpet-bag governments. If such a political control should be averted by a resort to force or fraudulent elections, another class of evils would arise of a still worse character, because they would be destructive of the very foundation of republican government.

"Several remedies have been suggested. One is the imposition of a reasonable poll-tax on all voters, and to this there can be no sound objection, provided it is consistent with the State constitutions. This remedy would doubtless exclude a large number of voters who are unfit to exercise the franchise of voting; but it cannot be relied on as a sufficient check. It is already in force in some of the States. Another remedy proposed is to impose an educational qualification upon all voters; this would also exclude a large number of unfit voters. But such a law cannot be passed, unless it is sanctioned by the constitutions of the States, and such a power can never hereafter be added to any constitution because the consent of the majority of the voters is necessary, and such a consent cannot be obtained because no people well vote to disfranchise themselves. Another remedy is a very simple one, but is not objectionable on that account, because all great and fundamental principles are simple. This is especially true in statesmanship. The remedy is to treat the colored voters with absolute justice. This means not only in a free ballot and a fair count, but it means that the voter must be entitled to all the privileges which belong to the citizen. It means that he is not only entitled to vote, but to be voted for, and also to fill by executive appointment any office for which he is qualified. If this principal be adopted and fairly carried out the problem will be solved. Uneducated men, whether white or colored, are not fit for office that requires education, and this they perfectly understand; but they do claim as they have a right to claim that they shall not be excluded from any offices which they are qualified to fill on account of race, color, or condition. The colored people have a strong leaning toward the Republican party, and this is natural and proper, because it is to that very party they owe their freedom; but they also have a strong leaning towards the educated people of the South—to their old masters and to the descendants of their old masters. From these they expect good treatment and justice. And such people and others like them constitute the strength of the Democratic party. When the Democratic party shall treat the colored people as thus indicated, and shall recognize them in their party affiliations not only in their possessions and clubs, but in the distribution of offices for which they are qualified, there will be an end of the solid vote of the colored people for the Republican party, and they will divide as other voters divide on political questions—according to their sympathies, their ideas, and their personal interests. The importance of such a division can hardly be over-estimated. In some places it has already begun. The South will then cease to be solid on national questions, and a solid North will become an impossibility."

WHEN you hear a mother calling to her son to "come here and shut the shutter," and hear him respond, "It is shut, mother, and I can't shut it any shutter," do you ever pause to analyze the delicate beauties of our language?

OUR SUN.

Professor Young, of Dartmouth College—whose position as a scientific authority has been acknowledged in England as well as at home—has recently been delivering a lecture on the sun, which puts that subject in a powerful light, if we may use the term. He records an explosion occurring not long since on the surface of the sun, which sent portions of matter to a height of at least 200,000 miles. With regard to the distance of the sun from the earth, it is now fixed at between 91,000,000 and 92,000,000 miles, with a margin of uncertainty consisting of about 500,000 miles, which will be settled probably by future observations. It will be seen, therefore, that the astonomers have cut off between three and four millions of the distance which most of us used to accept in our schoolboy days. However, they probably think they have left sufficient now, for Professor Young says that if our Puritan Fathers had set out from the sun at the same time they did from England, and had traveled uninterrupted by rail or otherwise, at the rate of forty miles an hour, they would be due here in 1883. Again, if sound throughout the solar system should have the same velocity that it has in our atmosphere, the noise of an explosion on the sun's surface would be fourteen years in reaching the earth's surface.

Gravity becomes so increased at the sun that bodies would weigh twenty-eight times as much there as here, so that an earthly lady of one hundred pounds would become as unwieldy there as an elephant. The substance of the sun Professor Young regards as probably gaseous, though there is a difference of opinion on that point. The temperature is enormous, something like 10,000,000 Fahrenheit. Herschel estimated that if a rod of ice 45 miles in diameter were darted into the sun with the velocity of light, it would never reach it. What keeps up this temperature is a yet unsolved mystery. There is nothing to show any diminution in the sun's heat since human observations began to be recorded. Following the analogy that a pail of water freezing does not sink below the freezing point until all the water is frozen, the sun may be undergoing changes which are sensible only at remote periods; which may explain the difference between the temperature of the earth now and in the geologic eras of the past.

Mr. Hamlin's Last Day in the Senate.

Howard Carroll of the N. Y. Times, in a long and interepting sketch of the fifty years' public service of ex-Senator Hannibal Hamlin, relates the following pleasant incident. On the 3d of March last, as he sat for the last time in the Senate, he wrote a letter to his son, Gen. Charles Hamlin, in which he said:

"I am sitting for the last time in the Senate, and, my son, I am a happy man. You and others may not comprehend it; but I feel it, and in the language of the sacred poet, I may say,

"'This is the day I long have sought.'"

At that moment Allen G. Thurman, the great Democratic Senator, and Mr. Hamlin's warm friend, whose term of service expired at the same moment, sat down beside him, and, seeing the work in which he was engaged, said:

"Old friend, I fell just as you do;" and then, on a vacant page of the paper which was before Mr. Hamlin, the Ohio Senator, wrote as follows to his friend's son:

"*My Dear Mr. Hamlin*—I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, but I have known your father for over thirty-five years. Like him, I can say this is the last day of my political life, and I am rejoiced to go out of it in such good company, and with my personal friend of a generation. My sincere wish is that you may do honor to a father so illustrious.

Truly yours, &c.,
"A. G. THURMAN."

Compound Interest.

It is remarkable that in this great commercial age, when the science of arithmetic and knowledge of the combination of figures have produced such wonderful results, the full accumulative power of compound interest should be so little appreciated. We are now and then astonished with the result of certain instances that come to our personal knowledge, but the impression is seldom deep enough to do more than arrest our attention for the moment. The operation of simple interest is familiar to all of us; but let us take the words of Mr. Hillman as a lucid explanation of what compound interest really is:

"Compound interest is the recompense for the loan, and the forebearance of the simple interest arising therefrom, which is added to the original sum at each period of its becoming due, and forms a new principal upon which simple interest is paid at the next period, when the same process is undergone."

In comparing simple interest with compound interest, we find that money will double itself through the former medium in 14½ years, by calculating it at 7 per cent.; but compounded at the same rate, the same amount will be doubled in 10¼ years.

The difference, however, is made more striking by the calculation of Mr. Francis Bailey, who discovered that if two cents had been put out at 5 per cent. compound interest at the birth of Christ, it would by the year 1810 have amounted to more money than could be expressed by 357 millions of globes, each equal to the earth in magnitude, of solid gold of standard quality; whereas, if the calculation had been made at simple interest, it would not have amounted to over $183.

Mr. Hillman carried the larger calculation on to the end of the year 1846, resulting in a quantity too large for human comprehension.

THE truth cannot be buried, beheaded, or crucified. A lie on the throne, is a lie still, and truth in a dungeon is truth still; and the lie on the throne is on the way to defeat, and the truth in the dungeon is on the way to victory. No accident of passion can change the essential name of things, or the eternal laws which determine their destinies.

NO MAN has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him He gives him for mankind.

A BAD BLUNDER.

At a church sociable some time ago a theological student was detailed to assist a young lady, whom he had long admired from afar, in making out a new Sabbath-school library catalogue.

The prospective minister found the task by no means an unpleasant one, as the charming young creature read him the title of each book from the title-page, while he delightedly copied it into the catalogue before him. In fact, there flitted through the mind of the sedate and rather bashful youth several times the question whether the aforesaid maiden, with her pretty figure and bright eyes, could not be induced to become the "sharer of his labors and toils."

"I believe I would ask her to-night if I only dared," thought the young man. "But I don't dare, so there's the end of it." And with gloomier face than before he continued his work, calling out "Next book!" almost mechanically as fast as he had transcribed the former title. He was aroused from his reverie by the following rejoinder to one of his demands for "next book":

"Why don't you do it?"

He started as though the girl had been reading his thoughts.

"Do what?" he inquired, by way of drawing her out. But the young lady answered not a word. To gain time he again said:

"Next book!"

"No time like the present," said the maiden, with an encouraging smile.

"I see it is of no use to try and hide my thoughts from you, Miss M.," he said, struggling with his embarrassment. "Your last two remarks have shown me how perfectly you realize my state of mind. I will, therefore, follow your advice and embrace the present opportunity of asking you whether you are willing to accept me as your partner for life. Your answer, I am confident from these remarks, will be affirmative."

"It was the young lady's turn to be embarrassed. "To what remarks do you refer?" she said.

"To the two sentences in which you so delicately blended words of advice and encouragement on this most important of subjects, when you said, "Why don't you do it?" and "No time like the present."

The girl looked puzzled for a moment and then burst into a merry laugh. "Why those were the titles of the books you called for. Well, you have got yourself into a pretty fix," and she laughed at the discomfitted student maliciously.

"Miss M.," said the young man, jumping up with sudden earnestness. "I beg you will consider the words which I can't now recall. Be mine and I shall be supremely happy. Refuse me and you will make me miserable for life. Will you be mine?"

"Yes, yes; don't make such a great noise about it, or somebody will surely hear you."

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in a desert; Nineveh and Babylon have disappeared from the Tigris and Euphrates. Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel—an island of verdure in the desert; "a presidential capital," with material and sacred associations extending through thirty centuries. It was near Damascus that Saul of Tarsus saw the light above the brightness of the sun; the street which is called Strait, in which it was said "he prayed," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes as it did a thousand years ago; there is still the Shiek, the ass and the water-wheel; the merchants of the Euphates and the Mediterranean still occupy these "with the multitude of their wares." The city which Mohammed surveyed from a neighboring height and was afraid to enter, "because it was given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to-day what Julian called the "eye of the East," as it was, in the time of Isaiah, "the head of Syria."

THE following kaleidoscopic view of existence shows what an adept Wilkins is at paragram:

Man's life is a game of cards. First it is "eribbage." Next he tries to "go it alone" at a sort of "cut shuffle and deal" pace. Then he "raises" the "duce" when his mother "takes a hand in," and contrary to Hoyle, "beats the little joker with her five." Then with his "diamonds" he wins the "queen of hearts." Tired of playing a lone hand," he expresses a desire to "assist" his fair "partner," "throws out his cards," and the clergyman takes a ten dollar bill out of him on "a pair." She "orders him up" to build the fires. Like a "knave" he joins the "clubs," where he often gets "high," which is "low," too. If he keeps "straight" he is oftentimes "flush." He grows old and "bluff," sees a "deal" of trouble, when at last he "shufles" off his mortal coil and "passes in his checks," and he is "raked in" by a "spade." Life's fitful "game" is ended, and he waits the summons of Gabriel's "trump," which shall "order him up."

WE once saw a young man gazing at the ry heavens, with a † in 1 [illegible] and a [illegible] of pistols in the other. We endeavored to attract his attention by ing 2 a ¶ in a paper we held in our [illegible], relating 2 a young man in that § of country, who had left home in a sort of mental derangement. He dropped the † and pistols from his [illegible] with the! "It's I of whom U read. I left home b4 my friends knew of my design. I had s0 the [illegible] of a girl who refused 2 lis10 2 me, but smiled be9ly on another. I—ed madly from the house uttering a wild ? 2 love, and without replying to the ? ? ? of my friends, came here with this † & [illegible] of pistols, to put a . 2 my existence. My case has no ‖ in this §."

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—A gentleman in the New York swamp met a rather "uncertain" acquaintance the other day, and the latter said: "I'm a little short and would like to ask you a conundrum in mental arithmetic. "Proceed," observed the gentleman. "Well," said the "short" man, "suppose you had $10 in your pocket and I should ask you for $5, how much would remain?" "Ten dollars," was the prompt reply.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*