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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, NOVEMBER 12, 1881. No. 28.

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.

T. J. McWHORTER,

MILLLINGTON, MD.,

DEALER IN

GRAIN, COAL

LIME and PHOSPHATES.

50,000 Bush. NEW WHEAT wanted

for which the highest cash price will be paid on delivery on the Kent Co. & Queen Anne's R. R.

Also, has added to his business LUMBER of all kinds; Palings, Scantling, &c., and *Agricultural Implements.*

Agent for the Superior Wheat DRILL;

J. J. Turner & Co.'s

FERTILIZERS,

which are the best in the market.

☞They have stood the test when all others failed, for forty-five years. I have the control of them for the upper part of Kent and Queen Anne's.

Don't fail to call on me and leave your orders. If you are in debt it will help you out. Can get you any kind of Fertilizer you want.

T. J. McWHORTER,
y 7—tf. MILLINGTON.

C. H. J. SPARKS,

DEALER IN

GRAIN and COAL,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

HIGHEST price paid for WHEAT, and *COAL furnished*

At the very Lowest Prices, at

BLACK'S STATION, on the Kent Co. R. R
a23-tf.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN

GRAIN,

AND

FERTILIZERS,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

NEW CORN

WANTED,

FOR WHICH I WILL PAY THE

Highest Market Price.

☞I will also advance Cash to responsible Farmers who may need it to assist them in Cutting and Threshing their Grain.

SOLE AGENT for Kent county for the CELEBRATED

McCORMICK SELF BINDER

And IRON MOWER,

The BEST, and simplest machine on the market.

E. T. COMEGYS,
aug6. *LOCUST GROVE, MD.*

T. L. SUTLIFF,

Real Estate Agent

AND CONVEYANCER,

CHURCH HILL, QUEEN ANNE'S Co., MD.
jy23-6m.*

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

Roofing & Spouting,

TINWARE AND STOVES.

WM. A. BISCOE, Having practical experience in the Tin business, is prepared to do all kinds of

ROOFING and SPOUTING

at the very lowest prices for cash.

TINWARE on hand and manufactured to order. Also, Sheet-iron work. Stovepipe, Lard Cans, fire-boards, &c., for sale. All kind of Heater and Stove work promptly attended to.

REPAIRING of all kinds a specialty

☞A share of public patronage solicited.

W. A. BISCOE,
Nov.6. CHESTERTOWN.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.

FARMERS and Fruit Growers are respectfully informed that the

CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

is prepared to sell, at the low price of 2 cents per bushel (delivered to vessel)

Agricultural Lime,

in quantities to suit. A valuable enricher of land and a protector against insects.

Apply to Stations at Canton and Spring Gardens, or to office,

19 SOUTH STREET,
jy16-6m. Baltimore, Md.

GLASSWARE, Lamps and Fixtures of all kinds, we are headquarters for and our prices cannot fail to give satisfaction to all. SPARKS,
aug6. opp. Court House

Look to Your Interest.

NURSERY STOCK.

☞*GENERAL ASSORTMENT.*☜

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, Shropshire DAMSON, Apricots, Nectarines, Cherries, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Quince, Raspberries, Rhubarb, Strawberries, Osage Quicks, Asparagus, Blackberries,

Ornamental Stock and Evergreens,

ROSES, &c., &c.

☞Send to C. E. JARRELL, Hillsboro', Caroline county, Md., for his varieties and prices.

sep17-2m.* C. E. JARRELL, Prop'r.

SPEAR'S GOLDEN SUN,

AND

New Golden Sun

The most perfect Base Burning and Illuminating Fire Place Heaters of this age, now more popular than any other Stoves of the Kind in the country.

Call and examine the above Stoves and prices, at JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

A large assortment of HEATING STOVES, at very low prices.

The NOVELTY BASE BURNER, entirely new, and a very desirable Parlor Stove. Call and examine it.

The NEW SILVER MOON, Parlor or Double Heater, for 2 or more rooms.

OUR PRIDE SOLAR LIGHT and many other kinds at CITY PRICES.

We offer the

Improved Excelsior COOK STOVE

for wood or coal, and guarantee a perfect baker, and cannot be excelled.

THE NEW JASPER,
NIAGARA,
QUAKER CITY,

Washington and Splendid Range, and other Cook Stoves and Ranges, which we guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.

oc15. JOHN K. ALDRIDGE.

STOVES!

AS FINE AN ASSORTMENT OF

—COOK—

AND

Heating Stoves

AS WAS EVER OFFERED in KENT COUNTY, BOUGHT FOR CASH AND SOLD AT BUT LITTLE ADVANCE.

Our FIRE PLACE HEATERS

BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED, have given entire satisfaction.

The New Emerald Cook Stove

which we offer, is a good baker and well made, as is also the "FARMER GIRL," made by Leibrandt & McDowell, Phila. Both of these Stoves have given perfect satisfaction. Call and see them.

Small Heating Stoves

for parlors and sitting rooms unequalled, being beautifully nickled and easily managed. Call and examine them.

THOS. L. HINES & CO.,
Next door to Kent Nat'l Bank.
Oct. 8, 1881.

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]

28th ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

AGRICULTURAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Insures Only Farm Property and Private Residences.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

JOHN A. SHERMAN, Pres't. ISAAC MUNSON, Sec'y.

Capital, - - $300,000.00
Assets - - - $1,261,731.29

Statement, January 1st, 1881.

United States Bonds, - -		$212,475 00
Other Stocks and Bonds, -		128,790 00
Loans on Bonds & Mortgages, 1st lien		426,245 38
Real Estate owned by the Company		197,396 80
Loans on Collaterals (valued at $97,125 00,)		61,377 94
Cash in Company's office and banks of deposit - - - - -		157,152 93
Interest and Rent due and accrued		16,327 08
Premiums in due course of collection		111,074 96
Total assets -		$1,310,840 09
LIABILITIES.		
Losses adjusted but not due	$4,032 80	
Losses unadjusted -	44,895 00	
Miscellaneous - -	181 00	
		49,108 80
Net assets - - -		$1,261,731 29
Capital Stock -	$300,000 00	
Re-insurance Reserve	760,638 71	
		1,060,638 71
Net surplus - -		$201,092 58

The Company has paid for losses since its organization $3,187,061.39.

D. A. CLARK, State Agent,
10 P. O. Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.
au6-6m.

LIME FOR SALE.

Having purchased

THE LIME KILN

at the Railroad Station in Chestertown, Md., formerly owned by Levi Fiddis, Jr., I am now prepared to sell either

Slaked or Quick Lime

for Building purposes, at the following rates at the kiln: Slaked, 6c. per busnel; quick, 12c. per bushel.

oc15-tf. WM. PERKINS.

SALE OF

HOUSE and LOT.

BY virtue of competent authority, the undersigned, as Agent, will offer at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder,

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 30th November, 1881,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Hotel of W. H. Pennington, in Galena, Kent county, Md., all that

HOUSE AND LOT

in Galena, formerly belonging to Mrs. Alice R. Nowland. This Lot is well situated in the pleasantest and most eligible part of the village, upon the street leading to Georgetown, and adjoining the property of Jas. S. Willson and others.

IT CONTAINS 3 ROODS, 30 PERCHES, and 78 SQUARE YARDS of LAND, more or less, and is improved by a

Good Frame Dwelling,

in fair repair, and of ample size for an ordinary family. There is also a STABLE on the premises.

The situation is one of the best in the village, and the lot is large and valuable.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One-fourth cash on the day of sale, and the residue in three equal instalments in one, two, and three years, with interest from date, secured by bond of purchaser with approved security.—Possession given at once.

EDWIN H. BROWN,
AGENT.

JAMES H. COSTIN, Auctioneer.
Nov. 5, 1881—ts.

SPARKS,

OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

Largest Stock,

Most Beautiful Styles,

Greater Variety,

and Lowest Prices

—FOR—

Lamps and Fixtures

in Kent County!

☞LOOK FOR THE PLACE:

SPARKS',
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Oct. 29, 1881.

FRESH GROCERIES

UP TOWN!

WHERE can be found such articles as are usually kept in stock in a well conducted Grocery.

Our stock comprises

SUGAR, COFFEE,

TEA, SALT SHAD, HERRING, MACKEREL, Pickles, Syrup, Molasses, Soaps, Notions, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and in fact you may get most anything you call for.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted at all times. Highest prices paid, at

WHALAND'S,
GROCERY STORE, UP TOWN.
Feb. 5, 1881—tf.

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.

C. M. LUCAS,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HIGH STREET, CHESTERTOWN,
Two doors below T. W. Eliason, Jr.

Has a nice stock of New and Fashionable

JEWELRY,

consisting of WATCHES and CHAINS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, RINGS, &c.

Also, an assortment of Rogers' Silver Plated Ware, from the Meridan Factory, Conn. Call and examine my stock, as these Goods have been carefully selected, and among them will be found many BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRIATE PRESENTS. Jan. 1, 1881.

WM. T. MEREDITH,

Purchasing Agent,

On the STEAMER B. S. FORD

Will fill ALL ORDERS entrusted to him with strict punctuality.

Can always be found at his post, ready to accommodate the Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, and all wishing goods of all descriptons 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.

je25-6m. WM. T. MEREDITH.

CANTON FLANNELS and all Prints, just received.

aug20. J. H. SIMPERS.

BLATCHLEY'S B. & G. PUMPS, for sale by

May 28, J. K. ALDRIDGE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

VILLAGE LOTS.

UNDER and by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

WEDNESDAY,

The 23d of November, 1881

at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of B. B. Adkinson's Store, in the village of Edesville, Fifth Ection District of Kent county, State of Maryland,

THE LOT

or PARCEL OF LAND in said village, containing

5 ACRES and 16 Perches of Land,

more or less, which is known as

THE HODGES PROPERTY.

THE IMPROVEMENTS on this lot are a

Frame Dwelling

with a STORE ROOM and KITCHEN attached, and out-buildings in fair condition. The situation is desirable, having good business facilities and convenient to churches, schools, &c.

It has been accurately surveyed and divided into

SEVEN LOTS,

a plot of which will be exhibited at the sale. The property will be sold as a whole or in parcels as may be found most desirable.

TERMS OF SALE.

The decree prescribes the following terms of sale:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid cash on the day of sale, or on the final ratification thereof at trustee's option; the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months from the day of sale. The whole purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale, and be secured by bond or note with surety or sureties approved by trustee.

R. HYNSON, TRUSTEE.
Oct. 29, 1881—ts.

New Arrival Fall Goods!

LOWEST PRICES!

We have just opened a large general stock of goods suitable for the FALL and WINTER season, and respectfully invite buyers to inspect our goods and prices before purchasing.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, KERSEYS, MUSLINS, &c.

NOTIONS.—Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Vests, Shawls, Skirts, Nubias, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES

Men's & Boys' WINTER BOOTS, FINE BOOTS, Ladies', Misses and Children's Button and Lace Shoes, in great variety.

HATS and CAPS!

Newest Styles! Lowest Prices!

CARPETS and Oil Cloths,

Woodenware and Queensware,

Groceries: Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices. Tobacco, &c.

☞We will give you good values, and WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

J. H. SIMPERS.
Oct. 15, 1881.

Is Your Life Worth 25c.?

If you are troubled with any

Throat, Head or Lung Disease

such as Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Quinsy, Catarrh, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Cold in the head or breast, Tickling in the Throat, Hoarseness, Hay Fever, First Stages of Consumption, Hacking Cough, Spitting of Blood, Hemorrhages, Weak Lungs, Bad Breath, etc., send to

J. C. DENSTEN & CO., Woodbury, N. J, or to your Druggist, and procure a box of

Densten's Antimorbific,

or

THROAT, HEAD & LUNG REMEDY.

Sent by mail on receipt of price—small size 25c.; large size $1.00. Send for circular and testimonials. oc22y.

J. W. PERKINS,

LYNCH'S, MD.,

HAVING laid in a *LARGE STOCK OF GOODS* in the following lines, respectfully request my friends to inspect the same:

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Notions, Hardware,

Queensware, Tinware,

Willow-ware, Boots & Shoes,

Fish by the bbl., ½ bbl. and ¼ bbl., or kit; also, Horse Collars, Bridles, Lines, Traces and Halters, all at the

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,
March 19, 1881. LYNCH'S.

Take Notice.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

Wool, Calves, Chickens, Eggs, &c.

I can be found at Thompson's Granary or at the store of W. H. Lambert & Co., Chestertown.

my14-tf. WM. H. HAMILTON.

HAND-MADE GAITERS,

Both Button and Congress, for Gents' wear; a special stock just opened. Also, full supply of ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES for Men, Women and Children in Stock.

aug20. J. A. SHAW, Court St.

A GAME OF CHESS.

She asked me could I play at chess?
I told, in glibly answering yes,
A falsehood wilful.
I know the moves and nothing more,
And at that game of mimic war
Was most unskillful.

Then, why upon a game so bent?
Because I think chess tournament
Is love's dominion.
No game secures *a tete a tete*
So costly—at any rate
That's my opinion!

I fetched the chessmen, and with care
I placed our seats behind the chair
Of Ethel's auntie.
Not that she would have watched the board,
For soon the dear old lady snored
A soft andante.

The troops I marshaled for the fight;
I placed them wrong—she set them right,
With silver laughter.
We fiercely met, with weapons drawn,
Thirsting for blood. She moved a pawn,
And I one after.

Her hazel eyes, so soft and true,
Her generals were—they pierced me through,
And held me captured,
With fetters forged of sunny hair—
More than content such chains to bear,
Rejoiced, enraptured!

Her fingers were her officers,
Ten rosebuds that had won their spurs
In chess board battle,
Her red lips were her bugle men;
How could I think of tactics when
They chose to prattle?

I played the idiotic game,
"You move," she said, "without an aim;
You're very stupied!"
Her chess men stood in full array,
Whilst mine had melted all away,
Betrayed by Cupid.

Beside her lay my knights and castles,
My bishops, queen and all her vassals;
My king was fated.
"Ethel," I cried, "I won't be checked
Unless you say you don't object
To both being mated."

THE BIBLE A DIVINE REVELATION.

Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevin's Second Letter to Robert G. Ingersoll.

From the Philadelphia Record.

The first problem I present for solution, on your theory, is the *unity* of the Bible.

The volume contains in all about sixty-six books, from the pens of forty different writers, men of every sort of temperament, every degree of cultivation, and every variety of order—priests, as Ezra; poets, as Solomon; prophets, as Isaiah; kings, as David; herdsmen, as Amos; statesmen, as Daniel; scholars, as Moses, Luke and Paul; fishermen, "unlearned and ignorant men," as Peter and John. They were written in very different forms—in history, biography, parable, letters, proverbs, poems, speeches—and amidst the strangest diversity of place and condition—in the centre of Asia, among the sands and cliffs of Arabia, the fields and hills of Palestine, in the courts of the Jewish Temple, in the school of the prophets at Bethel and Jericho, in the palace of Shushan, on the idolatrous banks of Chebar, in the dungeons of Rome, and one of them in a lonely island of the Ægean sea. They were written in very different circumstances—in various places of joy, of sorrow, of affliction and of tribulation—and in very distant periods—the first author, having lived 400 years before the siege of Troy and 900 years before the most ancient sages—Thales, Pythagoras and Confucius—and the last, John, more than 1,500 years later than Moses. The compilation of these writings, moreover, was not included in the intention of their several authors. These wrote, as they were moved to write, under the pressure of the circumstances that surrounded them, in some cases to meet special exigencies, in all cases for the particular benefit of those to whom their composition was delivered. In the growth of the Bible the Providential design outran the thoughts and purposes of the individual writers.

Now, in looking at this Book, with its two great divisions—the Mosaic economy and the Christian—what do we find it to be? It is manifestly pervaded by unity. It has, to the fullest extent, that necessary condition of any book which is to make an impression upon the minds and hearts of men—*singleness and purpose*, and that purpose kept in view throughout every page. The Old and the New Testament are undeniably but different transcripts of the great and glorious original. The one is a lock with wards and interstices, and the other is the exquisitely-cut key, which completely unlocks it, and opens a door of entrance to the bright vision of light and immortality. The one is the portrait seen by moonlight, the other is the same portrait seen by sunlight—the one hazy and dim, but still real; the other bright and illuminated, like a noonday landscape, on which the minutest and most majestict features may be read and understood by him that runs while he reads.

Thus the Book that was written by persons of so widely variant professions, circumstances, idiosyncrasies, and trials, and so far separated in distance and time, is always consistent with itself. It is not a fanciful, accidental or forced congeries of documents, but a normal development and growth. Truth is the great and only instrumentality which it makes use of in order to transform, purify and elevate the human character. No matter how its variously gifted writers teach—whether by history, biography, song, allegory, parable, argument or dogmatic testimony and affirmation—*religious truth* forms the great and essential element in all their instructions. They all have the same end in view; all are pointing to the same object; all, without any projected collusion, are advancing the same schemes each brings in his several contingent without any apparent consideration how it may unite with the portions brought by other contributors, without any spirit of accommodation, without any visible intention to make out a case, without indeed any actual resemblance more than that every separate portion being derived from the same spring, each must be governed by the common principle. These men may be compared to a band of musicians playing a grand anthem without previous practice, or to a number of laborers and masons, who, having no idea of the completed appearance of the edifice on which they are employed, lay stone upon stone in obedience to the directing architect until the whole stands forth in sublimity and perfection. The Book which they wrote is evidently a *whole*; it has a beginning, a middle and an end; it is the realization of one mind executed by a number of others. The same spirit and feeling pervade the volume. Its ceremonies and dispensations arise naturally from one another. The same golden thread is to be seen running through all its pages. The comparison of the first few chapters of Genesis with the closing chapters of the Bible shows us the same great ideas reappearing. In the first we have the heavens and the earth, and in the last the new heavens and the new earth. In the one we have the paradise of Eden; in the other, the paradise of God. In the one we are told of the rivers of Eden, and the Tree of Life "in the midst of the garden;" in the other we are told of the River of the water of Life, and the Tree of Life upon its banks, and "in the midst of the Paradise of God." At the beginning of the Bible we have the institution of marriage, and at the end we have "the marriage supper of the Lamb."

Look at some more definite evidence of the unity which we affirm. Of the great *facts* narrated in the Scriptures the sacred writers have furnished a perfectly harmonious account. The earliest of them wrote at a later time than some of these events, some of them wrote after the occurrence of them all, while most of those who wrote subsequently to all, or a part of them make frequent and explicit reference to the whole. Whether their statements be more or less full, or their references more or less incidental, there is no positive discrepancy between them. David celebrates in poetry what Moses records as a historian, while Stephen, Peter and Paul urge in argument the same facts that are recorded by the historian's pen and sung by the prophet's pen and sung by the prophet's lyre. The *historical* parts of the New Testament, as well as of the Old, are perfect coincidence with the more *didactic* and *doctrinal* parts. The Epistles of Paul—so full of minute specifications, so replete with allusions to times, places, persons and events, and written with all the freedom of epistolary correspondence, and without any regard to the order of events—are found to indicate a minute coincidence with the more extended and exact history given by Luke in the "Acts of the Apostles." So with the four Evangelists, there is indeed, a difference in their narratives, but they differ without being contradictory. One gives a more full account than another; one writes in chronological order, another interweaves facts as they suit his purpose and without regard to date; one writes to a different object from another, and therefore presents the facts with a different phase and complexion. Still their statements, though at a great remove from studied uniformity, are characterized by entire oneness. The *doctrines*, too, which the volume inculcates all agree with each other. They have a mutual dependence and connection; they give one another a reciprocal support and influence; they grow out of each other and all hang together, alike deriving their ripeness, freshness and flavor from the same parent stock. Let a diligent student take up a copy of the Scriptures with copious marginal references and undertake to collate their instructions upon any one doctrine or moral duty, and he will be surprised at the uniformity of ther teachings. They never speak for and against the same doctrine; they never bear witness on both sides of any question; nor is there an instance in which they affirm and deny the same thing. That which in reality has Scripture in its favor has all Scripture in its favor.

The same thing, as already hinted, may be predicated in relation to the harmony existing between the Old and New Testament. They are but different parts of the same system. The one necessitated the other. Judaism was the stalk, gradually growing and strengthening, on which the flower of Christianity, in "the fullness of time," exhibited its bud, unfolded its leaves, and diffused its life-giving fragrance. The one was the dawn; the other is the noon. The one was the child; the other is the man. The one was the sapling; the other is the ripe cedar of Lebanon out of which temples are made. The records of both are the same in authority, substance and mode of communication. The same truth, only not with the same fullness and clearness, was conveyed in "sundry times" and "divers manners" by the Prophets, which was made known by the Eternal Word when "He was made flesh, and dwelt among us."

The sacred penmen of both economies all struck one grand key-note—Christ and Him crucified. As in Beethoven's matchless music there runs one idea, worked out through all the changes of measure and of key—now almost hidden, now breaking out in rich, natural melody, whispered in the treble, murmured in the base, dimly suggested in the prelude, but growing clearer and clearer as the work proceeds, winding gradually back until it ends in the key in which it began and closes in triumphant harmony—so throughout the whole Bible there runs one grand idea—man's ruin by sin and his redemption by grace; in a word, Jesus Christ, the Saviour. From the dim promise at the fall; to the "Lamb in the midst of the throne," which the Apostle saw from the rocky and barren isle, Jesus is set forth as the burden of the promises, the medium of blessings and the object of saving faith.

How, I ask you, shall we account for this unity of the Bible? Remember what kind of unity it is. It is not, as has been said, that apparent unity which might be produced by a language common to all its parts, for the deepest possible gulf divides the languages in which the Old and New Testaments were written. Neither is it a unity produced by likeness of form, for the forms, as we have already seen, are various and diverse as can be imagined; now song, now history, now dialogue, now narrative, now familiar letter, now prophetic vision. Neither is it a unity such as might arise from all parts of the Book, being the upgrowth of a single age, and so all breathing alike the spirit of that age, for as we have also seen, no single age beheld the birth of this Book, which was well nigh two thousand years ere it was fully formed and had reached its final completion. Nor yet can this unity be accounted for from the Book having one class of men for its human authors, since, as previously stated, men not of one class alone, but of many, and those the widest apart—kings and herdsmen, warriors and fishermen, wise men and simple—were employed in writing it. The truth is, that *deeper* than all these outward circumstances, and *in spite* of them all, does the unity of the Scriptures lie, since all these circumstances, in their natural operation, would have tended to an opposite result.

Suppose the Bible to be blotted out of existence, and some forty or fifty persons scattered through different ages of the world had undertaken to write on religious subjects, and their works were comprised in a volume. Who does not see that such a work would have been the merest theological jargon? Let the wild and incoherent speculations of heathen philosophy and the thousand varieties of pagan religion give answer to the demand. Who does not see also that as soon might men of understanding be induced to climb to the stars as to hope that a new religion, thus conceived and constructed at random, could, as Christianity has done, by the force of its own evidence, win its way through the world, overthrowing every opposing system, extend its triumphs, and finally establish itself in the most civilized nations in spite of the most learned, the most determined und the most powerful opposition?

It follows also in another view, from the unity of the Scriptures, that they had a divine origin. Who could conceive such a plan as they exhibit, slowly unfold it part by part through the ages and bring it together finished in this Book but the "only wise God?" The idea of such a book being the work of imposture is simply absurd. If fraud was committed it must have been carried on for centuries. If the Bible, one in its various parts, be untruthful, there must have been a combination, not a knot of men at one particular juncture; not of the members of sect which flourished for a while, but of persons living in widely separated ages and in distant lands, of persons in all grades of society, with jarring interests and dissimilar objects, of hostile principles; Jews and Christians, opposed in everything else but accordant in this—to palm upon the world as facts events which never happened, annals lifelike but of no authority, chronicles of kings, accounts of revolutions and religions, testified to by all of them, but yet baseless and imaginary. There must have been, moreover, bad men who never saw each other, unwilling to frame a system of truth which has proved a world's greatest blessing, and which they severally knew to be false. Such a combination the world has never heard of, and none can believe that it existed except those who hate the truth and prefer being "wilfully ignorant."

"Whence but from Heaven could men unskilled in arts,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? Or how, or why,
Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie?
Unasked their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain and martyrdom their price?"

For the News.

Niagara.

Where Ontario's billows
Like ocean's surges curled
And great Niagara's thunders wake
The echoes of the world."

Many of the wonders in art and nature fall below our imaginings when actually seen. But Niagara surpasses our wildest dreams, and the reality is greater than any thoughts can picture it.

Words are simply incompetent to describe its beauty. Vision alone conveys to the brain the impression of the majesty of these mighty waters.

However insignificant we may regard the subject before going there, when once our delighted gaze feels the attraction of Niagara there is no forgetting. We long to return again and again; it seems strange to think we have existed so long and lived without having seen Niagara before.

When artists are painting mountains they often glance down at their palette a moment to make a certain hue—a purple or blue tint—when they look up again at the mountain everything is changed; the whole face of nature has assumed another look; the mountain is enveloped in a passing cloud, the purple hue is gone; a rain storm may come up, and in a few seconds the mountains are lost in a mist. How different with the falls of Niagara! Passing clouds or rain showers only add new beauty to the scene; they are not obscured; the artist can gaze with rapture on the splendid panorama with no fear of the scene disappearing; it is forever the same master-piece of Deity—the greatest natural wonder in all the five continents, from pole to pole.

The great rivers of the Northwest, and countless streams pour their volumes of water into Lakes Superior and Huron—onward to Erie they rush into Niagara River, there to meet rocks upon rocks in the bed of the river, which send the waters whirling and rushing in the wildest confusion of rapids; around and around they toss and pitch, white and beautiful to look upon. Goat Island, standing like a wedge in the centre of the river, divides it into two currants, which issue into two great Falls; the Rapids whirl and leap and dance around Goat Island, pitching over the great precipice that forms the Falls, with greatest fury, as if they never could get over fast enough; yet, a few moments after they have pitched headlong down the dance is exhausted and the tired water sleeps, almost, so gently does it flow onward down the beautiful green river, to rest on the broad sea of Ontario.

The division of the currants by the Islands, forms two waterfalls; one is called the American or Horse-shoe Falls, from its resemblance in shape to the curved shoe of a horse. The American Falls are on the side of the States, and the town of Niagara is also on the same side. In Canada the village bordering on the river opposite is called Clifton. By crossing the railroad Suspension Bridge, two miles below the Falls, and viewing them from the Canada side, a much finer opportunity for seeing them is presented.

The Horse-shoe Falls is the grandest of the two great cataracts; its height is estimated to be over one hundred and forty-nine feet; the curve is supposed to extend two thousand one hundred feet. The misty vapor arises from these falls in a cloud of white incense to the sky forever and forever, and has done so from age to age unceasingly since the Creator fashioned its beauty in the "hollow of His hand." This mistlike vapor can be seen for a distance of fifty miles.

The American falls are eleven hundred and forty feet in width; the circumference of the precipice over which the two falls extends is forty-two hundred and twenty-four feet, including the breadth of Goat Island which divides them.

The quantity of water that falls is said to be one hundred millions of tons an hour; and immediately after this volume reaches the depth below, it is so tranquil that a boat can cross without danger.

When one reaches Niagara the solemn ceaseless roar of water attracts us as the magnet draws the needle. We long to see the wonder; we start in the direction of the sound, only to find every possible impediment in the way. The only view to be had on the American side is enclosed by a park, and can only be entered by an admission fee of twenty-five cents. Every time you want to see the Falls you must then pay extra to go into various positions to get different views; it is twenty-five cents at every turn; to cross the suspension bridge for foot passengers and get a view from the middle of the river the fee is fifty cents.

There is an experienced set of swindlers around the Falls who subsist from what they obtain from visitors.

They invite you into places and you must pay a fee to get out.

The Tower House is built over a store for fancy articles; the proprietor has an agreement with carriage drivers to give them a per centage on all articles bought if each driver will induce the party he drives to the Falls to stop at this place. If you take a carriage to ride to the Falls the driver invites you to go into the Tower House, assuring you it is free to all, and the best view of Niagara can be had from the top. You of course go in, climb up to the top and see the view, but on descending you are taken possession of by the clerks, offering their articles on all sides, openly telling you that you must buy something from them or have your photograph taken, as they have given a free view of the Falls. No one can get outside without making some purchase.

The "burning springs" is another sell. To see Niagara alone is all that any one can wish for, but there are always persons who want to see everything and are induced to leave these beautiful Falls and go off two or three miles to see a burning spring, which is a small enclosure, with a spring bubbling on the surface, caused by artificial means. The drive there is expensive, and the extra charge of one dollar is demanded for each one who enters the small enclosure to see the burning spring.

All kinds of articles are presented for sale at Niagara, made by Indians, such as beaded work, moccasins and feather fans, and very exhorbitant prices are asked for them. At Clifton, Canada, or Suspension Railroad Bridge the same articles can be had for one-half.

Some of the water from the Falls is used to propel a large Lager Beer Brewery on the American side. On the Canada side a better view of everything can be had. There are no houses, parks, fences or buildings intervening. From Clifton to the Falls, for two miles, you can ride or walk along the river bank, and see the whole grand sight with no obstruction and no extra cost; if you ride the cab hire is, of course, expected, but there are no extra fees in order to see the Falls; they are right before you all along the river bank.

At night the whole place is lighted by Electric lights of various colors; the effect is weird, solemn and awful.

Some excitement last summer was caused at the hotels by some persons pitching over the suspension foot bridge two dogs to see them struggle and drown in the river below, but the poor creatures managed to catch on a rock, where they remained night and day for several months, being fed by persons dropping meat to them. A young man at last descended a rope ladder and rescued the poor animals in a basket; the height from the bridge was 150 feet. The heroic act was well appreciated by the visitors at the grand hotels.

At Niagara five minutes walk over the bridge will take you into the Queen's country among our "Canada cousins.—The river and falls, hills, roads, and appearance of country is all very like a continuation of our States, but the people are all different; their customs, ways, manners, looks and talk, are as English as if we were on English shores in Old England over the seas.

ROSALIE MITCHELL.

Phila., Oct. 1, 1881.

Where Jersey Cows Come From.

Jersey Island, the place from which we obtain the favorite Jersey cow, is a small spot of land. If squared, it is six and three-quarter miles each way. Yet this little island has a population of six hundred thousand human beings, and has over twelve thousand cattle, and has had that number for the last twenty years, for the census of 1861 gives 12,037. And yet they export on an average annually 2,000 head.

Roughly speaking, on this island they manage to support one head of kine to every acre, while in England there is only one head to every ten acres; therefore, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports as many cattle every year as England contains. If England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year. A good Jersey will yield half her own weight in butter in a single year—she rarely exceeds eight hundred pounds and her average weight at home is about seven hundred pounds. What little spot of earth can make a better showing?

PHILOSOPHY: The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

AN Iowa father has spent the best part of a year, $700 in money, and made four trips to Washington to secure his son a $900 clerkship in one of the departments. The boy must be an unbearable nuisance around home.

IT is not such an awful thing to make a failure in business, but it shows a lack of force when a man stays failed.

THE power to do great things generally arises from the willingness to do less important things.

HE who puts a bad construction on a good act, reveals his own wickedness of heart.