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The Kent News:

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

JAMES 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. 43. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882. No. 13.

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 a reasonable prices.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

GLORIOUS PROSPECTS!

GRAND RESULTS!

GRAND CLEARING-OUT SALE WITHOUT REGARD TO COST!

Every Garment in our house reduced to astonishingly low figures,

☞READ these prices. We mean exactly what we advertise:

SUITS at $7.50,	cost $10 to manufacture.		BOYS' SUITS $4.00,	cost $5 to manf.
" 10.00 "	13.50	"	" " 5.00 "	7.00 "
" 12.00 "	16.00	"	" " 6.00 "	8.00 "
" 15.00 "	18.00	"	" " 8.00 "	10.00 "

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

We have too many goods on hand and are determined to sell our entire stock of Clothing far below Cost rather than carry any over, and for this reason will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS, such bargains as will compel you to buy.

Note this fact. We have just purchased one hundred SOLID WOOL SUITS at one-half their value, and can and will sell them at one half the original retail price. These bargains you will miss unless you call early.

We are selling **STRAW HATS** for whatever they will bring, as we want to close them out. Remember we do this because we think it more profitable to sell these goods, even far below Cost, and invest the money in winter stock, than to pack the goods away until next summer. Now if you want a good suit go to BORDLEY BROS. Clothing House and secure one at a small price.

Respectfully, &c.,

BORDLEY BROS.,
CHESTERTOWN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—We do not handle goods on commission, neither do we sell cheap moth-eaten, auction goods. July 8, 1882.

Everything High except Clothing!

THAT IS TO SAY, AT THE

"STAR" CLOTHING HOUSE

Under the "Kent News" Office, CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

It costs more to live to-day than it has for many years past, and yet to-day we sell better quality Clothing for less money than we ever did. The how and why of this remarkable execution would be a long story. The strictly cash nature of our business:—no credits asked in buying; no credits given in selling;—the careful economy secured by personal attention to details, are among the causes which make our goods cheaper to you than they can be elsewhere.

WE HAVE PAID FOR all our goods and they BELONG TO US, and we can afford to sell them at a very small profit. Not compelled to charge exorbitant or fancy prices that other houses do who sell goods on *commission* or *long credit*.

Some Strong Points:

AN EIGHT DOLLAR CASSIMER SUIT as good and the same kind other houses sell for TEN DOLLARS.

A TEN DOLLAR SUIT that is wonderful money's worth.

A wide and handsome variety to choose from.

Suits for dress in plain and fancy goods of the very latest and most stylish cuts at prices below the market in every case.

Our goods are all new and first class in every respect; never bought old stock and sold them as new goods as others do.

COME and examine our stock, and be convinced that our goods are better and prices lower than any other house on the Shore.

BOYS' CLOTHING of all the nobby and reliable styles at special Low prices. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our goods.

A. FRIEDMAN,

May 27, 1882. Under the KENT NEWS Office, CHESTERTOWN, MD

DO YOU REALIZE

THAT RIGHT HERE IN CHESTERTOWN,

At PIERCE'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Is the Neatest, Nicest and CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT of BOOTS AND SHOES you ever saw?

T. D. PIERCE GIVES his exclusive attention to the **BOOT and SHOE Business,** and has a perfect collection of SPRING & SUMMER FOOT WEAR unsurpassed in Style, Elegance and Finish. We are prepared to prove it. Call and see for yourself.

T. D. PIERCE, Chestertown, Md.
OPPOSITE THE BANK.

N. B.—Measures taken for Ladies' and Gents' Fine Shoes. Fits guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

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

CAROLINE PERKINS,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of January 1883, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1882.

EBEN F. PERKINS.
July 15, 1882—4t. Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent county Letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

SALLIE M. PERKINS,

late of Kent county, Maryland, dec'd.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned, on or before the 13th day of Jan., 1883, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1882.

CHAS. H. BAKER.
July 15, 1882—4t. Executor.

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, Ally at Law, will be promptly attended to.—Can be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons. Or address

COMEGYS BROWN,
aug7-tf CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Harrison W. Vickers. J. Thomas Rowley.

VICKERS & ROWLEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
ap29y.

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, tire-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.

MILLINERY!

MRS. KATE GILL Has just opened a beautiful line of Millinery and Fancy Goods, for Spring and Summer wear, which includes the latest styles in

HATS, BONNETS,

Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, Neck Wear, and all the various kinds of goods in the Millinery line.

☞I am selling at the very lowest prices, and the ladies will find it to their interest to call.

MRS. KATE GILL,
May 6. nearly opp. Voshell House.

MACHINERY OIL, CASTER OIL, Lard Oil, Golden Machine Oil, Black Oil, &c. Bottom prices.
may 27. TOULSON, Druggist.

EXCELSIOR!

SUMMER is here, and with its advent we announce our readiness to meet and satisfactorily fill all orders and requirements on the part of the public. In the width and length of Maryland there is no stock of Clothing for Men, Boys and Children to equal the unrivalled assortment we now have to offer, whether in the matter of style, durability, finish or general excellence. Furthermore, every transaction is executed under the fair and square conditions originated by us: "Goods exchanged or money refunded." In other words, it is "satisfaction, or no sale!" To those living at a distance we say: if unable personally to visit us, write for our self-measurement blanks, and trust to us to send you C. O. D., as good a suit, and as perfect fitting one, as you could personally select. As a

SPECIAL OFFER

we agree with customers living within one hundred miles of Baltimore city, and for all purchases over fifteen dollars to pay one-half the traveling expenses incurred, on exhibition of the ticket or tickets vouching for the same. Make your purchase before exhibiting your ticket, and thus convince yourself that we share with you the expense of the trip. "Excelsior" is the only Clothing House in the United States that makes this great offer! Bear in mind that our Furnishing Goods Department is one of the finest in the land, and that the lowness of our prices is a matter of surprise to all.

Do not forget the cardinal principles of our house, the rounds of our ladder of success: Fair Dealing! One Price! Permanent Popularity!

Satisfaction or no sale!

☞With unrivalled stock and facilities, and selling at Lowest Living Rates, we ask you to call upon the

"EXCELSIOR,"
S. W. Corner Baltimore and Light Sts., Largest Clothing and Furnishing Establishment in Maryland.

THE CELEBRATED

HYLAND & CO.

FARM WAGON

And Iron Frame Cultivator

To Our Friends and the Public:

In introducing these Wagons on the Peninsula, we feel that we are doing something to benefit the public. It seems to be the unanimous verdict of Farmers that our Wagons track better and run lighter than any others made on the Peninsula. This was the decision of the Judges of the Worton Fair, held in September, 1881. Every piece is carefully selected, and nothing but the best material is used.

Our DEARBORNS and CARTS are

Excelled by None.

We are also selling the best IRON FRAME CULTIVATOR now on the market, the teeth of which are made of the best polished steel. Its weight is less than sixty pounds, which is a great advantage over the old style. We guarantee every one that we sell. We will make the price to suit the purchaser. Please call and examine the Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth before buying elsewhere.

W. A. HYLAND & CO.
CHESTERTOWN AND GALENA.
May 27, 1882.

FARMERS' GOODS!!

Farmers' Goods!

A Large assortment of

Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Tree Axes, Hedge Trimmers, Pruning Knives, Shears, Saws, Bill Hooks,

Bramble Scythes and Snaths, Webbing & Buckles for Plow harness; GARDEN SEEDS.

ROCK SALT! ROCK SALT!

Plow Lines, Traces, Hames, Farm Bells three sizes; Cow and Sheep Bells, and a large assortment of Sheep Shears.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
April 1, 1882.

SUMMER, 1882.

FAMILY GROCERIES

FLOUR and FEED.

WM. J. McFEELY,

At the old Post Office Corner, Chestertown,

Has now open a large stock of Seasonable Goods, embracing in part

Foreign and Domestic GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Candies, Jellies, Preserves, Spices, Pickles, Sauces, &c. Also, Canned Goods in great variety, such as Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, Peaches, Pineapple, Ham, Beef, Lobster, Souced Mackerel, &c. Crackers and Cakes in variety: also, Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Syrup and Molasses.

☞CIGARS and TOBACCO a specialty; and indeed an endless variety of articles such as is kept in

A First Class Grocery Store,

all of which will be sold as low as the lowest.
m13. WM. J. McFEELEY.

FARMERS Will find it to their interest to examine our stock of goods before purchasing. Our stock of TRACES, LINES, PLOW CASTING and FARM HARDWARE generally will be found complete, and prices as low as the lowest.
m4. T. L. HINES & CO.

BEST brands of FLOUR, viz: Clifton Mills, Wh ite Rose, Snow Flake, &c. constantly on hand and for sale by bbl., bag or lb. B. F. PARKS.

FOR SALE—A light side-bar BUGGY, nearly new, cheap. JOHN N. DODD,
je25tf. Chestertown.

The BEST and the CHEAPEST!

The American

FRUIT DRIER

OR

PNEUMATIC EVAPORATOR.

THE undersigned, agents for the American Manufacturing Co., of Pennsylvania, for the sale of their AMERICAN FRUIT DRIER in Kent County, respectfully request all FRUIT GROWERS who are in want of a

FRUIT DRIER

to call on either of them and examine this Drier before purchasing. It is built in

FIVE SIZES,

with capacities from 6 to 150 baskets of Peaches per day, and is the *CHEAPEST DRIER IN THE MARKET* considering its many advantages. A full descriptive catalogue furnished on application.

Address WM. P. NORRIS, Lynch's, Kent co., Md.,
J. C. SLAUGHTER,
apr8-tf. Chestertown, AGENTS.

STRAW.

THE Chestertown Straw Board Company desires to purchase STRAW, either to be delivered at their Mill or to be hauled by the Company. Those anticipating a sale of their Straw should have it well put up in stacks or ricks, so as to keep it dry and sound. It must also be FREE FROM CHAFF.

The Company is now prepared to make purchases for future delivery.

☞For further information call on or address

C. T. WESTCOTT, PRES'T,
or T. W. ELIASON, JR., TREAS'R,
Chestertown, Md.
June 17, 1882—tf.

T. G. WROTH. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE,

HAVE OPENED A

NEW STORE

IN CHESTERTOWN,

Next to J. K. Aldridge's.

Everything New,

Bought for Cash at Best Cash Rates, and will be sold accordingly.

We keep a full line of

DRY GOODS,

SHOES, GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

SEGARS, TOBACCO, CROCKERY, and everything usually found in a First Class Store.

☞A LADY's nice KID GLOVE will be sold for a dollar. Every pair guaranteed not to rip or tear.

☞Eggs, Butter, Lard, Poultry and all kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices. Give us a call.

WROTH & ALDRIDGE,
Feb. 18, 1882. CHESTERTOWN.

SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

Attractive Prices!

NEW STOCK

DRY GOODS! NOTIONS!

SHOES! SHOES!

MATTINGS,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES, &c.,

AT

J. H. SIMPERS'

CHESTERTOWN.

June 15, 1882.

New Summer Goods

AT

N. C. CROW'S,

UP TOWN!

I have just opened a full line of goods for Spring, embracing

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, &c.

Fine lot of Fruits, dried and fresh,

Provisions, Tobacco and Cigars, Crockeryware, Glass-ware, Wood and Willow-ware.

SHOES! SHOES!

I make a specialty of SHOES for Ladies and Gentlemen, and sell at lowest prices.

My stock is all new, and bought at bottom cash prices.

Respect'y, N. C. CROW,
Up Town,
Adjoining Mrs. Gruber's bakery.

☞Cash or trade in exchange for all kinds of Produce. a22.

NEW STORE AT URIEVILLE.

THE undersigned has taken the store-house at Urieville, and has just opened a

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES

such as are generally kept in a country store. Also, TINWARE of various patterns. All of which will be sold low for cash.

May 27-2m JOHN BARTLEY.

TO FANNIE.

I give thee a wish—Love and Truth
Are gems to wear when Time shall cease.
Pearl and diamond gracing youth,
Softening age with the wealth of peace.
From thy eyes the Heavenly blue,
Looks down and catches a clearer tone,
Sympathy gathers thy words, to strew
Over the couch of the poor and lone;
Each thought of thine is a wing of love,
The angels mix with their hallowed fire,
The scattered ashes in Incense, prove
That sin is lost with each pure desire.

Through the valley of Innocence pass thou along,
Till the angels conduct thee, to join their sweet song.

MATILDA CANBY.

Mountain Home, Wernersville, Pa., July 15th, '82.

THE RUINED CITY.

A SKETCH OF ALEXANDRIA—ITS ANCIENT RENOWN AND MODERN IMPORTANCE.

Alexander the Great sought to found a city after the destruction of Tyre, and in 332 B. C. selected the site of Alexandria because of its excellent position for trade. It is twelve miles west of the western Nile and between the Mediterranean Sea and Lake Mareotis. The city grew rapidly, and soon became the great centre of Eastern commerce. The Ptolemies succeeded Alexander, and under them the city contained 300,000 freee inhabitants and as many slaves. It became the centre of learning, and schools of Grecian philosophy flourished there. Magnificent monuments were erected, among them the Pharos, the Museum and the Temple of Serapis, and there were many gorgeous palaces and public buildings.

Julius Cæsar besieged and took the city in 48 B. C., and eighteen years later Augustus made it an imperial city. It now began a new season of prosperity, continuing until the establishment of the seat of empire at Constantinople. The catacombs, public baths and Pompey's pillar, with the Roman city wall were erected during this period. In the year 215 the Roman Emperor Caracalla visited the city and ordered a general massacre, and under the rule of Gallienus a famine swept off half of the population. In 273 an insurrection resulted in the destruction of the great library of the museum. In 296 another revolt ended in a general slaughter, and in 365 an earthquake destroyed 50,000 persons. The Persians captured the city in 616, and yielded it to the Arabs in 641. It then contained 400 palaces, 400 theatres, 4,000 public baths, and 12,000 gardens.

From this time on it rapidly decayed, and its population and trade diminished. Cairo took its place as the chief city of Eypt. It finally sank so low that in 1777 its population was only 6,000. Since then the city had been rebuilt and raised to importance again. It resembled an Italian city and had large streets, well paved, lighted with gas, and abounding with fine residences. The great promenade of the Mehemet Ali or Franks square, where the massacre of June 11 began, was the central point of the city. Railways connected the city with Cairo, 130 miles distant, and with the Suez canal. The city was a great central station for passengers, as the steamers to and from India, the Mediterranean and the Levant all stopped there. Among the prominent buildings were the palace Khedive at Ras-el-Tin, the large naval arsenal, the naval and military hospitals, the Custom House, Tribunal of Commerce, Italian college and the various schools. The Turkish quarter was irregular, but the European quarter had many fine streets and fine buildings. The city has two harbors, one east and one west of Pharos. The former has a breakwater, mole and quays. The city was supplied with water from the Nile, and was the seat of several large Government and other manufactories. The principal exports were corn, cotton, wool, gums, rice, dates, sugar, cotton seed, wheat, beans, senna and hides. The principal imports were wooden and silk goods, hardware and machinery, with timber, coal, petroleum, drugs and other products. In 1872 the population was 212,034, of whom 47,316 were foreigners.

PECULIAR WEATHER.

The Rev. Robert H. Pattison, father of Bob Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, used to preach on the Peninsula, and there are lots of persons on the Eastern Shore and in Delaware who remember him. Aside from being a good preacher, he was a jovial sort of man, fond of a joke and overflowing with amusing anecdotes. He used to tell a story about a peculiar kind of weather discovered by a man by the name of Jenkins, with whom he was once traveling on the Eastern Shore. They staid all night at the house of a farmer, who made their hearts glad with fried chicken and Maryland biscuits, and put them to sleep in the "spare bed" in the front room down stairs. In old times on the Eastern Shore the "spare bed" was always in the best room on the first floor, and it was a gorgeous and luxurious affair, with its high carved posts, its snowy counterpane and its vastness of goose feathers. It was to such a bed that the Rev. Mr. Pattison and Mr. Jenkins retired. The weather was threatening and Mr. Pattison wanted to make a very early start in the morning, if at daybreak the prospect was not too unfavorable. Of course, the travelers slept like barn sleepers, but awoke before the first glimmer of dawn. Mr. Pattison, who slept next the wall, asked his companion if he would get up and hoist the window and see how the weather looked. Mr. Jenkins promptly bounced out of bed and threw up a sash, which he had to feel for in the dark, and put his head through. He was silent so long that Mr. Pattison called for a report. "Well," said Jenkins, after having apparently indulged in deep thought, "it seems to be the queerest weather I ever saw. Its terribly dark—dark and thick, I may say, and its just as close and suffocating outdoors as anything you could imagine. Kind of seems to me as if the air has been boxed up for a spell. In fact, Brother Pattison, it smells like cheese." Having received such an unfavorable weather bulletin, Mr. Pattison decided to give up his intention of an early start on his journey; Mr. Jenkins again crawled into bed and soon they were both sound asleep. When they next awoke the sun was shining brightly into the room, and the open glass door of an old-fashioned three-cornered cupboard, with a plate of cheese on the shelf, showed where Jenkins had gone to inspect the weather. He had in the dark mistaken the cupboard for a window, and while reporting to his companion upon the peculiar close quality and remarkable odor of the air, had been standing with his nose almost in a plate of pretty ripe cheese.—*Middletown Transcript.*

The Drinking of Water.

A certain amount of water is necessary to carry on the functions of the animal economy. During the season of active perspiration the quantity is considerable. When shall the water be taken into the system? It may be introduced during the day, when thirst requires; but it is a capital practice to introduce a quantity on first rising in the morning, and on going to bed at night. Thousands of dyspeptics have derived signal relief by drinking one, two, or three tumblers of water on rising in the morning, and on going to bed at night. I have sometimes thought on hearing the testimony of these dyspeptics in regard to the influence of cold water thus taken into the stomach, that, perhaps, of all baths, this is the best. The number of persons suffering from heart-burns or water-brash is very large. In a ladies' seminary I asked how many suffered more or less with heart-burn, and more than half the hands went up. It is a very common affection, and is the introduction to graver forms of indigestion. It should not be treated with either indifference or alkalies, but by the observance of the following rules: Avoid soups, drink nothing at your meals; say "No, thank you," to the pie and cake, and go without your supper.—*Dr. Dio Lewis.*

THE little end of the horn: "Uncle Simon," exclaimed a boy in breathless haste, rushing into a shop, did yer beah dat yer wife has done run away wid a barber?" "No, chile; am it a fack?" "Yas, sah. She run away. Da was in sich a hurry dat de barber lef his bat in de house." "Well, I'se glad he lef' his hat fur it makes me the gainer in de transaction." "But he comes back an' took de hat, den run away an' lef' yer wife in de house." "Oh, Lord," exclaimed the old man, "den I'se de loser in the transaction."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

"Do you like to go to church?" said a lady to Mrs. Partington. "Law me, I do," replied Mrs. Partington; "nothing does me so much good as to get up early Sunday morning and go to church and hear a populous minister dispense with the gospel."

TWO POLITICAL BLUNDERS.

HOW DANIEL WEBSTER TWICE MISSED BECOMING PRESIDENT.

"It is not generally known," said Thurlow Weed, "how near Daniel Webster came to being President."

"It is generally known," said I "that he was a candidate for the Whig nomination five times and missed it every time."

"Yes," he acquiesced, "but he came a good deal nearer than that—a good deal nearer. I had always been among his most profound admirers and wanted to see him President in 1840, but it became obvious to me during the winter that he couldn't get the nomination—that Harrison was leading. I went down to Washington early in the spring and called him into the cloak room. 'I think I shall be the Whig candidate,' he said. I expressed my doubt of it. 'Who will be then?' he asked. 'It looks to me like Harrison,' I answered. He almost sneered at the idea.

"Why, you don't act as if you believed it yourself,' he said, 'for you have chosen a Scott delegation from your own State.' That was to prevent the appointment of a Clay delegation,' I said, 'and Clay cannot be elected if nominated. But Mr. Webster.' I went on, 'I have not come to Washington to get you to withdraw your name, but to ask you to accept the nomination for Vice-President in case Harrison shall be selected for the first place.' No, he wouldn't listen to such a proposal, and he refused with quite as much spirit as the occasion called for. So I came home and Harrison was nominated and John Tyler was made his vice, and, by the death of Harrison, Tyler became President a month after the election. Webster saw the fatal mistake he had made, and the next time I saw him—he was then Tyler's Secretary of State—he confessed it to me.

"Well, curiously enough, that wasn't the last of his fatal mistakes. In 1848 the very same thing happened right over again. In 1844 Clay had been defeated and taken out of the way, and now Webster thought he could walk over the course. During the spring before the nomination I went over to Marshfield. 'Well, what do you think of it this time?' asked Mr. Webster, with a smile of security.

"'I think this time,' I said, that General Taylor will be the man.'

"He was astounded. It didn't look so at all to him. He thought it a very wild guess. 'Do you seriously think,' he asked, 'that such a man can be nominated?' I assured him that I thought it very probable. He remembered his former mistake and smiled, and said at last that he would consult his two best friends, Geo. Ashum, of Massachusetts, and Senator Wilson, of New Hampshire, and do as they said.

"They were summoned and came. I met them at Mr. Webster's and presented my figures. They were nonplussed at first, but came finally to my conclusion that Taylor's nomination was probable, and they joined me in advising Mr. Webster to be content with second place if the first should prove beyond his reach. He reluctantly agreed to it, and I was authorized to see the arrangement carried out. Just at this point his son Fletcher came home from town, and he ridiculed the scheme so energetically and so bitterly that his father returned to his original position, and refused to have anything to do with my proposal. Well, the Vice-Presidency went begging. The name of Fillmore was suddenly sprung on the convention, and he was put on the ticket. Taylor and he were elected. Taylor died in four months and Fillmore became President, and Webster went down to Washington and served him as Secretary of State as he had served the accidental Tyler! I think the pair of curious mishaps did a good deal to sour him, and perhaps helped to make him reckless in his personal habits.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

Treatment for Young Animals.

The following paragraphs, containing some good suggestions, we find in the columns of an exchange:

The most appropriate food for young colts, calves, lambs and pigs is the mother's milk, and this they should have (except in the case of the young of cows kept for dairy purposes) up to the proper time of weaning them. All this time the young things must be supplied with food appropriate to their wants. This point is not sufficiently understood by very many breeders and farmers. Those who have but recently engaged in farming or stock raising will find that successful treatment of young animals to secure health, thrift and vigor in the art, and can hardly be too diligently investigated. The money value of stock, or the profit in raising stock, depends on knowing how to do it economically. Economy does not consist in cheap food, but in such as the animal—whatever its kind—will readily assimulate, and will give the best returns in desirable growth. If the food is not right, no excess of quantity will make up for its deficiency in quality. Nor should there be overfeeding, for excessive feeding is harmful. A young animal is very often spoiled by becoming too fat; for its food is diverted from the production of bone and muscle to the accumulation of fat. While no rigid rules can be given which are adapted to all cases, a few practical hints which experience has demonstrated as valuable are in point. The food should be given in small quantities and often, and the ration gradually increased, as the wants of the animal should be watched, and its feeding governed according to its needs. A weak thing is often crowded and driven way from its food by strong and belligerent companions, and it should be separated from them and properly cared for. Regularity in feeding is of much importance; for every experienced feeder knows that animals soon learn the time of feeding comes, and if it passes they fret and worry, which interferes with their growth and thriftiness. Water is indispensable and should be pure. Impure and stagnant water ought not to be tolerated. The first few months of an animal's life are the most important period in its existence to its owner. If it is neglected and stunted, or, on the other hand, over-fed, no subsequent treatment can make good the injury done except at a cost that represents no inconsiderable sacrifice of time, care and money over what would have been required under judicious treatment from birth to maturity.

Where the House Fly Breeds.

As "fly time" approaches every house-keeper wonders where and how the increasing swarms of pests multiply so rapidly.

The eggs, mere witish specks to the unaided eye, are laid in little agglutinated piles in warm manure or in decomposing vegetation, especially that about our stables and barn-yards. From 80 to 100 are laid at a time, and probably from three to four different intervals by the same fly, though on this point we have no exact data. Within twenty-four hours in summer, they hatch into footless maggots, which, after rioting in filth, till their tender skins seem ready to burst from repletion, become full-fed in less then a week, and descending into the earth, or sheltering under some old board, contract to brown, shining objects, rounded at both ends, and technically known as puparia. Within the darkness of this hardened skin profound changes rapidly take place and the insect passes through the pupa to the perfect state, and finally, in about five days, the anterior end of the puparium is pushed off, and the fly quickly crawls out. At first its parts are pale and soft, and its wings are crumpled and useless, but these expand, and suddenly without practice or teaching, the new fledged fly wings its way to your table to mock your displeasure—to share your repast. The length of time required from hatching to maturity varies with the season and temperature, but will not exceed ten days in midsummer, while the life of the perfect fly lasts about three weeks at the same season. As cold weather approaches propagation ceases, and the older flies perish. A few of the more vigorous females, however, retreat to some nook or cranny, where, in a state of torpor, they survive until the ensuing season—links twixt the summer gone by and to come. The insect may also hibernate in the pupa state in the ground. In rooms kept continuously warm, or in more southern latitudes, the fly remains active all winter, and our palace sleeping cars bring them daily to us from Florida during the coldest months in the year.—*Scientific Amer.*

NINE American colleges have adopted the Oxford cap. This is well. Heretofore about the only thing that distinguished a college student from other people has been the bad spelling in his letters home asking for money to "buy books."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THERE are some papers that are always ready to make fun of Congressmen. Now, after that vigorous speech by Senator John Sherman in favor of abating the match tax, a contemporary says that John evidently has serious intentions of lighting a cigar.

THE ALLEGED DECAY OF THE PULPIT.

From the Philadelphia Times.

An eminent British scholar has written an elaborate treatise in which he sets forth reasons for what he considers to be the decline of the pulpit and the decline of its influence over the people. Comparing the power of the pulpit with what it was a century or two ago, he sees it somewhat shriveled and emasculated. To a great extent he regards this as the result of having a less efficient class of men for clergymen than in former days. He regards their training, both in intellectual equipment and in oratory, as far short of what it ought to be. There is no denying that he is to a great extent right on both these points, and yet, in spite of the infirmities and shortcomings of pulpiteers of the present day, it must be admitted that the pulpit is yet a living and a powerful force in the land, and likely to be so for a long time to come.

It must not be supposed that all the clergymen of the olden time were such intellectual or theological giants as the few whose names have come down to us. Many of them were just such as we have now, save that they had neither the education nor the practical knowledge of the world which are the portion of many of the clergy of to-day. Not a few of them were long-winded and dreary. Some were extremely narrow-minded and controversial. Some believed, as their successors do now, that their way of thinking was the only way. With the increase of facilities for acquiring education the theological student of to-day has better opportunities for fitting himself for preaching the gospel than his great-grandfather had. And yet probably his great-grandfather exerted among the little community to whom he preached a far more solid influence than the young man is likely to at the present day.

Two centuries ago the laymen were not educated as laymen are now, nor were there in the pews such thinkers as we find sitting in the pews of to-day. Our pews are cushioned, and invite to slumber if the preacher be dull. But let the preacher take it for granted that his pews are so largely filled with sleepy-heads that he can pass off upon them any crude or ill-considered rubbish, and he soon finds that he has made a mistake. There is no longer the blind reverence for the clergy which existed in the days of our forefathers. Now the people think for themselves, which is better, even though it involves the frequent asking of questions which the clergymen find it hard to answer. This questioning is good, for it sets the ministers to thinking. It makes them sensible that they must be prepared to answer anything that may be asked.

There is one variety of clergymen whose pulpit influence is on the wane. He is the man who lives wholly on the traditions of the past and is ignorant of the world of to-day. He has imbibed his theology from the dry-as-dust professors and has been half choked by it. He has learned his arts of oratory from men who were made professors because they emptied the houses they tried to edify and had to preach to empty pews or not at all. He is principled against keeping pace with modern thought and therefore has to retire in confusion when inquirers seek him with troublesome questions. The decay of such a clergyman is not a matter for regret. He may as well decay as not, for it is all he ever will do.

Select Your Own Seed Wheat.

Our best varieties of wheat were produced by the careful selection of the best heads and plumpest grains to be found in the field. These being sowed by themselves the succeeding season, and the best again preserved, a great improvement has uniformly been the result. Any farmer can do this, and it is not necessary to depend on some particular seedsmen for an explanation of the proper method. On this subject Professor E. A. Blount of the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, states that farmers generally permit their wheat to retrograde one-eighth, whereas if proper care should be bestowed upon its improvement by *selection* alone, not one would ever find it necessary to procure better seed. It only takes two years to make wheat No. 1 and pure by selection, and from three to ten to make a successful hybrid. Wheats raised upon the soil of any locality are better than those from other points for seeding. To prove this fact Professor Blount says: "I have sown—and am nicely growing now—this spring 181 different varieties, the seed of which I obtained from every country in the world. Many I received are winter wheats, which I have converted into spring wheats. Of all the samples received not one was as good, or begin to be as good, *as the poorest I now have.*" In other words, by careful selection the poorest wheat *now* is better than the best of the original lot, and this great improvement has been made in one year. If it is desired to improve the wheat try this method: Go over the field and select the largest heads from the best stalks. Spread the grains on the table and examine each one separately, discarding all but the best formed and fullest. Next season make a seed-bed, putting one seed to a hill, one foot apart each way. Hoe well and keep clean. The result will be surprising, as the yield will be larger, the grains better and the seeds clean. When, by doing this on a small piece of ground, the seed is perfected it can be sowed for a crop. Practice this annually, as there is no limit to improvement.

POSSIBILITIES.

Where are the poets unto whom belong
The Olympian heights: whose singing shafts were sent
Straight to the mark, and not from bows half bent,
But with the utmost tension of the thong?

Where are the stately agonies of the song,
Whose rushing keels made music as they went
Sailing in search of some new continent,
With all sail set, and steady winds and strong?

Perhaps there lives some dreamy boy, untaught
In schools, some graduate of the field or street,
Who shall become a master of the art,
An admiral sailing the high seas of thought,
Fearless and first and steering with his fleet
For lands not yet laid down in any chart.

—*Longfellow's Posthumous Volume of Poems.*

Representative Barker's Joke.

Hon. Lewis Barker, well-known as one of the best public speakers and wits in Maine, was a member of the Legislature. Of course, he was conspicuous, so too was his large black dog.

One day when "Lew" was addressing the House, in the midst of a very exciting debate (he was well under way pouring forth his smooth flowing but impassioned sentences), the dog also rose in the middle of the House, and looking towards the Speaker, commenced a vigorous bow-wowing in his big voice, completely drowning the silvery tones of his master.

"Lew" stopped, and called out to his dog: "Down, sir! down! I have the floor. It is against the rules for more than one Barker to address the House at one time."

The dog yielded the floor, and, of course, there was tremendous laughter.

Millionaires.

An exchange gives the following figures as representing the wealth of the parties named:

William H. Vanderbilt	$260,000,000
Leland Stanford	100,000,000
Jay Gould	80,000,000
Collis P. Huntington	50,000,000
Charles Croker	40,000,000
Mrs. Hopkins	40,000,000
Russell Sage	40,000,000
Estate of Tom Scott	20,000,000
Cyrus W. Field	15,000,000
Samuel J. Tilden	15,000,000
John W. Garrett	10,000,000
Total	$670,000,000

HOW TO CURE SUNSTROKE.—For an effective cure for sunstroke the following is especially commended: Remove the patient to a shaded spot at once. Place the body in a sitting posture, the back against a wall, with the feet and legs resting upon the sidewalk and extended in front of the body. Get ice water and a bottle of some essence of ginger. Pour the ice water over the head, copiously; never mind the clothes. Then pour two or three tablespoonfuls of ginger in about half a tumbler of water and make the patient swallow it quickly. Keep the head cool by using a little of the ice water, and in case there is not much of a glow upon the body give more ginger. If these directions are followed, there will be no occasion for the services of an undertaker. Ginger is far the best to use, but where it cannot be had quickly two or three good drinks of brandy will answer.—*Boston Herald.*

Humorous.

A LADY who had taken a balloon voyage was asked by a friend how she enjoyed the trip. "Oh, I was delighted," she replied "I might say with truth that I was perfectly carried away with the balloon."—*Rome Sentinel.*

An exchange puts a solemn truth in a novel and pungent way when it says that "some men wear their best trousers out in the knees in winter getting religious, and the seats of their pants out in summer backsliding."

A HUSBAND having in answer to his wife's repeated requests cut off his whiskers and gone home to surprise her, was met by her in the hall and overwhelmed with kisses. After letting him go she took a long look at him and exclaimed: "Oh, horrors! is it you?" Proceedings for divorce have been begun.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I AM glad to see, Johnny, that you did not try to steal peaches out of that wagon. I like a little boy when he is obedient. Come to my arms," were the words of a proud Austin mother. "I ain't no such sucker as to steal peaches out of a wagon with no top to it to keep the driver from seeing a feller, and where there is a bulldog tied under the wagon, besides."

A DENVER woman telegraphed to police headquarters for an officer. Thinking that nothing short of a robbery had occurred, the chief disp