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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:**
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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. 44. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1883. No. 18.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**

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.

NONE CAN BEAT IT! SPEAKS FOR ITSELF!!

"Reliable" and "Corsica Compound"

PHOSPHATES,

Manufac'd by THOMPSON & McFEELY,

*CENTREVILLE, Queen Anne's Co., Md.*

Show Their Success by the Increased Demand for Them.

The sales of 1882 were over double those of 1881, an increase of over 100 per cent. It is made at home under our personal supervision and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Nearly every one that uses it once buys it again in larger quantities.

*In Splendid Drilling Condition. Put up in the Best Bags that can be Bought. Yields this Year in Very Many Cases Thirty-Five Bushels to the Acre.*

We refer you to:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Theodore F. Dill, | W. W. Stephens, | Burnell Jefferson, |
| Robert Nicholson, | W. T. Nicholson, | Thos. S. Wilmer, |
| R. J. Catlin, | Thos. Massey, | B. N. S. Wilkins, |
| Josiah Lusby, | Mrs. E. R. Wickes, | E. N. Roland. |
| John N. Dodd, | Wm. Morris. | |

Analysis Guaranteed.

For Sale by JOHN N. DODD, Chestertown, Md.

August 4, 1883—3.

An Excellent Yield is Sure to Follow the Use

—OF—

"RELIANCE"

*A PURE BONE PHOSPHATE,*

MANUFACTURED BY

HARRISON & SPRY,

CRUMPTON, QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD.

This phosphate is what it is claimed to be a PURE ANIMAL BONE PHOSPHATE, and has proved to be one of the best wheat and grass producing Phosphates ever used in this section. Its basis being composed of pure animal Bone, the farmer not only reaps the benefit of one crop, but the fertilizer is a permanent land improver. While we do not claim it to be superior to all others, we do say, as past experience proves, it is inferior to none.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

The following well known Farmers have used the Reliance, to whom we refer:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. W. Aldridge, | J. W. Jarman, | J. F. Whittington, | Sam'l Coppage, |
| C. H. B. Spry, | John McFee, | J. E. Hurlock, | J. J. Hurlock, |
| B. F. Davis, | W. E. Sanders, | Noble Pennington, | B. E. Benton, |
| Chas. England, | L. I. Anderson, | W. B. Ford, | James Spry, |
| | | | W. T. Miller, |

Price per Ton $33—delivered on Kent Co. R. R., or at any wharf on Chester or Sassafras rivers. aug11-s.

W. N. E. WICKES,

*AGENT FOR*

LISTER'S FERTILIZERS

BASIS BONE.

*Wheat and Grass producers and permanent improvers of the soil. Long tested, well known and universally approved.*

Lister's Standard Phosphate,
Lister's Ammoniated Phosphate,
Lister's U. S. Phosphate,
Lister's Pure Ground Butchers' Bone.

Are offered to the farmers at reasonable prices, and on accommodating terms. These goods will be delivered at any of the wharves or landings of the river or bay. It is very desirable to have orders filed early in the season. This will secure the goods in dry and fine condition for the drill. Orders left at the store of WICKES & BROTHER will receive prompt attention. Aug. 4-3m.

MOGEE & FLEMING,

Chestertown, Md.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

MOGEE'S

GREAT VALLEY SCHUYLKILL

Quick and Slaked LIME,

Manufactured at NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY CO., PA.

THIS LIME has been used more extensively during the past eight years than any other lime by the Farmers in Maryland and Delaware. It has given decidedly BETTER RESULTS than any other Lime on the market, and as we are the largest dealers now in the Lime business we can and will deliver to farmers and dealers as cheap if not cheaper than any other firm in the business.

We supply orders by Railroad, from Philadelphia to Crisfield, and all the connecting branches, and we have boats to fill all orders not accessible by rail.

We are prepared to sell on time—4, 6, or 8 months note—payable at Banks.

April 7, 1883. MOGEE & FLEMING, Chestertown, Md.

USE SURE GROWTH TO GROW WHEAT

IT PAYS!

MANUFACTURED BY

SUPER-PHOSPHATE

D. SCOTT & BRO.,
ELKTON, MD.

For sale by W. MELVIN, Chestertown. A. WOODALL, Georgetown.

The I. P. THOMAS

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE!

*Rarely Equalled!*
*Never Excelled!*
*Always Popular!*

Is again offered to the Farmers of Kent.

We will exchange the I. P. Thomas Raw Bone Fertilizers for all kinds of Young Stock at market value.

Give such guarantees by written agreement as will secure every purchaser against loss by using our goods.

Furnish Fertilizers to the amount of four hundred pounds per acre for the excess of crop produced by its use.

Will also by written agreement place our Fertilizers in competition with an equal value of any Fertilizer in the market, and allow the price paid for our goods to be graduated and fixed according to product. Thus practically guaranteeing that no one shall undersell us, or return more intrinsic worth for money received. We only ask such competitive tests of the merits of our goods as shall give us the standing we shall prove ourselves justly entitled to and we propose to take all the risks of fixing the standard.

All orders or inquiry for further particulars will receive prompt attention if addressed to

*I. P. THOMAS,*
CHEYNEY, DEL. CO., PA.

OR JOHN W. HICKMAN,
STANLEY P. O., KENT CO., MD.

Aug. 25, 1883—3.

Farmers' Favorite

BRADLEY'S SUPER PHOSPHATE

is too well know to need more than the agent's name selling it. We warrant it to be a first class article, and to drill in every case. When we say drill we mean that the farmer shall return the Phosphate if not found in Drilling condition.

Prices as Low as any Goods in the Market Analysis being the Same.

We will deliver free of freight to any landing on the bay or rivers. Call and give your orders early.

Aug 4-8. HINES & CLEMENTS, CHESTERTOWN.

*1846.* *1883.*

CHAPPELL'S

FERTILIZERS

Have Stood the Test for 36 Years.

Chappell's CHAMPION Super Phosphate,
Ammoniated Super Phosphate,
Pure Dissolved Raw Bone,
Dissolved South Carolina Bone.

The above Phosphates having been in the market for 36 years is sufficient guarantee that the standard has been kept up and farmers can rely on them. Guaranteed to drill.

We will deliver at any of the landings on the bay or rivers. Order early.

Aug. 4-s. HINES & CLEMENTS, CHESTERTOWN.

"OLD KENT"

PHOSPHATE.

I am now prepared to furnish the Farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties with "OLD KENT," No. 1, FOR WHEAT, in fine drilling condition. It has given entire satisfaction.

JOHN W. HINES,
Aug. 4-tf. Chestertown.

FARMERS who are interested in Growing Crops cheaply and successfully should write us for our pamphlet on pure fertilizers. A good fertilizer can be made at home for about $12 a ton by composting with POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS. References in Every State. Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Apply with references.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers of
Powell's Tip-Top Bone Fertilizer,
Bone, Potash, Ammonia, &c.
16 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

ARMSTRONG & SPARKS, Ag'ts, Chestertown

SPICES.

Cloves, Allspice,
Cinnamon, Mace,
Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, &c.

TOULSON'S, Drug Store.
Sept. 8-tf.

COMMISSION CARDS.

D. B. STEWART
With T. H. KEPNER,
*General Commission Merchant,*
And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 2 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

Special attention given to the sale of Peaches. No charge for empties not collected. Sales reported daily. Returns weekly.

References:—Messrs. Polk & Pennington, of Howell's Point fruit farm; Wm. Archibald, Jno. Young, Louis S. Hepbron, W. H. Stewart, E. B. Pennington, Wm. H. Pennell, Kent co.; James A. Ray, Baltimore. jy7-tf.

W. H. RUTTER. JOS. M. ASHBURY.
RUTTER & ASHBURY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
GRAIN, HAY, MILL FEED, &c.,
No. 79 SOUTH STREET,
*BALTIMORE.*

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. A. W. WOODALL.
GREENWOOD & WOODALL,
Commission Merchants
*And General Produce Dealers,*
72 SOUTH St., Corn Exchange Building
BALTIMORE.

Commission on Grain 1 cent per bushel. Commission on Peaches and Produce 7 per cent., and no charge for collecting empties. jy26.

JESSE WILSON,
—WITH—
J. A. STEPHENS. J. W. STEPHENS.
JOHN A. STEPHENS & SON,
*General Commission Merchants*
For the sale of
GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
92 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Correspondents cheerfully and promptly answered.

WM. TOMLINSON, Sr.,
WITH
CREW & JEROME,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 3 Camden Street, BALTIMORE.
Near Light St. wharf.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered
ABEL J. REES. JAMES J. REES.
REES & SON,
General Commission Agents,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUIT, LIVE STOCK,
Poultry, Fish, Oysters, &c.,
*And the PURCHASE of SUPPLIES,*
162 Light St., opp. Str. Enterprise Pier. BALTIMORE, MD.
Refer to Citizens' National Bank. tjan1.

B. TREW,
*114 Light St. wharf, Baltimore,*
Will give Special attention to
THE SALE OF PEACHES and other FRUIT this season.
jy28-tf.

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,
*Manufacturers of all styles*
CHEWING TOBACCO
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES and SNUFF.
*No. 92 Lombard, and 5 Water Streets, BALTIMORE.*
FACTORY—No. 18, Danville, Va.

HUTCHINSON & HILL,
*Commission Merchants,*
(Of 324 N. Del. Ave., Phila.,)
HAVE OPENED A BRANCH HOUSE AT
183 Reade Street, NEW YORK,
which will be managed in person by WALTER S. HILL, formerly of this county. ag4-tf.

R. GROVES. T. H. WINPENNY.
GROVES & WINPENNY.
*COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
112 Light St., Baltimore, Md.,
*For the Sale of all kinds of Country Produce.*

All business entrusted to us will receive our earnest attention. Communications answered promptly. mar17-y.

FRANK WRIGHT. JNO. N. SPARKS.
WRIGHT & SPARKS,
Commission Merchants,
No. 114 Light street Wharf, Baltimore,
For the Sale of
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK
AND GENERAL PRODUCE.
Jan6-6m.

R. I. C. JONES, JR., & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, &c.
DEALERS IN
Pure Rye Whiskies.
No. 26 German Street, bet. Calvert and Light, BALTIMORE, MD.
Orders respectfully solicited. je23.

THEY NEVER FAIL!

Smith's Fever and Ague Pills
ARE WARRANTED TO CURE
FEVER and AGUE, MALARIA, INTERMITTENT and REMITTENT FEVERS.
We Challenge their equal.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00 PER BOX.
*Sold by Druggists and Dealers.*
ELIAS SCHMIDT & CO., Sole Proprietors,
BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.
Sold at TOULSON'S Drug Store, Chestertown.
June 30-6m-1p.

Dr. A. A. WHITE'S
Blood and Liver Pills,
For the cure of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or Derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. They are mild in their operation and will Cure with despatch
Malaria, Bilious Fever, Dyspepsia,
Liver Complaint, Jaundice,
Headache and Constipation.
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
*Sold by all Druggists.*

*Office of*
C. W. KENNARD & Co
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
And Dealers in PHOSPHATES,
CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 31st, 1883.

MESSRS. EDITORS KENT NEWS:

The following letter, received from Profs. Lehmann & Mayer, Chemist for U. S. Government, gentlemen of high and wide-spread reputation, will show the character of the goods offered by us to the farmers of the county for Wheat seeding this Fall:

LEHMANN & MAYER,
Analytical and Metallurgical Labaratory.
51 S. Gay St., Baltimore, Aug. 11, 1883.
*Messrs. C. W. Kennard & Co.:*

DEAR SIRS:—Enclosed please find analysis of sample of ammoniated Bone received from you August 9. We took pleasure in analyzing the sample, because the goods which the sample represents are exceptionally high in available as well as total Phosphoric acid, and also in active ammonia.

The relative commercial value as established for the season (available Phos. Acid at 12½ cts. per lb. and ammonia at 25 cts. per lb.) would accordingly be $48 per ton of 2,000 lbs., which places your ammoniated Dissolved Bone at the head of the list of nearly all the commercial fertilizers at present in the market.

Another remarkable feature is the small percentage of moisture and the total absence of free sulphuric acid (which is always injurious to the soil).

We feel sure these goods need no recommendation to the farmer—the figures speak for themselves.

Yours, truly,
LEHMANN & MAYER.

BALTIMORE, August 11, 1883.

Result of Analysis of sample of Ammoniated Superphosphate received by express August 9, 1883, from Messrs. C. W. Kennard & Co., Chestertown, Md.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Moisture at 100 c | 4.92 | per ct. |
| Organic matter capable of producing ammo'a | 3.21 | " |
| Phos. Acid Soluble | 10.02 | " |
| " " Reverted | 2.79 | " |
| Total Available Phos. Acid | 12.81 | " |
| Phos. Acid insoluble | 2.48 | " |
| " " total | 15.29 | " |

Sept. 1, 1883-tf.

A CARD

To the Readers of the KENT NEWS:

Please receive our hearty thanks for your very liberal patronage this season. Our stock now is very complete. Our prices are low beyond all former quotations.

TOP BUGGIES from $60 up.
Good Jump Seats at $135.

When you come to the Oriole drop in and see us.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. W. HAWKS, Manager,
for R. F. BRIGGS & CO.,
*53 W. Fayette St., Baltimore,*
Opposite Barnum's Hotel.

The best buggy for the least money.

CARRIAGES!

NEWEST STYLES! BEST MAKE!
and LOWEST PRICES!
—AT—
GEORGE E. LAMBERT'S
CHESTERTOWN.

I have ample accommodations and a full supply of the best material on hand for the manufacture of Carriages; and have in my employ the very best workmen to be found anywhere, enabling me to make to order any style of Carriage needed in this section.

I have now in my show rooms as fine a variety of the different styles as can be found in most city establishments, and we guarantee them to be AS GOOD AND AS CHEAP.

Among them we may mention

*Piano-box Top Buggies,*
Brewster & Wilson spring;
*Double Spring Phætons,*
*Jump Seats, Rockaways and Dayton Wagons.*

We deal exclusively in Carriages, Dearborns and Express Wagons, and knowing our reputation is at stake, and purposing the permanency of our business establishment here, we have something more at heart than temporary pecuniary advantage. We are determined that our work shall give satisfaction in every respect and therefore do not hesitate to give guarantees in every case.

DAYTONS.—Special attention is called to our Dayton Wagons—the very thing for farmers

Repairs of all kinds—Smithing, Painting and Trimming—at short notice, at lowest prices.

Please give me a call.

GEO. E. LAMBERT,
tjl. opposite M. P. Church, Chestertown.

PEACH BOXES!

OF ALL SIZES!

QUARTER BOXES,
HALF BOXES,
Seven-Eighth BOXES,
Full Size BOXES
Extra Slats, Extra Covers,
made up or in Shooks.

PEACH BOX NAILS by the keg unbroken at distressingly low figures.

Call at SCOOTT'S POINT.

Patronize Home Industry.

And oblige, yours, truly,
JOSEPH TURNER.
Chestertown, Aug. 25.

FRUIT JARS.

Mason JARS with Porcelain Lined Tops. Stone Jars, all sizes, Jelly Glasses with glass and tin tops, at lowest prices. J. H. SIMPERS.
aug. 18.

## CRABBING ON THE SASSAFRAS.

MASSEYS, August 31, 1883.

*Messrs. Editors Kent News:*—Yesterday while a party of pleasure seekers from this place together with two young ladies of Chestertown and Middletown respectively, were crabbing on the Sassafras, an amusing episode occurred.—Because of a scarcity of seats the Middletown representative perched herself on the gunwale near the stern.

Everything had gotten fairly under way, and crabs were being netted quite briskly, when suddenly a huge eel was pulled to the surface. Under the wild commotion which ensued the boat gave a great lurch, broke loose from its moorings and precipitated the young lady at the gunwale head foremost into fifteen feet of water.—She was promptly rescued from what might have been a watery grave, and a ludicrous turn given to the whole affair. The following poem (?) is respectfully dedicated to the young lady in question:

A merry crabbing party
In search of fun and sport,
Adown the stream we floated
And moored our bark in port.

At length the lines were baited,
The crabs began to bite,
And every one made merry
With laughter and delight.

But soon an eel came hungry,
As though 'twere sent by fate,
And round and round did wiggle
A nibbling at the bait.

The boat it was unsteady,
The seats were few and small,
And so a maiden lovely
Sat on the gunwale tall.

The eel was biting fiercely,
When some one pulled him in,
And spread the wildest havoc,
As never should have been.

The maid who on the gunwale
In queenly grace did sit
Thus came to take a tumble
And in the water lit.

As though she were a lily
With drooping head, so fair,
We quickly stooped and plucked her
And home did gently bear.

You girls, who go a crabbing,
From this a lesson learn;
Don't sit upon the gunwale—
The gunwale at the stern.

—ONE OF THE PARTY.

## CHANGE IN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

One of the reasons that may be assigned for the growing popularity of marriage is the increased amount of liberty permitted to both the parties to the matrimonial contract. For the lady, marriage is a signal of emancipation; for the husband it does not uniformly mean the surrender of his liberty. Young unmarried women have no chance against their married rivals, and the consequence is that the tone of girls who are ambitious of being wives is distinctly lower than it used to be. The nymphs who desire to don with as little delay as possible the myrtle and orange flowers, the lace and tulle, assume an extraordinary fastness, and in their toilets and other matters emulate the tactics and wiles of those who have already invested their finger with the connubial circlet. Thus it may be truthfully said that the social advantages which marriage confers are indirectly not of unmixed benefit to the marriageable portion of the feminine community. In other words, because our wives enjoy themselves more our daughters seek to control themselves less. The change, however, that has taken place in the general estimate of the conditions and obligations of marriage is due quite as much to extra-matrimonial causes. The whole domestic system has changed during the last three or four decades. There is no kind of domestic tie which has not, to some extent, relaxed its hold. Families undergo the disintegrating process at an earlier period in their corporate existence than used to be the case. Parents find that, in the crush and fever of the social competition, they can see comparatively little of their offspring. The duties which fathers and mothers were once careful themselves to discharge are now vicariously performed by governesses, nurses, schoolmasters and tutors. Yet, greatly as life has multiplied its excitements, monotony is still one of its banes. Because the claims of society are more numerous and exacting, it is not unfortunately the case that society itself is more enjoyable. In this way it comes to pass that husband and wife, in an ever increasing degree, pursue independently their own course, and the principle of conjugal toleration is cultivated at the expense of that of conjugal fidelity. The augmentation of suits in the divorce court is said to be due to the popularity of the tribunal, not among the upper, but the lower classes of society. Hence it is argued that the former are, notwithstanding any appearance which might seem to warrant a contrary conclusion, ethically superior to the latter. Would it not, as a matter of fact, be more true to say that the well-to-do understand better, and practice more consistently, the doctrine of reciprocal forbearance?—*New York Home Journal.*

## MEAN PEOPLE.

One of the oddest things in the world is the fact that mean people do not know that they are mean, but cherish a sincere conviction that they are the souls of generosity. You will hear them inveighing loudly against a neighbor who does not come up to the standard of a generous man, and decrying the sin of hoarding and withholding, without being sensible in the least that they are condemning themselves. They are usually people who are not in the habit of self-criticism, and if they were not amusing, they would be the most aggravating class alive. Moreover, they are generally people who are not only willing to receive, but who demand a great deal at the hands of others; yet the example of their friends in giving and lending never seems to strike them as at variance with their own line of conduct, and if by any chance they part with a farthing, it appears to them a more magnanimous act than the founding of a hospital by another. The mean person must be brought to a lively sense of the need before opening the purse; as for beggars, they disapprove of them altogether; they are as pestiferous as the mosquito, in their eyes, and ought to be legislated out of existence. We do not, however, always find the mean person among the rich; he is quite as likely to be poor; indeed, one of the great disadvantages of poverty is that it often obliges one to seem small, obliges one to think of the candle-ends when one would prefer to think of better things. Money does not make a person mean necessarily, or we should not all be struggling so desperately to obtain it; it ought rather to be a preventive. The disease lies in the disposition of the individual, and it is doubtful if any ulterior circumstance can eradicate it; and while in this view we may easily forgive her, we yet find her vastly inconvenient to deal with. If she is the employer, the mean woman is apt to get as much work from her servants for the least money possible. On some pretext or other she detains her seamstress after her regular day's work is over, underpays her washerwoman, or exchanges old duds for clean linen; keeps the servants' fire low, or pays their wages with cast-off finery. Sometimes it is the neighbor who borrows and never lends; the manufacturer who adulterates food or drugs; the stepmother who feeds the children on skimmed milk, the mother-in law, who grudges her son's wife the fallals she has not been used to; or the daughter-in-law who makes her husband's mother feel like a stranger in her home. Indeed, meanness is such an unlovely trait that it is no wonder we all disown it.

## ORIGIN OF THE SWEET POTATO.

The sweet potato is a native of the East Indies, and was introduced into Europe by the way of Spain. When early writers speak of the potato (before the middle of the seventeenth century) it is usually the sweet potato that is referred to, though the Spanish also introduced our common potato from South America in the beginning of the sixteenth century, but it did not become popular as an article of food for more than a hundred years after, and it was not even mentioned in the "Complete Gardener" in 1719. Though they belong to entirely different species of plants, the common name of both would seem to be derived from the botanical name (batata,) of the sweet potato.

THE first batch of the new two-cent postage stamps has been received at the Postoffice Department at Washington. In a few days the force employed in the stamp division will be severely taxed in distributing them among the various postoffices, so that they may be on hand for issuance October 1.

## HANDSOME HANDS.

**"A Small Hand by all Means."—Small Hands and How to Display Them.—How Squeezing Injures the Knuckles.**

"Small hands," said one of the sales-ladies at a Twenty-third street store, "are plentiful in New York, but there are many fashionable ladies who have never done a day's work in their lives who have large hands, although they may be shapely and white."

"What lady among your customers has the smallest hand?" queried the reporter.

"Well, I don't know that I can tell exactly.—There is one lady who comes here regularly twice a month for gloves. She can wear a 5¾ easily, but she always insists on squeezing her hands into a number 5, which makes them look misshapen."

"What is considered a small hand?"

"Well a hand that wears a 6 or 7¼ is considered small. No. 6¼ or 6½ are fair sized; but any larger sized glove is—well isn't desirable. People wearing smaller gloves than No. 6 are as unusual as ladies who wear No. 12 shoes."

"Does a thin or fat hand look best when gloved?"

"Oh, a thin hand, by all means. Why a hand that is positively repulsive when ungloved looks ever so much smaller and very shapely in a tight fitting kid. You know that undressed kid gloves fit more perfectly than the dressed kid. They cling to the hand, and the tips of the fingers fit smoothly. Another thing about gloves which is of interest to the ladies is this: If a lady has very long fingers, let her never get a glove with fingers as long as her own, or the hands will look very large. It is curious, but true. Long fingers look beautiful on the ungloved hand, but not pretty at all in gloves."

"Is there any other way of making the hand appear small?"

"Yes, several. One way is to wrinkle the glove about the wrist. Another is to have the sleeve ruffled. A tight, plain sleeve is very trying to a large hand, you know, like low heels to a long foot."

The reporter sauntered into a chiropodist's on Fourteenth street to get his ideas on hands.—"Finger-nails," said he, "are the greatest give away on people who pretend to true blood. In every case I can warrant you the hand is a strong index of character. Why, the electricity in people's hands is remarkable. Some ladies whose hands I beautify (for $1 you know,) why, they send shocks right through me; regular electric batteries, I can tell you. But to come down to solid fact, a homely nail spoils the hand, no matter how beautiful it may be otherwise."

"What do you consider a perfect nail?" asked the reporter.

"Just this, sir. A long, oval shaped nail, coming half way down between the top of the finger and the first joint; and to be cut properly the top end should be exactly the same shape as the upper part of the nail—a perfect oval; and it should grow no longer or no shorter than just to come to the tip of the finger.

"But I notice," said the reporter, "that many ladies and gentlemen wear their nails very long, and cut to a narrow point."

"Barbarous, sir, simply barbarous. If they only knew how much like bird's claws such nails looked they would stop it. But it is useless to fight against fashion. One might as well try to coax the sun to stop rising."

A prominent doctor in this city told the reporter that a great many women, and men, too, poisoned themselves by using powder for their hands, or similar mixtures.

"The best thing in the world," said he, "and also the simplest for making the hands white, is Indian meal and glycerine. If the hands are washed in the meal twice a day and then glycerined it is almost impossible for them not to be white and smooth."

A fashionable girl said to the reporter: "You can say if you want to, and if you promise faithfully not to give even an idea of my name, that it is dangerous to let any one squeeze your hand too often or too hard as it enlarges the knuckles more than you would imagine. Just look at my right hand. Now at this pretty left one."

The reporter was convinced.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## CHINESE BIBLE MEETING.

The District Superintendent of the American Bible Society for California and Nevada gives the following facts:

The first Chinese Bible meeting ever held in San Francisco was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Stockton street, on the evening of the 15th of July. All the Chinese Missions in the city united, and made up a congregation of about 500 Chinese men, women, and children.

The opening prayer was in Chinese. A Christian Chinese presided at the organ, leading the large audience, every one of which joined in singing with a will. One of the hymns was, "Blow ye the trumpet blow," and sung as only an audience can sing it, feeling the great importance and great need of blowing the gospel trumpet.

An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gibson, of the Methodist Mission, in Chinese, after which your District Superintendent delivered an address in English, which was translated by an able Chinese interpreter who stood by my side, and done by him with considerable interest and feeling on his part. At the close of my address I made an appeal for a contribution, speaking of the great work now being done by the American Bible Society in China, through Rev. Dr. Gulick and others, for their own countrymen, and then asked that "four of the slowest Chinese (in taking a collection) might be sent through the congregation to take up the collection," which was done; and to our surprise the collection, including a twenty dollar gold piece given by one Christian Chinese, amounted to sixty-two dollars and sixty cents. I felt like saying to all Christian churches in America, "Go ye and do likewise." At the close of the services I said to the giver of the twenty dollars, "How can you afford to give so much?" "Oh," said he, "the word of God has done so much for me that I can well afford to give that sum out of my earnings."

## A JOURNALIST'S FUNNY POSITION.

Once a funny thing occurred behind the scenes that might have been still funnier. It was a wet, cold night, and a writer for one of the papers, with his overcoat on, and his pants rolled up over top boots, and an umbrella in his hand, and an old slouch hat on his head, stopped a moment to have a chat with Pauline Markham, who was playing "Stalacta." Markham was waiting below the stage, standing on the trap that was to bounce her into fairy realm. The writer got talking to Polly, and they got interested in the chat, and before they knew it the trap had begun to go up. Markham noticed it first, and cried to the reporter, "For heaven's sake, get off!"—But getting off wasn't as easily done as said.—The reporter was pretty tall and very clumsy, and thoroughly scared, so he stood looking about him like a fool—going up, up, all the time. But Markham at last—and just at the last moment, too, gave the fellow a shove and knocked him off the trap. He struck his head against the floor of the stage, and then tumbled down on a coil of ropes. He might have broken his head, or his boxes, or his back, but didn't. But it was a mighty close shave, and Markham kept laughing to herself all the evening, thinking how the audience would have roared to have seen that long, slab-sided fellow, with his dirty wet boots, and his rolled-up breeches, and his slouch hat, and his old cotton umbrella, coming up out of cloudland alongside of her, in all her silks and satins and spangles, as the queen of the fairies.

## A HUMANE LADY.

As a Philadelphia street car was moving up Ninth street one day last week, a lady on the side walk noticed that one of the horses was in great pain from a galled shoulder. She stopped the car, and calling the driver's attention to the sore spots, asked him not to drive the unhappy beast any further. The man attempted to drive on, but the lady sprang in front of the horses and declared that she would be run over before the car should proceed. Of course a crowd gathered and in his wake came a policeman, who endeavored to effect a compromise; but the lady refused to budge, and finally the officer ordered the driver to unharness the horse then and there. Having accomplished her original purpose the humanitarian turned her attention to her own rights and caused both conductor and driver to be arrested for attempting to push her from the track. As the party moved off toward the police station a crowd of five hundred persons cheered.

IT is announced that Governor Butler will seek to be renominated at the Springfield Convention on the 26th inst. It is further rumored that he would not decline being a Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1884. In short, Governor Ben will take all he can get.

## THE CROPS AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

A Boston cotemporary says: "Everything in this country of ours turns upon agriculture, and it is coming to be confessed more and more every year. According to the abundance or meagreness of the crops are the prospects of our commerce and the returns of our varied industry. All depends at least upon these. Hence it becomes a matter of the first importance, at this stage of the year's progress, to look over the field of agricultural prosperity, not only at home but abroad, and note what are the probable results of the harvest cereals which has been and is yet to be gathered in.

It appears that our supplies, reckoning in what remained over of wheat from last year, are not only ample but abundant, and that low prices are to be the necessary result, thus enabling the consumer to lay by money for swelling the great current of capital. The country is growing rich in spite of all that depressed stock markets choose to say to the contrary. If our harvests this year were to be smaller, it might become necessary for Europe to send us gold on account of the higher prices; but an abundant harvest and prices are likely to obviate that necessity, in view of our increasing importation of foreign goods in payment for our exports. The prospect for cheap living never was better; with moderate employment none need apprehend being pinched for the necessaries of life, since they are to be had at such comparatively low cost. The poor man will feel that he is better off, and thus be able to enjoy a year of contentment. Labor finds ready employment and at better rates than before; it will be wise to pause and study the situation, therefore, before it demands as its reward what employing capital cannot afford to pay."

## HARD LUCK AT CARDS AND DICE.

Major C——, who is exceedingly fond of whist, was speaking of the way in which adverse luck will sometimes pursue a man, and remarked that he once played a whole season at the White Sulphur Springs and never held a trump. Some one in the company suggested that that was impossible, because he must have held at least one trump every time he dealt the cards. But the major replied, every time I dealt it was a misdeal."

The Major illustrated the same idea in another way. He said he was once in a party where the proposition was made to throw dice for drinks and cigars. He threw several times, and every time the dice came out ace, deuce. He was vexed and threw them all his might against the side of the room. When he went to pick them up from the floor he was confronted with the same one and two spots. He went to the window and pitched them as far as he could into the yard. The next day he felt like trying his luck again, and not having another pair of dice, he went out into the yard to hunt them up. Stooping down and peering closely into the grass, his eyes finally rested upon the ace. He was so mad that he made a mental resolution that if the other one was found with the deuce up he would swallow them. He found it at last and it was the deuce. He swallowed them both forthwith. Five minutes later he became dreadfully alarmed at what might be the consequences of his rash act, and took a strong emetic. The dice were so deposited on the grass again. "And as sure as you are alive," said the major "there lay the same old ace and deuce."

## WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

That young Washington girl who told her London friends that Washington was born at Mt. Vernon expressed the opinion of a very large number of her fellow-citizens. She was, after all, only 80 miles out of the way. Eighty miles below Mt. Vernon, in Wakefield township, on the river bank, is the spot where Washington first saw the gray light of a Virginia February day. A house stands on the spot, but Washington was not born in it. George Washington was 60 years older than this house. Before the war there was a marble tablet in the wall of this house, which informed the world that it stood on Washington's birthplace. The relic-hunter of the army carried this tablet away piecemeal during the war. A year or two ago Congress appropriated $38,000 for the purchase and improvement of Washington's birthplace. Nothing seems to have been done about the matter, however, until recently, when, learning that the projectors of a new summer resort proposed buying the spot and making it yield shekels, the government stepped in and bought it for $2500.—There were 21 acres in the place. Any other tract of like size in the vicinity could have been had for $63. However, it had some historical value to the owners, and the $38,000 ought to put it in right good condition.

GEN. Cassey of the engineer corps and Acting Secretary of State Davis went to Westmoreland county, Va., recently and visited the old Washington homestead there for the purpose of selecting a site for the monument authorized by act of Congress to be erected at the birthplace of Gen. Washington.—*Oxford Press.*

## MILK FOR LAYING HENS.

An agricultural exchange says there is nothing better for laying hens than milk after the cream has been removed. We have tried it several seasons with complete success. With the milk given fresh from the dairy room every day, the fowls will need no other drink, and it will supply everything required in the way of animal food. The pullets fed with milk and corn, and a mixture of corn and milk through the cold weather have given an abundant supply of eggs. Wheat bran is also a good article to mix with the milk. It is better to give the mixture a boiling and to feed it in the warm state, but this is not necessary. We have also found the milk one of the best kind of diet for young chickens soon after they came from the nest, to promise their health and rapid growth. Indian meal ground coarse and scalded with milk, is perfect food for them. As they grow older, grass, cabbage and onions may be chopped fine and added to the daily rations. A portion of the milk on dairy farms usually going to the pig trough may be diverted to the chicken coop with great advantage.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

That wild mint will keep rats and mice out of the house.

That flowers and shrubs should be excluded from a sick chamber.

That lime sprinkled in fire-places during the summer months is healthy.

That a little water in butter will prevent it from burning when frying.

That oil paintings hung over the mantel-piece are liable to wrinkle with the heat.

That pennyroyal distributed in places frequented by roaches will drive them away.

That leaves of parsley, eaten with a little vinegar, will prevent the disagreeable consequences of a tainted breath by onions.

END OF A NOTED HANGMAN.—In the death of William Marwood, the Queen's executioner, England loses one of her most distinguished citizens. His personal appearance did not correspond with his office. He had a benevolent countenance and pleasing manners, and looked more like a divine than a hangman. His benevolence was more than skin deep, for according to all accounts his reason for adopting the "profession" of which he was so bright an ornament was a desire to introduce more humane and scientific methods into execution and to lessen the pain of those he was called upon to deal with. While, therefore, his country will have cause to regret the loss of the foremost representative of a useful but unpleasant profession, the criminal classes have reason to mourn as humane and mild-mannered man as ever tied a knot or sprung a trap.

WHEN the grand jury met Monday at Indianapolis, Judge Morton, of the Criminal Court, laid before it a letter from J. H. Woodard, a newspaper correspondent, together with newspaper slips bearing upon the Brady and Dorsey interviews, more particularly with reference to the alleged disbursement of $400,000 in Indiana during the last presidential campaign. The court laid stress upon the bearing which the statute of limitations might have upon the alleged offence, and then turned the entire matter over for the consideration of the grand jury.

MISS JENNY MARKS, of Baltimore, won a sewing machine by making a guess at the number of pills in a bottle in a