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The Kent News:

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JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.

PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Kent News.

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

Vol. 47. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886. No. 6.

THE PEOPLE'S TOWN HALL STORES!

Everything in Season!

—AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE.

Eureka Field Mowers, one of the best in the market; Mitchell Two-Horse Farm Wagons, Iron Age Cultivator, cheaper than ever; Binder Twine, at lowest prices; Remington and Oliver Chilled Plows.

Window Screens, Door Screens, Whitewash Brushes, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Wire, Lawn Mowers, Fence Caps, Rock Salt, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Grass and Brier Scythes, Grass Sickles, Grindstones, Sheep Shears, Hedge Knives, Chain Traces, Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Halters, Horse Yokes, Nails, Bolts, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Saws, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Tacks, Axes, Braces, Bitts.

FARM BELLS, &c., COOK STOVES and RANGES,
COAL OIL STOVES, 2, 3 and 4 BURNERS.

Call and examine my Stock and you will be convinced that prices are low to compete with hard times.

JOSEPH S. CLARK,
One of the Still Pond Town Hall Stores

May 15.

Patronize Home Trade!

WHY GO TO THE CITY
WHEN YOU CAN BUY
CLOTHING AT LESS THAN CITY PRICES!

—AT THE—

Still Pond CLOTHING HOUSE, New Town Hall Building.

Just Opened a Complete Line of Spring and Summer Clothing of all the Latest Styles.

Complete Line of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS, Paragon Pantaloon Overalls, Warranted not to Rip. FULL LINE OF STRAW HATS!

LOUIS LAMBORN, Clothier,
STILL POND TOWN HALL.

May 15.

We Are Now Ready For You!

TO COME AND INSPECT OUR

New Stock of Spring and Summer Goods!

IN ALL OF THE LATEST STYLES.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Shoes for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys of every description, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Straw Hats, Large Stock of Buggy Whips, Complete Line of Drugs and Patent Medicine.

PAINTS! We can sell you Masury Ready Mixed Paints, or Masury Colored Lead, the Best Paint Made! PAINTS!

All those who anticipate painting will do well to come and see me or write before buying elsewhere. You can find me in the New Town Hall in Still Pond.

May 15. Resp'y, GEO. H. CLARK.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

Everything to be Sold for the CASH ONLY!

THEREFORE EVERYTHING TO BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE!

BORDLEY BROS.

Have purchased for their Spring Trade the Handsomest Line of CLOTHING ever offered to the public, and are selling it at such prices as to defy competition.

We Keep NO MORE BOOKS — we no longer sell goods on time, but upon the contrary every suit sold will be sold for the cash, and cash only, thereby giving every customer the full benefit of his money.

We have bought our entire SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK for the SPOT CASH. We can sell you Splendid Cassimere Suits, all wool, for $6, $7 and $8. These suits formerly sold for $8, 10 and $12.

Our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARMENT is complete in every particular. We have over One Thousand New Samples from which you can select a suit MADE TO ORDER and we GUARANTEE TO FIT YOU OR NO SALE.

We have all the latest styles in STIFF and SOFT HATS, and Gents Furnishing Goods just received direct from New York. Remember we are now selling strictly for the SPOT CASH ONLY, and we are now determined to sell you if EXTREMELY LOW PRICES will do it.

BORDLEY BROS.,
March 27, 1886. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

CHAS. H. MOORE'S

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS!

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

—DEALER IN—

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MARBLE, GRANITE, BLUE STONE,

Iron Railings, MARBLE Posts, GALVANIZED Tubing, &c.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. [April 10, 1886.]

Rambo Lime for Sale!

Persons desiring this LIME it will be to their interest to ascertain prices from my agent, H. E. Coopers. W. B. RAMBO.

All orders for this Lime will receive prompt attention. Delivered by water or rail.

HARRY E. COOPER,
m13-3m. Worton Station, Kent Co., Md.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS! Full line of fine and common grades at low prices. J. H. SIMPERS.

Livery and Feed Stables!

I have rented the stables belonging to HALL'S HOTEL. These Stables have been recently enlarged and put in thorough repair. I intend keeping

A First-Class Livery,

and will take Horses on Board by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. My Stables on Cannon street will also be maintained in connection with the above.

apr17-tf. C. H. DAVIS.

THE DAVIS SWING CHURN for sale by
m27-tf. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

The Season is Now Here

When the farmer should begin to turn "Mother Earth." The saving of labor of both man and beast is necessary to compete with the low price of agricultural products. To do this we would recommend first, the

Economist Chilled Plow

as the "friend of the farmer," as the points and shares can be turned three or four times, thereby saving the expense of buying new ones. Next to the above is

The 'Ohio' Chilled Plow

which excels all for lightness of draft. Persons purchasing the above not only save labor but expense of shares & points.

We keep constantly on hand all repairs for above Plows, and also for the Oliver, Advance, Syracuse, Roland, Concave, Minor & Horton and Wiley Plows at my shops at Galena and Chestertown.

We make the best ROLLER on the market and sell it at a price to suit all.

After long and careful study we have found the secret of how to make a good FARM BELL which we think superior to other makes.

We are agents for the

Deering Binder & Mower!

the Lightest and Best, as any farmer who has used one will testify, and can be bought this season as low and on the same terms as any other machine.

We are taking orders now for

BINDER TWINE

which we guarantee to be the best and as cheap as will be offered by anyone. It will be lower in price than last season.

WM. A. HYLAND,
m20. Galena & Chestertown.

THE GREAT TOBACCO EMPORIUM!

OF CHESTERTOWN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. LLOYD McFEELY,
has opened a
Tobacco Store!
His stock comprising
Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, Smoking Tobaccoes, Cigarettes, Cigar Smokers, Cigarette Smokers, &c., and other things pertaining to a Tobacco Store.

Also, B. F. GRAVELY'S Leading Brand.

Special inducements to merchants. I will furnish dealers with all grades of Tobacco or Cigars at the cost of same in the city, thus saving expense of freight, &c. Give me a trial.

Store opposite the Bank.
fe27. J. LLOYD McFEELY.

FENCING

—AND—

Barbed Wire.

Fencing { WHITE PINE, HEMLOCK, CYPRESS

Railing { 2x4 WHITE PINE, 2x4 VA. PINE, 2x3 GA. PINE,

Barbed Wire { Direct from Manufacturer at lowest prices, cash.

Pickets { WHITE PINE, No. 1, HEMLOCK, No. 1,

Write for our prices.

TURNER BROS.
Mar. 20, 1886.

WANTED:

20,000 BUS. CORN,
—AND—
20,000 Bus. WHEAT
—FOR—
MAY DELIVERY.

E. T. COMEGYS,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
Agent for The WM. LEA & SONS CO.,
BRANDYWINE MILLS,
ap24. Wilmington, Del.

Monuments, Headstones

STATUARY, &c.

HAVING been appointed agent for a large and extensive establishment I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that I can furnish

Marble and Polished Granite Monuments,

HEADSTONES, Statuary, Tombs, and all kinds of Enclosures for Cemetery Lots in all the Latest and most artistic styles at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Drawings and Designs furnished free on application. Also, Furniture Slabs, Table Tops, Marble and Slate Mantels. Imported and American Marble Encaustic Tiles and Marble work of every description. Your orders respectfully solicited.

JOHN N. DODD,
Feb. 27, 1886. UNDERTAKER.

SPRING AND SUMMER
1886.—SEASON—1886.

WHEN YOU VISIT BALTIMORE

WE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION to all readers of this journal to make our store your headquarters. Have your packages checked and left in our care. Visit the several departments of our mammoth building. All will be treated courteously whether desiring to purchase or only to examine our splendid stock of

Spring & Summer Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c.

We carry the Best Assorted Stock in the State from which to make selections and our Low Prices will convince everybody that our inducements are genuine.

OUR MEN'S SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Including Fine Dress Suits, prices ranging from $10 to $20. Business Suits, all Styles and Patterns, $4.50 to $12. Dress Pants from $2.50 to $5. Working Men's Pants 60c. to $1.25. And a complete assortment of Garments of every grade, style and pattern, at lowest quotations. We also keep in stock a Special Line of Goods for Clergymen.

Boys and Children's Department.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

LONG-PANTS SUITS - from $3 up
ODD PANTS - - from 25c. up
In Worsteds, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Diagonals, &c.
Children's Shirt Waists, - - 25 cts. up.

KILT SUITS - - from $2 up
NORFOLK SUITS - from $2.50 up
PLEATED SUITS - from $3 up
In Plain and Fancy Goods, Plaids, Checks, &c.

LATEST STYLES in CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS CUFFS, Neckwear. FURNISHING GOODS Retailed at Importers Prices. Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, &c.

Everything New, Bright and Fresh.

Our Prices are fully 15 Per Cent. LOWER than the Lowest Quotations of Other Dealers.

MABLEY & CAREW,

S. W. Cor. Baltimore & Light Sts.

NOTE.—Our Fashion Folder, containing rules for self-measurement, will be sent to any address free upon application. April 3, 1886.

BARKMAN'S

Never Failing Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

FOR THE RELIEF OF

Rheumatism, Vomiting, Mumps, Bruises, Cramps, Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Colic, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. Toothache, Sea Sickness, Swellings, Dysentery, Headache, Insect Stings, Old Sores, Cholera

IT NEVER FAILS IF USED AS DIRECTED

It is perfectly innocent, and can be used externally and internally by the oldest person or youngest child.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

DEPOT: No. 380 East Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland

SOLD EVERYWHERE

BARKMAN'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS! For Purifying the Blood and restoring a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Eradicating all Pimples and Blotches from the Face and Skin in general, consequently giving a clear, healthy and smooth appearance to the complexion. The judicious use will prove a sure cure for indigestion, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Pains in the Back and Limbs, and all other kindred disorders arising from the Stomach and Liver. After taking a few doses of the Pills the Liver, Skin and Kidneys are enabled to perform their functions in a vigorous and healthy manner, and the above symptoms will disappear, as they are caused by diseases of the Liver. je20-y.

W. P. PATTERSON

RETAIL DEALER AND JOBBER OF

Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns

RIFLES, REVOLVERS,
AMMUNITION, GLASS BALLS, GLASS BALL TRAPS, LEATHER and CANVAS GOODS.
168 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

—AGENT FOR—

R. J. BAKER & CO.,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

High Grade Fertilizers!

—AND—

PURE CHEMICALS for ALL FORMULAS.

ANALYSES:

Pure Ground Raw Bone	*Pure Dissolved Raw Bone*
4½ to 5 per cent. Ammonia,	*3 to 4 per cent. Ammonia,*
50 to 55 per ct. Bone Phos.	*28 to 32 per ct. Bone Phos.*

Stag Bone Superphosphate, Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
Dissolved S. Carolina Bone Phosphate, High Grade Imported Bird Guano,
Bird Guano and Potash, Corn and other Phosphates,
Superphosphate of Lime, Acid Phosphate,
Ground Sulphate of Soda, Sulphate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Ammonia (25 per cent.). Sulphate of Potash, Kainit,
Muriate of Potash (80 to 84 per cent.), Nitrate of Potash,
Nitrate of Soda (96 to 98 per cent.), and Fertilizers for all Crops.
Special Formulas Compounded

LOW PRICES FOR CASH, FREE ON BOARD AT BALTIMORE.

Orders promptly attended to by addressing

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
March 13, 1886. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

SUMMER SILKS! SUMMER SILKS! After this date will offer our 30c. quality at 40c. per yard, net cash.
m8. R. P. PARKS.

SHOES for spring and summer wear for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children, at low prices.
apr24. J. H. SIMPERS.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

Not so Much Fame and Rights as Bread and Butter the Sex Seeks.

THE MEDICAL WOMEN IN EUROPE.

An Able Paper Upon the Outlook for the Better Classes.

The conditions of life among educated women have changed greatly during the past twenty years. At the beginning of this period women could scarcely find a college that would admit them as students; today a large number of such institutions are opened to women and some of the older and more conservative colleges that have not yet thrown wide the great portals of their stately edifices have provided a convenient side door by which the sisterhood can quietly and modestly enter and receive such crumbs of instruction as the brothers can spare from their well-furnished table.

In one way or another opportunities have multiplied. These added and enlarged opportunities have produced the natural result of a whole generation of younger women who have been trained to accurate observation, habits of patient study and power of generalization—in a word, who are fitted with an education women never before have had.

Facing this generation of educated young girls is the wide-awake, alert, nineteenth century saying: "What can she do in the economy of society?" Most of those who have gone forth into the active life of the world have answered the question for themselves. The great majority have been quietly fulfilling the destiny of their sex. They are happy wives, are useful and devoted mothers and are making bright and beautiful homes. The best results of the higher education for women are found in homes presided over by intellectual women. The influence of such women is practically unlimited. One phase of it is seen in the great interest in self-culture manifested by ladies in every city, town and hamlet, as shown by the literature classes, art lectures and historical studies that are so marked a feature of the last ten years.

THE QUESTION OF LIVELIHOOD.

Our very best thought and most patient study are over the educated woman who has to earn her livelihood. Herbert Spencer says in his essay upon the status of women and children: "How unmarried women who require to earn their living are to do so by the exercise of their intellectual faculties is one of the great problems of the day." The profession of teaching is overcrowded. The number of situations that are open to exceptionally educated women are few and usually do not afford a compensation equal to that given a man in the same situation; certainly not a compensation at all commensurate to the toil, time and brawn that have been expended in fitting her for the position. There are but three lines of educational work that young women can be encouraged to enter upon with a confident hope of a just recognition and a fair return. Women scientists thoroughly trained in biology, chemistry or in physics, competent to take full charge of a biological, chemical or physical laboratory or to lecture upon advanced lines of study in these departments, are rare and the demand for them cannot be met. There is also a limited demand for women who are experienced teachers, to serve as principals of high schools and superintendents of education in smaller towns and villages. Then there is or shortly will be a call for teachers in the department of pedagogics. Pedagogy has a recognized place in the curriculum of German universities, while the other countries of Europe are giving this science earnest thought. In America it is slowly rising into consideration, but in a few years there will probably be a well-defined demand for instructors and professors of pedagogics. In medicine well-qualified women, possessing tact and judgment, have the brightest prospects for a successful career. This is one of the few professions in which the work and the payment are not determined by sex. Equal ability and equal service obtain equal remuneration. Numerous inquiries that have been made to elicit facts upon which to base this paper have brought but one answer, and this a favorable one. The success of women as physicians in our own land is no longer a question. Let us glance for a moment at the situation of medical women in Europe.

MEDICAL WOMEN IN EUROPE.

At England we will not pause. There, for years, women have studied and practiced medicine. From Germany there is no cheering news. German women who would secure an advanced education in any department must pursue their studies and take their degrees at foreign universities. In Denmark ladies study medicine at the University of Copenhagen, the only one which exists in that country. In Sweden the university and medical schools are also thrown open to them, although as yet there are no women physicians. An eminent Swedish lady explained the reason in the following words: "It is more difficult to obtain a degree in medicine in Sweden than in the United States, or elsewhere in Europe. A thorough course of study is demanded, which generally embraces a period of from eight to ten years, with three examinations. None of our female students have as yet passed the final examination and obtained the degree of M. D." In Belgium opportunities are limited and there is only one woman physician in the country. In Switzerland every year since 1871 there have been women studying medicine at the University of Geneva, and all of its departments have been opened since 1872. In Italy women enter the Italian universities, take degrees both in literature and medicine, and there are women physicians in the large cities. The history of the medical education of women in France has been a progressive one ever since 1866, when degrees were first conferred upon them. In Russia there are about two hundred and fifty ladies who are practicing physicians, although but little over ten years since medicine was opened to women.

PRACTICALLY A SETTLED QUESTION.

No more facts need be marshaled to prove that medical education for women is practically a settled question in Europe and in America. The exclusion of qualified medical women from medical societies and from the International Medical Congress is to be deplored. Here all educated women may find "a vocation" in industriously creating and furthering such a public sentiment as shall make impossible a permanent exclusion.

Closely connected with the study and practice of medicine is the practice of pharmacy. Prof. Loehmann, of Norway, when advocating the opening to women of the pharmacy school connected with the university, used these words: "Pharmacy is a field for which women seem peculiarly fitted. I have no doubt they would conscientiously and carefully dispense medicines, and experience has shown that there are many advantages in employing them in this department. They are, indeed, already found there, and the general opinion is they do their work satisfactorily. It would, therefore, be in the interest of society, as well as that of women themselves, to give an official stamp to their employment in the profession."

The practice of law has some exceptional instances of women who have been successful and have achieved reputation in the profession, but the instances are exceptional, not usual. Chicago has two of the most notable examples, a mother and daughter, who, as editor and writer on legal subjects, have attained distinction. They are modestly and effectively doing good service and are valuable members of the legal profession. Architecture is a profession well-adapted for women. Their love of ordered beauty and appreciation of adaptation in detail would seem to render this an especially attractive vocation to them. As long ago as when the Strasburg Cathedral was building the wise Irwin von Steinbach, the master builder, was aided in his plans by his wife, and a sculptured stone within its walls represents them as consulting together. Certainly a woman who spends so much of her life in a house ought to be able to plan a comfortable and attractive home, with suitable arrangement of halls, staircases, kitchens and closets, and with wise economy of space.

RESOURCES IN THE FINE ARTS.

The industrial branches of the fine arts furnish resources for art-loving women. There is an opening here in all departments of design, textile fabrics, art furniture, household decorations, pottery and even in invention, at which some women have already succeeded. Miss Agnes Garrett, the youngest of that remarkable trio of sisters, of whom Dr. Garrett-Andrews and Mrs. Millicent Garrett-Fawcett are the other two, is engaged in the business of decorative art in London, and since the death of Mr. Fawcett his wife has passed quietly from the position of wife of a Cabinet Minister to that of partner with her sister in this business. Journalism is a field that is just entered upon. Inquiry brings to light the knowledge that most of the great city dailies do not like to employ women as reporters, save in compiling fashion notes and in attendance upon weddings, fashionable entertainments and women's meetings. A considerable number are engaged in writing editorials, while there are four or five whose names recur to all as most successful editors.

It is from no craving for notoriety, no sickly longing for a sphere, that we should ascribe the great and prevailing desire among women to find proper expression for their activity. Over fifty years ago Charlotte Bronte wrote what is equally true today: "It is in vain to say human beings ought to be satisfied with tranquility. Women need exercise for their faculties and a field for their efforts as their brothers do. They suffer from too rigid a restraint, too absolute a stagnation, precisely as men would suffer. It is thoughtless to condemn them or to laugh at them if they seek to do more or learn more than custom has pronounced necessary for their sex."

A MATTER OF BREAD AND BUTTER.

The final test of this question of occupations for educated women is met squarely in the case of a woman who must earn her own livelihood and the good sense of the majority of people inclines them to remove every unnecessary obstacle in her path. It was this feeling more than any other, that brought about the admission of women to examinations for honors at Oxford University. The largest vote ever cast by the graduates of Oxford was called out on this issue and the decisive majority of 143 settled the question without appeal. Many of these applying for examinations intended to earn their living by teaching, but the good positions were taken by those who had the honor certificates, while the Oxford certificates of proficiency were valueless. The point raised was not an abstract right to certain privileges, but a practical right to earn one's bread and butter, and the English-man's liking for fair play outstripped his conservatism. In the same way many a similar question is to be settled. Meanwhile the world will go on much as usual, while the intellectual woman, married or unmarried, doing what she can the best she is able, will quietly prove by the logic of events that the sympathetic heart, aided by the enlightened mind, will best purify and beautify the home and social life. It is to the readjustment of vocations that we must look for the new and wider life of women.

BAYS MAWR, PA. J. M. BANCROFT.

HER FIRST HARD LESSON.

Statesmanship at Deer Park — The Great American Navy.

"Now, Grover, dinner is not quite ready yet, and we'll sit out here on the porch till it comes from the hotel, and you can give me my first lesson in statesmanship. You know, Sister Rose says that I must make myself acquainted with all these great questions of state so that I can talk intelligently in the presence of the great people I shall meet in Washington. So, love, I might as well begin now, but goodness knows, I don't believe I will ever be able to understand them." "Oh, yes, you will, my dear; they are very simple. And if you don't understand them, all you have to do is to look wise and say nothing. All us statesmen do that. Now, what shall it be first?"

"Well, Grover dear, tell me what is this fishery question, that I hear so much about?"

"Now, Frank, see here, you are not going to worry me about those brook trout again, I hope. Remember what happened yesterday."

"Why, Grover, I'm ashamed of you, a man like you, President of the United States, and happy as you ought to be. I'm not talking about brook trout. I mean this Canadian fishery question that I have seen so much about in the papers."

"Oh, that's it, is it, my dear? Well, draw your chair up a little closer, Frankie, and I'll tell you all about it. There, that's near enough. Now, you see our fishermen up in Maine and along the whole New England coast have been in the habit of going into Canadian ports and buying bait."

"Why, what kind of bait do they use?"

"Bunki-doris and angle worms principally, so Davis tells me. Anyhow, the Canadians want them to pay customs duty on their boats when they run into the port for the bait. They won't do it, and, as a result, the Canadians have seized some of the boats and propose to hold them until the dues are paid."

"Well, I think that's real mean; don't you, Grover? Why, up at our Folsomdale I remember one day Cousin Ben brought about eight boys over, and they dug up all the asters I had in the garden hunting for bait. When I scolded they laughed at me, and when I cried they ran off. That's the way I think we ought to treat the Canadians. If I was President I'd make 'm."

"Make 'm what, dear?"

"Make 'm hum. I'd send our navy up there and clean out the whole Canadian colony, and I guess by the time we were through with them they would be glad to sell our fishermen all the bait they wanted."

"My dear little wife, when you have been in the White House as long as I have, you will find that we are running these United States without a navy just now; and it wouldn't be safe for us to talk saucy to even Canada."

"Well, why don't we get a navy, Grover?"

"Ask Mr. Whitney, dear; I don't know."

And as they left the porch and went into the dining-room the American eagle that had been perched high up on the mountain side uttered a sound that seemed very much like the caw of some poor crow that had been frightened off by a scare-crow from a farmer's corn patch.

WISE WORDS.

The best mind cure is to make up one's mind to be contented.

Many people mistake stubbornness for bravery, meanness for economy and vileness for wit.

The harvest gathered in the fields of the past is to be brought home for the use of the present.

The misery of illness is as nearly manifest in high life as in the rags and filth of extreme poverty.

Promises made in the time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.

History that is good, faithful and true, will survive for ages; but should it have none of these qualities, its passage will be short between the cradle and the grave.

The most positive men are the most credulous, since they most believe themselves, and advise most with their falsest flatterer and worst enemy —their own self-love.

Depression of spirit, when it is real and people cannot help it, is not the result of circumstances, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred from bodily causes.

To tell what a man says pay attention to the tongue. To ascertain what he means pay attention to the eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is more difficult than algebra.

We may be pretty certain that the persons whom all the world treat ill entirely deserve the treatment they get. The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face; frown at it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly company; so let young people take their choice.

Suspension of judgment at certain times should be sedulously cultivated. When we remember how frequently complex conditions are involved and how difficult it is to understand and appreciate those conditions and to accord to each its proportionate value, we may well pause and reflect before committing ourselves to the judgment which proves to be wrong.

How to Kill a Craving for Alcohol.

While it is true that many who at one time indulged in ardent spirits have abstained later in life, it is not believed that there is any real cure for the thirst created by alcoholism, but a person that claims to have cured himself gives a remedy that there would be no harm in trying. We reproduce it in the rescued person's own words: "I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work nor sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much education and experience, he advised me to take a decoction of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put about a small teaspoonful of it in a little water, and to drink it every time the liquor thirst came on me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings and it also gave a feeling of stimulus and strength. I continued this cure and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whiskey, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom have recovered by means which I no longer require."

RELIGIOUS STATESMEN.

Some Legislators Who Figure in Church Matters as well as in Law-Making.

As far as appearances go the most religious men in either branch of Congress are the two Senators from Georgia. Mr. Colquitt figures in every temperance meeting that is held hereabouts, addresses church conventions much oftener than his fellow-Senators and is one of the pillars of the Young Men's Christian Association. Within the past month he has spoken before the Young Men's Christian Association in Twenty-third street and in Bowery, New York; at Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore and Richmond. He is a regular attendant at the Foundry Church in this city. Every Sunday morning and evening his tall figure can be seen in the front seat with his handsome wife beside him, leading the singing and uttering the most fervid amens. At his home in Atlanta he is a deacon and often speaks from the church platform. Of late he has been frequently dropping into the little missions scattered over Washington. A few nights ago he led the prayer-meeting at the "Central Mission," in the lower part of the avenue, and gave his "testimony" with the humblest present. He is often seen, too, at the missions in South Washington, where the most hardened sinners are supposed to congregate.

His colleague, while not so much of a missionary, exhibits a great deal of piety on occasions. He is a regular delegate to all the Baptist conventions and does a considerable amount of lay preaching. Most of the Baptist papers in the United States have printed contributions of his over the initials "J. E. B." In the Baptist convention held some time ago in this city he proved his piety to be of a substantial order by strongly advocating the establishment of a fund for the purpose of raising all ministers' salaries to $1,000 a year, and by offering to start the fund with a check for $1,000. The Senator makes a far better appearance talking to a religious body than when addressing the Senate. He is a venerable old man with a long Santa Claus beard, and recalls the portraits of preachers in the days of John Wesley. He can pray as few men can. His fervency is illustrated by a frequent raising of the eyes to heaven, extended and tightly clasped hands, and a voice that vibrates with passionate entreaty.

There is one more Senator who is particularly noted for his scrupulous discharge of church duties. This is Warner Miller, of New York. He is a regular weekly communicant at the Methodist church on G street. It must not be inferred, however, that Warner is so given up to the contemplation of the hereafter as to be oblivious of the political outlook and other worldly things. It has been noticed by his fellow-churchmen that he is always accompanied by his wife, who puts hymn-books and testaments into his hands at the proper times and coaches him generally in the services. It has been observed, too, that he never appears interested in the sermon, and rises with too great precipitation when the doxology has been sung. Some mean people have even insinuated that the Senator has no interest at all in religious matters, and that his regular attendance at services is due to love, who is considered the most pious church-woman in Washington. However this may be, certain it is that the portly Warner is put down by the preacher as one of the most valued members of his flock.

Of the members of the House, a little man named George West, of Ballston Spa, New York; is the brightest church light. Politicians will be surprised that there is a man named West in Congress, but members of the Methodist Church nearly everywhere have heard of the charitable little paper manufacturer up in New York. Out of his own purse he contributed sufficient money to build a handsome stone church at his home, and no man in or out of New York has done more for the foreign mission of the M. E. Church. Mr. West enjoys the distinction of being the ugliest man in Congress, but his heart seems to be in the right place.

Anderson of Kansas is another religious man. He was once a Presbyterian preacher and a chaplain in the California Volunteers. Being an ordained minister, his political position does not exclude him from the pulpit. At home he frequently preaches during the intervals between the sessions of Congress and while here has delivered several sermons at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. His religion is not of the gloomy kind. He is one of the jolliest members on the floor of the House. He believes in music in the public parks, shaving and other necessary work on Sunday and open museums and libraries on the Sabbath.

Taulbee, a new member from Kentucky, was studying for the ministry when elected to a local office in Saylersville. He gave up his studies temporarily and within two years was sent to Congress. He is only 34 now and in appearance a typical theological student. It is said that he is already disgusted with political life and will resume the study of divinity after his term has expired.

Among the well-known church deacons in the House of Representatives are Pettibone, of Tennessee; Forney, of Alabama; Irion, of Louisiana; McCreary, of Kentucky, Tucker, of Virginia, and Ellsberry, of Ohio.

WARMING UP HER HEART.

BY LOUISE M. ALCOTT.

Sitting in a station the other day I had a little sermon preached in the way I like; and I'll report it for your benefit, because it taught one of the lessons which we all should learn, and told it in such a natural, simple way, that no one could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day; the train was late, the ladies' room dark and smoky; and the dozen women, old and young, who sat impatiently, all looked cross, low-spirited, or stupid. I felt all three, and thought, as I looked around, that my fellow-beings were a very unamiable, uninteresting set.

Just then a forlorn old woman, shaking with palsy, came in with a basket of wares for sale, and went about mutely offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor, old soul stood blinking at the door a minute, as if reluctant to go out in the bitter storm again. She turned presently and poked about the room, as if trying to find something; and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on a sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked, in a kind tone: "Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear, I'm looking for the heating place to have a warm 'fore I go out again. My eyes are poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowheres."

"Here it is," and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well now, ain't that nice!" said the woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry.

"Thanky, dear; this is proper comfortable, ain't it? I'm most frozen today being lame and trimbly; and not selling much makes me kind of down-hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some sort of food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said, as respectfully and kindly as if the poor woman had been dressed in silk and fur:

"Won't you have a cup of tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea at this depot?" cried the old lady, in a tone of innocent surprise that made a smile go around the room, touching the gloomiest face like a streak of sunshine. "Well, now, this is just lovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "This does warm the cockles of my heart!"

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap, shoe-strings, pins and tape, and cheered the old lady by paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this, I thought what a sweet face she had, though I considered her rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered to me; and as I saw the look of interest, sympathy and kindness come into the dismal faces all around me, I did wish that I had been the magician to have called it out. It was only a kind word and a friendly act, but somehow it brightened that dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen bears, for I saw many eyes follow the plain, pale lady with sudden respect; and when the old lady got up to go several ladies beckoned to her and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their first negligence.

Old beggar-women are not romantic; neither are cups of tea, boot-laces and colored soap. There were no gentlemen present to be impressed with the lady's kind act, so it wasn't done for effect, and no possible reward could be received for it except the ungrammatical thanks of a ragged old woman. But that simple little charity was as good as a sermon to those who saw it, and I think each traveler went on her way better for that half hour spent in the dreary station. I can testify that one of them did, and nothing but the emptiness of her purse prevented her from comforting the "cockles of the heart" of every forlorn old woman she met for a week after.

THE teacher of a Chelsea Sunday school recently asked her pupils the following question, expecting "sin" for an answer: "What, children, causes the most trouble and misery in the world?" For a time no one answered, but finally a small, bright-looking boy held up his hand and gravely said: "Skeeters, darn 'em."

"My Pa," said one small boy, "is a preacher, and is sure to go to heaven." "Huh," said the other boy, "that ain't nothin'. Mine is a doctor, and can kill your old pa."

IF we know the exact value of things, we should be comparatively free from envy.