The Kent News:

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

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:
TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

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

Kent News.

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

Vol. 47. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1886. No. 26.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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, BILLHEADS, &c., &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Professional Cards.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office adjoining Store of T. W. Eliason, Jr.
Will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties. jan17.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
aug4-y.

DR. JAMES W. URIE,
HOMEOPATHIST,
STILL POND, MD.

Dr. THOMAS H. COOPER,
(HOMEOPATHIST,)
Chestertown, Md., opposite the Voshell House.

DR. EDWARD A. SCOTT,
A graduate of the University of Maryland, and with a practice of twelve months in hospital attached thereto, having located in Galena, offers his professional services to the public. He will be found at all hours at the residence of his father, Cornelius J. Scott, when not professionally engaged elsewhere. au28-6m.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

DAVID JONES,

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 undersigned on or before the 10th day of May, 1887, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of October, 1886.

LAURA J. STEVENS, Executrix.
oc30-4t.

ORDER NISI.

In the Orphans' Court for Kent county, Md., November 9th, 1886.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of Ennals McQuay, late of Kent county, deceased, made and reported by JOHN D. URIE, Trustee, under said Court, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 11th day of January next; — Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of December next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $480.00.

WM. S. WALKER,
WM. A. HYLAND,
WM. STEVENS,
n13-4t. Judges of Orphans Court.

Ratification Notice.

Hope H. Barroll, assignee of C. Aultman & Company,
versus,
George M. Boone.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 23d day of October, 1886, that the sale of the personal property in the proceedings in the above cause mentioned made and reported by HOPE H. BARROLL, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of December next; — Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of two successive weeks before the 15th of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $80.00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
Oct. 30, 1886—4t.

Ratification Notice.

Joseph R. Usilton, Guardian,
versus
Joel C. Slaughter and Mary Slaughter.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity:

ORDERED, this 26th day of October, 1886, that the Sale made and reported by WM. M. SLAY, Trustee, named in a mortgage from the said Joel C. Slaughter and wife to Joseph R. Usilton, Guardian, bearing date the 31st day of March, 1882, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the First day of January next; — Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 1st day of December next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,675.00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy,—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
Oct. 30, 1886—4t.

Ratification Notice.

The Chester Loan Association of Kent County,
vs.
Thomas S. Harding and Mary L. Harding, his wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity.

ORDERED, this 28th day of October, 1886, that the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas S. Harding and Mary L. Harding, his wife, made and reported by MARION DEK. SMITH, Attorney, under a power in the Mortgage from the said Thomas S Harding and Mary L. Harding, his wife, to the said The Chester Loan Association of Kent County, dated March 17, 1886, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent County, in Liber S. B., No. 7, Folio 655, &c., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the Second day of January next: — Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the Second day of December next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,409.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
Oct. 30, 1886—4t.

BOOTS and SHOES.
A large stock, carefully selected, bought at lowest prices, which we offer at prices as low as can be found.
sep18. J. H. SIMPERS.

UNDERWEAR.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Vests, Gent's Undershirts in large variety, prices right.
sep18 J. H. SIMPERS.

JUST RECEIVED
At JOHN H. SIMPERS'
A LARGE STOCK OF
Fall Goods!
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &c.,
—AT—
LOWEST PRICES.
JOHN H. SIMPERS.
Sept. 18, 1886.

R. F. PARKS
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
BOOTS AND SHOES!
CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS!
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
THIS ONE REQUEST NOTE
EXAMINE OUR STOCK!
GET OUR PRICES!
COMPARE VALUES!
BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.
If in search of
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS!
nowhere can you find better value or lower prices for the money. Our assortment too, is large, embracing all of such goods as the average purchaser wants.
NOTE A FEW OF OUR PRICES:
Men's Shoes from $1 per pair up to $6, Men's Boots from $1 75 per pair up to $4, $5, $6 50. Ladies', Misses' and Children's at all prices.
Try our hand-made goods! Our Men's $4 Kip Boot, warranted to wear and give satisfaction. For every defective pair you can get a new pair without charge. Our intention is to protect our patrons against the negligence of manufacturers.
Now About Carpets, &c.
You know! I know! that it is a conceded fact that the best assortment is to be found at our store. But to say that our prices are lower because our assortment is large does not favor conclusively that such is a fact. The fact may be demonstrated by comparison though! and if you that want Carpets and Oilcloths, give us even half a chance it will not take long to prove that Carpets are sold here at city prices.
R. F. PARKS,
Oct. 16, 1886. Chestertown.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
A LARGE STOCK OF
North Carolina Frame Stuff
on hand and to arrive.
Also, just received a large lot of very fine
12 Inch Stock
North Carolina Boards.
A cargo of the best grade of
Shaved Cypress Shingles
expected in a few days.
Stock Large. Prices Low. Terms Moderate.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

STATIONERY!
Fine Lot! Low Prices!
BLANK BOOKS, PASS BOOKS,
COMPOSITION BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES.
COLIN F. STAM,
aug28, 1886. DRUGGIST.

MILLINERY!
MRS. KATE BRADLEY
has just opened
A New and Beautiful Stock of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, Newest Styles in
HATS, BONNETS, &c.
At Lowest Prices!
An early call is respectfully solicited. I will do my best to please.
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS for sale.
MRS. KATE BRADLEY,
mh25. Two doors below the Post-office.

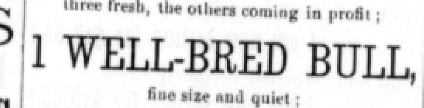
—FOR A—
Reliable Dentist,
Making but Moderate Charges, Visit
DOCTOR PHELPS,
GALENA, MARYLAND.
Worthless Teeth removed without pain. Examine his samples of beautiful artificial teeth. Full set for $5. oc30-6m.

Public Sale
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY

BY virtue of authority contained in a Deed of Trust from Geo. H. Smith, of Kent county, Md., for the benefit of his creditors, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on the farm of John F. Whittington, near Masseys, Kent county Maryland,

On WEDNESDAY, November 24th, 1886,

the following Personal Property:



2 Pair of Mules,
1 pair 8 years old, both pairs superior workers;
5 MILCH COWS
three fresh, the others coming in profit;
1 WELL-BRED BULL,
fine size and quiet;
12 GOOD-SIZED SHOTES,
Chester County Whites;

1 Woods Self-Binder, nearly new, good condition; 1 Champion Mower, 1 Champion Corn Planter, both in good order; 1 Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill, in good condition; 1 Willoughby Drill, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Iron Cultivator, 1 Hinged Harrow, nearly new; 1 Horse Rake, 1 Hay Frame, 1 Twin Harrow, 1 Set Good Wagon Harness.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all over that amount a credit of Nine Months, on Note with approved security, payable at the Chestertown National Bank. Terms to be complied with before property is removed.

HENRY C. LAYMAN,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auc'r. Trustee.
no6-ts.

Administrator's Sale.

THE undersigned as Administrator of Sarah A. Hurtt, deceased, by direction of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, will offer at Public Sale at the residence of the late Sarah A. Hurtt, in Galena, on

TUESDAY, 23d day Nov., 1886,

at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Personal Property:

2 Beds, Stove, Tables,
LOUNGE, CARPETS, CHAIRS,
and other Household Effects.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all sums over $10 to be secured by Note of the purchaser with approved security.

H. W. VICKERS,
no6-ts. Administrator of Sarah A. Hurtt.

Now is The Time
to have your BARREL, SEPARATOR, PLAIN and HAND
CORN SHELLERS
repaired and put in thorough order for shelling; also, to have your
Horse Powers
put in thorough condition. Do not delay this important matter until you want to use the implement.
A Corn Sheller in thorough working order saves time, saves money saves grain and saves worry.
WILLIAM A. HYLAND
is prepared to make every Farmer happy in this direction. His Shops at Galena and Chestertown are running their full complement of skilled mechanics, and nowhere can such work be done more satisfactorily or at less cost. Give us a trial.
Nov. 6. WM. A. HYLAND.

New Establishment
—OF—
HARNESS!
Collars, Saddles, Whips
—AND—
HORSE GOODS of ALL KINDS!
AFTER an experience of nearly twelve years in the practical HARNESS BUSINESS I now feel thoroughly competent of giving satisfaction in every particular. My special attention will be directed to
HAND-MADE WORK
OF ALL KINDS
AND REPAIRING!
All Orders will receive my prompt and personal attention. Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, I remain yours most respectfully,
D. P. JONES, AGT.,
CHESTERTOWN.
Up town, below the office of C. W. C. Johnson, Esq. j23-y.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Tax-Payers of the FOURTH DISTRICT are hereby notified that I am now prepared to receive their taxes for 1886.

For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at the Court House in Chestertown every Tuesday and every Saturday Afternoon, until further notice.

STEPHEN LECATES,
aug14-tf. Collector 4th District.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Tax-Payers of the THIRD DISTRICT are hereby notified that I am now prepared to receive their taxes for 1886.

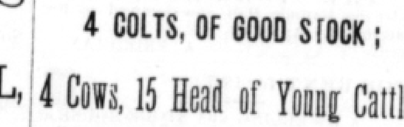
For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at the Court House in Chestertown every Tuesday and at Worton Heights every Saturday, until further notice.

M. M. RASIN,
oc23-tf. Collector Third District.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
— OF —
PERSONAL ESTATE!

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24,

THE undersigned, as Administrator of James S. Gemmill, deceased, by order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county will sell on THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the late residence of the deceased, near Smithville, the Personal Property of the deceased, as follows, namely:



3 Horses, 2 Mares
all Good Workers and some Good Drivers;
4 COLTS, OF GOOD STOCK;
4 Cows, 15 Head of Young Cattle,
all in good order; 1 BULL, broken to the cart;
14 Head of Sheep,
26 HEAD OF HOGS AND SHOATS,
and the Following Farm Implements:

1 Minneapolis Self-Binder,
1 Empire Drill, 1 Wheat Rake,
1 Peach Wagon, 2 Farm Wagons,
1 Ox Cart, 1 Double Rockaway Carriage,
1 York Carriage, 1 set Single Harness,
One-half interest in Corn Sheller and Horse-Power,
Lot of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Gears, &c.

Also, a Small Lot of Household Goods.

TERMS:—All sums of $20 and under, cash; all sums over $20 a credit of Nine Months on Note with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

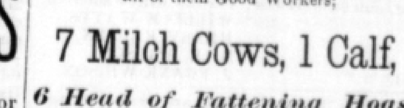
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Adm'r of Jas. S. Gemmill.
JNO. H. GREENWOOD, Auc'r. no13-ts.

Executor's Sale
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county the undersigned, Executor of Samuel Watts, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, near Sassafras,

ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22d, 1886,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY:



5 HEAD WORK HORSES,
all of them Good Workers;
7 Milch Cows, 1 Calf,
6 Head of Fattening Hogs,
to be sold on foot;

12 SHOTES, 1 Deering Reaper and 1 old Woods' Reaper; 1 Farm Wagon, in good order; 1 Peach Rigging, in good order; 1 Mill Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 York Carriage, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Utensils. Also,

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of Ten Dollars or under, cash; and a credit of Ten Months will be given upon all sums over ten dollars; to be secured by the note of the purchaser with surety or sureties approved.

ROBERT S. GRIFFITH, Exec'r.
WM. R. MILLER, Auc'r. n13-ts.

KNOW!
That you waste time, patience and money, when you go elsewhere for
CLOTHING FOR MEN OR BOYS,
before coming here? The quicker you find this out the more money you will save. Our 2½ 3-story warehouses contain the largest, the most varied, the newest and most fashionable Stock of Fall and Winter Garments in Baltimore, all our own make, offered to you at tempting Prices.
OUR GUARANTEE of "Entire satisfaction, and Lowest Price, or Money Refunded," goes with every sale.
CUSTOM ORDER DEPARTMENT
very busy. Choice Piece Goods, fine finished Garments and Moderate Prices, the cause.
Mail Orders promptly attended to.
OEHM & SON,
Hanover & Pratt Sts., - - Baltimore.

Save the Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by C. F. STAM, Druggist.

THE YELLOW DOMINO.

During the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. of France masquerades were in high estimation, and public ones were often given at immense cost on court days and other occasions of rejoicing. To these latter persons of all ranks, who could afford to purchase a ticket, were admissable; and accordingly rencontres frequently took place at them, and exhibitions almost as curious in the way of disguise as in the assumption of character.

Little chance adventures of an amusing character were at that period not at all uncommon; and indeed at these strange entertainments queer groups and characters were often purposely concerted by their directors and managers.

At other times feats of legerdemain or activity were performed, and on one occasion, it is well known, a Genoese — the Ducrow of his day — walked upon a tightrope surrounded by fireworks, which made him visible to all Paris, from the top of one of the towers of the Metropolitan Cathedral of Notre Dame into the window of a house near an opposite bridge, called the Pont au Change.

Perhaps, however, the most whimsical of the genuine surprises recorded at any of those spectacles was that which occurred in Paris on the 15th of October, the day on which the Dauphin, eldest son of Louis XV., attained his majority.

At this fete, which was of a peculiarly magnificent character—so much so that the details of it are given at great length by historians of the day—the strange behavior of a personage in a yellow domino excited general attention very early in the evening.

This mask, in short, who, if we except tallness with the most robust proportions, showed nothing remarkable as to figure, seemed to be gifted with an appetite not merely past all human conception, but exceeding even the wildest fancies of romance. Even

"The dragon of old, who churches ate,
When full of good people on Sunday;
When congregations were to him
But a dish of salamagundi—"

even he was but a nibbler — a mere Jacky-Go-Easy — to this stranger of the yellow domino, who, with an alacrity and perseverance as astonishing as it was edifying, went from room to room and from one refreshment table to another not merely tasting but devouring, devastating all before him.

At one sideboard he coolly dispatched a fowl, two-thirds of a ham and a half dozen bottles of champagne, and the very next moment he was found seated in another apartment performing the same feat with a stomach even keener than the first. This strange course was persevered in the whole evening, until the company, who had at first been much amused by it, became alike alarmed and unruly.

"Is it the same mask, or are there several dominos?" demanded an officer of the guard, as the yellow domino rose from a seat opposite him and quitted the apartment.

"I have seen but one, and, by Heaven, here he is again!" exclaimed the party to whom the query was addressed.

The yellow domino spoke not a word, but proceeded straight to the vacant seat which he had just left and again commenced supping as though he had fasted a whole month of Sundays.

At length the confusion which this proceeding created became universal, and the cause of the clamor reached the ears of the Dauphin.

"He is the very devil, your highness!" exclaimed an old nobleman, "saving your royal highness's presence; or wants but a tail to be so."

"Say, rather, he is some famished poet, by his appetite," replied the prince, laughing. "But there must be some juggle in all this; he spills the wine and hides the provisions under his dress."

"Your highness shall immediately witness the absence of juggle," continued the nobleman, "with your own eyes, for see——"

And he pointed to the door of the apartment from which the yellow domino had that instant emerged and was, as usual, proceeding directly to the refreshment table.

Having seated himself with much apparent complacency the yellow domino, seizing a bottle before him, drank glass after glass with a gusto and avidity for at least half a dozen rounds truly astounding. But this appeared to be a mere preliminary movement for clearing the way for solid and serious mastication, for immediately after he boldly attacked a fowl which lay most invitingly before him and which, cut by cut, now began to disappear by whole legs and wings at a time.

The prince, accompanied by his courtiers, looked on in silence, while the old nobleman, who had formerly spoken, solemnly assured him that he had seen him do that feat three times.

"Thrice, my lord—thrice?" then interrupted another courtier in rather a contemptuous tone; "why, I can pledge my honor that I have seen him at it eight times."

"Say ten times, my lord duke," cried another, "and you are nearer the truth."

"And nearer still if you say fifteen," said the Marquis Le Verd. "I have watched the fellow this whole evening, and I can assure your highness this is the fifteenth time I have witnessed his repasts."

"Say you so!" replied the prince, all curiosity. "Call the master of ceremonies. We are anxious to know a little more of our guest."

The master of the ceremonies, however, on being asked, knew nothing about him; and the yellow domino was, of course, very unceremoniously, as well as unseasonably, interrupted, just as he was lifting a bumper of claret to his lips.

"The prince desires that monsieur who wears the yellow domino will immediately unmask," repeated the master of ceremonies, with awful solemnity.

The yellow domino stared very hard at him and hesitated.

"The command with which his highness honors monsieur is absolutely imperative," continued the master of ceremonies.

"Oho!" bawled the mask, with a shrug of his shoulders, "against imperative orders there is no contending."

The yellow domino immediately threw off his mask and domino, and revealed to the astonished prince and his attending nobles a private trooper of the Irish brigade, then in the service of France.

At this unexpected discovery the Dauphin had extreme difficulty in restraining both his own and the mirth of his attendants. Introducing, however, as much severity into his voice as he could, he commenced with:

"Now, in the name of all that is ravenous, my good friend—not to inquire how you obtained admission—how have you contrived to sup to-night so many times?"

"Many times!" repeated the trooper; "why, with all due reverence be it spoken sire, I was but beginning to sup when your royal message brought me to a halt."

"Beginning!" exclaimed the Dauphin, in amazement. "Then, what is it that I have heard and seen? Where are the fowls and joints that have disappeared, along with the dozen of Burgundy, claret and champagne? I insist upon knowing how this is."

"It is, sire," replied the trooper, after considerable hesitation —"it is, may it please your highness' grace, because the troop I belong to is on guard today, and we purchased a fete ticket among us, providing ourselves at the same time with a yellow domino, which fits us all. By this means the whole of our front rank — myself being the last man — have supped, if the truth must be told, most gloriously; and the first of the rear rank, saving your royal highness' command, is now below waiting anxiously outside of the door, ready to fall in and take his turn."

The Dauphin laughed and ordered up all the men to finish what was on the tables.

A MONTREAL DOCTOR who had an account with a job printer agreed to take his pay in work. After he had all the printing done he needed there still remained a balance, and, as his wife was very sick, he decided to have some blank funeral notices struck off with her name on them. He locked them up in his desk; his wife got well and found them, and now she talks of getting a divorce.

EVERY able-bodied Indian in Maine has a dog and every Indian who isn't able-bodied has two.

A SHIP'S REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

Captain J. N. Armstrong, now in command of the bark Kalakaua, loading lumber at Port Blakely for the west coast of South America, was in Seattle the other day. Capt. Armstrong will be remembered as the commander who brought the ship Templar from New York to San Francisco a few years ago on one of the most remarkable passages on record. After being out for some time, the captain went to a foreign port, and for some reason the crew, excepting the officers, left. Finally two English ships came in, and from them Capt. Armstrong made up a new crew, and after being out four days the entire crew, including the captain and his daughter, were taken down with yellow fever. The first mate died and several of the sailors. Those who had the disease less violent threw the dead overboard, one by one. The ship drifted about without a pilot or navigator for more than a year. The captain, for two years, was so violent from the ravages of the fever that he had to be chained to the deck to keep him from jumping overboard. He wears the scars from the chains and lashings to this day.

During the year that the ship drifted about, the second mate and three or four of the sailors recovered, but being out of sight of land, and not understanding navigation, they were powerless to do anything with the ship. Finally the daughter regained her reason, but not her strength. One day she sent for the second mate and asked him to carry her on deck, which he did. She then sent for her father's instruments and by the aid of these and her knowledge of navigation she figured out the location of the vessel. She then took the charts from the cabin and traced out a route to San Francisco. She then practically took command of the vessel and ordered the second mate and surviving members of the crew to make sail, and gave them the direction in which to sail. Every day for months she would be carried on deck to take the sun and give her orders.

Days and weeks passed and the ship continued on her journey. Being so light-handed the vessel could not be properly handled and could carry but little sail, consequently her progress was slow. After many weary, dreary months the captain regained his reason, and when he learned of what his daughter had done he was greatly surprised, and declared that had he been placed in the same position he could not have done better. The ship was loaded with general merchandise, the cargo being insured for over $200,000. The long absence of the ship and no tidings from her, led the owners and all interested parties to believe that she, with all hands on board, had been lost. Imagine their surprise, after the supposed fate of the ship had almost passed from their minds, when one bright day in summer the ship Templar, with her cargo all intact, came sailing into San Francisco bay.—*Seattle (W. T.) Post-Intelligencer.*

A WATCH THAT WINDS ITSELF.

A watch that winds itself by the motion of the wearer is the latest wonder of Europe. The new automatic timepiece is called in Switzerland, where it was invented, the "Marche-Marche." The watch is a stem-setter, and in but one particular differs from the ordinary watch as to exterior appearance. Its "works" are protected by a square case instead of a round one, for a reason that will appear after the other features of the watch have been described in detail. The prime features of the watch is the automatic self-winding mechanism, which attains the object in view to perfection. On the side of the watch that the arbor of the winding barrel is exposed, an arm, secured at the end and with a hammer-like attachment at the other, moves downward whenever disturbed from a position of absolute rest. The force of a spring adjusted under the arm furnishes the reaction, and the oscillation is repeated with every step taken by the wearer. This is transmitted to the lock of the mainspring barrel by the wheel, the circumference of which is adapted to the clutch of a dog that "holds fast all it gets," and the most ordinary walking exercise upon the part of the wearer serves to wind it up full. The watch when used for the first time is wound with a key, but never after is a key required if the watch is worn regularly by any one of the most moderate habits of peregrination. The square case is essential to the successful action of the self-winding apparatus, for the reason that it must stand horizontally, and this can only be when the watch has an upright position in the pocket.

Upon the face of the watch is the small dial of manometer, which constantly indicates the tension to which the spring is wound, and by a glance the wearer of the watch may tell for how many hours the watch is wound. The running capacity of the "Marche-Marche," when fully wound, is sixty hours, as is indicated by the manometer when its hand points to the number at the top of the dial. The amount of exercise required to wind it full is represented by six miles' walking. The advantage urged in the automatic winding mechanism is the absence of the hazard in missing trains and sowing seeds of dissension in the family by late arrival at dinner because of forgetfulness or negligence in the matter of winding the watch. The absence of necessity for any contact of human hands with the interior of the watch is urged as an additional argument for durability, and its shape, which at first seems odd, is better adapted to rich and artistic decoration. The "Marche-Marche" is entirely a handsome watch, and is consequently a model of perfection in the chronometric art, the expense of which is the chief barrier to its speedy introduction to general use.

MEN WHO LIVE IN TREES.

Dr. Louis Wolf, who made the sensational discovery a while ago that the Sankuru river afforded a more direct and easily navigated route to Central Africa than the Congo, made another discovery in the course of the same journey which was quite as remarkable, if not so important. On the banks of the Lomami river, far toward the centre of the Continent, he says he found whole villages that were built in the trees. The natives, partly to protect themselves from the river when in flood and partly to make it more difficult for their enemies to surprise them, build their huts on the limbs of the trees where the thick foliage almost completely hides the structures from view. The inmates possess almost the agility of monkeys, and they climb up to or descend from their little houses with astonishing ease. It is believed they are the only Africans yet known who live in trees.

In Borneo some of the natives are said to live in trees, and Mr. Chalmers, in his book on New Guiana, tells of a number of tree houses that he visited on that island. These huts, which are built near the tops of very high trees, are used for lookout purposes, or as a place of refuge for women and children in case of attack. They are perfect little huts, with sloping roofs and platforms in front, to which extends the long ladder, by means of which the natives reach their huts. Mr. Gill describes one of these houses which is used as a residence. He says it was well built, but that it rocked uncomfortably in the wind.

Knew What a Miracle Was.

Little Johnny Jordan was a passenger on a suburban train. Beside him sat a tall, solemn-looking man with side-whiskers. In front were Johnny's pa and ma and behind him his Aunt Hetty. The whole party had been to church, and the man sitting beside Johnny was the minister going out to spend the afternoon with the Jordans.

"My little man," said the minister to Johnny, "did you pay close attention to the sermon?"

"Yessir."

"Do you remember that I said something about miracles?"

"Yessir."

"Well, Johnny, do you know what a miracle is?"

"Yessir."

"Tell me, please."

"Well, all I know about it is ma said this morning that it would be a miracle if we could go to church once without having the minister tagging home with us to dinner. So I guess this hain't no mir—"

"Johnny Jordan! (from the front seat). Will you come here this minute?"

"Yes'm."

IF Henry George had ever been compelled to get his living by growing potatoes on a piece of scrub oak land his new land theory would never have been invented.

DIPHTHERIA AND ITS CAUSES.

Facts in Connection with the Disease—How it is Communicated—Prevention, &c.

Dr. C. W. Chancellor, secretary of the State Board of Health, furnishes the following valuable information on the subject of diphtheria which if profited by may serve to prevent an outbreak of the disease or check its spread where it already exists:

FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH DIPHTHERIA.

The real nature of diphtheria is undetermined, and physicians thus far have been unable to agree upon any settled plan of treatment. Where hygenic conditions are bad the disease will spread from a single case and become epidemic (confined to a circumscribed locality) or epidemic (prevailing generally in a community.) The malady differs in intensity from the mildest form, which resembles a simple sore throat, to the worst type of blood-poisoning, which is intractable from the beginning.

HOW THE DISEASE IS COMMUNICATED.

Diphtheria is communicated in all its forms, either by contagion or by an infected atmosphere, and when it has once broken out in a house it is liable to spread through the air of apartments, especially in overcrowded and badly-ventilated habitations. Children are much more liable to the disease than adults and are more subject to its violent forms. Adults may have it so lightly as not to be aware of its existence, and thus they may disseminate it ignorantly among children. All diphtheria patients and persons in contact with them should be considered dangerous, and should not associate with others until it is decided by a careful and intelligent physician that they can do so without endangering others. This applies especially to children attending public schools, churches, or assemblies of any kind.

ACTIVE MEASURES OF PREVENTION.

These consists, 1, in avoiding the special contagion; 2, in avoiding all crowded assemblies in illy-ventilated rooms during the prevalence of the disease; 3, in maintaining thorough cleanliness of person and premises; 4, in the speedy removal of all vegetable and animal refuse matter; 5, in keeping cellars clean and dry; 6, in free and thorough ventilation of dwellings, especially sleeping apartments; 7, in boiling and filtering drinking water when there is any suspicion as to its purity; 8, in the free use of disinfectants in all places where foul odors may possibly arise.

RESTRICTIVE MEASURES.

The restrictive measures recommended are: 1, prompt isolation of the sick from the well; 2, restriction of nurses in their intercourse with outside persons; 3, keeping the sick-room clear of all needless clothing, carpets, drapery, &c., likely to harbor the poison of the disease; 4, a liberal supply of fresh air in the sick room, taking care to avoid direct drafts; 5, burning or thoroughly disinfecting and burying, remote from the house and source of drinking water, all discharges from the throat, nose, mouth, kidneys and bowels; 6, placing soiled bed and body linen in boiling water at once, or in water containing a little chloride of lime, soda or zinc; 7, disinfecting the room in which any cases of diphtheria have occurred, with all the contents, by exposure for several hours to strong fumes of chlorine gas or burning sulphur, and subsequently to currents of fresh air; 8, no public funeral should be held in a house in which a death from diphtheria has recently occurred, nor in a church or other place where the body of a diphtheria patient lies dead; 9 the bodies of those who have died of diphtheria should be securely wrapped in a disinfected cerecloth—a sheet saturated in a solution of chloride of zinc, half pound of the salt to a gallon of water.

PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES.

The best prophylactic measures are: 1, wash the mouth and gargle the throat morning and night in a weak solution of Labarraque's solution of chlorinated soda, two teaspoonfuls to an ordinary glass of water; 2, steam well the room in which the disease exists and the hallways leading to it with the vapor of boiling water, to which spirits of turpentine has been added in the proportion of one pint of the latter to the five pins of water.

LEGAL SAFEGUARDS.

In addition to the above, the statutes of Maryland contain regulations which should be enforced. Among them is the act passed by the General Assembly at the January session of 1882, chapter 155, entitled "An act to provide against the spread of infectious diseases," which confers abundant power upon health officers, justices of the peace and municipal and county authorities to restrict or suppress the introduction and spread of infectious or contagious diseases, if the effort to do so is made at once.

THE POINT OF DEATH.

When Dissolution Occurs a Matter of Grave Uncertainty.

Although usually it is easy to tell when dissolution has occurred, yet there are cases which occur from time to time rendering the matter one of very grave uncertainty. The point at which the soul relinquishes the body is among the most difficult things to establish. Perhaps this uncertainty is one of the reasons why there is such curiosity as to death-beds and last words. We are anxious to know how affairs appear to those who are passing away. They are undergoing the great change through which every one must pass.

How does it look to them? Very little more is to be gathered from the dying than from the dead. Certain inferences may be drawn from the surroundings—the departing color, the cold, deepening stare, the groan, the rattle in the throat, the stiffening limbs; but these are as likely to mislead as not. And the same may be said of the death sayings. They are as enigmatic as the declarations of the oracles. We may take sometimes half a dozen meanings from them, as, for instance, Goethe's "More light!" Was it the sense of earthly darkness growing around him, or was it the breaking of the eternal light upon his vision, or was there yet some deeper significance in the exclamation?

Medical works show that people have been resuscitated fifteen, twenty and even thirty minutes after apparent death. Heldon, the highwayman, is said to have been dead three-quarters of an hour. His body was cut down after hanging that length of time, and was handed over to his friends after a thorough examination. That night he seemed as well as ever except for a stiffness of the neck. Pryce, the Norwich miser, was dead as Cæsar, according to those about him, and until some thoughtful person, distrusting the warmth of his hands, administered a stimulant. He arose and lived years afterward. Cases of mere trance are almost innumerable.

Supposed deaths from drowning show that resuscitation may take place thirty or forty minutes after life has apparently left the body. The question as to what becomes of the soul in this long interval is the one which puzzles many. But the chief point of the matter is that the physician and friends should not too readily accept appearances in the critical hour. There may, as in the Fraser instance, be yet some spark of life remaining. As Dr. Lackerstien claims, there is absolutely no reason why, with the resources he employed at hand, any one should die of an overdose of chloroform or from a shock while undergoing a surgical operation.

Personalities and Ill Reports.

Keep clear of personalities in general conversation. Talk of things, objects, thoughts. The smallest minds occupy themselves with personalities. Personalities must sometimes be talked because we have to learn and find out men's characteristics for legitimate objects; but it is to be with confidential persons. Do not heedlessly report ill of others. There are times when we are compelled to say, "I do not think Bouncer a true and honest man." But where there is no need to express an opinion, let poor Bouncer swagger away. Others will take his measure, no doubt, and save the trouble of analyzing him and instructing them. And as far as possible dwell on the good side of human beings. There are family boards where a constant process of depreciating, assigning motives, and cutting up characters goes forward. They are not pleasant places. One who is healthy does not wish to dine at a dissecting table. There is evil enough in man, God knows. But it is not the mission of every young man and woman to detail and report it all. Keep the atmosphere as pure as possible, fragrant with gentleness and charity.

AN exchange paper says: "One thing can be said in favor of the ice man. If he has any left over he doesn't warm it up for breakfast."

COW-BOYS IN A STORM.

Experiences Not Detailed by the Writers Who Turn Silly Heads.

From Harper's Magazine.

On the approach of one of these violent outbursts the whole force is ordered on duty; the spare horses—of which each man has always three and often as many as eight or ten—are carefully fed and tethered and the herd is "rounded up," that is, collected into as small a space as possible, while the men continue to ride around the densely massed herd. Like horses, cattle derive courage from the close proximity of man. The thunder peals and the vivid lightning flashes with amazing brilliancy, as with lowered heads the herd eagerly watch the slow, steady pace of the cow-ponies, and no doubt derive from it a comforting sense of protection. Sometimes, however, a wild steer will be unable to control his terror and will make a dash through a convenient opening. The crisis is at hand, for the example will surely be followed, and in two minutes the whole herd of 4,000 head will have broken through the line of horsemen and be away, one surging, bellowing mass of terrified beasts.

Fancy a pitch-dark night, a pouring torrent of rain, the ground not only entirely strange to the men, but very broken and full of dangerously steep water courses and hollows, and you will have a picture of cow-boy duty on such a night. They must head off the leaders. Once fairly off they will stampede twenty, thirty and even forty miles at a stretch, and many branches will stray from the main herd. Not alone the rider, rushing headlong at breakneck pace over dangerous ground in dense darkness, but also the horses, small, insignificant beasts, but matchless for hardy endurance and willingness, are perfectly aware how much depends upon their speed that night, if it kills them. Unused to the last moment remains the heavy cowhide "yuirt" or whip and the powerful spurs, with rowels the size of five shilling pieces. Urged on by a shout, the horses speed alongside the terrified steers, until they manage to reach the leaders, when swinging around, and fearless of horns, they press back the bellowing brutes till they turn them. All the men pursuing this maneuvre, the headlong rush is at last checked and the leaders, panting and lashing their sides with their tails, are brought to a stand, and the whole herd is again "rounded up."

THE COUNTRY BOY.

The country lad who is trained to simple ways and homely virtues, and who learns what a dollar is worth by actually earning it under the laws of imperative necessity, has a tremendous advantage over the town boy. The schools in the country are inferior to those in the city or town, but this is counterbalanced by the fact that the country boy is trained to work from the time he can pick up corn cobs to run the kitchen stove, until he goes out to his own home. The country boy has a mile or so of walk to and from school which gives him vigorous appetite and health.

The country boy is face to face with practical realities. He sees how slowly money is made on the farm; he is taught from youth up the need of economy; he has the nature of saving first explained to him every day in the week; he is not exposed to the temptation of the saloon, or the ballroom; he is not tempted so much to be a lady's man before he has occasion to use a razor on his downy cheeks. He may be a trifle rude, he may not feel easy in company, but in the long, closely-contested race of life, it is the chap that trudges to school barefooted in summer and in stogas in winter, whose mother cuts his hair with the sheepshears, that leads the chap that goes to the city school, with the starched shirt front and fancy slippers and whose head is shaved with the lawn mower in the barber shop. Such has been our observation, and we think we know what we are talking about. Speaking from experience, we never read any books with such avidity as those we devoured while the horses were resting at the end of the plow land. The boys we envied forty years ago, because they wore cassimere and laughed at our jeans, have dropped so far back in the race that we have almost forgotten them. The chaps who had plenty of money at college and the city-bred fellows have not been, as a rule, heard from much since; while the country boys who wore plain clothes and kept close to their books in the old college are leading the thought in Iowa and other States today.—*Iowa Homestead.*

Woman's Best Friend.

A hairpin is woman's best friend. It fits a multiplicity of uses, and she is never without one. If her hair is short you can depend upon it that in a recess of her purse or a pocket of her reticule you will find a hairpin. If she buttons her shoes she uses her hairpin, and who ever saw a woman button her gloves with anything else? If her head itches does she scratch it with anything else? Nonsense! She wipes out a hairpin and relieves herself. Suppose a nickle has dropped between the bars of the wooden foot grate in the street car. Does she soil her fingers as a man would, and then not get it? Certainly not! Out comes the hairpin, and the coin is lifted out without trouble.

If her shawlpin is lost where's so good a substitute as the hairpin? If she eats a nut does she take a nutpick? Most assuredly not. The hairpin again. It is with the hairpin that she rips open the uncut leaves of a book or magazine; it is a hairpin with which she marks her progress in her favorite book; if a trunk key is missing a hairpin opens the refractory lock as neatly as a burglar's skeleton key would; with it she cleanses her finger nails and, if it is a clean one, even picks her teeth. And the feats of hair-securing that she will make a simple low-legged hairpin accomplish nearly surpasses the belief of man. Altogether, it deserves to be classed among the great inventions of the world, and the grave of the original man who created the first one could have no prouder epitaph than this: "This is the kind of hairpin he was."

Keeping Pears.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says: "I have my Bartlett pears so that they make fine eating two months after those of my neighbors have gone. I take a stout box and line it with paper, almost any kind will answer. The bottom is covered an inch deep with wheat bran. The pears are carefully picked, wrapped separately in thin paper and packed deeply in the bran until the bottom is covered. Then this layer is covered with bran to the depth of an inch, and another layer of pears is placed in the same way. This is continued until the box is full, when the cover is tacked on and the box set away in a cool dry place. The pears retain their fine flavor and color."

Painlessly Removed.

Everybody has experienced the pain and annoyance of "something getting into the eye." What should be done when this happens? In the majority of cases, if the sufferer has the patience to close the eye gently, and keep it immovably closed for from five minutes to a quarter of an hour, the offending particle will be safely and painlessly washed away by the tears which the eye will naturally shed at the time of the occurrence.

CROWFOOT, the Blackfeet chief, while on his way East, asked at the first sight of Lake Superior: "Is that the sea?" "No," replied his conductor, "it is not the sea, but it is a large body of water and it takes days to cross it. What will you call it, oh chief?" "You say it is not the sea?" "No." "Then," he replied, his face lit by a smile, "I will call it the little brother of the sea."

A BROOKLYN LADY at Greenwood Lake put her baby on a bed to sleep, and, fearing that it might roll off, placed an open trunk half full of clothing by the bedside that the child might roll into it if fell from the bed. The child did fall from the bed and did fall into the trunk, but when the mother found it it was dead. It had tangled its head in the clothing and smothered.

THERE was a terrific riot in a Chicago museum last week. The management advertised an invisible girl, and the cultured populace waxed exceeding wroth because they paid their admission fee and then couldn't see the freak.

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