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KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
☞OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.☜

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

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 48. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1887. No. 24.

Extraordinary Inducements!

THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to notify the WORLD that

THOMAS S. BORDLEY

Has Positively *and* Irrevocably *determined to sell CLOTHING in future for the* SPOT CASH *and for the cash* only. *This will enable him to sell cheaper than Clothing has ever been sold in Chestertown.*

If you have the money to buy a Suit or Overcoat this Fall or Winter

Come Direct to Me!

and I will guarantee to give you better goods for the money than any Clothier in Maryland, and I will tell you how and why I can do it:

BECAUSE *by selling strictly for cash I shall make no bad debts, therefore will not be coupelled to overcharge some to make up for the losses of others.*

Another reason is this: *I want the cash paying clothing customer, and I intend to have it if I have to sell for five per cent. advance on cost price.*

I know it will take some time to thoroughly convince the public that I am selling Clothing CHEAPER *than it can be bought elsewhere, but I am determined that you shall know it.*

All I ask is a fair, honest, trial. *Come and examine my stock and get my prices, and if they are not lower than* anywhere *else,* I will make them lower if I have to sell for Cost!

I fully pledge myself to carry out this advertisement to the letter!

Respectfully,

THOMAS S. BORDLEY

Cash Clothing Store,
CORNER, CHESTERTOWN.
October 8, 1887.

—YES—

The die is cast,
The turbid dream,
of Pools is waning—

After ten long years the Wall Paper Pool has dissolved and now the manufacturers are

AT WAR

and Prices are Very Low.

NOW IS THE TIME

to buy. Having laid in a Large Stock of Paper at the low rates I am prepared to meet

ANY PRICE!

I have Paper from Six Cents up.

A Very Handsome Embossed Paper

at 30 cents, formerly 75 cents, other Prices in Proportion.

Ceiling Decorations -- Two Band Borders and Friezes, Latest and Newest designs. Paper Hanging neatly and promptly done

AT VERY LOW RATES
And All Work Guaranteed.

A Large Stock of Paint, Kalsomine, Window Shades and Furniture constantly on hand at very low prices.

LOUIS K. STAM,
Aug. 20, 1887. CHESTERTOWN.

Money Notice!

WE hope our friends and customers, without exception, will SETTLE with us within the present month. We shall furnish each with a statement of account or note and shall expect prompt payment of the same.

Under the changed system of doing business it is absolutely necessary that such settlements shall be made in order to continue satisfactory work and the low prices we have adopted.

☞Please take notice those of you who have notes in bank and meet the same when due. They will not be renewed.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
July 16, 1887-tf.

MASON'S FRUIT JARS, Jelly Glasses, For Sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

For Sale

150,000 - PEACH TREES,
25,000 - - APPLE TREES,
500,000 - Asparagus Crowns,
—AT—

Little Grove Nurseries,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

The above PEACH TREES are grown from GENUINE NATURAL TENNESSEE PEACH SEED and buds cut from CHOICE BEARING TREES. In every way these trees are grown for the best interest of the planter.

My APPLES are grown from SEED IMPORTED FROM FRANCE and budded with grafts from the SOUTHERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA and the BEST NATIVE varieties, thereby obtaining long-lived, good-bearing and good-keeping Apples.

ASPARAGUS CROWNS are the SELECT CONOVER COLOSSAL variety.

To meet the demands of the trade my stock will be graded.

Correspondence attended to promptly.

Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address,

R. G. NICHOLSON,
je25-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

Rose Hill

NURSERY.

I DESIRE to call the attention of those intending to plant orchards this fall or next spring, to the following facts: I have

80,000 Fine, Healthy, Vigorous Trees,

of the varieties which experience has shown to be the best. These trees are all budded with the greatest care, and are warranted to be true to name in all cases.

These trees are entirely grown from 100 bushels of natural seed, purchased in Tennessee. I have used none other than natural seed in my nursery, and I claim that all my trees have all the good qualities resulting from this exclusive use of natural seed.

My nursery is planted in Virgin soil, in which trees have never before been grown, and have not been forced by the use of artificial fertilizers.

I can give references to some of the best growers in this and adjoining counties. Among others to

James W. Lambert, Colin F. Stam, James T. Dixon, George W. Perkins, Samuel F. Cooper, James W. Chapman, C. T. Westcott, George B. Westcott, George Bell, Thomas S. Wilmer, and others, both in and out of the county.

☞I have catalogues of nursery which I will be pleased to mail to all applicants. Address,

JOHN BELL,
Aug. 27, 1887—2m. Chestertown, Md.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

PEACH *and* APPLES

STOCKED WITH BEST VARIETIES—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

FOR the coming fall will have 800,000 One-Year-Old Peach Trees, and about 600,000 June Budded Peach Trees, comprising all the leading orchard lists. Special prices per car load for Peach Trees. 150,000 Apple Trees of leading varieties; also a select list of popular Southern keeping Apples.

PEARS—all the standard varieties.
CHERRY and PLUM trees of the leading kinds.
SHADE TREES—Best Stock.
Excellent Stock of Hardy Native GRAPES.
ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal, from one to two years old.
3,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, from new beds—planted last spring—never fruited—strictly pure. Special prices on large lots.
Small fruits and every kind of plant in endless variety. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Descriptive catalogue free, on application. Our trees are all grown from Natural Virginia Pits. The public is requested to come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Reference by permission to John A. Groves, Pomona, Kent county, Md.

Address WM. M. PETERS & SONS,
s17-y. Wesley Station, Worcester county, Md.

ROBERTSON'S

$2.50 and $3.00

SHOES

Beats Them All!

Made to Order at Our Factory in Chestertown.

PRICE LIST:
MADE TO ORDER:

Men's Fine Buttoned Gaiters	$2 50	$3 00
Men's Fine Lace Gaiters	2 50	3 00
Men's Fine Crimped Pegged	2 50	3 00
Men's Fine Hand-Stitched Buttoned, Lace or Congress Gaiters	4 50	5 00
French Calf Boots	5 00	7 00
Men's French Kip Boots		5 00

May 14, 1887.

DO YOU ENJOY IT?

WHAT?

A Chew of Good Tobacco

OR A GOOD CIGAR.

IF so call and see me and try one of my 2 for 5 that everybody is talking about. That 5-cent Cigar can't be beat, it is equal to many 10-cent ones. Remember my line of Tobaccos can't be beat in the county for either quantity or quality.

B. F. Gravely's Best Grade Chewing Tobacco is my leading brand.

Some like PIPES. We have them all prices, from 1 cent up to $3. The above will be proven at

J. LLOYD McFEELY'S,
Tobacco Emporium of Kent County, Wholesale and Retail, opposite the Bank, below Stam's New Hall.
Aug. 27, 1887.

OUR SPECIALTY!

PLAIN and FANCY GROCERIES!

We also have in stock

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS, GLASSWARE,
TOBACCO and CIGARS.

☞Anything in our stock will be sold at LOW PRICES for the CASH.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,
July 23, 1888. Chestertown, Maryland.

CARPETS!

CRANE BROTHERS

No. 423 E. Baltimore St., Near Gay.

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Etc.

VELVET CARPETS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
In all the latest Shades at Low Prices.
OIL CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
TURKISH RUGS, TURKISH RUGS,
All Sizes, New Designs and Very Cheap.

Selling off MATTINGS at Cost Price to make room for Winter Stock. Our goods are not surpassed in Baltimore. Remember, we do not advertise prices, but always guarantee to more than meet competition, as our expenses are smaller than any other Carpet House in the city. We respectfully solicit an inspection of our goods before buying elsewhere.

CRANE BROTHERS,
No. 423 E. Balto. St., three doors above Gay.
s24-8t.

6c. 6c. 6c. 6c.!

For Canton Flannels

At JOHN H. SIMPERS'.

New style Prints, Muslins at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c. per yard; 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting, Dress Ginghams, Canton Flannels from 6c. per yard up; Red Twilled Flannel, 20, 25, 35 and 40c. per yard; Blue and Grey Flannel, Garnet, Blue and Brown 6-4 Dress Cloth, Kerseys, Cassimeres.

WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS

Men's Heavy Gloves, Ladies' Gloves, Hosiery in all grades, Skirts and Shawls. Would call special attention to our line of Underwear. Men's Undershirts at 25, 38, 50, 75, $1, $1.50 and $1.75 each. Ladies' and Children's Vests at low prices. Cheap line of Towels. Window Curtains and Fixtures at low prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

Ladies' gr. Buttoned Shoes at $1.25 and $1.50. A Good Goat Buttoned Shoe at $2.00 a much better one at $2.50. Men's Plow Shoes at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Children's Solar Tip and Spring Heel Buttoned Shoes. Men's Heavy Boots, at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.75. Boy's Heavy Boots at Low Prices. A Full Line of Rubber Boots and Shoes, at Prices to Compete with the Lowest.

Newest Styles in Stiff and Soft Hats. Large Assortment of Light Weight and Winter Caps for Men and Boys at Lowest Prices.

SUGARS, COFFEE, TEA, SOAPS, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

☞Buyers take notice I will sell goods as low for SPOT CASH as they can be had.
October 1, 1887. J. H. SIMPERS.

Shingles! Shingles!

A LARGE LOT OF

Superior No. 1 Heart

—AND—

SAP CYPRESS SHINGLES

direct from the Swamps of North Carolina Something very fine. Call and examine them.

☞FOR SALE BY

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
June 18, 1887.

N. C. CROW

Is Still on the Corner of Kent and High Streets, Up Town,

Where you can at all times find a seasonable line o

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's Shoes,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

We keep the WM. LEA & SONS' FLOUR for sale by the barrel or sack, we think as cheap as you can get it from the city, and we think their flour has no superior. Come and see us and be convinced that our goods are good and cheap. Country produce wanted

N. C. CROW,
m7. Up Town.

TO THE CITIZENS
—OF—
Hanesville and Vicinity

HAVING rented the storehouse formerly occupied by O. P. Beck I am ready to serve the public generally with anything usually kept in a country store, consisting of

Dry Goods, Notions,

Choice Lot of Groceries

such as Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugars, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Vinegar, Provisions, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Mackerel, Salt by sack or bushel.

Machine Oil, Coal Oil, Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, Lard Oil, Turpentine, &c. Tinware, Lamp Burners and Chimneys, Castings for Plows, Traces, Lines, Buckets, Brooms, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Candy, Cakes, Lemons, Oranges, Peanuts, &c.

Thanking each and all for past favors I remain ever ready to serve them in the future.

S. W. WALLIS, Ag't.
May 21, 1887.

Selling at Cost for Cash.

HAVING fully determined to go out of business at the end of this year I shall commence to sell the following goods at and BELOW COST:

GLASSWARE, of which I have one of the best assortments in town. Lamps, Clocks, Tea Sets, Plated Ware, Queensware Picture Frames, Looking Glasses, Fancy Goods, Notions, and many other Goods.

My CONFECTIONERY department will be kept right up until the end of the year and prices lower than ever. Cigars by the box at reduced prices.

This is no humbug; we mean exactly what we say; we are going out of business.

H. A. SPARKS,
aug. 13, 1887. opposite the Court House.

CHESTERTOWN, June 16, 1887.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on and after this date we propose to SELL FLOUR EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, or by an agreement with the purchaser that an extra charge of FIFTY CENTS PER BARREL shall be made on all flour charged to their account.

JAMES A. SHAW.
je18-tf.

IRON CULTIVATORS! IRON CULTIVATORS! and Extra Cultivator Points Complete at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

CHEAP GOODS!

Heavy Reduction in Prices

Large Reduction in the Price of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

By T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

We beg leave to call attention to the following reduction in prices:

Ladies' Morocco Lace Shoes	$2 25	to $1 90
" B. Calf " "	2 00	to 1 75
Men's Plow Shoes from	2 00	to 1 50
" " " "	1 50	to 1 25
" " " "	1 25	to 1 00
Men's Long Heavy Boots	2 50	to 2 00
" " " "	2 00	to 1 50
Youths' Long Boots	1 25	to 75
Women's Sewed Lace Boots	1 35	to 1 00
Boys' Lace Boots	2 50	to 2 00

The above goods are nearly all good, clean goods. We are offering a number of lots of Misses', Children's and Boys' Shoes at almost your own prices.

Floor Oil Cloths:

Floor Oil Cloths, to close out, at and below cost.

BLANKETS:

A Line of Slightly Soiled White Blankets at Heavy Reductions from old prices. They are Great Bargains. Call and see them.

Black Cashmeres:

Old Prices $1 00 New Prices 75 Cents.
Old Prices 75 New Prices 55 Cents.

Colored Blankets:

A Very Heavy Colored Blanket, full size, as Low as $1 00 per pair.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
Oct. 1, 1887. Chestertown, Md.

To Cash Buyers!

Do you not know that by buying of US *one dollar's* ($1.00) *worth of* SUGAR *you save from twelve* (12) *to fourteen* (14) *cents,* AND *do you not know that by buying of* US *one dollar's* ($1.00) *worth of* ENTERPRISE, LEVERING'S *or* ARBUCKLE'S *Roasted Coffee, in pound packs, you* SAVE *from twelve* (12) *to twenty* (20) *cents? If you do not know it I hereby inform you* THAT SUCH IS THE FACT. *Give us a* TRIAL *and we will* CONVINCE YOU.

J. B. BURCHINAL.
Sept. 24, 1887.—tf.

• Best • Made •

Clothing

The Fall and Winter stock for 1887-88, now being exhibited at Oehm's Acme Hall is pronounced by everybody to be the grandest, by far, and most choice ever seen in Baltimore, while shrewd judges declare the prices to be 'way below those of any other house in the business ∴ The great stock of FURNISHING GOODS is likewise sold very close ∴ Call and see us. Visitors, whether buying or not, are always welcome, and we have every convenience for their accommodation ∴ If unable to come, send for Catalogues, Samples and Self-Measurements, which shall be forwarded, free of cost, by return mail.

• • • Oehm's • • •
• Acme • Hall •

By far the Largest Clothing House.

W. Baltimore Street, one door from Charles, Baltimore, Md.

New Store--Old Stand!

MRS. D. GRUBER

HAS thoroughly renewed and refitted her business property up town and is now better able than ever heretofore to supply the public with

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies,

and indeed everything in the Bakery Line. Long experience, the best material, and personal attention to the business enables her to give the very best goods for the least money.

CONFECTIONERY.—I have also added to my stock a line of confectionery, such as Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., to which I invite attention. Give me a call.

MRS. D. GRUBER.
sep3-4m. Up Town.

STRAW WANTED!

HAVING Leased the Chestertown STRAWBOARD MILL, I am ready to BUY ALL THE STRAW that Farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up ALL THE STRAW from the stackyards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 pounds per ton for dry straw; only asking those wishing to sell to take a little extra pains in stacking and not put the chaff with their straw.

☞MR. JAMES BRICE is my authorised agent to buy.

WILBUR ELIASON.

JACKSON AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

A Campaign Falsehood Nailed.

A correspondent in a recent issue of the *National View*, writes as follows in regard to the Democratic nominee for the Governorship of this State, and of the efforts being made by Republicans to prejudice his cause through the organization known as the Knights of Labor:

"Hon. Elihu E. Jackson, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Maryland, is a splendid type of the best citizenship of that State, combining, as he does, the noblest elements of true, generous manhood, and the experience that can only be obtained by the hero who has carved out his own pathway to success, and has a wide and deserved reputation for good sound judgment, business sagacity and fair dealing. Kindliness and generous feeling lights up his face, and even the casual observer would be attracted to him, and could not fail to see noble impulses and honest merit written on his countenance.

* * * * * * * *

"That Mr. Jackson, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Maryland, is a friend of workingmen, there can be no doubt, and yet, as is generally the case, when a man is a candidate for office, the opposition is ready to trump up charges against him for partisan and political purposes in order to compass the defeat of the Democratic nominee, without regard to the fact that by so doing they are striking a blow at honest labor, and that by so doing they probably aid in electing to office, a candidate, who has given no consideration to the wants of wage-earners; and has no interest in them further than to obtain their votes.

"I found upon talking with Mr. Jackson on the subject that he deeply felt the injustice of an attack made on him, through the public prints, and afterward issued in form of a circular to the Knights of Labor of Maryland. Why, said he, 'It must be a political scheme to attempt to defeat me at the election, for there is not a word of truth in it; but, not liking to trust entirely to my own memory, I wrote to my brother, who has entire charge of the Washington Mills and sent the circular to him, and have just received a letter in reply to the absurd and false charges.'

"I prevailed upon Mr. Jackson to allow me to copy the letter as having a direct bearing on the matter and of interest to the readers of the *National View* as a positive refutation of a political scheme under date of September 29th, Mr. I. N. Jackson, who has had entire charge of the Washington firm of Jackson Brothers, and who indeed would alone be responsible, were even the charges true, writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1887.

HON. E. E. JACKSON:

Dear Brother:—Some days since there appeared in the public print a statement reflecting on the treatment of the Washington employes by our firm in Washington.

It is well understood that these statements would not have been made, except for the fact that you are the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of Maryland.

In other words the attack is made for partisan purposes.

I desire to say that since 1882, I have had entire charge of our Washington branch, employing men, &c., and you have not had personal knowledge of the alleged transaction, therefore, I make the following statement:

Answer to certain charges made by D. A. 66, Knights of Labor of Washington, D. C., under date of Sept. 12, 1887, against E. E. Jackson, of the firm of E. E. Jackson & Co., of which firm I am the resident partner at Washington, D. C.

In reply to charge 1st.

I would state of our entire force of sixty men, but four of our old hands were not taken back after the collapse of the mill men's strike this year for nine hours. Of these four, two of them applied for places and I promised them positions if there should be any vacancies. In a short time I did offer them the positions they formerly held in our employment, but they declined the offer.

As to the remaining two men, I have no personal recollection of their making application for the places after the strike. We never refused to take back any of our hands for the reason that they were members of L. A. 6584, and this is fully proved by the fact that we now have in our employment a number of men who were then, and are now members of said L. A. 6584.

Charge 2d.

I did not refuse to sell material to I. P. Thomas, a member of L. A. 2672, for the reason that he was known to be a Knight of Labor; that I did direct our foreman to inform him that I did not want him to hang around our factory as he was interfering with the men in the prosecution of their work during business hours and also to notify him that I desired to have no further business dealings with him, or words to that effect.

Charge 3d.

I never made any promise to Nace Burk, of L. A. 2671, to the effect that I would give him steady employment on condition of his giving up his membership in the Knights of Labor.

Charge 4.

No attempt was made by myself or by any member of our firm to form a combination in connection with the other mill-owners of this city, as is specified in this charge, not to sell material to any person not a member of the Bosses union. And I will state that at the time of the strike in 1886, we were selling material to several persons, and firms, who were in active sympathy with the eight-hour movement, and among the number to one firm and one co-operative company composed of carpenters belonging to the Carpenter's union.

I have not, nor has any member of our firm, employed any person whatever to join L. A. 6584, for the purpose of acting as spies in our behalf, or for any other purpose whatever. Yours sincerely,

I. N. JACKSON.

"The circular sent out for political purposes by a district Assembly, of course soon found its way to the employes of the Messrs. Jackson, many of whom belong to the K. of L., and I am glad to note that they have taken prompt measures not only to deny the allegations therein, but that they hasten to pay a great tribute to Mr. Jackson in regard to his consideration for and uniform kindness to employes. This statement I clip from the Baltimore *Sun* of September 30, believing that it should have a wide circulation, as coming from persons who know whereof they speak, and the veracity of whose testimony cannot be questioned.

Mr. Jackson and His Employes.

"Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that a circular has been issued by D. A. No. 66, K. of L., of the District of Columbia, reflecting upon the Hon. E. E. Jackson, Democratic nominee for Governor of the State of Maryland, in regard to his feelings for the laboring man; therefore, we, the employes in his Washington establishment deem it our duty to make the following statement: That we recognize in the Hon. E. E. Jackson a true friend and benefactor, a kind and impartial employer—paying the highest wages, granting to each and every one more privileges than any other employer in the District of Columbia, and always ready to assist us when in need.

"That we regard the circular as an instrument gotten up merely for political purposes.

[Signed by all their employes.]

In connection with the above it may be stated that Senator Jackson, the Democratic nominee, was in Baltimore on Tuesday, and when approached regarding the reported adoption of certain resolutions by the Knights of Labor, said: "I have nothing to say regarding the charges that have been made against me by the Knights of Labor, except that they are without foundation, and my course throughout my life has just been the opposite to what they charge me with. I believe that truth is mighty and will prevail. There is not much use in trying to deny such statements, but the fact is they are utterly false."

Guarding Banknote Plates.

These plates are surrounded with impenetrable safeguards. The large room nearly the full length of the building, is occupied by only the engravers at the windows, Mr. O'Neil, the chief engraver, and the custodian. On one side of the room is a railing and wire screen, such as are seen in banks, behind which are the desks of Mr. O'Neil and his bookkeeper. On the other side of the room, at the door of the vault, is a similar enclosure, where sits the custodian of the plates, dies, rolls and other property. When the chief engraver comes in the morning he makes a requisition on the custodian for such of these precious bits of steel as he wants. Each piece has its name or designation, whether it is a bit of lathe work, a vignette, or an entire plate, and when they are surrendered to the chief engraver upon requisition an entry is made upon the books of the custodian. The bookkeeper or custodian for Mr. O'Neil makes an entry on his books also, to show what he has received. Then, as the engravers want the different pieces of work, a similar account is kept with them, and no man can leave the room until the books show that every piece of engraving that he had in his possession has been returned, and he has a note from the chief engraver to show that such is the case. The watchman would not let them out of the building without this. When a bell sounds at noon the engravers go to lunch, but not outside the building.

When the work is over for the day the accounts between the chief engraver and his subordinates are balanced, to show that each has returned all the work placed in his custody. The rolls and dies and plates are returned by the chief engraver to the custodian from whom he got them, and if no piece is missing his requisition is returned to him, and the property locked in the vault for the night. Should it ever happen that anything was missing, even if it were but the smallest fragment of engraving, no one would be permitted to leave until it was found. A complete record is thus kept of every piece, so that you can tell just where it was at any time, how long it was in any one's custody, and what he had it for.

"We know," said Mr. O'Neil to a reporter to whom Chief Graves had extended the freedom of the building, "we know that whatever may be said about counterfeits being printep from government plates, that there never was one so printed. That there never was a plate stolen. There is no plate that has ever been made that is not in the vault there, and every one can be accounted for for every minute of time. You cannot name a little out of the way national bank but that we have the plate for its notes in that vault, and can tell you all about it, from the names of the men who worked on it to everybody who has ever touched it at any time."

Homespun Hints.

A recent address by Rev. Dr. Collyer to some college students has met with praise from the Norfolk *Virginian*, which said:

Dr. Collyer remarked that he had worked on a farm, carried a hod, shod horses, broke stone on a turnpike, reaped and cradled grain, dug a well, cut wood and preached sermons that nobody wanted to hear. His wonderful success had been achieved by pure grit and honest industry. You must dig down to hard pan, he said, to lay a foundation to fame and fortune. His aphorisms may be grouped as follows:

Work is good medicine.

A man's best friends are his ten fingers.

Society says one thing and nature says another.

Any kind of an honest job is better than no job at all.

Have a reserve force that will come out when you need it.

The honest man who dies poor is rich if he only holds his own.

Only those who make clean money and do clean things win success.

A good day's work at what you can best do is the hard-pan to which all must come.

When country boys come to the city if they can only hold on to the old sweet way they can defy the world.

Sleep eight hours out of the twenty-four, eat three meals a day and walk on the sunny side of the way.

Keep your grip on the hard-pan of principle and of good conduct, and you will be men of good name and good fortune.

When a boy fills a house with bugs he is all right, provided he don't run after humbugs. He has the making in him of a very great naturalist.

A good farmer is better than a poor doctor, and a good horseshoer is better than a poor bishop.

A Pleasant Neighborhood.

Is this family that has moved in next door neighborly? asked one Sioux Falls woman of another.

"Yes, they appear to be. They've borrowed flour of me twice, tea once and sugar three times. Then they have got our coffee mill and one tub and the hatchet and two lengths of stovepipe and the baby carriage, and the woman empties all the slops over the fence in our yard and I see her coming across now to hang her clothes on our line."

"I shouldn't think you would like to have them borrow things so much and quite so free."

"Oh, I don't worry much about it. We have got their mop and about half of their dishes and their rolling-pin and washing machine and the other day I borrowed ten sticks of wood from them and each afternoon our new hired girl puts on better clothes than the woman has to her back and walks up and down the sidewalk and to-night I'm going to put out poison for that dog. Oh, we're getting along very nicely and I think they're going to be very pleasant neighbors. This always was a splendid neighborhood."

"How does it happen that there are so many old maids among the school teachers?" asked a reporter of a teacher the other day. "Because school teachers are, as a rule, women of sense; and no woman will give up a $60 position for a $10 man" was the reply.

BEWARE of the cloth-selling sharps now scouring the country. Their goods are of the meanest quality and, value considered, are always held and sold at twice their real value. Buy what you want from merchants of accepted reliability.

A LITTLE GIRL in a primary school was asked to tell the difference between the words "foot" and "feet." She said: "One feet is a foot, and a whole lot of foots is a feet."

A SAD LOVE STORY.

In my lectures I show that humor and pathos are alike and both enjoyable. How many young ladies will gladly leave the most delightful humor to read this little bit of pathos?

* * * * *

"Yes," said the kind faced millionaire' "perhaps I'm rich now, but once I was poor. Years ago I was a letter carrier. Strange things happened to me then. Strange things my son. Once for a whole year," continued the old man, "I used to deliver a daily letter, (I knew it was a school girl letter) to a sweet young widow who lived in University Place. She was always very happy and proud to get these letters. They were written in a neat school girl hand and were post-marked Poughkeepsie, (Vassar College you known!)

"Well about holiday time one bore on the outside in large letters, "just seventeen! One week more and hurrah!" The lady took it from me at the door, and smiled when she saw the girlish postscript, and said:

"'My daughter is glad to leave school you see—we'll be very happy here together now.'

Not very long afterwards a rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed girl, instead of the mother, used to watch at the window for letters; and then the letters were directed in a bolder hand, and post-marked, "New Haven;" (college there, you know?) I used to find letters—heavy ones, too—in the school girl hand, in the mail-box at the corner about that time. I knew what it meant, and I used to like to tease her a little and pretend there was none for her sometimes, just to see her eyes light up and the rose blush come in her cheeks when I handed it to her at last.

"One day there was no letter—I felt sorry myself when I remembered it was the first time he had missed, and I knew there would be no smile or blush for me that morning. But I did not know what I was so see instead! As I passed the window she saw my grave face, and looking out and laughing, she gave a triumphant little toss of her head, while beside her sat as handsome a young fellow as ever I saw—who but the writer of her letters, to be sure!

"The next spring I carried away from that house a great bundle of white wedding looking invitations, to post. 'Ha, ha!' though I, there's going to be a wedding and I know who the groom will be.

"But I didn't! for one morning, not many days after, as I came up the street, I saw a boy with a book and a yellow telegraph envelope walk into the widow's house; and as I passed the door I heard a shrill scream. A moment afterward I saw my sweet, pretty little school-girl, lying on her mother's bosom, with a telegram in her hand.

"The papers next day were full of a terrible accident by rail on the New Haven Road, and among the list of killed I read the name I had so often read on the letters I posted from the mail-box on the corner."

"What become of the sweet girl?" I inquired.

"Well, I went off the route—went to the Black Hills. But everywhere the face of that beautiful, sad girl haunted me. I went into mining, got rich, but morning, noon and night my thoughts turned toward the widow's house in University Place. I came back to New York. Some invisible thread lead me to University Place. Sitting there in the window was the same beautiful girl. We recognized each other. In a moment we were acquainted again. My heart became absorbed in her and now—well we are married. We are rich now, but our riches does not consist in money alone. We have a beautiful home and a beautiful daughter, and I am out here now waiting for the letter carrier to give him a letter which she has written to a young student at New Haven. Alas, we are all children of a larger growth."

HAVANA'S BATHING RESORT.

Pits for the Public—A Stroll Along the Beach—The Breakers.

At last you reach the baths. Here, too, is a glorietta, and beyond this the most peculiar facilities for bathing that I remember ever to have seen. A long, high reef has been cut and hollowed into a dozen separate wells just where the surf tumbles against the shore. These cavities are twelve or fourteen feet square and six or eight feet deep; in each there is a hole or window opening towards the sea, and as large as the body of a man. Through this the water finds an entrance, standing, perhaps, four feet above the floor. A wooden roof stretches over all these pits, each of which is fenced off separately above the water, and thus converted into an excellent bathing room, open towards the sea. There is a wooden floor at the entrance, with sufficient furniture, and a flight of steps cut into the rock, by which you descend to the bath. The sea flows in and out incessantly through the aperture, the bottom of the pit is rough and the sides rugged; the crabs are crawling in your huge tub, and the seaweed comes in at the window, but the whole effect is unique and delightful. You can look over the rocky wall to the ocean beyond, and the breeze is constant and unobstructed, for the boarding between the rooms reaches only half way to the roof, which is fifteen feet above the water. In very high seas the tide submerges the baths, and in a storm sometimes the whole wooden structure is swept or blown away.

Some of the pits are large enough for half a dozen bathers, and these are called public; but the private ones can be taken by a party of two or three or by a single person. To rise at 5 or 6 and reach the bath almost before the sun, and spend half an hour in the Atlantic in one of the strange tropical crannies, half natural, half artificial, is the most delightful preparation for a Cuban day in July that can be conceived.

After this I sometimes strolled along the beach, which is cool at this early hour, and looked out on the great sweep of the sea that always seem bluer there than anywhere else in the world, and calmer than any ocean surf that I have known. The waves were less boisterous, the line of breakers never very high unless in absolute storm, while the water itself, though stimulating and exhilarating in sensation, was softer than other sea water, and left none of that stinging and sometimes disagreeable effect upon the skin that ocean water often produces. Then I found my way back to the hotel, as different a summer resort as from those at Newport or Long Branch, or Dieppe or Scarborough, or at any other seaside place on either continent.—*Adam Badeau's Letter.*

Just What He Meant.

A citizen of Detroit, who probably intends to run on the next county ticket met a farmer from Romulus on Michigan avenue yesterday and held out his hand and said:

"Ah, fine rain this!"

"Well, I dunno."

"Do the crops lots of good."

"It will, eh? What crops?"

"Well, er—you know—won't it help the crops?"

"It may soften up the dirt so I can dig up a few stumps."

"Exactly—exactly—that's what I meant. Beautiful rain for softening; beautiful.—Good-by."

LADY—"My dear doctor, what is your candid opinion of the state of my health?" Doctor—"I will advise your husband to buy you a new dress; that will calm your nerves."

"My motto is 'Live and Let Live,'" said the soldier, as he turned his back to the enemy and fled from the battlefield.

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INVALIDS AND LONG LIFE.

Care is a prime condition of continued health, even in persons who are physically vigorous, but up to middle life, the recuperative powers is so strong and active that carelessness is the rule. Hence, persons who ought to live fourscore years and over die at the age of sixty and under.

When, however, one is stricken with a disease which naturally ends in death, this care is imperative. By care the patient's life may be prolonged many years, while a single act of carelessness may precipitate a fatal result.

The consumptive—not neglecting medical aid—may do much toward holding his disease in check; perhaps may eradicate it. Let him spend a large part of his time in the open air and sunshine; take gentle exercise daily; keep the functions of the skin active by means of friction night and morning and the bowels in habitual good order; and meanwhile guard against taking cold. To settle back feebly into the armchair of a sick room and depend on the medicines of a physician—even the best physician in the world—is to hasten the progress of the disease.

Most people, when told their heart is affected, feel as if there were but a step between them and death; but the heart is a very strong organ and even when greatly obstructed or weakened can manage, with the intelligent co-operation of the patient, to keep the blood carrying life through the arteries for many years. Often it has to force the blood through a shriveled opening not much larger than a goosequill; and this it does by working harder, thus causing its own enlargement.

But the enlargement may at length cause a dangerous thinning of some portion of its walls. Sometimes the walls of the aorta—the large arterial trunk into which the heart empties—lose their elasticity and swell out into a great thin tumor—aneurism. Sometimes the fat fibres of the heart are changed to fat. In such cases a fatal termination may be long delayed by avoiding undue excitement.

So, too, the diabetic patient may fill out a good measure of life provided he is willing to abstain rigidly from certain kinds of food.

Every one knows how fatal Bright's disease is, and yet Bright himself, whose researches respecting it have given his name to it; said fifty years ago: "With care life may sometimes be prolonged many years, and without care it is materially shortened." The experience of half a century has confirmed and emphasized this truth.

A RING ON A SWOLLEN FINGER.

"Will you please saw this ring off of my finger?"

It was an old woman who made this request of a Brooklyn jeweler, and as the worker in gold and silver took the wrinkled though fat and shapely hand in his it trembled violently, and a tear dropped upon the counter.

"Excuse me," continued the old lady, "but it is my wedding ring. I have never had it off since I was married—forty-five years ago. I have refrained from having it cut, hoping that my finger might get thinner and that I could take it off without breaking it."

"And what if I can remove it without cutting?" inquired the jeweler.

"But can you?" said she looking up in a half credulous way. "If you can, do it by all means."

Then the jeweler took the swollen finger and wound it round from the top downwards in a length of flat rubber braid. The elastic cord exerted its force upon the tissues of the finger gently and gradually until the flesh seemed to be pushed down almost to the bone. The old woman's hand was then held over her head for a brief interval. Then the bandage was quickly uncorded and rewound about the member. This was repeated three times, and finally it was found upon uncovering the finger that it was small enough to admit the ring being removed with ease.

"I have never failed but once," said the jeweler, "and I have removed many rings from fingers even more swollen than yours. Do I charge for it?" Oh, yes. I ask the same amount that I would get if the ring were left to be mended after being cut. One dollar. Thank you!" and as he turned to his bench and the old woman left the store he added: "But after all she might have done the same thing herself. It's not the work, however, I charge for; it's the know how."

A Spanish Passion for Dancing.

I presume that those who have traveled in Spain hardly realize how thoroughly that country is given to the worship of St. Vitus. Says a recent writer:

"The dance demon seizes on Spaniards at all times and under all circumstances—in the streets, on the public squares, under porches of stately mansions. A peripatetic musician comes along, strumming his guitar, and in an instant the maid servants throw aside their brooms, the work women set down pitchers they are carrying to the fountain, the muleteers leave their mules, the inn-keeper forgets your dinner and all spring forward, arms akimbo and eyes sparkling. Their feet just touch the ground, they balance in unison with the music and dance with their souls as well as with their bodies.

"Let a tourist visit Toledo and put up at the ancient hostelry of De Lina, and let a guitar player station himself under the great sombre archway that Don Quixote himself would not have passed without a foreboding of evil, he will see with his own eyes how the natural order of things will be disarranged and everything thrown into confus