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Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

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

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

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

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.

SAM'L M. LAWDER. FRANK LAWDER
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
88 South Charles Street,
Janly. BALTIMORE, MD.

JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 20 East Camden Street, (Old Number, 2,) Near Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

PERCY T. McFEELY,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Fruit, Hay, Poultry, Live Stock, Hides, and all kinds Country Produce.
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette sts. ja29.

A. P. CREW. W. H. LOANE.
CREW & LOANE,
Grain and General Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Camden St., New Number 15,
ja29. BALTIMORE, MD

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
General Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
118 East Pratt St., Balto., Md.
We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The Peoples' Bank of Baltimore.

ANDREW W. WOODALL,
Successor to Greenwood & Woodall.
Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,
No. 53 West Pratt Street.
Special attention given to the sale of Grain Dried, Evaporated and Green Fruits.

J. K. B. EMORY. F. W. NEAVITT.
WM. H. RUTTER,
—WITH—
EMORY & NEAVITT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Seeds, Hay, Fruit, Live Stock, Wool and all kinds Country Produce.
No. 68 South St., Baltimore, Md.
Reference—Citizens' National Bank. Agents for Wheeler Line of Steamers je12-y.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS.
STEVENS BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.
Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.
No. 303 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

BARTUS TREW,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.
320 Light Street. - - Baltimore.
Personal attention and prompt returns. fy21-3m.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. P. MOYER S. F. CREW.
J. P. MOYER CO.,
Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants
—IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, PRODUCE LIVE STOCK, &c.,
256 North Front Street, Philadelphia.
Returns sent promptly. my5-tf.

E. C. CROW,
No. 6 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Penn
FRUIT and PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
PEACHES A SPECIALTY.
By quick sales, square dealing and prompt returns we hope to merit your patronage. Refer to the wholesale trade here, also prominent growers and shippers, for whom we sell, upon application.

R. E. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.
328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent on sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y.

NEW YORK.

Established in 1871.
G. W. SHALLCROSS & CO.,
GENERAL FRUIT and PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
113 Warren Street, - - New York.
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCE:—Account Sales and Check daily.
July 28, 1888—6m.

Professional Cards.

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

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
Chestertown, Maryland, opposite the Voshell House
Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and 7 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DR. C. P. GILPIN, Dentist,
Office in the dwelling-house on High street, adjoining the store of Mr. A. J. Cahall. He will be pleased to see his friends and patients at his new location, where, having more room, he will be able to afford many more comforts than in the past. j8-tf.

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

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

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON
IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in
Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.
Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.
I have had considerable experience and will not undertake to do anything that I cannot do in a first-class manner. I only ask a trial, and that my work may speak for itself. I shall not only do good work but will also aim to make my charges as low as possible for a living profit.
Hose, Traps, Spigots, Sprinklers, kept on hand, at shop on Court street. REPAIRING done in the best manner at short notice.
A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. T. SUTTON,
July 28, 1888—tf. Chestertown.

Kent

Vol. 49. CHESTER

OCT. 20, 1888. No. 24.

Our Fashion Review MAILED FREE to

MABLEY & CAREW'S LEGAL GUARANTEE

READ

BETWEEN THE LINES.

THE MOST PROFITABLE AND INTER
For those who would wear fine, fashionable, servi
EVER PUT BEFORE YOU AS TO FIN
at very moderate prices, even very low prices,
CLOTHING FOR MEN, FOR BOYS AND
recommend an inspection of our Fall and W
THE NEWEST, THE LARGEST, BEST-M
by far the largest, best and most correct we've
FITTING, MOST STYLISH AND MOST
MABLEY & CA
Full dress suits, Clerical suits, Coachmen's suits,
FOR PARTICULARS SEND FOR OUR F
Three and Four-Buttoned Cut-a-ways, Single
CONTAINING ALL THE STYLES IN M
Breasted Sack Suits, Stout suits, Lean suits, Top
OVERCOATS AND ALSO IN JUVENILE
Overcoats, English Cape Coats, Surtouts, Storm C
FINE ILLUSTRATIONS AND SAMPLE
in the finest fabrics woven in this country and
MAIL YOU OUR FASHION REVIEW T
in the fashion by our own tailors under our own

MABLEY & CAREW'S LEGAL GUARANTEE

FREE

Address—MABLEY & CAREW, Baltimore

Lumber! Lumber!

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
Shingles, Laths, Pickets,
WHITE PINE, GEORGIA PINE, NORTH CAROLINA PINE, VIRGINIA PINE, CYPRESS and POPLAR LUMBER
in Kent county and other large lots to arrive, all purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES direct from the manufacturers and are for sale at VERY LOW PRICES. Also, a stock of
Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames,
SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.
Do not buy without giving me an opportunity to figure on your bills.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
June 9, 1888.

CLIFTON MILLS DELAWARE FFF Choice Patent No 1196 WILLIAM LEA

HIGHEST GRADE --PATENT-- FLOUR MADE.

Coal, Coal.

To Our Friends and the Buying Community.

WE are pleased to say that we are now ready to receive orders for Fall Delivery of our celebrated SCHUYLKILL WHITE ASH COAL, and the best evidence of its good quality that we can produce is its constant increase in patronage. We have tried other Coal, but we can find no other that gives us the satisfaction of selling as the
SCHUYLKILL COAL!
We think it would be advisable for all interested to call and inspect our stock, and compare our prices before giving your order. We would advise all to buy early as possible for the outlook to us is for higher prices. We have always and shall continue to give 2,240 pounds to each ton.
TERMS, CASH; interest on all unpaid bills from day of delivery if not paid within 30 days.
July 14, 1888. J. D. BACCHUS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.
CANNING HOUSE
Steam Boilers and Kettles
A SPECIALTY.
ALWAYS have in Stock New and Second-Hand Boilers and Kettles of all kinds. Upright Boilers Kept in Stock for immediate shipment, up to 40 Horse Power. All Kinds of UPRIGHT BOILERS MADE TO ORDER.
JOHN T. COLEMAN, Steam Boiler Works.
Holliday and Pleasant Streets. Balto., Md.

MONUMENTAL LABEL COM'PY.
JOHN T. COLEMAN, Holliday and Pleasants Sts., Baltimore Md., print only LABELS FOR CANNED GOODS PACKERS. Write for Samples and Prices. Orders for delivery next season received now at REDUCED PRICES. New Samples for inspection ready now.
apr29-y. JOHN T. COLEMAN, BALTIMORE.

WM. T. HICKS,
Undertaker and Funeral Director,
GALENA, MARYLAND.
I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now prepared for the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. Caskets, Coffins, Shrouds, Burial Robes &c., kept constantly on hand and furnished upon short notice at prices to suit the times.
With three years' experience I can guarantee to execute all orders in a satisfactory manner.
Bodies kept without ice.
apr7-tf Respectfully, WM. T. HICKS.

FOR BREAKFAST, LEA'S HOMINY GRITS.
FOR DINNER, LEA'S FARINA.
YOU WILL NOT REGRET A TRIAL.

Farmers, Read This!
I HAVE contracted with P. P. MAST & CO., of Philadelphia, Northwest corner 13th and Willow streets, to work for them, thereby giving you an opportunity of dealing with the manufacturers direct. For the next thirty days we will make a specialty of the
BUCKEYE
GLASS FORCE-FEED
Grain and Phosphate Drill,
known to be the BEST DRILL on the market.
Also, offer you
Feed Mills, Power and Hand Feed Cutters, Force Pumps, Wood Pumps, Wind Mills, Lobb Pulverizing Harrows and Cod Crushers, Gas and Pipe Fitting, &c.
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.
I can be seen in Chestertown Tuesdays and Saturdays. Mr. Samuel Shuster will be at warehouse at all times to fill orders, &c.
Repairs on hand. Pumps repaired, Wind Mills Erected, and all work in our line given special attention. Correspondence solicited.
W. A. ELLIOTT,
Sept. 15, 1888. Chestertown, Md.

F. J. CARTER
The Painter and Paper Hanger,
—HAS—
GILT PAPER
from 15 cents up.
The BEST KALSOMINE
35 cents a package.
Also, dealer in ALL KINDS OF
Paints, Varnishes, Oils,
WINDOW BLINDS, &c.
Customers can have their Paper trimmed while they wait. No extra charge for trimming.
A call will be appreciated.
Under the "Voshell House."
m16-tf.

CHESTERTOWN
Brick Yards!
BARNETT & McILVAINE.
WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS BRICKS.
Prices of Bricks in Yards:

Paving Bricks per Thousand	$8.50
Dark Red " "	8.50
Red " "	8.00
Arch " "	7.50
Light Red " "	7.00
Salmon " "	6.00
Run of Kiln in yard "	7.50

Fifty cents per thousand to deliver to cars or boat landing in Chestertown. Parties wishing to purchase from a distance by letter will be promptly attended to. Bricks shipped at all points, either on railroad or river.
Respectfully, BARNETT & McILVAINE,
je30-6m. Manufacturers, Chestertown, Md.

TAX NOTICE.
I HAVE the Tax Books for 1888 and am prepared to receive the taxes from tax-payers of the Fifth District. Those owing for 1887 are notified also, that I cannot indulge any longer, as by it I incur the censure and displeasure of those whom I owe. You will therefore settle and not ask or expect further indulgence. Very respectfully,
J. FRANK WHEATLEY,
Aug. 25, 1888—tf. Collector 5th District.

—"Chickens Will Come Home to Roost!"—
After an absence of more than ten years I have returned to the town of my youth, —and offer—
My Autumn Salutation
—TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC—
with the pleasing conviction that they will give a ready attention and kind reception to our offering. It has been my wish to signalize the opening of my new store in a manner which should show my appreciation of the many good wishes for success from my friends of earlier life. But after considerable thought, bestowed upon the subject, I concluded to put away all idea of novel or expensive souvenirs and express my appreciation by submitting to the people
AN ARRAY OF BARGAINS that shall Eclipse all former Efforts!
The verdict of the public must determine our success, but we can say this much in our behalf, that we have given every effort to the selection of a stock which in all respects should have no superior, and we consider that in this we have succeeded. No department of our store has been neglected, or class of customers slighted in our selections, and we feel justified in the belief that no buyer who means business can leave our store unsuited or unsatisfied. We should like to lay due stress upon the word quality in relation to our goods—for seventeen years' experience has proven—to build a trade it must be done with quality. Goods in all departments shall be sold on their merits—for just what they are—and STRICTLY AT ONE PRICE, as fair and honorable dealing on our part makes it our duty to protect those whose knowledge of quality is limited, ESPECIALLY IN CLOTHING, as few young men are judges of made-up goods. Nothing we can say will carry conviction like the testimony of the goods themselves, and we say to all, Come and see us in the Burchinal Building, and let our actions speak for us as our words cannot.
I remain yours, for Variety, Style, Quality and Price,
WM. T. WRIGHT,
THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES!
CHESTERTOWN, Oct. 20, 1888.

COMPLETE and SEASONED
Stock of Lumber
GEORGIA SILLS, JOISTS and PORTICO FLOORING,
Virginia Bill Stuff, Posts, Ties,
Plates, Joists and Scantling,
Stock Boards, 12, 14 and 16 ft. long,
Cypress Fencing, 1x6 16, 2x4 16 and 2x3 16,
White Pine Stock Boards, 12, 14, and 16 feet long,
Also DRESSED 6-4, 5-4, 4-4 SELECT PICKS and COMMON WIDE, SELECT YELLOW POPLAR, Oak, Walnut, Ash, &c.
JOSEPH TURNER,
Oct. 13, 1888. SCOTT'S POINT, CHESTERTOWN.

THOMPSON LINE CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING AND KEROSENE OILS,
KAINIT, SALTS, LATHS, LIME,
Plastering Hair, Cement, Plaster, Seeds, Gasolene and Bituminous Coal,
We are the Eastern Shore Agent for
The COOK CARRIAGE COMPANY
dealers in all kinds of
BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DAYTONS, ROAD CARTS, BUCKBOARDS, and WAGONS of every description.
We also have the agency for THE REMINGTON and the "WORLD" TYPE-WRITERS. Every business man should have one.
As Usual, Freighting!
Our vessels, the Schooners "ADAMS" and "REMITTANCE," are in complete order, and now running in our line. All freights handled with promptness and dispatch. Advancements made on grain to reliable parties.
JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
Sept. 29, 1888. MANAGER.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
—OF THE—
School Board
—FOR THE—
We have just opened one of the Largest and Most Complete Stocks of
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
—AND—
Gents Furnishing Goods
—which will be—
Sold at Prices to Defy Competition!
Come everybody and examine our Stock and Prices and be convinced that we do as we say.
E. KLEIN,
Next door to Postoffice, Chestertown.
Oct. 6, 1888—tf.

ROLLER PROCESS KIRKWOOD 196 WILLIAM LEA & SONS
THE FINEST --FAMILY-- FLOUR TRY IT.

Funeral Director!
JAS. E. BLACKISTON,
EDESVILLE,
is prepared to attend funerals in any section of the county at the shortest notice, giving personal attention to every detail of the same.
COFFINS and CASKETS of the best and most modern styles, cloth-covered, metallic or polished, furnished at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Burial robes, shrouds and slippers furnished.
EMBALMING a specialty. Ice casket of the latest improved make. apr7-tf.

THOS. S. BORDLEY'S
GREAT
BARGAIN
ADVERTISEMENT!
FIRST—
What is our Business?
BOOTS and SHOES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
And Don't You Forget

"Yes, most emphatically."
"Why?"
"Because that is what it is called."
"Do you know what the average amount of tariff tax it provides for?"
"No."
"Only forty-two per cent. and a fraction; cut of five per cent. from what it is at present."
"What?"
"Yes, sir; forty-two per cent., or seven per cent. more than the tariff of '42, which was so satisfactory to you."
"Well, I declare."
"Haven't you been humbugged into the belief that the Mills bill means free trade?"
"It looks that way."
"What do you think about it now, with these facts from your own library presented to you in an off-hand way?"
"I have about come to the conclusion that the Mills bill is a pretty good thing, and would have been better if it had cut still deeper. Why it is an outrage for party papers and leaders to lie so outrageously about a matter which is so plain when one looks at it in a sensible way."
"Mr. Blossom, this is a nice farm of yours; what are your 320 acres worth at a venture?"
"I guess I'd find no trouble in selling it for $30,000—it cost me over half that without the present improvements."
"How long has it been worth $30,000?"
"Twenty-five years at least."
"Have you owned it long?"
"Yes, for thirty years."
"How much has it yielded you during the last 25 years?"
"I couldn't tell you."
"How much money have you in bank and at interest now?"
"Perhaps $5,000 all told."
"Do you owe any debts?"
"Some; my growing crops and the stock shall sell would pay my taxes and square up all my accounts."
"Then your $30,000 farm has been paying you $200 a year?"
"Oh! more than that."
"Tell me how?"
"I've kept my family during that time and reared and educated my two children, a boy and a girl. They are both married, and I gave them $5,000 each to set up housekeeping."
"At a venture, how much did it cost you to rear your family and educate your two children?"
"At a guess I will say $10,000."
"And you gave them $10,000?"
"Yes."
"And have $5,000 yourself?"
"Yes."
"Then you have made $25,000 in 25 years out of your $30,000 farm?"
"That appears to be about the size of it."
"You haven't grown rich farming for a quarter of a century under a high and burdensome tariff tax?"
"Certainly not."
"And yet you began 25 years ago with as much or more capital than any of the millionaires who have become rich under the operation of this vicious tax system, misnamed "protection," which takes from the many to give to the few. Do you know how many—or rather how few—men own or control half the wealth of this country; who came into ownership or control of it under this same vicious tax system?"
"I have no idea."
"I saw a curious compilation the other day, and here it is: Our total wealth of all kinds is estimated at $45,000,000,000. There are five American citizens with private fortunes averaging $50,000,000 each, 50 with $10,000,000, 100 with $5,000,000 each, 200 with $3,000,000, 500 with $1,000,000 and 1,000 with $500,000. In other words, 1,855 persons own $3,000,000,000, or more than twice as much as all the actual money in the country. A less number of men, not to exceed 1,000—railway magnates, princely bankers and heads of vast protected corporations—have absolute control, equivalent almost to actual ownership of $25,000,000,000 more. Less than 3,000 men controlling $28,000,000,000 of $45,000,000,000 of wealth in the country."
"May I ask you a question?"
"Proceed, Mr. Blossom."
"Are any of these millionaires farmers?"
"Ne'r a one. Some of them are ranchers, but they only hold their ranches as tributary provinces."
"Just so. The farmer doesn't seem to have got under the right wing of the protection bird. He seems to have come in contact with its beak and claws."

CARPETS!
CRANE BROTHERS
No. 423 E. Baltimore Street, Baltimore,
(Near Gay.)
Have enlarged their store and are now prepared to show one of the finest lines of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Rugs, &c.,
ever exhibited in Baltimore city, in all the latest Shades and at Low Prices. Our goods are not surpassed in Baltimore. Remember, we 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. Reference by permission to John A. Groves, Pomona, Kent county.
CRANE BROTHERS,
No. 423 E. Balto. St., three doors above Gay
Sept. 28-3m.

Corn and Wheat
WANTED.
Highest Market Price Paid for CORN and WHEAT.
I have perfected arrangements for handling Grain, whereby I hope to give the Grain Growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties thorough satisfaction, both in prices and prompt settlements.
Call with sample and get my prices before selling or shipping.
HIRAM M. BROWN,
CHESTERTOWN
OFFICE: Court Street. oc13

Snow Hill Nurseries.
PEACH and APPLES!
STOCKED WITH BEST VARIETIES—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
FOR the coming fall will have 500,000 One Year Old Peach Trees, and about 500,000 June Buds Peach Trees, comprising all the leading orchard Peaches. 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—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. Peach 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.
Address WM. M. PETERS & SONS,
o13-y. Wesley Station, Worcester county.

Established 1876.
E. T. COMEGYS
DEALER IN GRAIN,
LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND
New Wheat Wanted
IN ANY QUANTITY!
DELIVERED AT ANY POINT
Convenient to farmers. As I am buying direct for the manufacturer, I can pay MORE FOR GRAIN than those who buy on the market. jy7

Seasonable Goods
We have just got in stock for the coming season the following, in assortment:
Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Freezers, Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Garden Poultry Wire, Fly Wire, Door Screen Frames, Window Screen Frames. Call in and see our goods always welcome. Resp'y,
J. K. ALDRIDGE & SON.
may 5.
IRON-FRAME CULTIVATORS. Cheaper than ever.
WM. A. WHEATLEY.
may5.

AT THE solicitation and by invitation of Johnson, of Philadelphia, and Sam'l Preston, General Agents of the Dayton Hedge Company, of Dayton, Ohio, we visited Trenton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., to examine some old, and very worthless Thorn Hedges that had been in hand and treated according to the method of the company, and do unhesitatingly say we found them to be all that is claimed for them, thoroughly proof, ornamental and taking up but little space than a board fence, and not injuring the ground close to them. We consider them economical and the coming fence, and we hereby recommend all in want of fences to adopt the fence of the Dayton Hedge Fence Company, and consider it a desideratum should a person desire to sell his farm.
Jas. R. Sudler, E. A. Cooper, Spencer Sudler, James Merrick, Jr., Joseph Rasin, Sam'l Vannort, Wm. J. Vannort, A. J. Hynson, Wm. P. Rasin, Addy Clements, C. W. Clements.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
The Act of Limitation is out, and we commence this the first day of the season with a full supply of FRESH OYSTERS, cooked in all ways to suit his old style. Retail and wholesale.
s1-tf. WILLIAM PERFED
FOR a FINE 5c. or 10c. CIGAR go to J. L. McFEELY'S

WEST POINT BREAKS OUT AGAIN.

Cadets Surreptitiously Load a Cannon and Entrap an Officer Into Firing It.

At long and varying intervals the rigid discipline that reigns throughout that famous military institution up the river, known as West Point, is temporarily fractured by some fun-loving youth whose humorous instincts overcome his regard for the rules of the place. Several months ago a sportive cadet whacked a superior officer in the ear with a large and mealy potato and created a far-reaching sensation. This quieted down, and nothing else occurred to ruffle the placidity of the institution until the night of September 29.

On this eventful evening certain mischievous and as yet undiscovered parties played a merry little trick that almost paralyzed the commanding officers by it audacity. The reveille gun which stands upon the edge of Execution Hollow, with its gloomy muzzle commanding the sail-dotted Hudson, has always been an object of special detestation to a majority of the cadets. Winter and Summer its matutinal bangs drags them from their comfortable cots at sunrise and marks the beginning of another day of trigonometry and tactics. To wreak some special indignity upon this offending piece has long been the dream of several of the more sportive spirits. The night of the 29th ultimo was selected for the attempt.

An hour or so after the call to quarters, three figures arose from the underbrush of Executive Hollow, peered cautiously thro' the night for the ever watchful sentry and finding none, swooped down upon the gun. An extra sized charge of powder was rapidly inserted and wadded down with grass, newspapers and several dozen venerable sandwiches which had been extracted from the commissariat. The silent three then retired to the hollow for consultation. It was finally agreed that there would be more glory in making some innocent party fire the piece than in doing it themselves. Accordingly a long string was tied to the primer and carried across the path that runs direct behind the gun. Then the conspirators stole away as silently as the Arab in the poem.

Soon afterwards an officer, one of the most rigid disciplinarians at the post, came stalking down the path on his way to his quarters. He fell over the string, the gun was fired with a roar that startled the innocent villagers in their distant beds, scattering fragments of adamantine ham and preadamitic bread over several hundred yards of verdant sward, while the rather rattled officer formed himself into a line of battle and charged upon the offending gun.

Down in the shadows of the hollow three flat-stretched figures watched him with anxious eyes, and three long sighs of relief were heaved when he re-sheathed his sword and went off in the night. Over in the barracks the future Grants and Sheridans who were in the scheme chuckled long and gaily to themselves. The next day there was an investigation, which failed to discover anything.

Rumor had it that Adjutant W. C. Brown was the man who fell over the string, but he was given the benefit of the doubt.

The next morning the gun went off as usual, and as usual several hundred young men breathed their customary morning malediction upon it. The culprits have not yet been discovered.

A CONVALESCENT PATIENT.

He Tells the Story of His Experience with the Yellow Fever.

A convalescent person, a newspaper man, furnishes the following as his experience:

"It was one week ago when the festive microbe knocked at the door of our liner and said, 'Now is the accepted time.' I only asked for an hour in which to finish an editorial on the doctors, and by vigorous work succeeded in saying about half as much as I had intended. I then gave the "devil" a few directions about how to manage things in my absence, when I quietly hied down a back street home, there to lie down to pleasant dreams for a day or two, but with the resolve never to shut both eyes at the same time. I made some other resolves, too; one was not to have a doctor, another not to yield to the tortures of a sweat. Wednesday afternoon I stood firm, and so did the fever, which, by night, had reached, at a galloping rate, the acme of heat.

"Gradually I relented, and at first consented to take a moderate foot wash, but my wife had the mustard in the water before I knew it. Presently I felt little drops of perspiration oozing out here and there. I again yielded and drank a cup of orange leaf tea, and in a few minutes was unconsciously floating in a sea of moisture. My head was bursting and my back was breaking. What could I do? Nothing but lie there and submit to frequent orange leaf teas. For about five hours I suffered the tortures of a miniature shoel. I called justily for ice-water, but there was none to give. I asked for lemonade, but it was refused unless it was hot. Twenty-four hours was enough for thorough medication. It had a softening sensation upon my feelings even toward the doctors. I knew that the crisis had been passed, but I wanted somebody to take the temperature then.

"It was thought that in the dim misty future a certificate of acclimation might come in handy in dealing with quarantines, etc., and at the earnest entreaty of my wife I consented to let a doctor come in and feel my pulse. He came, he saw, and declared that the fever was conquered. I only asked for a prescription of ice and lemonade, and out of the hardness of his heart he said it could not be had. This was the evening of the second day. My appetite had returned, but on being informed that nothing but chicken broth could be had for at least forty-eight hours I concluded to go back to bed a few days. After being reduced in strength by the heroic 'sweat,' I was powerless to resist any edict that the kind nurses saw fit to promulgate. I took the broth and let the well folks eat chicken, but it will be but a few days before I will eat the chicken and give them the broth. Some people say I had only a mild case. That may be, but I know when I have had enough, I have filled the spirit if not the letter of the law. Now let this thing stop."—*New York World.*

How to Use Milk.

Milk is a food that should not be taken in copious draughts like beer, or other fluids, which differ from it chemically. If we consider the use of milk in infancy—the physiological ingestion, that is, of it—we find that the sucking babe imbibes little by the natural food provided for it. Each small mouthful is secured by effort, and slowly given to the gastric mucous surface for the primal digestive stages. It is thus regularly and gradually reduced to curd, and the stomach is not oppressed with a lump of half-coagulated milk. The same principle should be regarded in the case of the adult. Milk should be slowly taken in mouthfuls, at short intervals, and thus it is rightly dealt with by the gastric juice. If milk be taken after other food, it is almost sure to burden the stomach, and to cause discomfort and prolonged indigestion, and this for the obvious reason that there is insufficient digestive agency to dispose of it. And, the better the quality of the milk the more severe the discomfort will be under these conditions.

Milk is insufficiently used in making simple puddings of such farinaceous foods as rice, tapioca and sago. Distaste for these are engendered very often, I believe, because the milk is stinted in making them, or poor, skimmed milk is used. Abundance of new milk should be employed, and more milk or cream should be added when they are taken. In Scottish households this matter is well understood, and a distinct pudding-plate, like a small soup-plate, is used for this course. The dry messes commonly served as milky puddings in England are exactly fitted to create disgust for what should be a most excellent and delicious part of a wholesome dinner for both children and adults.

Social Aspect of Small Farms.

Socially and morally considered, it is undoubtedly a misfortune to any community where large tracts of land are owned, occupied and absolutely controlled by one man. It isolates the owner and his employees from all neighbors. It naturally compels the hording of a large number of men to the general exclusion of women and of family life. It makes difficult any educational or moral training of the community, and further, these great farms naturally compel the production of one crop, and that of grain, which continually takes from the soil and returns nothing to it.

It seems only a question of time (and the sooner that times comes the better) when these bonanza farms must be divided into a great number of small ones, owned and cultivated by individual farmers and their families, and hereby giving a community of independent citizens, possessed by a spirit of emulation and healthful rivalry.—*Country Gentleman.*

IT is said that a watch, if expected to keep perfect time, must be wound daily. It will not keep good time unless it "runs regular." More men break down because they don't "run regular" than for any other reason. It is claimed by physicians that few men are killed by hard work. It is to the irregularities of modern social life that the high death rate is due. Men burn their candle at both ends, then wonder why it burns out so quickly.

B o D

The above four Letters represent a sentence of nine words. Can you tell what it is? No, we thought not. Look again. Can you not see—"A little darky (dark e) in bed with nothing over it."

ORIGIN OF ASTRONOMY.

Older Than the First Records of any Nation—Interesting Data.

When did astronomy have its beginning on the earth? There have been many learned attempts to answer this question. They all have led to the conclusion that long before the historic period there was a large common stock of knowledge; so large, in fact, that one distinguished writer finds it simplest to ascribe the origin of astronomy to the teaching of an extinct race: Ce peuple ancien qui nous a tout appris—excepte son nom et son existence," his commentator adds.

Astronomy is older than the first records of any nation. In order that the records might exist, it was first necessary to divide the years and times by astronomical observations. On the other hand, I believe the travelers of to-day have found no tribe so degenerate as to be without some knowledge of this sort.

It is extremely doubtful if animals notice special celestial bodies. Birds seem to be inspired by the approach of day and not by the actual presence of the sun. It is a question whether dogs "bay the moon" or only the moon's light. A friend maintains that her King Charles spaniel watched the progress of an occultation of Venus by the crescent moon with the most vivid interest. This is the only case which I have been able to collect in which the attention of animals has been even supposed to have been held by a celestial phenomenon. The actions of the most ignorant savages during a total solar eclipse, compared with those of animals, throw much light on the question of whereabouts in the scale of intelligence the attention begins to be directed to extra terrestial occurrences. The savages are appalled by the disappearance of the sun itself, while animals seem to be concerned with the advent of darkness simply.

I am told that Eskimos of Smith's Sound have names for a score or more of stars, and that their long sled journeys are made by the guidance of these stars alone. I have myself seen a Polynesian Islander embark on a canoe, without compass or chart, bound for an island three days' sail distant. His course would need to be so accurately laid that at the end of his three days he should find himself within four or five miles of the haven; if he passed the low coral island at a greater distance it could not be seen from his frail craft. There can be little doubt but that he used the sun by night to hold his course direct.

There must have been centuries during which such knowledge was passed from man to man by word of mouth, woven into tales and learned as a part of the lore of the sailor, the hunter and the tiller of the soil. No one can see how early this knowledge of the sky was put into the formal shape of maps, globes or catalogues. Eudoxus is said to have constructed a celestial globe B. C. 366. Globes would naturally precede maps, and maps were lists or catalogues.

The prototype of all sideral catalogues is the Almagest of Ptolemy (A. D. 150), which include not only the observations of Ptolemy, but those of the great Hipparchus (B. C. 127). It contains the description of 1,022 stars, their positions, and their brightness. Here we meet for the first time the name and magnitude of a star. Ptolemy divides all the stars into magnitudes—degrees of brightness. Sirius, Capella, are of the first magnitude; the faintest stars visible to the eye are of the sixth. But Ptolemy has gone further, and divides each magnitude into three parts. The moderns divide each class into ten parts, that is, decimally.—*Edward S. Holden in the Century.*

HABITS WORTH BREAKING.

"Just look at that girl!"
"Yes, it is Miss Blank. What about her?"
"Don't you see her tongue?"
"Oh! yes. Isn't it perfectly dreadful!"
They say she always sticks it out like that when she's thinking about anything.

The young woman in question was promenading on West Fourteenth street early one morning recently, attired in a bewitching costume and with a pensive expression, while the tip of her little tougue protruded between two lips of the description known to novelists as coral. "Yes," said one of her feminine acquaintances, "she always does that when thoughtful or worried. It's one of those terrible habits which, when once contracted, stick closer than a million brothers. Miss Blank began it when a child, and no one ever took the trouble to break her of it. Now, poor girl, it mortifies her terribly to be told about it, though, of course, she is anxious to cure herself. But then, every one has some curious little habit which he would be very glad to break if he could; some trick more or less unpleasant, caused in the first place, probably, by nervousness. We all know the man who tugs at his mustache and the one who is perpetually pulling up his collar. Then there is the girl who is always rubbing one eye as if in search of a stray eyelash, and the man who can't be quite happy without some more or less fragile article to twist and bend and turn about in his fingers. Anything and everything from your finest lace handkerchief to your new and extremely delicate paper cutter is sacrificed to the demon of nervousness, which possesses him, and yet you can't find it in your heart to rob him of his plaything. He is quite happy and at ease so long as he wants to, but bereft of his temporary object and of his affection he would be abjectly miserable, as you know. Many a man can talk fluently and well while winding something—anything—about his finger, who, without it, would be constrained, awkward, silent.

"One of the most annoying forms of this disease is the incessant tattoo which some people keep up on their knees or the table or whatever happens to be the most convenient as a key board. I have noticed musicians usually indulge in this habit, and it is a very trying one, though I don't know that it is worse than 'twiddling your thumbs.' There are lots of other curious ways peculiar to individuals. I know a man who, when embarrassed, always taps the side of his nose with his little finger, and a girl who is so given to pushing her hair behind her left ear that she has worn a bald spot there."

A Cheap Marriage.

While a justice of the peace of a country town sat warming his feet by the stove, and his nose by a pipe, a stranger entered and presently inquired:

"Judge, how much will you charge me to read over about fifteen lines of printed matter from a book I have?

"Why, can't you read them?" asked his honor.

"I can but I want to hear how they sound when read aloud. I'll give you a quarter to read them to me."

"All right," said the justice. 'I can't earn two shillings any quicker."

A woman opened the door at that moment and the stranger put down the book on the desk, clasped her hand and said: "begin at the pencil-mark there and read slowly."

His Honor's chin dropped exactly eighteen inches by dry measure as he saw that the reading matter was the usual form of marriage; but he didn't back down from his word. It was the cheapest marriage he ever attended, and he didn't half enjoy the chuckles of the bride and groom as they went out.

"I HEAR that you and your brother contested your father's will, Mr. Dollargon. Did you break it?" "I should say we did; we broke everybody that had anything to do with the estate or the family, except the lawyer."

WHEN Lawyer Henkle, of Washington, had first to reply to Lawyer Delva Lockwood in the district court he referred to her as "my learned sister-in-law."

Beauties of the Tariff.

"A good illustration of the beauties of the tariff was related to me some days ago. One of our local Democrats, James Davana, a shoemaker, has a wife who works as a tailoress. There is a certain clothing manufacturer here who is a rampant Republican and proselytes wherever and whenever he can. He met Davana on the street and began on Jim. He told him how the Republican party protected the American workman, and he declared if the tariff were reduced, the country would go