DENTON JOURNAL.

1885. A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,—DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND ADVERTISING:—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS. 1884

VOL. 39. DENTON, MARYLAND: SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1885. NO. 28.

A DISCOUNT SALE!

I will after this date sell my stock of Cassimeres, Kerseys, heavy Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., at astonishingly low figures, to make room for a spring stock.

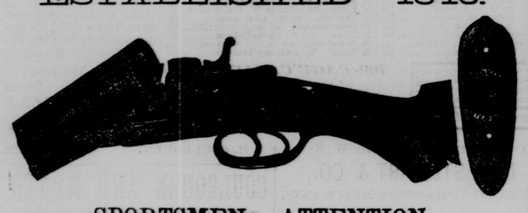
Let everybody come and be benefitted by

THE MARK-DOWN.

THOMAS S. KINNAMON,
Goldsborough, Md.

February 14th, 1885.

ESTABLISHED 1843.



SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION.

Gentlemen in want of a good Breech-Loading or Muzzle-Loading Gun, Rifle, Pistol, Shells, Cartridges, Ammunition, wholesale and retail, or anything in the shooting line will do well to call and examine the large assortment just received by ALEX. McCOMAS, 22 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

GUNS MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER. GOODS SHIPPED C. O. D. AND GUARANTEED.

1826 ESTABLISHED 1826

WINTER.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE FOR THE

WINTER SEASON!

We Have a Big Variety of

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

O WHICH, AS ALSO TO OUR

GENERAL ASSORTMENT,

We would call attention, as well as to the fact that we offer our Goods at such Prices as will Prove Satisfactory to our Customers.

ALL OF OUR GOODS ARE PROPERLY SHRUNK BEFORE BEING MADE UP,

NOAH WALKER AND CO.,
165-167 W. BALTIMORE STREET,
Baltimore, Md.

FULL STOCK. LOW PRICES.

GEO. F. SLOAN & BRO.,

LUMBER,

SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, etc.,

132 LIGHT STREET WHARF, BALTIMORE, MD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEW GOODS

AT LOW PRICES!

We call the attention of our friends to the fact that our Mr. Fallowfield has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a large stock of New Goods, consisting of Men's and Youth's

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Notions, Dry Goods, Groceries Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware &c.

All of which, having been carefully selected and bought for cash, we will sell at bottom prices for the cash or trade. Give us a call, and be convinced that we sell bargains.

Smith & Fallowfield,
TEMPLEVILLE, MD.

Maryl'd Steamboat Co

1885 WINTER SCHEDULE. 1885

Choptank River Route.

COMMENCING WITH

THURSDAY, DEC. 25, 1884,

WEATHER PERMITTING,

THE STEAMER IDA

Will leave Baltimore from Pier 4, Light St., at 9 p. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clora's Point, Travers', Cambridge, Secretary Creek, Jomaica Point, Medford's, Dover Bridge, Towers', Potter's, and Denton.

Returning, will leave Denton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 noon, Cambridge, 5 p. m., Easton, 9 p. m. and Oxford, 10 p. m., arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Freight Taken at Low Rates.

HOWARD B. ENSIGN, Pres't.
Office, 98 Light St., Baltimore.
December 18th, 1884.

Wheeler's Transportation Line.

CHOPTANK RIVER ROUTE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

After MONDAY, DEC. 22ND, 1884, the

Steamer Chesapeake

Will be withdrawn from Choptank River,

Steamer Minnie Wheeler

Taking her days—leaving Baltimore Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, p. m., for the following landings: Trappe, Chancellor's Pt., Secretary Creek, Clark's, Wright's Medford's, Hog Island, Dover Bridge, Kingston, Ganey's, Potter's Landing, Reese's, Coward's Pt., Covey's and Hillsborough.

Returning, will leave Hillsborough Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, a. m., Potter's Landing, 11.30 o'clock, Medford's, 3 p. m., Secretary Creek, 5 p. m., Trappe, 7.30 p. m.

☞Freight received Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays until 6 p. m.

Chester River Steamboat Company.

FALL and WINTER SCHEDULE.

Until further notice the new iron Steamer

EMMA A. FORD

Will leave hestertown every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, a. m., for Baltimore, stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown, and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave Pier 7, Light St. Wharf, at 10 a. m., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the above landings.

☞Steamer will leave Queenstown for Baltimore at 10 a. m.

The Steamer

Corsica

Will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 p. m. and on Saturday at 1 p. m. for Baltimore, stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and Centreville via Corsica Creek.

☞Will leave Centreville, (Larrimore's wharf), at 7 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday and at 5 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

Returning, will leave Baltimore at midnight, making the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD, President.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE RAILWAY.

On and after Monday, Feb. 2nd, 1885, (Sundays excepted), trains will run as follows:

NORTH. 2 Mail. 14 Pas. A. M.	P. M.		SOUTH. 13 Mail. 25 Pas. P. M.	P. M.
6 35	2 15	Oxford,	12 08	10 00
6 43	2 23	Trappe,	12 00	9 52
6 59	2 38	Easton,	11 45	9 37
7 09	2 49	Chapel,	11 33	9 24
7 17	2 55	Cordova,	11 27	9 17
7 27	3 05	Queen Anne,	11 18	9 08
7 38	3 16	Ridgely,	11 06	8 58
7 48	3 26	Greensboro,	10 56	8 48
7 57	3 36	Goldsboro,	10 46	8 38
8 04	3 43	Henderson,	10 40	8 32
8 11	3 50	Marydel,	10 34	8 26
8 20	3 58	Slaughters,	10 26	8 18
8 23	4 00	Hartley,	10 24	8 16
8 32	4 09	Kenton,	10 14	8 06
8 41	4 18	Clayton,	10 05	7 57
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.

Connect at Clayton with Delaware Division of P. W. & B. R. R.

H. F. KENNEY, General Sup't,
CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.
I. N. MILLS, Superintendent.

Look Before You Buy!

Mr. C. H. Blackiston is offering Watches, Jewelry, &c., lower than can be bought elsewhere. For the cash he will furnish the following goods at the prices below:

2 oz. Solid Silver American Hunting Case, Key Winder $9.00.
3 oz. 11.00.
4 oz. 12.00.
Stem Winders at the following:
2 oz. American Silver Hunting Case 11.00.
3 oz. 12.50.
4 oz. 14.00.
Solid Gold Watches as low as 12.00.

All goods warranted for 12 months.

☞Repairing fine watches a specialty.
9 27 tf.

WANTED.—A good man to work on my home farm, with wife to hire as cook. A comfortable dwelling furnished and good wages given. Apply to
1 10 tf WM. S. RIDGELY.

JOSHUA W. BRYANT. URIE TOWNSEND.

BRYANT & TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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DOWNES & MUTCHLER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and adjoining counties.

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HENRY IRWIN & SON,
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BRICKLAYER & PLASTERER,
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Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business at short notice and in a first-class manner.
1-6-yr.

BRICK HOTEL,
DENTON, MD.
JOHN H. VAN GESEL,
Proprietor.

A COMPLETE LIVERY STABLE IS attached to the Hotel. Single or double teams furnished on very reasonable terms when desired.
9 13 84 tf

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WORCESTER

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARY has been publicly recommended as the standard authority by the leading newspapers in England and America and is preferred by the most eminent scoolars, authors and educators, among whom may be mentioned: London Athenæum, N. Y. Tribune, Herald, World, Observer, Freeman's Journal, Evening Post, Independent; Boston Advertiser, Journal; Philadelphia North American, Evening Bulletin, Times; St. Louis Republican, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Wm. C. Bryant, Louis Agassiz, Horace Mann, Charles Sumner, Henry W. Longfellow, Alexander H. Stephens, James G. Blaine, George Bancroft, Wendell Phillips, &c. It is used in preference to any other in all the departments of the government at Washington.

The Universal and Critical Dictionary containing 1,072 pages, $6; Unabridged, 2,136 pages, $12, Sold on instalments by

BAIRD & MITCHELL,
415 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, DEL.
☞AGENTS WANTED.☜
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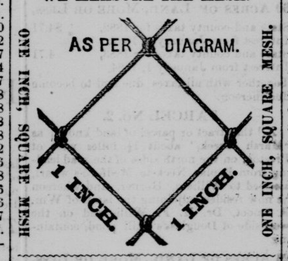
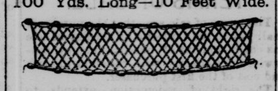
NETTING, FOR SEINES and POUNDS

WE MEASURE THE MESH.



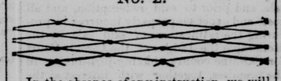
Parties ordering Netting or Seines will give length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.

100 Yds. Long—10 Feet Wide.



We would make the webbing 150 yards long, 15 feet deep when stretched the same as a rope, that is the mesh stretched as per diagram

No. 2.



In the absence of any instruction, we will make as above. In ordering give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at.

Parties unknown to us ordering goods, will be required to remit us one-third the value before we ship them, the balance to be paid on delivery.

☞Send for Price List.

BALTIMORE TWINE AND NET CO

Wm. J. Hooper & Son,
No. 6 S. CALVERT ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Mention this paper. [nov8 '84 1y

Lenten Chimes.

BY SALLIE WEBSTER DORSEY.

Out from the steeple,
Calling the people,
Ring forth the chimes;
Bidding all come and hear
Words, oh, so full of cheer!
Hasten from far and near;
Loud ring the chimes.

Come at sweet eventide,
Learn of the Crucified,
Moan now the chimes.
Come and thy voices raise
In prayer and hymns of praise
During these Lenten days;
Swell out the chimes.

Oh, what a season dear
Comes to us every year!
Sing out the chimes.
Then to the house of prayer,
Though ye great crosses bear,
Come and sweet comfort hear,
Plead now the chimes.

Loved days of all the year,
Bringing the Savior near,
Loud ring the chimes.
Come all and learn His ways,
During these solemn days,
And with us join in praise;
Yield to the chimes.

Ash Wednesday, 1885.

INDIAN COURTSHIP.

The Piute Fashion of Wooing and Wedding Young Squaws.

The narration of Sarah Winnemucca of how Indian maidens were wooed and won in the Piute nation shows the strictness of that people in regard to the mingling of the sexes. The old chief's daughter gave the following account of a Piute courtship to a Call reporter a few days ago:

"When a girl reaches womanhood and her family desire to indicate to the tribe that their daughter has reached the marriageable period, she makes her debut, as you say in English; but the Piute girl comes out in an entirely different way from that adopted by her white sister. Just before she reaches womanhood her grandmother has especial charge of her. To that old lady, whose years are supposed to have brought wisdom, the girl is given. She schools her in domestic duties and explains to her the nature and importance of the wifely relation. The girl then goes with two older female relatives to a tepee, which is a small wigwam, where she remains with them twenty-five days. During this time she performs work which is supposed to be strengthening. It consists chiefly of piling wood. Three times a day, at morning, noon and night, she stacks five piles of wood, making fifteen each day. Every five days her relations take her to the river to bathe, and at the end of the time she gives her clothing to her attendants and returns to the family lodge. Very frequently the ward robe which she presents her female attendants is quite extensive, and in regarded by them as a valuable present. When the young girl has spent twenty-five days in the tepee, she has made her debut into the society of her tribe, and that is considered as a public announcement that she is ready to marry.

"Of course a pretty, shapely girl is in great demand, just as a belle is in your society. A girl with a handsome face and fine black eyes and flowing hair as black and glossy as a raven's wing, and a willowy, graceful form, is the object of a great deal of attention from the young men of the tribe, and often of the older men, too. A lovely Indian girl is as much sought after in her circle as a great beauty is in a London drawing-room. But, oh! how different the two kinds of courtship are! We have no parties in the wigwams to which young folks go and get acquainted and court.—The young men and girls have no theatre to attend, and no long walks home after the play is over. They never go riding together or strolling through the woods along the river bank. They never idle together in the canoe on the water, plucking lilies and flowers. Although they seem to enjoy much greater liberty to roam and wander whithersoever their fancy may lead them, yet they are kept as close as prisoners. Piute courtship lacks freedom, and yet it is not devoid of that intense excitement that attends love-making the world over.

"You may suppose that the girls and young men would steal out of their lodges of moonlight nights and have clandestine meetings, and woo in that way, but they never dare to do it. Indeed, they never speak together. A word never passes between them. But still a girl very soon knows when a young man is interested in her. He tries to catch her attention by his horsemanship, or his skill with the bow, or his athletic accomplishments. He rides by her at a furious speed, and returns again and again. In this way he attracts her attention and informs her, although he does not speak a word, that he loves her and would like to marry her. But this does not comprise all of his courtship. At night, when the Indians have retired to their wigwams and are sleeping, the young man rises from his bed of leaves and skins and goes to the lodge occupied by the girl he loves. He enters silently and sits down beside her couch. A lodge is circular in shape, and at night, when the inmates go to bed, they heap brushwood and logs on the fire, in the centre of the tent, and then lie down with their feet toward the fire and their heads toward the outside or circumference of the wigwam. The Indians sleep on leaves and robes, and are covered, when sleeping, with skins. As the young man enters the lodge he can see by the firelight where the young girl is sleeping, and he goes directly to her side, often stepping over other sleepers, and sits down by her bed. It is customary for the young girl to sleep near her grandmother, who is expected to rest lightly after the girl has made her debut. As soon as she sees the young man enter she awakens the girl, who rises and goes to where her mother is sleeping, and lies down beside her. As soon as she does this the young man rises and goes out as silently as he came in.

"Not a word is spoken. He does not touch the girl while he is sitting by her as she sleeps. Her grandmother does not speak a word of encouragement to him, neither does her her mother indicate that he is a welcome suitor. The next night he comes again and takes up his position beside the girl, and keeps this up for a long time. During all the time he is courting in this way he is treated as an absolute stranger by the girl's relations. They may have entertained him before he began his attention to the girl; her brothers may have hunted with him and shared the game with him, but when he once begins to woo the girl all familiarity and friendship ceases. He is never invited to eat of food prepared by the family of the girl, and her brothers never offer him anything on the hunt.—His presence is wholly ignored. If the girl does not like him she tells her grandmother, and when the young man comes again at night that good old lady rises from her bed, takes a handful of hot ashes from the fire and throws them in his face. That's the mitten. If he persists in his attentions, and continues to come again and again, the whole family unite in heaping indignities upon him but the girl is never a party to this. Her brothers and sisters and father and mother throw ashes upon him, dowse him with water, flagellate him with stout switches, and drive him from the lodge. Sometimes an Indian persists in spite of such assaults, and goes again and again to the tent where the girl is sleeping. Sometimes his perseverance wins her heart, but not often.

"If the girl likes him and is willing to marry him, then she tells her grandmother, who informs the girl's father. If the family think it is a suitable match, the father invites the young man to the tent, and asks him in the presence of the girl if he loves her and will take good care of her. Then the father asks the girl if she loves the young man, and tells her the duties of a wife. If both say they love each other, the two become engaged, but even after that they do not talk together, neither do they go about together. A day is fixed for the wedding. A great feast is prepared. The relatives of the girl and the young man sit around a great camp-fire together, the young man and the girl sitting side by side. The food is in baskets. The girl has carefully cooked a basket of food for intended husband, and as she hands it to him he seized her wrist with his right hand and takes the basket with his left. That is the marriage ceremony. The girl's father then pronounces them man and wife, and they go to a lodge, where they live together."—San Francisco Call.

Cleveland As a Student.

The Albany (N. Y.) Times says: "Grover Cleveland has been a constant student all his life. His are faculties which hunger for and delight in study always. He has a capacious and clear understanding. His is the intuitive instinct of the quick and alert observer, as well as the careful habit of the conscientious investigator He has great application, which is another name for will-power. He has also a discriminating taste. He distinguishes between things. He selects the best. His imagination is a marked aid. It enables him to vivify facts by pictorializing them. Never except to abet a genial humor is his imagination let run into extravagance He has a memory that is marvelous. A fact, a person, a principle, or a sentiment, in prose or verse, never passes before him without being stereotyped on his recollection. He can repeat pages of poetry or prose after a single reading. He recognizes it and utilizes it, but he is careful to make it his servant, not his master. It is noteworthy that he remembers prose substantially and poetry literally. The rhymth and music of the latter chain and charm his mind. Long after he has forgotten who the author of some noble or diverting verses is, and when he cannot recall when he learned, he can repeat them with correctness and admirable feeling, if only some event or some incident in conversation makes them apposite. Those nearest to him find that his mind is stored with these gems of the muses. An omnivorous reader, he retains the substance of facts, but the very words and forms of ideas of beauty are treasured by him. His wit is penetrating and quiet in its play. It is never made by him the servant of malice. It is employed to aid fancy; it is used to light up some dark place with its disclosing beam; it is resorted to as a swift means of exposing sophistry, or pretense or humbug; it is availed of to bring out truth by surprise or contrast; but it is never enlisted in a work of causing or reflecting hatred or of holding up to ridicule the misfortunes or infirmities of others. He has a benevolent heart, and is incapable of using his faculties for malevolent purposes. The work he has done in large trusts has made the country familiar with his qualities as a reformer and a statesman. The personal man, as revealed to his friends, and as imperfectly suggested in what we have written, has a simplicity of nature and a sterling quality of self-reliance, modesty and courage which prevent either station from inflating or responsibility from appalling him."

Upsetting Moses.

Jim Manly began to talk.

"I say, Deacon, Darwin's theory of evolution is a little hard on the first chapter of Genesis. Of course we don't yet know how it will turn out, but it looks a little as though they were going to upset Moses."

The Deacon made no answer. He surely must have heard Jim's remark. Presently he was observed to be counting his fingers slowly, and with a pause for thought between each enumeration. After a while Jim ventured to ask:

"Counting up your saw legs, ain't you, Deacon?"

"No," said the Deacon. "I'll tell you. Your remark set me thinking. I was just counting up how many times in the course of human history somebody has upset Moses.

"First of all, two old jugglers, Jambres and Jannes, undertook this, but they failed. Then a certain king named Pharoah went at the work of upsetting. He must have found it more of a work than he anticipated, for he has not reached home yet. Then three leaders of liberal thought—Korah, Dathan and Abiram—went at the job. They failed in the upsetting part, but they secured a bit of ranch for themselves, which they and their children have held in quiet possession until this day. Later on, a king named Nebuchadnezzar entered upon the upsetting business. He did not succeed, either. He spent seven years chained to a stump, and when he had served out his time he had changed his mind, and was a sadder and wiser man. His successor met with a still greater disaster, and in a similar attempt.

"Since that time there has been no end of persons who have tried to upset Moses. Some ancient heathen—Celsus and Porphy, and Julian the Apostate, and latterly these German critics and scientists, so-called, are at the same thing. Years ago, when I was in Boston, I heard of a meeting of free-thinkers at a place called Chapman Hall. I could not resist the temptation to go just once and hear what they said. I found about twenty persons there; three or four of them were women, all the rest men. And what do you think they were engaged in? The old enterprise of upsetting Moses. And yet Moses has to-day in the synagogues of Boston more people that preach him than he ever had before.

"It is astonishing how much upsetting it takes to upset Moses. It is like upsetting a granite cube. Turn it on which face you will, there it stands as solid as ever. The cube is used to being upset and doesn't mind it. It always amuses me when I hear a fresh cry from some new quarter averring that some man whom nobody has ever before heard of has found out a sure way of doing what others have failed in. And now here comes Jim Manly, and Moses has to be upset again. Ah, well!" and the Deacon sighed.

There was a roar of laughter that made the rafters of the old saw-mill ring, and all joined in except Jim.—Altoona (Pa.,) Tribune.

How to Set a Hen.

Every poultry raiser desires to be successful in getting his chickens hatched, as a full hatching makes a good show for raising a full brood. To secure this the very best means should be adopted to set the hens. The American Agriculturist says there is a right and a wrong way to set a hen to secure a "good hatch." Poor hatching may be due, in some cases, to the infertility of the eggs, yet most of it is due either to a restless hen or to her not having been properly set. If the eggs become too dry, which they are apt to do in the early spring when high winds prevail, or if set high up in a nesting box and the nest made of dry, absorbent material, the chicks will be found dead in the shell, even though they are about ready to hatch. The skin which surrounds the chicks becomes dry and parchment-like, and clings fast to the little prisoners. We prefer a bottomless box for a nesting box, set right on the ground floor of the hen house, and a medium sized nest made of well broken, fresh rye straw. Where there is danger from rats, weasels, dogs, etc., necessitating more secure nests, the proper amount of moisture can be secured for the eggs by putting a fresh sod, about three or four inches thick, in the bottom of the box, and making the nest upon it. If fresh and moist at the time it is put in, it will exhale all the moisture the eggs need. Two year-old hens make better setters than yearling pullets, as they are far more constant, seldom deserting their eggs, or the young broods subsequently, as pullets frequently do.

—See advertisement of European Hotel, Wilmington, Delaware, in another column. This is the hostelry formerly kept by Mr. T. B. Merritt, and the high reputation of the house is fully sustained by the present proprietors, Messrs. Van Ausdall and Dowden. Their table and rooms are excellent and their charges very moderate.

Conscience is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body.

The Printer's Hiawatha.

Should you ask us why this dunning?
Why all these complaints and murmurs?
Murmurs loud about delinquents,
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read the church affairs and prospects,
Read the news both home and foreign,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly—
Should you ask why all this dunning?

From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the devil,
From the man who taxes letters
With the stamp of Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind but firmly spoken:
"Please to pay the bill you owe me."

Sad it is to hear the message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last greenback has left us,
When the nickels all have vanished;
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the landlord's tribute,
Gone to pay the clerk and devil,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay for beef and Bridget,
Gone to pay the faithful parson.

Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of anxious labor,
Due despite of patient waiting,
Due despite of constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectre from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper paid for?
Send us money! Send us money!
Send us money! Send us money!
Send the money that you owe us.

—Printers' Circular.

The Science of Kissing.

People will kiss, yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips any more than they know how to make diamonds from charcoal. And yet it is not difficult. This little item is not alone for new beginners, but for the many who go at it like hunting coons or shelling corn. First, know whom you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although a mistake may be good. Don't jump up like a trout at a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, on the ear, or on the corner of her forehead, or on the end of her nose, or knock off her waterfall, or jerk her bonnet ribbon, in haste to get through. The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, and a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco. Don't sit down to it—stand up. Needn't be anxious about getting in a crowd. Two persons are enough to corner and catch a kiss. More persons spoil the sport. Stand firm—it won't hurt any after a while, when you are used to it. Take the left hand of the young lady in your right. Let your hat go to—any place out of the way. Throw the left arm over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand slide down the right side, towards the belt. Don't be in a hurry. Draw her gently, lovingly to your heart. Her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder—and a very handsome shoulder-strap it makes, too. Don't be in a hurry. Send a little life down your left arm, and let it know its business. Her left hand is in your right. Let there be an expression to that—not like the grip of a vise, but the gentle clasp, full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry. Her head lies gently on your shoulder. You are nearly heart to heart. Look down into her half-closed eyes. Gently yet manfully press her to your bosom. Stand firm, and Providence will give you strength for the ordeal. Be brave, but don't be in a hurry. Her lips are almost open. Lean lightly forward with your head, not your body. Take good aim. The lips meet! The eyes close! The soul rides the storms, troubles and sorrows of life. Don't be in a hurry. Heaven opens before you! The world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky! Don't be afraid. The nerves dance before the just-erected altar of love as zephyrs dance with dew-dimmed flowers. The heart forgets its bitterness, and the art of kissing is learned. There is no noise, no fuss, no fluttering nor squirming like a hook-impaled worm. Kissing does not hurt, and it doesn't require a brass band to make it legal. Don't jab down on a beautiful mouth like spearing for frogs. Don't grab and yank the lady as if she were a struggling colt. Don't muss her hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squizzle her rich ribbons, and leave her mussed, rumpled and kerflummuxed. Don't flavor your kisses with onions, tobacco, gin cocktails, lager beer, etc., for a maudlin kiss is worse than the itch to a delicate, loving, sensible woman.—Ex.

The Mormons Must Go.

President Cleveland's declaration, in his inaugural address, that polygamy must be suppressed, has of course been commented on in Utah. The Mormon organs criticise it mildly and deprecatingly, saying that the President speaks unadvisedly. The Salt Lake Tribune, the Gentile organ, on the contrary, recalls the well-nigh forgotten fact that the last Democrat President, Buchanan, sent out an army to Utah to establish the sovereignty of the Republic there. The intention was defeated by strategy and misrepresentation.

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