THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1870. NO. 44.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
141 Pratt street,
Near Light, Baltimore.

SOLE AGENTS for the following First Class Standard Machines:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKER REAPERS, $165. Self-Raker Reaper and Mowing Attachment, $205.

WOOD'S JOINT-BAR MOWER, 4 ft. 3 in. cut, $125.

These Machines are too well known to need any commendation from us.

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,

PELTON OR TRIPPLE-GEARED POWERS,

Warranted to suit purchasers, or no sale.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS.

The farmer's favorite, with improvements for the next season, rendering them the most superior Drill in the wide world.

NOVELTY WHEEL HORSE RAKE,

The simplest and most complete and consequently most desirable rake in use: price $45.

McKENNEY'S GRUB AND STUMP PULLERS,

Worthy the attention of those who have new grounds to clear and old peach orchards to take up; takes up old peach trees by the roots with the greatest facility.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale every variety of Implement and Machine needed on the farm, from a Portable Engine to a Hand Grain or Hay Rake.

Fresh and genuine FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
June 5—tf. 141 Pratt st., Balt.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Fresh Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN.
88 W. *Baltimore Street, near Holiday.*
Sept. 25, 1869—y.

C. T. R.

ATTENTION.

1st.

TO MY LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF GOODS,

Embracing the *Largest* and the *Best* assortment of all descriptions that I have ever offered to the Public, it would be almost an impossibility to enumerate the various kinds and qualities, and the only way to find out is to give me a call and save money by *buying of me for the CASH.*

2nd.

To my full and beautiful line of CASSIMERES,

BOUGHT TO MATCH IN SUITS,

together with assortments of Beaver & French Cloths for Overcoats, and to the fact that

MR. WM. GREENBURG,

Fashionable Tailor, formerly of Philadelphia,

now occupies rooms over my store: I am therefore prepared to furnish to order Clothing of all Styles, to suit the most fastidious.

3rd.

I am Agent for the justly celebrated

Grover & Baker Sewing Machines,

which I keep constantly on hand in a room fitted up for the purpose, where they are open to inspection to all that wish to buy. This Machine is so well and favorably known, that only an examination is necessary to accomplish a sale.

4th.

Lastly, I call the attention of my customers

To my complete Stock of Liquors,

consisting of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINE, GIN,

&c., which I will constantly keep on hand until further notice. Especial attention is called to my *SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN* and *PURE RYE WHISKEY*, which I bought especially for MEDICINAL purposes and family use.

Any of the above articles can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH, at

E. W. PURNELL'S
GALENA

N. B.—*Country Produce* and *Poultry* dressed for the Philadelphia market, taken in exchange for Merchandise, or the Cash.
Galena, November 16, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100,000 Healthy Peach Trees,
OF CHOICE VARIETIES.

☞ *Send for Price List, &c.*

E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.
Sept. 25, 1869—6m.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD,
175 Balt. street,

OFFERS the following inducements to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties:

For Ladies.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Under Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Patent Merino Stockings.
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings.
Black Cashmere Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Cloth and Castor Gloves.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Undershirts and Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Under Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Buckskin Shirts & Drawers.
Buck and Cloth Goves.
Kid and Castor Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

For Youth.

Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Drawers.
Fine Woollen Hosiery.
Knitted Mits and Gloves.
Wristlets, Mittens.
Suspenders, Ties.
Merino Stockings.
Roman Scarfs and Ties.

Dec. 11, 1869—y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON.

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS F R GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
January 19, 1870—y

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT KENNEDYVILLE.

C. W. WARREN has just opened a large, well-selected stock of seasonable

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,

bought on good terms, and will be sold as low, for cash or Produce, as they can be purchased anywhere in this county.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

A large stock all kinds, at low prices.

MALLALIEU'S CEREBRATED CASSIMERES, and KERSEYS, in great variety.

☞ Call and See our STOCK "&8
No trouble to show Goods.
Kennedyville, Nov. 6, 1869.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Almanac for 1870.

We have now in press, and will publish about the 1st of January, THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1870. It will contain, besides the usual matter of all Almanacs, full and official returns of the elections held this year, compared with previous ones, the most important Acts of the last session of Congress, lists of Federal and State officers, members of Congress, chronology of all the important events of the year, statistical and other information indispensible to every politician, planter, farmer, merchant or mechanic.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception. The cash must accompany all orders.

TERMS:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid,	$0 20
Seven copies, by mail, prepaid,	1 00
Fifteen copies, by mail, prepaid,	2 00
One hundred copies, by express,	12 00

Address,
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 162 Nassau st.,
Nov. 20, 1869. New York.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

☞ We refer to the following among our patrons in Kent:

Judge Joseph A. Wickes,
Hon. William Welch,
Hon. Samuel Comegys,
George D. S. Handy,
William B. Wilmer,
George T. Holliyday,
Dr. Samuel A. Beck.

Feb. 16, 1869—y.

COX, WARREN & MERRITT
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 16, 1868—y

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the undersigned as Executor of Jacob Caulk, will sell at Public Sale, at his late residence, near Sassafras,

On Thursday, March 24th, 1870,

the following property, viz:

SIX HEAD OF
HORSES,
1 Yoke Oxen,
One Bull,
SEVEN MILCH COWS,
3 TWO-YEAR OLD HEIFERS,
FIVE YEARLING CALVES,
TEN SHOATS
And 1 Brood Sow;
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
1 JERSEY FARM WAGON, 1 SMALL MILL WAGON, EXCELSIOR REAPER, 1 CLIPPER MOWER, 1 BUCKEYE WHEAT DRILL,

half-interest in one Steel-tooth Rake, Van Wickle Fan, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Shovels, Forks, Spades, and other Farming Utensils.

Eighty Bushels of Wheat, Seeded,
GRAIN BAGS,
2 TONS CLOVER HAY,
675 Pounds of Bacon,
100 POUNDS OF LARD,

Lot of Potatoes; also, a large assortment of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Carpets, Stoves, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

☞ The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of and under $10 cash; all over that amount a credit of six months, with note and approved security. Purchasers to pay for stamps. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH,
Executor of Jacob Caulk.
E. E. MILLER, *Auct.* [Mch.12—tds.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE
IN GALENA.

THOMAS H. HORSEY.

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."
Fitz James spoke thus to Rhoderic Dhu,
And so, kind friends, we'll say to you,
That we intend to sell
Goods as cheap as they can be bought in Kent.

We now offer to the Public at LOW RATES for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*, a General Assortment of Goods, just purchased from NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA markets.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Is Hard to Beat.

Always on hand a full supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES
And Choice Liquors.

A well-selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, Builders' and House Keeping Hardware; Queens, Stone and Cedar Ware—a full stock in this Line, to suit all tastes.

☞ Ladies *DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS* and *TRIMMINGS* we make a speciality.

MALLALIEU'S KERSEYS and CASSIMERES, *very cheap.*

Turner's celebrated Axes, just received.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Give us a call, and we'll suit you all.
Galena, October 30, 1869—y.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONERY.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

RICHARD B. RUSSELL having removed to the Old Stand on High St., below T. B. Hynson's, is now

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades,

both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
CANDIES
AND
FRUITS.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at
RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

General Jobbing & Carpentering!
DONE BY
ARTHUR J. TOULSON.
SHOP ON QUEEN STREET,
Over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry.

PARTICULAR attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture of all descriptions, will neatly Varnish the same, if ordered. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. He is prepared to make

WARDROBES,
DESKS, TABLES, STANDS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
LAP BOARDS, GATES, &c.

Also, Saw Filing done.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [Jan. 8, 1870—3m.

Selected Poetry.

She Always Made Home Happy.

In an old churchyard stood a stone,
Weather-marked and stained;
The hand of time had crumbled it,
So only part of it remained,
Upon one side I could just trace—
"In memory of our mother;"
An epitaph which spoke of "home"
Was chiseled on the other.

I'd gazed on monuments of fame,
High towering to the skies,
I'd seen the sculptured marble stone
Where a great hero lies,
But by this epitaph I paused,
And read it o'er and o'er,
For I had never seen inscribed
Such words as these before.

"She always made home happy,"
A noble record left,
A legacy of memory sweet
To those she loved bereft,
And what a testimony given
By those who know her best,
Engraven on this plain rude stone
That marked the mother's rest.

It was an humble resting place,
I knew that they were poor,
But they had seen their mother sink,
And patiently endure.
They had marked her cheerful spirit,
When bearing, one by one,
Her many burdens up the hill,
Till all her work was done.

So when was stilled her weary heart,
Folded her hands so white,
And she was carried from the home
She'd always made so bright,
Her children made a monument
That money could not buy,
As witness of a noble life
Whose record is on high.

A noble life! but written not
In any book of fame.
Among the list of noted ones
None ever saw her name:
For only her own household knew
The victories she had won,
And none but they could testify
How well her work was done.

Better than costly monument
Of marble rich and rare,
Is that rude stone whose humble face
Such words of honor bear.
Oh! may we chisel on the hearts
Of those at home we love,
An epitaph whose truth may be
Witnessed for us above,

Reunion in Heaven.

How short is the earthly history of a family! A few short years, and those who are embraced in a family circle will be scattered. The children, now the object of the most tender solicitude, will have grown up and gone forth to their respective stations in the world. A few years more and children and parents will have passed from this earthly stage. Their names will be no longer heard in their present dwelling. Their domestic loves and anxieties, happiness and sorrows, will be a lost and forgotten history. Every heart in which it was written will be mouldering in the dust. And is this all? Is this the whole satisfaction which is provided for some of the strongest feelings of our hearts? How can such transitory beings, with whom our connection is so brief, engage all the love we can feel? Why should not our feelings towards them be as feeble and unsatisfactory as they? But, blessed be God, this is not all. Of this He has given us perfect assurance in the Gospel of His Son. Though to the unenlightened nature the ties of domestic love seem scattered into the dust, the spiritual eye of faith perceives that they have been loosened on earth, only to be resumed under far happier circumstances, in the region of everlasting love and bliss. Though the history of a family may seem to be forgotten when the last member of it is laid in the grave, the memory of it still lives with immortal souls, and when the circle is wholly dissolved on earth, it is again completed in heaven.

An Open Bar in a Cornfield.

Here is a California story, told to illustrate the cunning of the crows in that region:

A hired man on a Napa farm was detailed to keep watch on the cornfield, and not let the black marauders invade the premises; but, like many other men in a similar situation, he tried to plan a method whereby so much labor would not have to be performed; so he hit upon the plan of soaking some corn in whiskey and placing it in the field, so that the crows would surely get drunk, and then he could kill them easy. He had tried to shoot them with a shot-gun, but crows can smell powder a long way off. After soaking some corn over night, he put a bountiful supply in the field the next morning, and in about two or three hours he went out to see how things were progressing: and mark you what follows:—One of the crows, a little larger than the rest, had taken possession of almost all the corn, and had built himself a bar out of clods of earth, and was retailing the whiskey-soaked corn to the other crows, charging them three grains of sprouted corn for one soaked grain. Our hired man had not the heart to kill any of the creatures that seemed in their action so like mankind.

How Mike Rode the Bull.

Mike took a notion to go in swimming, and had just got his clothes off, when he saw Deacon Smith's bull making at him. The bull was a vicious animal, and had come near killing two or three persons, consequently Mike felt "jubus."

He didn't want to call for help, for he was noked, and the nearest place from which assistance could arrive, was the meeting house, which was at that time filled with worshipers, among them the "gal Mike was paying his devours to."

So he dodged the bull as the animal came at him, and managed to catch him by the tail. He was dragged till nearly dead, and when he thought he could hold no longer, he made up his mind he had better holler. And now we will let him tell his own story:

"So looking at the matter in all its bearings, I cum to the conclushun that I'd better let some one know whar I was. So I yelled louder than a locomotive whistle, and it warn't long before I seed the deacon's two dogs a comin' down like as if they war seeing which could get thar first.

"I know'd who they were ater—they' jine the bull agin me. So, says I, old brindle, ridin' is as cheap as walkin' on this route, if you have no objections, I'll take a deck a deck passage on that ar back of youru." So I warn't very long gitting astride of him.

"Then, if you'd been thar, you'd have swore thar warn't nothin' humane in that ar mix. The sile kew orfully as the critter and I rolled round the field—one dog one side and one on ther, trying to clinch my feet. I prayed and cussed, and cussed and prayed, until I couldn't tell which I did at last—neither warn't no use, they war so orfully mixed up.

"Well, I reckon I rid about half an hour that way, when old brindle, thought it was time to stop and cool off a little.—So when he got round to the tree that stood thar, he naturally halted, so sez I old boy, you'll lose one passenger, sartin; so I just clum up a branch, kalkerlating to roost till I starved afore I'd be rid around that ar way longer.

"I war a making tracks for the top of the tree, when I heard sumthing making an orful buzzin overhead. I kinder looked up and if there wasn't—well, thar's no use a swearin'—but it war the biggest hornet's nest ever built. You'll gin in now, I reckon, Mike, cause there is no help for you.

"But an idea struck me then that I stood a heap better chance a ridin' a bull than whar I was. Sez I, old fellow, if you'll hold on I'll ride to the next station anyhow, let that be whar it will.

"So I just dropped aboard him again, and looked aloft to see what I had gained by changing quarters, and gentlemen, I'm a liar if there warn't nigh half a bushel of the stingin' varmints ready to pitch into me when the word 'go' was gin. Well, I reckon they got it for all hands started for our company. Some of 'em hit the dogs—about a quart struck me, and the rest charged on brindle.

"This time the dogs led off first, dead heat for the old deacon's, and as soon as old brindle and I could get under way we followed, and as I was only a deck passenger, I had nothin' to do with steerin' the craft; if I had, we shouldn't have run that channel anyhow. But as I said before, the dogs took the lead—brindle follerin', and the hornets buzzin' and stingin'.

"Well, we had got about two hundred yards from the house and the deacon heard us and cum out. I seed him hold up his hand turn white. I reckon he was prayin' then, for he didn't expect to be called for soon, and it warn't long afore the whole congregation—men, women and children—cum out, and then all hands went to yellin'.

"None ef 'em had the fust notion that brindle and I belonged to this world. I just turned my head and passed the whole congregation. I seed the run would be up soon; for brindle couldn't turn an inch from a fence that stood dead ahead. Well, we reached the fence, and I went ashore over the critter's head landing on the other side, and lay thar stunned.

"It warn't long afore some of them as was not sacred, cum running to see what I was; for all hands kalkerlated that the bull and I belonged together. But when the brindle walked off by himself, they seed how it war, and one of 'em said:

"Mike Finck has the worst of a scrumage once in his life.

"Gentlemen, from that day I dropped the courting business, and never spoke to a gal since, and when my hunt is up on this earth, there wont be any more Fincks, and it's all owin' to Deacon Smith's brindle bull."

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is defined to be a febrile disease, the product of a specific poison, which is reproduced during the progress of the affection. It spreads by [illegible] contagion. It [illegible] and clings with desperate tenacity to clothing. A strip of flannel may remain contagious for upwards of a year; and a cloak put on eighteen months after its exposure has communicated the disease.—This fact shows the necessity of thorough ventilation of the rooms of the sick, and of the complete disinfection of all articles of clothing used about them. It also proves that those who visit the sick of scarlet fever are very liable to carry the poison in their clothing, and disseminate it widely. It very often happens that it is quite impossible to trace the origin of an outbrake of scarlet fever in a family. It may occur first in the infant who has never been out of doors. In such cases, it is undoubtedly introduced by the clothing of some person who has visited the room of one sick of this disease. Physicians undoubtedly often transport the poison from family to family; and many are so impressed with the danger that always wash their hands, and thoroughly change or ventilate their clothing, before visiting other patients.

The period incubation of the poison varies from a few hours to one week.—The first symptom is generally vomiting; fever soon sets in; the throat is slightly sore; there is headache, thirst, restlessness, and slight delirium at night. These symptoms continue about forty-eight hours, when the rash makes its appearance over the lower part of the neck and upper part of the chest. This rash is of a bright scarlet in healthy persons, having a velvety appearance, but not raised or rough. On the second day of the rash, it spreads over the body, and on the third over the limbs. At this period it begins to fade on the chest and body, and about the third day from its appearance on the hands and feet, it disappears altogether. It returns, however, as a light blush for several days, with more or less fever. With the subsidence of the eruption, there appears over the body a dandruff-like scurf, which consists of the scarf-skin or scales, loosened and thrown off by the fever in the skin. This is called the desquamative stage, and is dangerous, from the fact that the removal of this outer coating renders the patient peculiarly liable to suppression of perspiration on the slightest exposure of cold.

A careful observer can determine the onset of scarlet fever before the eruption appears, by examining the tongue and throat. These surfaces will be found red and that of the tongue will have the appearance of a strawberry. The disease may begin quite differently. The affection of the throat may be the principal symptom, with swelling, and but a small amount of rash; or the patient may be suddenly overwhelmed with the poison, and die without an eruption.

No specific remedy has yet been found for scarlet-fever. Belladonna has been extensively employed; but no positive results have been obtained. Judicious nursing is far more important than medicines. The patient should be placed in a room having a uniform temperature, day and night, of about 68° to 70°, well aired, without exposure to draughts of air; in this room he should remain until thoroughly well, unless it be summer season. The clothing should be light during the rash, and increased after it, and not be changed until convalescence is thoroughly established. Cold drinks should be given very sparingly; but the body may be sponged over frequently when the skin is hot. It is well to put a light flannel scarf around the neck, and to apply camphorated oil daily freely around and under the angle of the jaw. The diet should consist of rice water, or similar simple liquid nourishment, until the eruption subsides, when it may be solid, but must still be simple, as rice, farina, etc.

If the early stages of the fever are passed in safety, the danger will depend upon the exposure of the new tender surface to cold, and resulting in dropsy. It is surprising how sensitive the denunded body is to cold; the change of an article of clothing, the lowering of the temperature of the room at night, stepping into a room having a lower temperature, are but few of the manys ways of so chilling the skin as to suppress perspiration and induce dropsy. It is for this reason that the light cases are more often followed by serious consequence; less care is taken of their clothing and surrounding than of the severely sick in early stages.

There are two simple methods of rendering patients less liable to dropsy after scarlet-fever. The first is by rubbing them over frequently with fatty substances, as lard or oil, and thus forming a coating which supplies in part the loss of the scarf-skin. The second is, frequent warm baths during convalescence; they are very grateful, and tend to prevent internal congestions, while they increase the action of the skin. As in the bath, the old skin separates, and as this charged with the poison of scarlet-fever, great care should be taken to remove the refuse water beyond the reach of exposure, or disinfect it. No case of scarlet-fever, however simple, should be unattended by a competent physician.—*Hearth and Home.*

Knife and Fork.

One of our Pennsylvania contemporaries, says the Philadelphia *Age*, discusses the question "can persons as a general rule, feed themselves with a fork, in preference to a knife?" Against the knife the following argument is urged: "The fashion, and the importance attached to it, proves that "Fashion" is a *tyrant*, and many inconsiderately become a *slave* to it. Fashions that can be followed without breach of good morals, manners or inconvenience, may with propriety be followed. But can persons, as a general rule, feed themselves with a fork in preference to a knife? The writer, at the table of a fashionable people, has been pleased, in casting a sly eye around, to see old people feed with a knife when most convenient, and amused to see the younger ones try to convey fine food to the mouth with the fork. After piling and packing, the attempt to elevate failed for want of cohesion. After repeated attempts of the kind, the fork was impatiently dropped and the *knife* used! Can any one tell why any person should discommode themselves to follow such an inconvenient style, without any benefit except to please an inconsistent tyrant, fashion?—Why should a person take a fork and crush a pie to pieces instead of cutting it with a knife and conveying it to the mouth with either knife or fork, as most convenient? If the mouth pollutes the knife, why not a fork or a spoon just as much? or a cup or a saucer from which one drinks? Will fashion invent some machine by which liquid can be injected into the mouth without polluting the cup or saucer?"

The Constitution is silent on this matter, and no statute regulates it; in this, undoubtedly, every man may do as he pleases. But certain mechanical principles, seem to us to determine the relations and uses of the knife and fork. The edged tools—the wedge, the axe, the knife, are best for splitting, the lever, the shovel, the pitchfork, and the table fork come into play. There was a time when forks were all made narrow and open, with two, or at most, three prongs; this led many to use the end of the knife as a shovel; and it often, indeed, was widened for that very purpose. Thus most people formed the habit of using the knife to convey the food to the mouth. But since the French fashion of a broad four pronged fork has become general, this implement has been found far superior to the knife, which is now commonly made and used only for cutting; and this function may be exercised quite uncomfortably, if the knife is thrust carelessly into the mouth. To enlarge it from ear to ear would be no real advantage in any competition in the consumption of victuals, in which the man who uses the modern fork would certainly carry the day. This is in fact generally recognized, and most people now do not use the knife to convey food to the mouth, except that elderly people sometimes continue the old fashion from the force of habit.

Funny Story of a Comanche.

The Louisville *Commercial* says:—Lieutenant Doyle, of the army, is now having some funny experience among the Commanche Indians. The last story we get from him—and as he was a newspaper reporter it must be true—is of an old Comanche who brought his young wife, of whom he was very jealous, to have her daguerreotype taken. The artist got the squaw in potition, and stepped into his dark tent for some purpose. The old Commanche thought he'd take a look into that funny box the artist had his head in and see how it was done. He inserted his head under the cloth and looked, and oh, horror! there was his squaw standing on her head. He jerked out with a savage look at her, and wanted to know what capers she was cutting before all the soldiers. She denied doing anything, at which he told her she lied, and he had seen her. He resumed his investigation, stuck his head under the cloth again, and there was the wretched squaw standing on her head again. He gave a yell, and, rushing at her, gave her a whack on the head, and told her not try that on again with him, but she stoutly denied doing anything. And now to catch her at it. He kept an eye on her, and raised the cloth slowly, and tried to look at her with one eye and through the camera with the other. He could not do it, so he moved his head down slowly, and as she disappeared from the sight of the eye he had on her, there she was standing on her head as seen through the camera. He jerked down and she was on her head again. He then walked off in a brown study, and as he philosophized, he concluded that machine was exceedingly bad machine that could stand a quaw on her head in half a second; so he wrapped his blanket around him and walked off; but nothing could ever induce him to have anything more to do with daguerreotyping again.

Economy of General Wool.

The young men of our country will find in the biography of the late Gen John E. Wool many acts worthy of imitation, but none more so than his economical habit and his determination through life to secure pecuniary independence for his declining years. At the close of the war of 1812, General Wool was taken home to to be treated for terrible wounds received in battle. When he was convalescent he had to pay a surgeon's bill which left him almost without a dollar. As soon as he was well enough the government sent him on a military mission to the west, where he remained five years, and never drew his pay in full, but took enough only to defray actual expenses. At the close of his appointment the United States owed him $20.000. "This," said Gen. Wool, just before he died, was the only money I ever made in the whole course of my life! But I always kept that out in safe investment at good interest. In fifty years this $20,000 had grown to $70,000!" Here then, was the secret of his great wealth, which not only astonished his friends, but the hundreds of military men who served with him, and who had superior opportunities for making money. If any of our young readers can put away $1.000 now [illegible] will find themselves rich when [illegible] feeble, even if they add nothing to the nucleus after the first investment.

PINE WOOD is of great value in North Carolina. They have discovered a new way of making turpentine. They char pine wood in a retort, and the production from a cord of wood is said to be ten gallons of turpentine, worth $4; eighty gallons of oil, $28; fifteen gallons of black varnish, $7.20; 100 gallons of wood acid, $5, and 40 bushels of charcoal, besides considerable inflammable gas; but besides all this, the product has a market value of 48.50; all of which is obtained at a cost for wood and labor of $10.

A Woman abandons her opinion the moment her husband adopts. Even in church the woman sing an octave higher than the men, in order not to agree with them in anything.

IT is a bad sign when a preacher tries to drive home his logic by thumping the desk violently with his clenched head.—His arguments are so fist-ical.

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