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Editors and Proprietors.

THANKSGIVING.

Crops have been short this year. A great many will doubtless be disappointed in the year's results. But there is a lesson and an important lesson, even in our failure to obtain the good things of this world, which we may have hoped for. When crops are short and times are hard and money is scarce, we can better appreciate, that after all, this is a short life. Even if life should measure out its full three score and ten, there is yet very little of it. And if beyond this life there is an eternity of life upon which we are destined to enter, it matters very little to us whether we are rich or poor here, except as it bears upon the eternity beyond.

What great fools we are anyhow, believing, as most of us do believe, that there is an eternal life beyond the grave, and yet we think much about our well fare during our short sojourn here. Five minutes compared with seventy years, is a trifle which no man considers. But seventy years compared with eternity, is much less than a single drop of water to all the waters on the face of the earth.

But to get back to where we began,—when the world goes a little hard with us, we are less likely to be in love with it, and this may be a cause for real thankfulness.

To-day is a day set aside by the President of the United States, and by the Governor of Maryland, for giving thanks to the God of the Universe. If we have not earthly goods to be thankful for, we should remember that He is wiser than we, and that in the face of eternity, the good things of this world are as contemptible as dross.

SCHOOL TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

Sensible people have come to realize in this day and generation, that a good school teacher cannot be picked out of the people who are failures in other callings. He or she who has the capacity for making the right sort of a teacher, has no mean capacity. The man who follows teaching because he is capable of doing nothing else, is not capable of teaching, and should not be allowed to teach.

There is nothing that can go so far to insure the stability of our Democratic government, as a high grade public school system. Where the masses are ignorant, they have no proper estimate of the power of the ballot. The vote of an ignorant man is cast at haphazzard. It does not and cannot represent any thoughtful opinion. A Democratic government can only be sustained by an intelligent people. An intelligent people can only be sustained by a wide-spread, high grade public school system.

To create and to maintain a high grade public school system, school teaching as a profession should be encouraged. The standard of examination that determines the qualification of an applicant to teach, should be placed high, both as to educational and as to other requisite qualifications. No teacher should be allowed to teach that does not measure up to a high standard. A third rate teacher, is little better than no teacher. But those who have capability to make first rate teachers, also have the capability to successfully engage in other more remunerative callings. So that after all an efficient, high grade school system, has its foundation upon the question of salary. A high grade system cannot be maintained upon low grade salaries.

Maryland has no reason to be ashamed of her present school system. If it is not as good as it ought to be, it is yet abreast the age, and bears the promise of healthy growth. What it is doing, and what it will do for the State, cannot yet be fully told. Not until the young generation that are now passing through the schools have become fathers and mothers, can the system be fully measured by its results.

Kent county has good reason to feel proud of her body of school teachers. No one who will attend a quarterly association can fail to be impressed with the belief, that they are an earnest, honest, competent body of workers.

GAME.

Over in Delaware, they are not only taking vigorous measures to protect their game, but they have an energetic game association which is doing effective work toward restocking the State with game. This association has decided to turn out immediately in the two lower counties of the State, 500 prairie chickens, and 4000 quail, which are to be procured from the West. Here in Maryland, little is being done to protect game. To be sure we have a law that forbids the killing of game save at certain seasons of the year, but when the time arrives for shooting, an indiscriminate slaughter is commenced. Of course a highly cultivated country naturally tends to drive away game. But with some encouragement, and with laws some thing more restrictive, our best game might be better preserved, and even made more abundant. Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland come together so closely, that Maryland may profit by the enterprise of the Delaware game association. But we should exhibit equal enterprise, and allow little Delaware to receive a return from our outlay. It would be a shame for us to kill up the Delaware birds, even though they should come over to us.

GUITEAU is a very sensible sort of a crazy man. His craziness is wonderfully tempered with a discreet fear that somebody will do to him as he did to the President. If the jury should decide that he is worthy to be hanged, nobody doubts that he would be sane enough to understand what the jury meant. If Guiteau in the course of human events should be taken on the scaffold to be hanged, nobody doubts but that he would be sane enough to be dreadfully scared. If the jury should decide him to be crazy, there is little doubt but that he will be sane enough to prefer being shut up in an asylum to being turned loose. Guiteau has great presence of mind for a crazy man.

SOME COTTON MANUFACTURERS who have been investigating the water power of some of the Southern streams, find that the South is not only a great producer, but that she has natural facilities for manufacturing that are unsurpassed. They find that by manufacturing cotton fabrics at home, it can be done at a cost of a little over five cents per spindle for a day, whereas when the cotton is conveyed to Massachusetts, it is manufactured at a cost of forty cents per day for a spindle. This simple statement, if true, tells plainly, that at no distant period, all cotton goods must be manufactured in the South. It also tells that the South is destined to continually grow in wealth and importance.

THE LAST MAN who shot at Guiteau is supposed to be named Jones. Anyhow Jones is under arrest, but the officer who saw the man that did the shooting says that he was nothing like Jones. Many people believe that there is an organized plot to kill Guiteau at all hazzards.

THE MAHONE in the Cabinet talk has not yet died out. Billy Mahone's friends say that he is a representative man, and they want him to represent. Most people fully understand that Billy Mahone represents something,—he represents State debt repudiation and State dishonesty.

THE ATLANTA COTTON EXPOSITION has been conducted on a much larger scale than was at first contemplated, and has proved much more of a success than was anticipated. The best of results are expected from it.

SEVERAL NEW PAPERS have been started in Baltimore to fill a long felt want. Judging from their general make up, they will soon die, to show the public what a newspaper funeral is.

MR. BLAINE on his retirement from the Cabinet expects to travel through the South.

THE Republicans are warming up over the next speaker ship of the next Congress.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

The prosecution closed its evidence against Guiteau, the first part of this week, and the defense began to take testimony. The sole plea upon which the defense is to be based is insanity. A number of sensations have been created since the trial began. In the first place Robertson and Scoville quarreled, and later Robertson was dismissed from the case, at his own request. Guiteau was shot at by a man on horseback last Saturday, but he suffered only a slight abrasion of the skin. He was allowed by the court to make the opening speech in his own defense, but though he had been clamorous all along to say something, he would not arise to address the court. He himself contends that when he shot the President he was insane, inasmuch as he acted by direction of the Lord, and not under the control of his own will. He says that the Lord is protecting him, and will not allow him to be hanged. At the same time he desires that the Lord may be assisted by six or eight good policemen in preserving his life.

GUITEAU'S LETTERS.

The letters which Guiteau wrote to Genl. Garfield while he was applying for a position are given below. They sound more like the productions of a self-important fool, than of a crazy man:

[Private.]

MARCH 8, 1881.

GEN. GARFIELD: I called to see you this A. M., but you were engaged. In October and January last I sent you a note from New York touching the Austrian mission. Mr. Kasson of Iowa, I understand, wishes to remain at Vienna till fall. He is a good fellow. I should not wish to disturb him in any event. What do you think of me for Consul-General to Paris? I think I prefer Paris to Vienna, and, if agreeable, to you, should be satisfied with the Consulship at Paris. The enclosed speech was sent to our leading orators and editors in August. Soon thereafter they opened on the rebel war claim idea, and it was this idea that resulted in your election. Mr. Walker of New York, the present Consul at Paris, was appointed through Mr. Evarts, and I presume he has no expectation of being retained. Senators Blaine, Logan, and Conkling are friendly to me, and I presume my appointment will be promptly confirmed. There is nothing against me. I claim to be a gentleman and a Christian. C. G.

[Private.]

GEN. GARFIELD: I understand from Col. Hooker of the National Committee that I am to have a Consulship. I hope it is the Consulship at Paris, as that is the only one I care to take, now that Mr. Phelps has the Austrian mission. I think I have a right to press my claim for the Consulship at Paris. I think Gen. Logan and Secretary Blaine are favorable to this, and I wish you would send in my name for the Consulship at Paris. Mr. Walker, the present Consul, I do not think has any claim on you for office, as the men that did the business last fall are the ones to be remembered. Senator Logan has my papers, and he said he would see you about this.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. GUITEAU.

March 26.

[Private.]

GEN. GARFIELD: From your looks yesterday I judge you did not quite understand what I meant by saying, "I have not called for two or three weeks." I intended to express my sympathy for you on account of the pressure that has been on you since you came into office. I think Mr. Blaine intends giving me the Paris Consulship with your and Gen. Logan's approbation, and I am waiting for the break in the Senate. I have practised law in New York and Chicago, and presume I am well qualified for it. I have been here since March 5, and expect to remain some little time, or until I get my commission.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. GUITEAU.

April 5.

[Private.]

GEN. GARFIELD: I wish to say this about Mr. Robertson's nomination. Would it not be well to withdraw it, on the ground that Mr. Conkling has worked himself to a white heat of opposition? It might be done quietly and gracefully, on the ground that since the nomination many merchants and others in New York had petitioned for the retention of Gen. Merritt. It strikes me that it would be true policy to do this, as Mr. Conkling is so determined to defeat Mr. Robertson, and the chances are he may do it. It is doing great harm all around. I am very sorry you have got Conkling down on you. Had it not been for Gen. Grant and Senator Conkling we should have lost New York. The loss of New York would have elected Hancock. Mr. Conkling feels you ought to have consulted him about the appointments in his own State, and that is the reason he is so set against Mr. R.; and many people think he is right. It seems to me that the only way out of this difficulty is to withdraw Mr. R. on the ground that since his nomination the leading merchants of New York have expressed themselves as well satisfied with Gen. Merritt, who certainly is not a "Conkling man." I am on friendly terms with Senator Conkling and the rest of our Senators, but I write this on my own account, and in the spirit of peacemaker.

I have taken the liberty of making this suggestion to Mr. Blaine, and wish you and he would give it due attention.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. GUITEAU.

April 29.

[Private.]

GEN. GARFIELD: I am sorry you and Senator Conkling are apart, but I stand by you on the ground that his friends, Morton, James, Pearson, and the rest of them, have been well provided for, and Mr. Conkling ought to have been satisfied. Very respectfully,

CHAS. GUITEAU.

May 4.

[Private.]

To Gen. Garfield:

I have got a new idea about '84. If you work your position for all its worth you can be nominated and elected in '84. Your opponents will probably be Gen. Grant and Mr. Blaine. Gen. Grant will never be so strong again as he was just after his trip around the world. Too many people are dead set against a third term, and I don't think he can be nominated, much less elected again. Two national conventions have slaughtered Mr. Blaine on account of his—

At this point the District Attorney had some difficulty in deciphering the writing, but was helped out of his difficulty by the prisoner, who finished the sentence for him by adding, "of his railroad record and connections."

The reading of the letter was then concluded as follows:

The Republican party are afraid to run him. This leaves the way open for you. Run the Presidency on your own account. Strike out right and left. The American people like pluck, and in '84 we will put you in again. (Signed) C.G.

WHITE HOUSE, May 10.

P. S.—I will see you about the Paris Consulship to-morrow unless you happen to send in my name today.

[Private.]

GEN. GARFIELD: Until Saturday I supposed Mr. Blaine was my friend in the matter of the Paris Consulship, but from his tone Saturday I judge he is trying to run the State Department in the interest of the Blaine element in '84. You are under small obligations to Mr. Blaine. He almost defeated your election by the loss of Maine. Had it not been for Hancock's blunder on the tariff, and the decided efforts of the Stalwarts, you certainly would have been defeated after the loss of Maine. You recalled Mr. Noyes for Mr. Morton, and I wish you would recall Mr. Walker for me. I am in with Mr. Morton and Gen. Arthur, and I will get them to go on my bond. Gen. Logan and Senator Herrison and the rest of my friends will see that it is promptly confirmed. "Never speak to me again," said Mr. Blaine, Saturday, "on the Paris Consulship as long as you live." Heretofore he has been my friend, but now his eye is on a "Blaine man" for the position that will help him in '84. Two national conventions have slaughtered Mr. Blaine, and he ought to see that there is no chance for him in '84. I want to get in my work for you in '84.

I am sorry Mrs. Garfield is sick, and hope she will recover soon.

CHAS. GUITEAU.

MAY 16.

[Private.]

GEN. GARFIELD: I hope Mrs. Garfield is better. Monday I sent you a note about the Paris Consulship: Tuesday one about '84. The idea about '84 flashed through me like an inspiration, and I believe it will come true. Your nomination was a providence, and your election a still greater providence. Had Hancock kept his mouth shut on the tariff he would have been elected probably, notwithstanding Grant and Conkling and the treachery of Kelly. Business men were afraid to trust a man in the White House who did not know "A" about the tariff, and this killed Hancock. You are fairly elected and now make the best of it. With two terms in the White House and a trip around the globe you can go into history by the side of Gen. Grant. May I tell Mr. Blaine to prepare the order for my appointment to the Paris Consulship, vice George Walker recalled?

(Signed) C. G.

WHITE HOUSE, May 13.

OUR AREA.

Mr. Henry Gannett, the geographer of the tenth census, has performed a valuable and interesting work in determining the actual area of the United States and of each of the several States.

It might be supposed that the extent of our possessions was correctly known before he undertook his task, but in truth it has never been denied until now. Estimates of the area of some of the States have been in use which differed from one another by thousands of square miles. Indeed, there are two very considerable regions which have not even yet been accurately surveyed. They extend, respectively, from Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, and, on the eastern boundary of Maine, from Lake Schoodic to the Atlantic coast. But measurements made on such maps of these stretches of country as now exist, have enabled Mr. Gannett to reach a general conclusion as to the area of the Union which can be only slightly in error; for of the rest of the country we have surveys of unquestioned correctness.

In determining the areas of some of the States, complete accuracy has been impossible, for there still exists uncertainty as to the situation of the boundary lines between them. For instance, the position of the boundary between Virginia and West Virginia is not known within several miles, leaving a latitude for an error of several hundred square miles in each State. Not merely for the sake of accuracy in such statistics as those of Mr. Gannett, but for more important reasons, these unsettled boundaries ought manifestly to be at once accurately established.

The total land area of the United States, Alaska being excepted, is 2,970,000 square miles. The total water surface, including rivers and small streams, lakes and ponds, is 55,600 square miles. The coast waters, bays, gulfs, sounds, and the like, cover 17,200 square miles. The gross area is, therefore, 3,025,000 square miles.

How vast this sweep of territory is, we shall see by the following table, in which our area and that of the chief European States are placed together for comparison:

	Square Miles.
Austria-Hungary	226,406
France	201,900
Germany	212,091
Great Britain and Ireland	121,230
Italy	112,677
Russian Empire	8,404,767
Spain	182,758
Sweden	170,980
United States	3,025,000

Of course the area of all the Russian possessions is much greater than ours, but about three-fourths of it is in Asia. Such comparisons, however, are of course only interesting. The mere extent of a country's territory is by no means the measure of its importance; other things besides population and area determine that.

How the largest of the old States compare as to size with some of those more recently admitted to the Union is shown below. The figures are of square miles:

NEW STATES.	
Texas	265,780
California	159,360
Nevada	119,700
Colorado	103,925
Oregon	96,030
Minnesota	83,365
Kansas	82,080
Nebraska	76,855
OLDER STATES.	
Georgia	59,475
Illinois	56,650
North Carolina	52,250
New York	49,170
Mississippi	46,810
Pennsylvania	45,215
Ohio	41,060
Kentucky	40,400

That is, the eight new States have an area of 978,095 square miles, while the territory of the eight older States is only 391,030 square miles. There are yet to be admitted into the Union as States, Territories whose area in square miles is:

Dakota	149,100
Montana	146,080
Mew Mexico	122,580
Arizona	113,120
Wyoming	97,890
Utah	84,970
Idaho	84,800
Washington	69,180
Indian	64,690

Besides this amount of territory out of which to make new States we have Alaska, with its 600,000 square miles, more or less. The day when Alaska will be applying for admission into the Union as a State is, however, far distant, we suppose; and perhaps it will always be left out in the cold. The other Territories must be in, unless we except the Indian Territory and perhaps Utah, at an early day. At the rate at which population is tending thitherward they will soon have enough inhabitants.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IN France a pearl costing sixteen dollars is now imitated for fifty cts. or a dollar, and so successfully as to be sold at the price of the genuine article to any one not veritable expert, and even the latter class are often puzzled. The artificial pearl, however, is simply a glass bead or globe which is first coated on the inside with a glue made of parchment then treated with a peculiar so-called "essence," after which it is filled with wax. The essence is the chief pearly ingredient, and is obtained by rubbing together white fish, so as to remove the scales; the whole is then strained through linen and left to deposit it sediment, which is the essence in question. It requires about 17,000 fish to produce a pound of the pearly essence.

A NUMBER of young Englishmen are working on a farm at Le Mars, Iowa. They are pupils of an Englishman who owns a large tract there, and are learning the business with a view to conducting extensive farming operations in the far West. There is a large English colony at Le Mars, including many sons of aristocratic families.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE CENSUS.

The official statement of the census bureau as finally made out, gives the following as the exact returns of the population of the various States and Territories:

THE STATES.	1870.	1880.
Alabama	996,992	1,262,505
Arkansas	484,471	802,525
California	560,247	860,694
Colorado	39,864	194,327
Connecticut	537,454	622,700
Delaware	125,015	146,608
Florida	187,748	269,493
Georgia	1,184,109	1,542,180
Illinois	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas	364,398	996,096
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana	826,915	939,946
Maine	626,915	648,936
Maryland	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota	439,706	780,773
Mississippi	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri	1,721,295	2,168,380
Nebraska	122,993	452,402
Nevada	42,491	62,266
N. Hampshire	318,300	346,991
New Jersey	906,096	1,131,116
New York	4,383,659	5,082,871
North Carolina	1,071,361	1,399,750
Ohio	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island	217,353	276,531
South Carolina	705,606	995,577
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas	818,597	1,591,749
Vermont	330,551	332,286
Virginia	1,225,163	1,512,565
West Virginia	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,215,497
The States	38,115,641	49,371,330
TERRITORIES.		
Arizona	9,658	40,440
Dakota	14,181	135,177
D. of Columbia	131,700	177,624
Idaho	14,999	32,610
Montana	20,595	39,159
New Mexico	91,874	119,565
Utah	86,786	143,963
Washington	23,955	75,116
Wyoming	8,118	20,789
The Territories	442,730	783,443
Total	38,558,371	50,155,773

The increase of population since 1870 appears to have been about thirty per cent.

With 293 Representatives in Congress there is one representative to every 169,080 of population. On this basis in the Forty-eighth Congress Arkansas, California, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina and West Virginia would each gain one, Minnesota and Nebraska gain two each, Alabama, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Ohio, Tennessee and Vermont will each lose one Representative, Pennsylvania two and New York three. There will be no change in the other States.

NUMEROUS peculiar weddings are happening nowadays. A girl at Coulterville, N. C., was locked in a room by a father, who chained a savage bulldog under her window, but her lover poisoned the dog, pried open her window, and carried her off to a clergyman.

Mrs. Reeder, on the death of her husband, in Baltimore, received the following letter from Franklin Broillar of Carroll, Mo.: "I have just received the news. Will you marry me now? Enclosed find $100 to bring you and your children here." Broiller and Mrs. Reeder had been engaged before the war; but an uncontradicted report that he had been killed in battle led her to marry another man. When he learned that he had lost her he went West and waited twenty years to renew the courtship. She said yes.

Old Edgerton of Bellevue, Iowa, decided to get rid of his wife and marry a younger woman. This he accomplished by means of an irregular divorce and with the consent of the original wife, who remains in the Edgerton establishment as housekeeper while the bride plays the idle lady.

A Nashville girl, being forbidden to marry her lover, promised obedience, but one day requesed her father to hand their pastor a note on his way to business. Thus he was unsuspectingly led to deliver an invitation to the clergyman to call at once and perforn the prohibited ceremony; and the latter, presuming that parental consent had been obtained, readily obeyed the summons.

A couple were viewing the rotunda of the Capitol of Ohio when it occurred to them that the place was a good one to be married in. A minister was employed, and the Governor gave away the bride.

THE Prussian National Gazette states that a few days ago Prince Bismarck received a Jewish gentleman, owner of a large manufacturing establishment, as a guest at his country seat. In replying to an inquiry whether he approved of the anti-Jewish agitation, the Prince readily answered: "Certainly not; nothing can be more unjust. I am most decidedly opposed to this agitation against the Jews, whether from the point of view of religion or race. With equal right they could one day fall upon Germans of Polish or French extraction and say they were no Germans. That the Jews show a predilection for trade is a matter of taste; their previous exclusion from all other professions may, perhaps, well justify it. But it is certainly not warrantable to talk about their superior wealth in that inflammatory way, which I find wholly contemptible, as being calculated to excite the envy and hatred of the multitude. I will never agree to the constitutional rights of the Jews being restricted in any way. The intellectual organization of the Jews in general inclines them to criticism, and the greater number of them, therefore, are on the side of the Opposition; but I make no distinction between Christian and Jewish opponents of my economic policy, which I conscientiously hold to be profitable for the nation."

SYLVESTER HENDERSON fell asleep during service in a St. Louis church, and the benediction did not thoroughly arouse him. The consequence was that, in going out of his pew, he stepped in a dazed condition on Charles Gibson's foot, which had grevious corns. Gibson drew a knife, chased Henderson into the street, and dangerously stabbed him.

SEVERAL women from the United States, wives of Mexican capitalists and politicians, are leaders in city of Mexico society.

MEN are now grading the track of the Northern Pacific Railroad at a point in Hell Gate Canyon, nine miles west from New Chicago. One day about two weeks ago a crevice blast was set in a rocky bluff twenty feet above the river. The main blast consisted of seven kegs of black powder, which was placed at depth of fifteen feet. Two auxiliary blasts, with a short fuse to each, were arranged so that they would open the crevice. The fuses were fired, the men sought shelter and two explosions followed, one sharply upon the heels of the other Nelson Bennet, a contractor, said to F. H. Anderson, Robert Dunn, Michael McCarty and Chas. Richenberg: "The shots have all gone off; let's go down." Anderson demurred, saying the big blast was still below, but the five men walked to the crevice, nevertheless, and began to examine the rocks. While they were thus standing directly above the immense charge the seven kegs exploded. Three hundred cubic yards of rock were lifted into the air as lightly as a man raises his hat to a feminine friend. The five men went up with the earth's crust like sky balls shot from the schoolboy's board. Fellow-workmen who witnessed the terrific explosion affirm that the five were hurled at least 120 feet upward. They came down in the river—some unconscious, but none seriously hurt—and every one was able to eat his supper that night and draw his wages next day.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., is agitated about the presence in that law-abiding community of a desperado, whom the *Republican* calls "one of the most dangerous men in the country." He was formerly a shop clerk, but attempting to kidnap a railroad magnate's daughter, he was sent to prison for ten years. After serving part of his term, he succeeded in making his escape, freeing half a dozen other prisoners at the same time. A standing reward of $200 was offered for his rearrest, but no one ever attempted to earn the money. He recently returned from the West where he pitched his tent after making his escape from prison, and began to victimize the charitable citizens of Springfield by appeals for pecuniary aid, representing himself as an unfortunate, reformed convict. Three of Springfield's police officers have been attired in citizens' garb and set upon his track; but there are grim rumors afloat that he carries a "cocked revolver" around with him, and "would as soon shoot a man dead as look at him," and the officers have somehow not managed to lay hold of him as yet. He was seen at the railway depot the other day by one of them, and in the language of the *Republican*, the "trembling officer" followed him through the main street, but no attempt was made to arrest him, and he has not been seen since. Should he reappear an Arizona Sheriff will probably be telegraphed for to take him into custody.

JOHN BELLINGHAM, whose crime nearest resembles that of Guiteau, was put on his trial on May 15, 1812, for having killed Spencer Perceval, the English Prime Minister, on May 11—just four days before. The defence was the same as in Guiteau's case—that he was mad; but the prisoner, who took an active part in the proceedings, delivered a short sensible speech, complaining that the trial had been hurried on with indecorous speed, and that the documents he relied on for his defence had been taken from him. The speech was fatal to its utterer; and although his counsel, Mr. Alley, brought forward affidavit after affidavit to show that Bellingham was mad, the jury answered in the affirmative Garrow's (the Crown Prosecutor) oft-repeated question, "Was the prisoner at the bar, at the time he committed this crime, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong?"

A SHIPBUILDING firm on the Thames has undertaken to build an iron-clad of novel construction for Brazilian Government, under a contract which includes a novel series of penalty clauses. The ship is designed to steam fifteen knots per hour; but if she fails by a quarter of a knot a penalty of £2,000 is to be paid; and so for every quarter of a knot in an ascending scale, until for a shortcoming of a knot of speed per hour a penalty of £16,000 will have to be paid; while the loss of a knot and a quarter will involve a fine of £32,000, and if a speed of less than thirteen and a half knots per hour can only be attained a sum equal to one-sixth of the total price of the vessel will be forfeited. If, again, the vessel when launched draws an inch of water more than the draught named in the contract, £1,000 is to be deducted from the price to be paid for the ship, and so on, again, in an ascending scale until a penalty of £25,000 is reached for six inches excess of draught.

THE new British Minister to this country is in serious danger. The fascinations which fair American women have for the diplomatic sons of Britain are such that, when Lady Derby sailed down the Mersey the other day to see her brother off, she must have felt that she gazed on him for the last time as a bachelor. The very first prominent event on his arrival will be the marriage of his own Secretary of Legation to a daughter of Gotham, who thus sets his chief the most practical possible example. Mr. Victor Drummond makes the fifth member of the British legation who within a few years has formed "international relations," and it is a curious fact that the first to do so was the very first Minister accredited here—Mr. Hammond, who married a member of the New York De Lancey family.

JOSEPH MEEK, a colored man, is known in the Barker mining district, Montana, as a lucky hunter. Some days ago he was looking for game in the region of perpetual snow, up on Old Baldy Mountain, when he saw a bear ambling along towards his point of observation. Meek ran down the slope and upon what he thought was a good foothold he stopped to fire. The bear kept on and the recoil sent Meek rolling in the snow. When the huhter picked himself up he saw an outcropping of silver ore. Forgetting the bear he passed the day collecting bits from the ledge and took them to Benton. The ore assayed $2,100 to the ton. The latest from the hunter is that he is packing ore down Baldy Mountain two miles on a mule and selling it to a smelter for $2.50 a pound.

THE colony of the Australian group which has the most land under cultivation is South Australian, with 2,574,489 acres, most of it under wheat. Nevertheless, though the wheat acreage is double that of Victoria, the produce is less. Victoria stands first in population, and, except New Zealand, has the largest public debt. It is first in exports and imports, and has more railroads opened than any other colony save New Zealand. The public debt of Victoria per head is £25 16s. 9d., and, reckoning the interest on this at 4½ per cent, the annual interest charge is £1 2s. 6d. per head. The annual interest charged on the whole British debt, including sinking funds, is not more than 16s. per head.

PROFESSOR BRUNIAITI, of the statistical archives of Rome, estimates that there are altogether in the world 6,568,000 Jews, of which number 5,500,000 are in Europe, 240,000 in Asia, 500,000 in Africa, 308,000 in America, and 20,000 in Australia. Taking the European countries, by far the largest number of Jews in proportion to the population are in Roumania, where the average is 7.44 per 100 inhabitants. while Germany has 1.22, Great Britain 0.20, and Portugal only 0.40.

THE round figures, 50,000,000 generally accepted as the population of the United States for the census of 1880, were within the mark. The Superintendent of the Census now reports to Secretary Kirkwood that the official figures are 50,155,783—a good start toward another million. And that other million was long ago passed, since much more than a year has elapsed since the last census was taken, and the immigation since then has been enormous.

AT Odessa the mercantile community requested the St. Petersburg Government to allow the harbor to be lighted by night. The Government having agreed, the work of shipping of wheat goes on by day and night. This is done to counteract what foreign journals style "the obstinate corner" in grain in America.

AN extensive establishment for the manufacture of macaroni, vermicelli, and all other sorts of Italian pastry in Philadelphia has seriously damaged the importation of such articles from Italy. It was hatched by the Centennial.

THE wife of a Michigan sheriff locked the jail doors on six lynchers who had entered to murder a prisoner. Although this left no doubt as to their identity, and no denial was made of their intention, a jury refused to convict them.

THE Annapolis of Italy is Leghorn, where the Government has established a flourishing naval academy under forty-two officers and professors. The pupils number 145, and will be taught how to handle the new monster ironclads.

THE London *Lancet* urges upon the public the importance of breathing through the nose in damp, cold, or foggy weather. It is nature's respirator and protection to the delicate.

THE winner of $600 in election bets in Denver has given the money to a charity hospital.

THE DEATH-RATE OF

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boschee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a Doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boschee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 sold last year without a single failure known.

MARRIAGES.

McCLELAND—ROBERTS.—In Crumpton, on the 16th of November, at the bride's home, by Rev. J. A. Weigand, JOHN R. McCLELLAND of Wilmington, Del., to ANNIE M. ROBERTS, of Queen Anne's county.

GALE—STEPHENS.—On the evening of Nov. 17, 1881, at St. James' M. P. Church, by Rev. F. T. Little, WILLIAM R. GALE, youngest son of the late John Gale, Esq., and Miss ANNIE S. STEPHENS, daughter of George R. Stephens, Esq., all of Kent county, Md.

DIED.

BLADES.—On the 15th instant, Miss LEAH BLADES, aged 67 years.

DAILEY.—Near Chesterville, Oct. 22d, EMMA E. DAILEY, wife of Jessie Daily, in the 36th year of her age.

HURTT.—In Baltimore on the 20th inst., after a lingering illness, Miss MARGARET F. HURTT, aged 65 years, daughter of the late John and Margaret Hurtt, of Kent county, Md.

STAFFORD.—Near Wye Mills, Nov. 8th, 1881, CHARLES HILL, youngest son of the late Joseph Stafford, in the 23d year of his age.

TRY OUR HAVANA CIGARS, 4 for 15 cts. Warranted all Havana. SPARKS

Wanted a Clerk,

To do general work in a store in this town.
Apply to
WICKES & BROTHER.
Chestertown, November 24, 1881—3t.

To County Officers Recently Elected.

THE COMMISSIONS for County Officers recently elected, are now on file in this office.

The law requires that they shall qualify within thirty days from receipt of their Commissions, (November 23d) as their places will otherwise be vacated.

SAMUEL BECK,
Nov. 24—3t. Clerk Circuit Court

CONFERENCE ACADEMY

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR BOTH SEXES.

Fine Location, Ample Grounds, New and Modern Buildings, Pleasant Rooms.

Three Graduating Courses, and College Preparatory.

For Catalogue, address
R. H. SKINNER,
Nov. 24, 1881—4t. Dover, Del.

GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES and Cigar Holders, at SPARKS'.

CAUTION TO GUNNERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned against trespassing on my premises with dog or gun, under penalty of the law.
Nov. 17, 1881. MRS. E. R. WICKES

The Campaign Has Opened!

AND WE INTEND TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE THROUGH THE

HOLIDAYS.

WE have just received the largest lot of

NEW RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, FIGS, DATES, NUTS, &c.,

ever offered in this market, which we intend to sell at prices that will surprise all. While Fruits of all kinds have advanced in price, you will wonder how we can afford to sell so cheap. The secret is—We buy large lots, from first hands; we buy at our own prices. Get the prices of Fruit from other stores and then call on us, and when you return home you will carry with you the worth of your money, and also carry with you a smiling face. All through the Holidays, in fact, you will smile every time you think of the great bargains you made at

HUDGINS' BAKERY.

P. S.—We shall open, December 1st, a fine assortment of TOYS, BABY CARRIAGES, WAGONS, FIRE WORKS, ACCORDEONS, NOTIONS, FRUIT CAKE, POUND CAKE. Also, a large lot of FAMILY MINCE MEAT cheap. *HUDGINS' BAKERY.*
Nov. 24, 1881—6t.

FALL & WINTER MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS

HAS opened her stock of *FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS*, comprising the latest styles of

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, Trimmings, Ruffles, Neckwear, &c.

The ladies are invited to call and examine her stock. Store opposite the M. E. Church.
Nov. 24—3t. MRS. C. R. FIDDIS.

A BABY SHOW.

200 Babies on Exhibition

At SPARK'S.

WE HAVE the largest and cheapest stock of Wax and China Dolls ever brought to this market. From 5 cts. to $3.00 SPARKS,
Nov. 24, 1881, opp. court house.

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

SPECIAL.

GROUND PEPPER,
GRAIN PEPPER,
SAGE,
SALTPETRE,

At the very lowest possible prices in keeping with strictly pure goods.

Call at Stam's Drug Store and make your purchases.

COLIN F. STAM,
Nov. 17, 1881. DRUGGIST.

GO TO THE

Town Hall,

—IN—

GALENA,

AND BUY YOUR

Furniture, STOVES AND CARPETS AT CITY PRICES.

A well-selected stock always on hand. An examination of stock and prices is requested before purchasing elsewhere.

THOS. H. HORSEY.
Nov. 5, 1881—3m.

New Millinery

FOR

FALL & WINTER.

MRS. KATE GILL

Has just opened her NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK, of the latest and best shapes of HATS.

New and magnificent line of

Shaded Plushes, Shaded Ribbons,

New Styles Watered Ribbons, Handsome Ostrich Plumes and Tips of all varieties, and all the LEADING NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY.

Also, a fine assortment of kid, silk and Berlin GLOVES. Full assortment of Zephyrs, Germantown Wool, Saxony Yarn; Zephyr Knit Coats and Hoods for infants and children, with other notions just open. Please call.
Oct. 27, 1881. MRS. KATE GILL.

The Largest

MOST COMPLETE

—AND—

Cheapest stock of LAMPS AND FIXTURES

IN KENT COUNTY,

At SPARKS'.

Opposite the Court House.

FARMERS

WHO ARE NEEDING MEAT CUTTERS, STUFFERS, LARD, FRUIT & JELLY PRESSES combined, will do well to examine our stock. We also offer Lever Sausage Stuffers, Lard Cans, Butcher Knives, &c., which we are selling as low as the lowest.
THOS. L. HINES & CO.

STOVE REPAIRS and Bricks on hand, and for sale, at less than city prices, at
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

DOOR MATS—very cheap—at
THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

GO TO THOS. L. HINES & CO'S. and examine his Fire-place Heaters and Cook Stoves Sept. 16.

WE have now on hand a large assortment of Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Rims, Single and Double Trees, Fork Handles, Shovel Handles &c., which we are offering at city prices, both wholesale and retail.
THOS. L. HINES & CO.

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