THE EASTON STAR

T. K. ROBSON, EDITOR.

TERMS.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents cash in advance, or two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid within the year. Clubs of Ten, Ten Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the editor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months. Subscribers out of the county $1 in advance, which includes prepayment of postage.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—9 lines—one insertion, $1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal reduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked 'T' and continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Special Notices in Local Column, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1882. VOL. XVIII.--NO 2

Lumber Business.

BUY YOUR

LUMBER,

SHINGLES. LATHS,

Sash, Doors, Bricks, &c.

AT LOW PRICES FROM

SAML. BURNS & CO.,

104 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE.

TUNIS' STEAM SAW & PLANING MILLS.

Pine, Hemlock, Cypress and Oak

LUMBER

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, MOULDINGS, CASINGS, FRAMES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME AND HAIR,

50,000 WHITE PINE PEACH BOXEX.

We have always on hand a full supply of *MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, GEORGIA and WHITE PINE, and HEMLOCK* Timber, with facilities unequaled in the State for manufacturing and filling orders promptly and delivering anywhere. We invite a comparison with city or other dealers.

Our constantly increasing business is an evidence of fair prices

We have also *BUILDING HARDWARE* and a full line of General Merchandise for country trade.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO.,
TUNIS' MILLS, MD.

January 14, 1882-1yr

LUMBER!

--AND--

Building Materials,

Shingles, Laths,

Lime, Hair, &c.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS.

and Mill Work generally.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

My long experience in the Lumber trade should be a guarantee to purchasers of my ability to suit them both in quality and prices.

Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

Deliveries made on navigable water free of freight.

Comparison of Quality and Prices Solicited.

ROBERT B. DIXON,
Dover Street. EASTON.

NOW IS THE TIME!

To put in order your Stoves, Furnices and Fire Place Heaters. I have on hand a large stock of Repairs and Materials of the Best Quality for such work. I will give all orders prompt attention, and do the work in the best manner

AT REASONABLE PRICES,

Send in your orders early

Very Respectfully,

GEO. W. BECK.

Sept.5-tf.

New Advertisements.

Executrix's Sale

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY

In Easton District.

By virtue of authority of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, at

"CEDAR POINT,"

the residence of the late Joseph R. Price, on

Thursday, September 21st, 1882,

if fair, if not the next fair day, all of the valuable personal property of which the deceased died possessed, consisting of

LIVE STOCK

Farming Implements,

AND

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The Live Stock embraces

8 Work Horses,
3 Mules,
1 Colt, 3 years old,
5 yoke of Oxen,
15 Milch Cows,
10 young Steers,
18 young Cattle,
1 and 2 years old,
75 native bred Sheep,
37 killing Hogs, very fine,
5 Brood Sows,
16 Shoats,
Also, 1 handsome driving Mare, and 1 very fine young Driving Horse.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

1 Deering Cord Binder, 1 Champion Reaper, 1 ten tine Bickford & Huffman Drill, nearly new; 2 Wheat Rakes, 3 Wheat Fans, 1 new Corn Sheller, 5 Ox Carts, 2 Horse Carts and Gear, also, a lot of plows, drags, cultivators, rollers, forks, shovels, spades, hoes, axes, plow gear and other articles. Among the plows are 5 Advance Chilled Plows in good order.

Also, 1 Phaeton and 1 Rockaway Carriage.

Sale will begin at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms of Sale.

The cash will be required on all sums of $10 and less; over $10 a credit of Ten months will be given, the purchaser giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from day of sale, and payable at the Easton National Bank. No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

MAY R. PRICE,
Executrix of Joseph R. Price, deceased.
JAMES A. ROE, Auctioneer.
sept12-2t L&G It

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Edwin J. Stevens and Thomas S. Hayward of Easton, under the firm name of Stevens & Hayward, was dissolved on the second day of September, 1882, by mutual consent. All debts owing to said partnership are to be paid to the new firm of Hayward & Bro., and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to the said firm of Hayward & Bro. for payment

EDWIN J. STEVENS.
THOMAS S. HAYWARD.

NOTICE.

The business of the late firm of Stevens & Hayward will be continued by Thomas S. Hayward and Dallas B. Hayward, who have formed a copartnership and the firm name of Hayward & Bro. All debts due the late firm of Stevens & Hayward must be settled at once, as it is necessary to close up the affairs of the late firm.

HAYWARD & BRO.

In retiring from the above mentioned copartnership, it gives me pleasure to recommend my successors to the continued patronage of my friends and the public generally, and to return my thanks for the generous patronage bestowed upon the firm of Stevens & Hayward. Respectfully,

EDWIN J. STEVENS.
sept5 3t.

Examiners Notice.

The undersigned having been commissioned by the County Commissioners to ascertain the public necessity for the extension of the Windy Hill road in Bambury to the waters of the Choptank river, and for a public landing at its terminus, and if in our judgment such improvements are a public necessity to locate the same, hereby give notice to all persons interested that we will meet upon the premises on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, to execute this commission. The proposed road begins at the gate of L. Eugene Ross, Esq., and runs through his land to the Choptank river.

N. WILLIS,
JNO. WARNER,
JOS. EWING.
aug15-6w.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Covington & Bateman, was finally dissolved, July 1st, 1882.

JAMES H. COVINGTON,
HENRY A. BATEMAN.
sept5-3t.

Don't You Forget

that we have regardless of time selected and purchased our full stock of

Boots & Shoes

for the

Fall and Winter

in strictly reliable goods We solicit inspection of all, as we are confident that you will say we are offering goods that cannot be found in the town at any such prices.

We also have the latest styles in

Fur and Wool Hats.

JACOB WILLIAMS,
Market Space.
Oct. 1st, 1881.

Medical.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

Beware
OF
Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 50cts. HEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

TUTT'S PILLS

A DISORDERED LIVER IS THE BANE

of the present generation. It is for the Cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, etc., that TUTT'S PILLS have gained a world-wide reputation. No Remedy has ever been discovered that acts so gently on the digestive organs, giving them vigor to assimilate food. As a natural result, the Nervous System is Braced, the Muscles are Developed, and the Body Robust.

Chills and Fever.

E. RIVAL, a Planter at Bayou Sara, La., says: My plantation is in a malarial district. For several years I could not make half a crop on account of bilious diseases and chills. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of TUTT'S PILLS. The result was marvelous: my laborers soon became hearty and robust, and I have had no further trouble.

They relieve the engorged Liver, cleanse the Blood from poisonous humors, and cause the bowels to act naturally, without which no one can feel well.

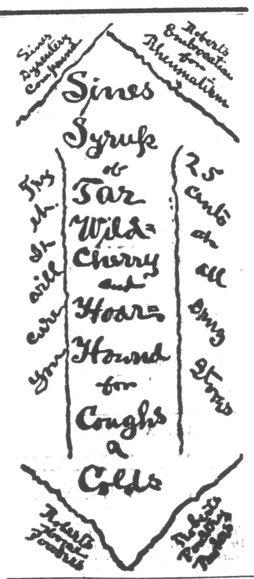
Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy Digestion, Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, and acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of One Dollar.

Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)



Seasonable.

Harness of all kinds, Collars, Bridles, Hames, Traces, Singletrees, Rope, Backbands, everything the farmer needs to put him in trim for the coming season. Call and see me. It will profit you.

T. C. NICOLS.

Miscellaneous.

(Communicated.)

A Silly Thing.

The editor of the Ledger seems to think that the present judges of our circuit court ought not to be re-nominated, because many people are opposed to the present school law, school commissioners and examiners. Whilst the editor of the Ledger was in our public schools, we heard no objection from him. Much opposition to the present judiciary arises from individual ambition. We hear many frivolous objections to the present judges, but with one exception the Ledger's is the silliest—that one was started in Cecil against Judge Stump, by some of his opponents. They obtained a list of all men who had been drawn for jurors during the last ten years; they scanned it carefully, compared it with the list of registered voters, and whenever they found a voter who had not served on the jury, they endeavored to poison his mind by informing him that Judge Stump was opposed to him, and would draw him on the jury; that plan was found out, and the Ledger's plan will be found out.

We believe the present law is perfect; we are in favor of a change in the law, and for a better law. We are in favor of a different manner of appointing the county school commissioners, because we do not believe that the constitution ever intended that the judges should appoint officers for the schools. The judges, themselves, doubtless are in favor of some other mode of selecting them. But the law which the judges had nothing to do with making compels them to act. The law, with few exceptions, has been in force since 1872, and is as follows: "And if new judges were elected they would have to obey the law and appoint the county school commissioners." To get rid of the law it must be repealed, and to repeal it would relieve the present judges from the appointment, as well as new men. As long as the law remains it must be obeyed by the judges.

The law requires a general system of free public schools. Educational matters affecting the State are intrusted to a State board of education. Educational matters affecting a county are under the control of the board of county school commissioners. Educational matters affecting a school district are under the supervision of the board of district school trustees. The Governor and Senate, at every session of the Legislature appoints from among the presidents and examiners four persons, who with the Governor and principal of the normal school constitutes the State board of education. The, LAW enacts that the board of county school commissioners shall be appointed by the judges of the circuit courts to serve for two years. The board of district school trustees are appointed for one year by the county school commissioners. The examiner is appointed by the board of county school commissioners for no specified time. Teachers are appointed by the board of district school trustees, and can be removed by them at any time by giving thirty days notice. The county school commissioners can be removed for cause; a majority of the board can remove an improper member. The district school trustees can be turned out for cause, incompetency, &c. The examiner can be removed by the county school commissioners or by the State board of education. Thus stands the law. Now, Mr. Ledger, don't oppose the judges because they obey the law; new men, if fit to be judges, would do the same. The judges have appointed the county school commissioners Messrs. Hardcastle, McDaniel and Hopkins; they had strong recommendations. If you have objection to these men, and they are cogent, lay them before the court, and I venture the assertion that the court will remove them. If you have objection to the examiner go to the commissioners or to the State board of education. I have not heard of any petition having been offered to the judges to remove the present commissioners; but if any one objects to the law, send men to the Legislature to repeal the law and give us a better one. I, as before stated, want a change in the law; but I cannot oppose the present judges because they enforce the only law we have.

The Ledger seems been on confusion. It interviews Republican lawyers and prints the interviews for the purpose of stirring up strife; the editor, like Catline, expects to be benefitted by a change. Only last Saturday the staunch Republican Gazette in an editorial, says our present judges are "learned and incorruptible men;" and indeed they are, and all the people are interested in having such judges. The selection of judges is most important; they should not be selected by jockeying, by demagogary, by animosities aroused by printed interviews with rabid Republican lawyer partisans, or by trying to bring men into odium for doing what the law commands, simply because the law may be obnoxious to them.

Bi-Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

We are pleased to be able to give to our readers in this issue a general outline of the more prominent features of the Bi-Centennial celebration in Philadelphia. It is promised by those in charge that the observance of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Philadelphia and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be the grandest celebration ever held in Philadelphia, not excepting the Centennial.

Grand Civic, Musical, and Military Pageant for Four Days.

FIRST DAY.

Parade of civic bodies, including thirty-five companies from the State, the old firemen of Philadelphia, the Paid Fire Department, who will entertain the visitors; the United States Departments, the Post Office, showing the rise and progress of the postal service. The U. S. Mint will display the process of coining, striking off a commemorative medal; the City and State Departments, the secret and benevolent societies, temperance organizations, the butchers in magnificent costume. The marine Band of Washington will be at the head of the U. S. Department. Grand tableaux of the landing of Penn at Dock street wharf, naval display on the Delaware, ending with magnificent display of fireworks in the Park, with pieces illustrating the early history of Philadelphia. At least 25,000 men will be in the procession.

SECOND DAY.

Parade of the different trades, manufactories, and foundries of Philadelphia, with wagons, all showing the various modes of manufacture; woodware, hardware, furniture, printing, dyeing, weaving, sewing machines, engine building, tinware, household goods, upholstering. Grand parade of the Pennsylvania Railroad, showing the rise and progress of railroading and car building. 30,000 mechanics and manufacturers in line. In the evening grand historical moving tableaux, showing historical incidents in the history of Pennsylvania, followed by an epic poem, illustrated by tableaux in floats or cars, each car drawn by four horses, and shown by lights arranged and carried by men.

THIRD DAY.

Musical entertainment. Allison's Hall (old Machinery Hall) engaged, lighted by electric lights and fitted up to accommodate 15,000 persons; 2,000 singers on the platform; all the principal Welsh and German singing societies and choirs; $1,250 in prizes; reception to the societies in the evening. Grand regatta on the Schuylkill by the navy. Bicyle race and Caledonian games in the Park. Parade of Knights Templars; all the leading commanderies from the principal cities; five to ten thousand Knights, with their magnificent costumes and Oriental drill on parade; reception at the Academy of Music, Horticultural and Industrial Hall in the evening.

FOURTH DAY.

The greatest military display ever seen in Pennsylvania; 25,000 State and visiting troops and Grand Army posts; all the National Guard of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; visiting corps from Boston, Providence, New York, Baltimore, and other points; 10,000 men of the Grand Army; arrangements will be made to entertain all visiting delegations of soldiers. In the evening the city will be entirely illuminated, and receptions at the Academy of Music, Horticultural Hall, and other places.

During the four days the city will be magnificently decorated; the United States will lend the assistance of all departments.

A Study of Words.

A study of the pedigree of many words which are in daily use would prove more fascinating than any other kind of mental exercise. Trench, in his little work on the "Study of Words," has done much to cultivate the taste for this kind of investigation; but he made only a beginning. The field is inexhaustible. In this article we propose to give a short list, to which we will add from time to time:

"Jet" derives its name from the Gagates, a river at Lycia, where was found the black stone which the French call gagate, or jaet, which we abbreviate into jet.

Pamphylia, a Greek lady, who compiled a history of the world in 35 little books, has given her name to the "pamphlet."

"Punch and Judy" are the relics of an ancient mystery play in which the actors were Pontius Pilate and Judas Iscariot.

"Dollar" is from the German thaler which is derived from Thal, the valley of Joachim, in Bohemia, where the silver works were situated that made this coin.

"Bigot" is from Visigoth, in which the fierce and intolerant Arianism of the Visigoth conqueror of Spain has been handed down to infamy.

"Humbug" is from Hamburg; "a piece of Hamburg news" was in Germany a proverbial expression for false political rumors.

"Exliort" and "yeast" are from the same root, which signifies something boiling or overflowing.

"Gas" and "gust" have the same parentage.

Blue Jean Williams probably did not know that the fabric from which he gets his name was originally made by Moors at Jean, in Spain.

"Gauze" derives its name from Gaza where it was first made.

Damask silk was first made at Damascus.

The word "Panic" has a curious origin. According to Herodotus the god Pan was supposed to have assisted the Greeks at the battle of Marathon, 490 B. C., striking such a terror into the Persian hosts that they fled to their ships in perfect dismay. From that time the Greek term *panikon* was used to describe unreasonable or sudden and overpowering fear.

"Tabby cat" is all unconscious that her name is derived from Attiba a famous street in Bagdad, inhabited by the manufacturers of silken stuffs, called Atabi, our taffety, the wavy markings of the watered silk resembling pussy's coat.

"Old Scratch" is the demon Skratt; who still survives in the superstitions of Northern Europe.

"Old Nick" is none other than Nikr, the dangerous water demon of the Scandinavian legend.

In the phrase "Deuce take it" the deity Tiw still continues to be invoked. In his book "De Civitate Dei," Augustine speaks of "quosdam dæmones *dusios* Galli nucupant."

The Lemon takes its name from the city of Lima.

Loadstone is a corruptel translation of *Lydias lapis*, the stone of Lydia.

The money reminds us that the coinage of the Romans was struck at the temple of Juno Moneita, the goddess of counsel.

Sir Jay's Song.

Sir Jay—I am monarch of the seize,
I assess them as I please,
They've got to pay, although it irks.
Head Clerk—And we are the laborers and the workers and the clerks.
All—And we are the laborers and the workers and the clerks.

Sir Jay—When they do not pay up all,
I make another call,
And I make wry faces at the papers' quirks.
Head clerk—And so don't the laborers and the workers and the clerks.
All—And so don't the laborers and the workers and the clerks.

Sir Jay—But they've raised such a deuced row,
I'm not quite happy now,
I fear some danger to myself here lurks.
Head Clerk—And so hope the laborers and the workers and the clerks.
All—And so hope the laborers and the workers and the clerks.
The laborers and the workers,
Whom he looks upon as shirkers,
And the clerks.

Greatest Discovery since 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood purifier and strength restorer or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive conditions of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

The Color Line.

There is a desperate split in the Austin Blue Light Colored Tabernacle. A visiting clergyman, who is chaplain to a colored militia company and much given to using military phrases, preached a very eloquent sermon, in which he continually repeated the words:

"I tells yer, brederen and sistern, hold fast to yer colors."

About a dozen very dark "sistern" left the sacred building, leading out their light saddle colored children. One of them who was as black as the ace of spades was heard to remark:

"Hit's pretty late in de day for dat pasture to be preaching dat ar strange doctrine to an Austin cullud congregation."

What's Saved is Gained.

Workingmen will economize by employing Dr. Pierce's Medicines. His "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and "Golden Medical Discovery" cleanse the blood and system thus preventing fevers and other serious diseases, and curing all scrofulous and other humors. Sold by druggists.

The Rev. Father Scully, of Cambridge, Mass, is a severe condemner of church fairs. "They demoralize our girls," he says, "more than do our lowest theatres, for girls, armed with their church fair book, go forth under religious and parental sanction where they please, entering even barrooms to solicit chances and votes. The children think of nothing but the fair. Home, church and school are banished. When liger-beer is sold in our churches where fairs are held, how can we train our youth to look with horror on the evils of rum?"

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

During the past two years 65 ministers of other denominations have been ordained deacons or advanced to the priesthood in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Of these 13 were Congregationalists, 11 Presbyterians, 1 Lutheran, 2 Second Adventists, 17 Methodists, 12 Baptists, 3 Universalists, 1 Unitarian, 1 Reformed Episcopalian, 1 Moravian and 1 Hebrew Rabbi

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion, robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Episcopal Clergymen's Insurance League in the last thirteen years has paid $316,000 to the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of this sum $15,552 was paid during the past year.

A large number of the Japanese students sent to America returned to their native country Christians, while not one such case has occurred among those sent to Germany, France and England.

The converts to Christianity from among the Dakota Indians are gathered into eleven Presbyterian churches, which together form a presbytery. Several of the pastors are full blooded Indians.

A Night in a Japanese Inn.

An American traveler writes from Japan: We entered the village which was once a city containing over a million inhabitants, and put up at a native hotel kept in a native style. Again observing the custom of undressing the feet, we past many guests sitting upon mats and making their chopsticks fly in a way that would make a Yankee envious even in a railroad eating house. Up stairs we went, and were shown into a room whose walls consisted merely of paper, partitioning one room from the other, but which were scrupulously clean. Ordering supper and some native wine, we were quickly served by a rather good looking maid.

While awaiting the result of our order we were served with "siddid" pastry and some suckee; also a bowl containing live coals, together with pipes; after which, giving us time for a smoke, the courses began with fish, not cooked enough for our taste, then eggs, chicken, sweet potatoes, rice and tea. No bread was served us nor butter, but as the tea was remarkably fine, and the eggs, though small, were fully seasoned with rock salt, we made a good meal, rendered awkward by lack of experience in using the chopsticks, which were pencil shaped and used by holding or pressing the food between the ends, the guests meanwhile peeping through the partitions and giggling at our frantic efforts to eat gracefully.

While eating supper, the governor of the place sent a constable to obtain our names and residence, that we might be under police protection, we being the first white men that ever spent a night in the place. Supper being over we took a short walk through the town, and as there were many pilgrims in the place who had never seen a Caucasian before, we were the "observed of all observers," especially our friend, an Englishman, who is six feet two inches in his stocking feet, making him a giant among them.

Going back to the hotel, our friend asked us if we wished a bath and shampoo. Answering in the affirmative, he gave the order, and hearing a long, low, and somewhat said whistle, which we had heard both by day and by night in Yokohama—and which, though it had excited our curiosity, we had failed to inquire the cause of—he went into the street and brought in a blind man, who said he was to do the shampooing. The bath being ready, we went down stairs, and were shown into a room, whose wet floor proved it to be in constant use.

After finishing our bath we downed our gowns and returned to our room, where the "blind man" took us in charge. Commencing with our feet, he knuckled us all over, prying in between every joint and muscle of our back and limbs, excepting the region of the chest, and which, after he was through, made us feel as limber as an acrobat. These shampooers, it is said, are made blind in their childhood, that they may ply their vocation without injuring the susceptibilities of any one. The sun rose unclouded on the following morning, and after breakfast served on the floor, similar in quality to supper of the evening before, we paid our bill, which amounted to one dollar and seventy-five cents—this for both of us, including our wine.

The Queen's Household.

The clerk of the kitchen has a salary of £700 a year and his board, and to aid in his work he has four assistants, who keep all the accounts, check weights and measures, and issues orders to the trade-people; he has also a messenger and a "necessary woman." Besides these officials there is the chief, with a salary of £700 a year, and four master cooks at about £350 a year each, who have the privilege of taking four apprentices at premiums of from £150 to £200 each; two yoemen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, four scourers, three kitchen maids, a storekeeper, two "Green office" men and two steam apparatus men. And in the confectionery department there are the first and second yeomen, with salaries of £300 and £250 respectively; an apprentice, three female assistants and an errand man; and in addition to these there are also a pastry cook and two female assistants, and three or four coffee room women. The ewer department, which has charge of all the linen, consists of a yeoman and two female assistants only. The gentleman of the wine and beer cellars—or properly speaking, her majesty's chief butler—has a salary of £500 a year. He has to select and purchase wine for the royal establishment, to superintend the decanting, and send them up to table. Next to him are the principal table deckers, with £250 a year each; the second table decker with £150; the third with £90, and an assistant with £25—their duties being to superintend the laying out of the Queen's table before dinner is served. The plate pantry is under the care of three yeomen—with salaries of £160, £150 and £120 respectively, besides lodging-money and board; a groom and six assistants. These offices are of great trust and are not overpaid, seeing that at a rough guess the gold and silver plate at Windsor Castle alone is worth £3,000,000, and includes some very precious specimens of art workmanship. The getting in of her majesty's coal must be an important and arduous task, as no fewer than thirteen persons are employed all the year round on this duty alone.

Valuable Interest Rules.

Basis Commercial Year of 360 Days, or 30 days per month—4 per cent.—Multiply the principal by the required number of days, divide by 9, and point off.

5 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, and divide by 72.

6 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 6, and point off three figures from the right.

8 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, and divide by 45.

9 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 4, and point off three figures from the right.

10 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, and divide by 36.

12 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 3, and point of three figures from the right.

15 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, and divide by 24.

18 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 2, and point off three figures from the right.

20 per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, and divide by 18.

The interest in each case will be in dollars and cents.

A clergyman of Philadelphia was met by a woman who has little reverence for the cloth. "Tell me," said she, with a benignant smile, which did not, however, disguise the acidity of her question, "why do you close your church in the summer? Do not your parishioners require to be protected from the evil one in the warm weather as in the cold?" "Oh, bless your soul, no," was the prompt response; "the evil one never stays in town in July and August. He follows the rush of the world to the watering-places."

It is related of Rev. William Arthur, the President's father, that while presiding over the Baptist Church in West Troy his choir drawled out the hymn with variations, which did not please him, so he took his text and preached two hours and forty minutes. His head deacon grew impatient and consulted his watch. "Keep your watch in your pocket, Deacon Jones," said he. "You had a long sing, and now I am going to preach till I get through."

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