Kent News.

Vol. 50. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889. No. 8.

THE KENT NEWS:

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

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

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

One square, three insertions or less	$1.00
Each subsequent insertion	25

Six lines of Nonpareil or less constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or a longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
No. 206 South Charles Street,
jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

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

JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 20 East Camden Street, (Old Number, 3 Near Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

WRIGHT & LONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Fruit, Hay, Poultry, Live Stock Hides, and all kinds Country Produce.
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette sts.
DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
General Fruit and Procuce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
118 East Pratt St., Balto Md.
We refer to our present shippers among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The Peoples' Bank of Baltimore.

ANDREW W. WOODALL,
Successor to Greenwood & Woodall,
Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,
No. 53 West Pratt Street.
Special attention given to the sale of Grain Dried, Evaporated and Green Fruits.
J. K. B. EMORY. F. W. NEAVITT.
WM. H. RUTTER
—WITH—
EMORY & NEAVITT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Seeds, Hay, Fruit, Live Stock, Wool and all kinds Country Produce.
No. 68 South St., Baltimore, Md.
Reference—Citizens' National Bank, Agents for Wheeler Line of Steamers. je12-y.

PHILADELPHIA.
R. E. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.
338 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent on sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y.
J. P. MOYER. S. F. CREW.
J. P. MOYER & CO.,
Commisssion Merchants in Live Stock,
EGGS and POULTRY.
No. 256 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Returns sent promptly. tf.

P. E. CREW & CO.,
(Successors to CREW & IRELAND.)
FRUIT, PRODUCE and LIVE STOCK
Commission Merchants,
324 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
Strict attention will be given to all consignments or executions. Check and account statement immediately on sales if desired. Berries and Peaches a specialty in their season. Reference: National Bank of Northern Liberties, Third and Vine streets, Philadelphia; or, some of the large Fruit Growers of Kent county. (apr27-1y.) P. E. CREW.

E. C. CROW,
No. 316 N. Front St., Philadelphia,
(Old Number, 6 Vine Street).
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUIT, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY & EGGS.
PEACHES A SPECIALTY.

Professional Cards.

DENTISTRY.
W. E. BARNARD.
HAVING opened an office at the residence of Norris Barnard's for the practice of Dentistry, I beg leave to say that I will be in attendance there to receive patients at any time with the exception of MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week. All modern appliances. Anesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. First-class work and satisfaction guaranteed. A call solicited. j15-2m.

DENTIST.
DR. C. P. GILPIN,
CHESTERTOWN, MD., MAIN ST., ADJ. CAHALL'S STORE.
Office Hours, 8:30 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. d1-tf.

DR. H. L. DODD,
Homeopathist,
CHESTERTOWN - - MARYLAND.
OFFICE at his mother's residence.

DR. J. HORTON KELLEY,
(UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)
fe2. *GALENA, KENT CO., MD*

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

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

G. ALLEN JARMAN, D. V. S.,
—GRADUATE OF—
The American Veterinary College, N. Y.,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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

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

BENJ. B. OWENS,
Architect,
N. W. Corner Lexington and Charles Streets,
BALTIMORE.
Reference:—"KENT NEWS." n24-tf.

STRAW HATS, New and Nobby Styles, Prices to suit all. J. H. SIMPERS.

25c. Will buy a Pound of Good Natural Tobacco at J. L. McFEELY'S.

—THE NEW—
{HIGH-ARM}
SEWING MACHINE.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 9.

Decided to Be the Best in the World. The Tension Perfectly Automatic, Perfection of Seam, Simplicity, Durability,

and the Only Machine in the world that makes a Lock Stich without the use of a Shuttle. Those who wish a Sewing Machine embodying all the best results of inventive skill and construction, to do the service of a lifetime, should not fail to examine our

No. 9, Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

OVER 100 IN USE IN KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Thanking the public for past favors I solicit a share in the future. Give me a call. Address
CHAS. J. REICHE,
Feb. 2, 1889. Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.
AGENT WANTED in Centreville. Address above.

PEACH BASKETS!
PEACH BOXES!

To my Patrons and Others:

I DESIRE to notify you that I have made arrangements with a Basket Manufacturer to supply me during the ENTIRE season with all the Baskets I may want, and am now prepared to

Furnish You Baskets

with the same promptness and CERTAINTY that I have for years been supplying Boxes; and in my opinion the BASKET is one of the best I ever saw, AND AS GOOD AS CAN BE MADE, and at as low price as they can be sold. Do not purchase until you see the Basket and ascertain the price.

ALSO, PEACH BOXES,

as usual in Shooks or made up. A concentration of your orders will enable me to purchase lower and keep you supplied. I will only refer to my past Box business as a guarantee of my faithful performance of the above.

In due time my factory, as usual, will be open where you can get any kind of package you may desire to ship your fruit in.

Also Peach Ladders and Picking Baskets.

For prices &c., address
R. S. EMORY,
j1-2m. CHESTERTOWN.

"HOME AGAIN!"

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE
OLD STAND
ON COURT STREET., CHESTERTOWN,
and examine the FRESH and NEW STOCK of GOODS just bought for cash by
JAMES A. SHAW,
which consists of Leather
BOOTS AND SHOES
TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Gum Boots and Shoes, Body Boots, Hip and Short Boots, and Boots for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES.—Flour by the Barrel or Bag, Hominy, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Baker's Chocolate, Tea, Soap, Soapine, Soda, Rumford's Yeast Powder, Lamp Chimneys and Burners, Coal Oil, Salt and many other things. All of which can be bought of me as cheap as at any place on the shore. Give us a call and we will try to please you.

Also, TOBACCO and CIGARS.
JAMES A. SHAW,
j12. Court Street, Chestertown.

PUBLIC SALE OF A
House and Lot of Land
IN CHESTERTOWN.

BY VIRTUE of the power contained in a mortgage from William Ford and wife to The Chester Loan Association of Kent county, a body corporate, dated April 15th, 1885, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, in Liber S. B., No. 6, Folio 483, &c., the undersigned as attorney for the said association, will offer at Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, 2d day of July, 1889,

n front of the Court House Door, in Chestertown, AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

All That LOT of LAND

on the northeast side of College avenue, in Chestertown, having a front on said avenue of 60 feet, and depth of even width of 70 feet, adjoining the lands of Andrew Murray and others, it being the same lot of land which was conveyed to the said William Ford by Wm. D. Burchinal and wife, by deed dated November 1st, 1880, and recorded among the aforesaid Land Records, in Liber S. B., No. 1, Folio 355, &c.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a
Small Dwelling House,
IN GOOD REPAIR.

TERMS OF SALE are cash on day of sale, or on final ratification thereof, at option of the attorney, with bond and approved security; the purchase money to bear interest from day of sale.
MARION DEK. SMITH,
je8-ts. Att'y named in Mortgage.

T. W ELIASON, JR.
BUILDING LUMBER.
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, CYPRESS FENCING.
THE LARGEST STOCK, OF SEASONED LUMBER, IN THE COUNTY,
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.
DO NOT BUY without giving me an opportunity to make estimates for you.
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
March 9, 1889.

FOR SALE.
200,000 Peach Baskets,
—ALSO—
BERRY CHESTS and BOXES!
ALL IN FIRST CLASS ORDER AND GUARANTEED.
I am now ready to take orders and am prepared to deliver by rail or water, just as it suits customers. Thankful for past patronage I ask a continuation of the same.
THOS. E. NORRIS, Ag't.,
m25-2m. STILL POND, KENT CO. MD.

PUBLIC SALE OF
A Phosphate Factory.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a mortgage from Charles W. Kennard and Henry C. Chase, lately trading as C. W. Kennard & Co., to the Chester Loan Association of Kent county, dated August 21, 1888, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county in Liber S. B., No. 4, Folio 510, &c., the undersigned will offer at public sale at the Court House Door, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, the 9th of July, 1889,

AT 11.30 O'CLOCK A. M.,
THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST OF THE SAID C. W. KENNARD & CO., of, in and to
ALL THAT LOT OF LAND,

situate on the southeast side of the public road leading from Chestertown into Quaker Neck, bounded by the said public road, the shores of Ratcliff creek and Chester river, and the lane leading from the aforesaid public road to Burchinal's wharf, with a right of the free use of the said wharf and the lane leading thereto.

The said Lot of Land was leased to the said C. W. Kennard & Co., by Wm. D. Burchinal and others, for a term of nine years from the 21st day of August, 1883, at an annual rent of $100, payable May 1st in each and every year, with the privilege at the expiration of said term, to the said C. W. Kennard & Co. and their assigns to remove the buildings now, or which may be hereafter erected.

The Improvements on said Lot consist of a Large and Well Equipped
Phosphate Factory

The Main and Machinery Building is 100x40 feet, a portion being two stories high; two sheds for storing phosphate and phosphate material, one 100x24 feet, the other 40x40 feet; engine room 30x20 feet; office 12x12 feet.

The Machinery Equipments consist of a 75-horse power Boiler, 25-horse power Engine, a Denmead Bone Mill, a Bone Crusher, a Phosphate Mixer, set of Rollers, Sieve and complete Bagging Attachments and an fixtures of the mill and will be sold with the property.

This property is eligibly located on Chester river, within a half mile of Chestertown, with deep water at the wharf, where steamers and other vessels can load or discharge cargoes at all times. A large and successful Phosphate Manufactory has been conducted there for a number of years. The mill has a capacity of manufacturing from 60 to 75 tons a day.

With a small outlay of capital, it might be converted into a successful Flour Mill or Basket Factory.

THE TERMS OF SALE are cash on the day of sale, or on the final ratification of the sale, at the option of the attorney, with bond and approved security, the purchase money to bear interest from the day of sale. These terms may be modified to suit purchasers.

MARION DEK. SMITH, ATT'Y
Je15-ts. Named in the Mortgage.

The above property is offered for sale at our request, with the hope it may sell for its full value. The above described lot of land may be released for another term of years upon application to Capt. Wm. D. Burchinal. C. W. KENNARD & CO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A
HOUSE and LOT
In Kennedyville, Maryland.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, in equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale,

On SATURDAY, June 29th, 1889,

AT 2½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
at the HOTEL in KENNEDYVILLE, Kent county, Maryland, the
House and Lot of Land

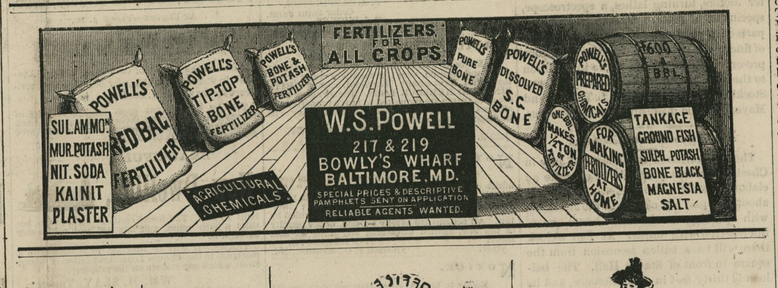
situated on the east side of New street, in the village of Kennedyville, and adjoining the property of Jos. E. Weer and the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad Company. This lot is triangular in shape and contains a little over a ¾ Acre of Land.

The DWELLING

is new. Two Stories high, with Back-Building, and there is a Meat-house, Coal-house and Hen-house on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE:
One-third of the purchase money to be paid cash on the day of sale, one-third in nine months, and the balance in eighteen months from the day of sale; credit payments to be secured by bond of purchaser.
WILLIAM M. SLAY,
j1-ts. TRUSTEE.

FOR A FINE 5c. or 10c. CIGAR go to J. L. McFEELY'S



We propose to prove to every common-sense person who peruses this that we are Maryland's Leading Retailers of Finest Clothing for old and for young. We are the Largest Manufacturing Retailers of Clothing in the United States. We have stores in the leading cities, and our stores are the largest and most universally popular in every city. We have brought the science of wholesale tailoring to the point of absolute perfection, and the low price, small profit plan upon which we do business has made the name of MABLEY & CAREW conspicuously prominent in the mercantile world. Our Baltimore store is the popular retail store of Maryland and the South. We have under our roof to-day three times the stock of any clothing store in this section, and the tailor-made superiority of our make and the high standard of our goods is equaled only by the best made-to-measure work, while our prices are proportionately so low as to make it an object for everyone to patronize us. Ours is truly the leading store, not only of Baltimore, but of the South.

The man who has always had his clothes made to measure, is thinking seriously of giving up his tailor and of keeping the extra price he pays him in his own pocket. He sees, like many more like him, that the suits we're selling this season for about one-half what merchant tailors charge are as good-fitting and substantial wearing (if not more stylish and dressy), as any made-to-measure suits. He sees, as everyone must see, that the variety of Foreign and Domestic Cloths exhibited in our Already-made Suits is infinitely in advance of the few styles which merchant tailors show. There's not a weave nor a pattern that is popular at home or abroad that does not find expression in our immense stock. Our Twenty Dollar Dress Suits are made up in the very finest imported cloths—Worsteds, Cassimeres and Broadcloths—fit for the President of the United States. Our Fifteen Dollar Suits—and we have about three thousand at that price—are as good as any thirty dollar suit you ever wore. Our Ten Dollar Suits are good and equal to any eighteen or twenty dollar suits sold elsewhere. It will surprise you to see what a handsome Suit you can buy for Ten Dollars. And if you want something for business or rough wear, we will sell you a good Suit for Seven or Eight Dollars.

Our Summer Exhibit of Boys' and Children's Novelties is simply beautiful. The brightest thoughts are here entwined in the tiniest things. We got away from the beaten paths and brought together new styles that kick their heels at the conventional, while lacking nothing for service and fitness. There's nothing old-mannish or old-fogyish in our summer fancies. Ours are bright, wide-awake rigs that make a youngster hold up his head, step lighter and feel like a little man. The baggy, slouchy, shapeless shapes that "used to be good enough for the boy" won't do any more. Everybody's standard is higher, and ours is higher than anybody's. We've all the best things that others have and myriads of our own making that others have not. Whenever you see a dashing romping suit for school or street, for seaside or for mountain, the chances are ten to one that it came from MABLEY & CAREW'S. Last year's styles are twenty years behind this year's. Where the cutting and detailing do not differ widely, the textures and patterns do. You'll find in our immense stock of Juvenile Novelties imported fabrics in fanciful weavings heretofore confined to fashionable tailor shops, and you'll find our prices to be, for every species of Boys' or Children's Wear, from 10 to 20 per cent. below the market.

MABLEY & CAREW.

SOME HINTS ON HEALTH.

COMPLAINTS OF HOT WEATHER—HOW THEY MAY BE WARDED OFF.

Timely Suggestions by Dr. Chancellor—How Children Should be Cared for.

Dr. C. W. Chancellor, secretary of the State board of health, gives the following precautions for avoiding the complaints incidental to hot weather: "Children should be bathed freely, and should be allowed plenty of fresh air and exercise. The sleeping apartments should always be well ventilated. Plenty of good food should be given, and children should not be allowed to eat confectionery, cakes, pies or any similar articles. Unripe fruit should be forbidden. Exposure to sudden changes of heat and cold, to wet and dampness, or to the direct rays of the summer's sun should be avoided as far as possible. Avoid any crowding of the room occupied by the baby, especially at night. Do not keep a young child in the same room in which cooking or washing is being done. Keep the windows of the room open day and night in hot weather. The clothing of a young child should be loose and light during the summer months. Have the night-dress thoroughly aired during the day, and the day clothes aired during the night. Do not keep the child's head heated by any covering except when exposed to the heat of the sun.

CHILDREN "SOOTHED" TO DEATH.

"Children suffering from diarrhœa should be taken directly to a competent medical man. Purgative medicines should be avoided. Avoid also the so-called soothing syrups, cordials, &c., as they all contain opium in some form, and often children are 'soothed' to death. A house in which children are often ailing with sore throat or diarrhœa is probably wrong in its drainage. In such instances be sure to ascertain the soundness of the sanitary arrangements. Every person, whether young or old, attacked with looseness of the bowels should at once give proper attention to the trouble and not allow it to run on.

WHAT CAN AND CANNOT BE EATEN.

"In very warm weather all persons should live temperately and regularly on those articles of food which they are used to and which agree with them. Fresh fish, fruit and vegetables may be taken with impunity, provided they are sound and free from taint. All food that is the least tainted and smells disagreeably should be avoided. Great care should be taken not to give stale, sour or tainted food to children. Sour or tainted milk is one great source of diarrhœa in children, and should on no account be given to them. Intemperance and drunkenness invite attacks of cholera morbus, diarrhœa and dysentery. Temperance in eating and drinking is a great safeguard against diseases of the bowels. It is of the utmost importance to avoid all foul smells, as of privies, sinks, closets, drains, garbage and the like. See that your privy pits are well cleaned and disinfected with copperas, (sulphate of iron) by first dissolving one and a-half pounds of the material in a gallon of water and then flush your soil pipes with it, or by emptying the solution into the privy pit, sprinkling well the sides of the pit.

DRINKING WATER SHOULD BE PURE.

"As drinking water is believed by many to be the great source of communicating diarrhœa, the greatest pains should be taken to secure pure water for drinking purposes. The water from street pumps should be avoided. It is better that all drinking water should be filtered through a proper filter, and no filter can be considered a proper one that cannot be readily and thoroughly cleansed at least once in forty-eight hours. Water passed through a dirty filter is worse than water from the hydrant. Where there is the slightest risk of water being tainted with fever-poison it should be boiled before being drank.

ABOUT ICE-WATER.

"Do not convert the stomach into a refrigerator for the whole system, and endeavor to reduce the temperature of the body to a comfortable point by swallowing quantities of ice-water at short intervals. The evil effects of ice-water are well known. When taken at meals the sense of taste is impaired. The indigestion, to say nothing of more serious troubles, which arises from the free use of ice-water would entitle it to be set aside. Water at fifty degrees is cold enough for drinking purposes. Drinking very cold water, like drinking very hot beverages, is a habit to be avoided. The extremes in this matter, as in most other cases, are dangerous.

WEARING FLANNELS.

"A flannel shirt in place of the linen dress shirt is now worn by many gentlemen. The persons so attired look cooler and are cooler than those in regulation dress. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that because the top shirt is flannel that the flannel undershirt can be left off. Wearing an undershirt of flannel obviates danger from changes of temperature, sudden cooling off, &c. Woolen undergarments should be worn all the year. They are not only the most effective, but the most cleanly. Cotton, linen and silk underwear cause the fine particles of skin thrown off to adhere to them, while flannels absorb the perspiration more quickly and do not retain the cuticle rubbed off by the friction on the skin. Persons who have experience with the different kinds of underwear seldom don any kind but woolen. Probably the least desirable of all undergarments are those made of silk. Athletes, oarsmen, and those in training for any of the athletic sports will hear of nothing but woolens. The laborer on the streets, even in the hottest weather, wears two woolen shirts—one to absorb the perspiration as he labors, and the other to prevent his too sudden cooling off. These men all know that a sudden cooling of the surface means an attack of some kind of trouble about the bowels or some thoracic disorders. They cannot afford to run such risks, nor can they use ice-water in quantities. Many of them will be seen mixing a little oatmeal with their drinking water, which is a good thing to quench the thirst, and none of the experienced will load the stomach with any kind of water. They know the benefits of moderation in the summer time."

Dr. Chancellor has also offered some very timely suggestions for the residents of the flooded districts of Western Maryland, by following which the sickness liable to follow in the wake of a flood may be avoided. "Keeping your houses and premises clean is at all times an imperative duty; but at this particular time, when you are in the midst of conditions likely to produce epidemic disorders, it is of surpassing urgency. If a house is clean fever germs will pass it by. If a house is dirty fever germs will enter and destroy its inmates. Prevention is better than cure, and a stitch in time will save nine. A few cents wisely spent on sanitary precautions will often save many dollars, much physic, much suffering and many valuable lives. Every householder, whether rich or poor, should give personal attention to the cleanliness of his or her house, especially to the cellar and yard. Health is too important a thing to be entrusted to subordinates. Allow no dark filth corners to exist inside or immediately in connection with your dwelling. Burn all inflammable refuse or rubbish, and send away as garbage such as you cannot burn. Do not keep vegetables, fruit, or dirty linen in sitting-rooms or in bedrooms. All slops should be constantly removed, and never allowed to remain in the house or yard. Bury all putrifying material as soon as possible, and keep it well covered with lime until it is buried. Keep your windows, floors, furniture, stairs and passages clean. Don't spare soap and water or whitewash. Let no rubbish or dirt-heap remain near your home, but clear it away at once, and be especially particular not to let any decayed vegetables remain in the house, as they give off a poisonous gas, which induces fever; in fact, any bad smell, either from drains or decaying matter, may bring fever. Have no pigsties, filthy stables, badly-kept chicken coops, foul ditches, or stagnant puddles near at hand. Keep your drains in perfect order, and never allow a smell to remain. See that they are properly cleaned and limed, or you can never breathe pure air, and if there is any difficulty about your drains, water supply or the clearing away of rubbish, that you cannot yourself overcome, apply at once to the town authorities for their aid.

KEEP THE CELLARS CLEAN.

"No decaying matter should be allowed in cellars; on the contrary, cellars should be kept sweet and clean, and as much exposed to fresh air as possible. They should also be made dry by draining, if necessary. The air of houses is supplied largely from the cellars, so that the common practice of storing all sorts of rubbish there should be condemned. If the air of the cellar is impure it rises into the rooms above, and not unfrequently becomes a predisposing cause of diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera-infantum, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and numberless conditions of ill-health. A filthy pig-pen or stable-yard corrupts the air and the soil, and too often the wells of drinking water by soakage. Drinking the water thus polluted will give rise to serious diseases, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever and cholera. If you suspect your drinking water to be polluted always boil it well before using, and afterwards filter it if possible. Wells and cisterns should be frequently cleaned. Water may be clear and sparkling, without odor or taste, and yet be dangerously polluted.

USE DISINFECTANTS.

"Where filth has accumulated, and it is necessary to use a disinfectant, dry earth or ashes, lime or copperas will serve a good purpose. Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, cesspools, drains, &c., should be frequently and freely sprinkled with copperas solution, one and a-half pounds to a gallon of water. If required in large quantities the copperas solution is easily prepared by hanging a basket containing about sixty pounds of copperas in a barrel of water. Whitewash is an excellent disinfectant, especially when a little carbolic acid is added to it, and should be used freely about houses, back-yards, stables, chicken coops, &c. There is no remedy for the pig-pen but to banish it without the limits of the town, and the sooner this is done the better for the health and comfort of the people. Remember that cleanliness is next to godliness, and goes far toward preserving health. Many fearful diseases are caused and spread merely by dirt and filth, which contaminates water, air and food. Your best citizens are now taking active and proper measures to protect the community against the horrors of an epidemic. See to it that you aid them by keeping your own premises clean. This is especially incumbent on the poor. Wealth may furnish the means of escape from an epidemic, but poverty trembles at its approach, and must succumb to the inexorable destiny. Nothing is so economical as health, and nothing so wasteful as disease."

Educational Evolution.

The system of education in the higher institutions of learning, both in this country and in Europe, has undergone great modifications during the present century and still greater changes seem to be in prospect. There was a time, not very long ago, when our colleges were viewed merely as seminaries for preparing young men for what are called the learned professions—"the three black graces"—law, medicine and divinity, and when this preparation, absurdly enough, was deemed to be accomplished by teaching them the dead languages and certain branches of mathematics. The first change effected by the advocates of useful learning was in enlarging the sphere of studies to suit a more varied class of students. The natural and political sciences, the modern languages and the fine arts were included among the subjects taught. Agriculture and mercantile law and practice were not recognized as worthy of special study. At length it has come to be understood that a course of this extended instruction is the proper complement to the schooling of every educated man, whatever his intended calling may be. At the same time, the higher education of women was not less important, and colleges, etc., for them were founded.

The increase has of late perhaps been checked by a new view which is evidently taking possession of the public mind. A conviction is growing that the separate education of young men and young women is a mistaken and injudicious system. The separation of the sexes in society, as practised in the East, is known to be attended with many evils, and especially with moral degradation, with loss of refinement, and with the absence of all desire for social improvement. These evils, it is argued, can hardly fail to be experienced, in some degree, whenever this separation is enforced, and especially at the most impressible period of life. In many of our best colleges the co-education of the sexes has been tried, and a marked improvement in discipline, regularity, propriety of demeanor and attention to college duties has been observed; and nothing has occurred to justify the apprehensions which had been entertained by some persons before the trial was made. It would seem, indeed, that we are but just beginning to appreciate the full force of the truth, that it is not good for either man or woman to be alone.

Edmund Burke's Wife.

Burke was sustained amid the anxiety and agitation of public life by domestic felicity. "Every care vanishes," he said, "the moment I enter beneath my own roof."

His description of his wife is too long to quote, but we must give an epitome of it. Of her beauty, he said it did not arise from features, from complexion or from shape. She has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and sensibility which a face can express that forms her beauty. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office—not by authority but by virtue. Her stature is not tall; she is not made to be the admiration of everybody, but the happiness of one. She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness.

"Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage—you must come close to her to hear it. To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. She discovers the right and wrong of things not by reasoning but by sagacity. No person of so few years can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge. She has a true generosity of temper, the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality the most covetous not more cautious in their distribution. Her politeness seems to flow rather from a natural disposition to oblige than from any rule on the subject.

"It is a long while before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever, and the first hours of romantic friendship are not warmer than hers after the lapse of years. As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on anybody so she never degrades her judgment by immoderately lavish praises, for everything violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition and the evenness of her virtue."

"WHY do you put that vile liquor down your throat?" asked the philanthropist of the toper. "I am seeking for-get-full-ness," said the toper to the philanthropist.

His Three Sons.

Once upon a time an old man called his three sons to him in the dusk of the evening, and in a faltering voice said to them: "My boys, in a little while you will have no father. I am standing on the shore of the river of death and soon I must launch my boat upon it. Now, I have, as you know, a splendid farm, upon which one man can thrive, but as there are three of you I have been sorely perplexed as to which should have it. I have therefore decided to give each of you $2 that you must spend to-morrow, and to the one making the wisest purchase shall the farm be given. Come to me to-morrow evening at this time and tell me how you have each expended your money. Now, good night, and heaven bless you all."

On the following evening the three sons assembled before their father. "Reginald," said the latter to the eldest, "what did you purchase with your two dollars?"

"Father," returned the son, "I pondered long that I might make wise use of the money, and at last I bought a pair of strong shoes."

"Well done, well done; the journey through life is rugged and hard, and the thorns are thick upon the way. You have shown prudence and forethought and I love you the better for it. And what did you buy, Augustus?"

"I too, thought long and deeply," responded the second son, "that I might not purchase anything trivial or foolish. Since the cap that I wear is worn and ragged, I bought a hat with a wide brim, which I show to you, my father."

"The old man regarded him with a glance of pride and affection, and said: "You too have done well, Augustus; often in this world the brow is fevered and the suns rays beat fiercely upon the aching head, and your hat will comfort you. I rejoice that my sons are so filled with wisdom. And you, Theophilus, what did you buy?"

"My father," answered Theophilus, "I didn't ponder worth a cent. As soon as I left you that last evening I blew in my stuff for five tickets to the base ball games."

With tears of joy streaming down his furrowed face the venerable man embraced Theophilus, and murmured in a voice hoarse with emotion: "Had I a farm as large as Texas, with windmill on it, it would be yours!"

And then Reginald and Augustus moved sadly away into the gathering gloom, and while the one tried to keep the flies off himself with his hat the other kicked himself severely with his boots.—*Nebraska State Journal.*

Robert T. Lincoln's First Bill.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln likes to tell the story of his first fee as an attorney. Old Judge Logan, under whom he read law, had always told him not to be afraid to charge big fees for his services. "People don't respect a cheap lawyer," said the Judge.

One day, soon after Mr. Lincoln had been admitted to practice, he sat alone in his office when a messenger brought a note from the Chicago agent of one of the wealthiest insurance companies in America, asking to have the title to a certain piece of property looked up. The young lawyer spent about half an hour looking into the title and then sent his report to the insurance office. Pretty soon the messenger came with another note. This one requested Mr. Lincoln to send his bill by the bearer. The young lawyer had no idea what to charge. At first he thought it would be good policy not to charge anything, "for," said he to himself, "I should like to get that company's work regularly." But he knew Judge Logan would not approve that sort of thing, and he didn't want the Judge to think that he was heedless of his advice. So he figured it that, since he had worked only half an hour, $10 would be a good stiff price, for it would be at the rate of $200 for a day of ten hours. The words of Judge Logan, however, rang in his ears, and with a stroke of audacity that almost frightened him, Mr. Lincoln finally made the bill for $25. He felt that this was an outrageously high fee, and was hesitating as to whether he would give it to the boy or make out another for $10 when Judge Logan chanced to come in.

"You are just the man I want to see," said Mr. Lincoln, and he told him of his dilemma.

Judge Logan took the bill and tore it up.

"I knew it was outrageously high," said Mr. Lincoln, "but, Judge, you always told me to make big bills, and I did this more to please you than myself."

"Nonsense," said the Judge; "give me a pen." He sat down, wrote another bill, and gave it to the boy.

In a few minutes the boy returned with the insurance agent's check for $250, and a little note to Mr. Lincoln thanking him for his promptness, and saying the company's other work of this character would be sent to him.

"Great Scott!" said the young lawyer to the old one; "did you make out a bill for $250?"

"Of course I did," answered the old Judge; "You don't want to be an eleemosynary institution for insurance companies, do you?"

Joseph and Joseph's Papa.

The small boy was fond of music and there was an opera in town. It was Sunday night, but he stole out, having been refused permission by his mother, and got away down in front by the fiddles. He sat there listening delightedly, when he turned around and suddenly discovered his father all alone in the next occupied seat. He made no excuse. He looked up and nodded pleasantly.

"How do you do, sir?"

"What? Joseph?"

"Yes, sir."

"Does your mother know you are here?"

"No, sir. She wouldn't let me come."

"And aren't you—well—ahem"——

A sense of justice struck the old man, and the small boy knew he was quite safe. So they enjoyed the opera together, and then they started home. There was an awkward silence between them. The small boy waited for his father to speak.

"Ahem! Joseph—we will not—it would be better—that is—you needn't allude to this matter before your mother."

"No sir."

There was another long pause. Again the old man spoke, hesitatingly:

"Ahem! Joseph, how—how—did you get out of the house this evening?"

"By the back door, sir."

"Well—ahem—Joseph, we'll go in by the back way quietly, and not disturb the household."

And they went in the back way.

Next morning at breakfast the two met without any sign. The mother spoke up:

"Mr. Smith, I am sure I do not know whatever is to come of that boy Joseph."

"What is the matter, my dear?"

"Do you know he actually came and asked me to let him go to the opera last night—Sunday?"

"You refused, of course?"

"Certainly; what a question."

Then the father sternly turned to the boy.

"Joseph, I am surprised. Are there not enough week days for you to go to the opera that you must go on Sundays?"

"Yes, sir. And I was going to ask you to give me some money to go to-night."

The old man looked at the small boy, who was ingeniously looking up in his face and said nothing; but when they left the table he took him by the ear and said:

"You young rascal, I suppose you are going to bleed me for tickets every night?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy, candidly.

And he got them.—*San Francisco Chron.*

FARM ITEMS.

APPLYING LAND PLASTER.—Land plaster or gypsum is a very uncertain fertilizer. Its effect upon crops of some soils is scarcely perceptible, while upon others the yield, particularly of clover, is largely increased. From one hundred to two hundred pounds to the acre, sown broadcast, is about the quantity that will be found most profitable. It should not be applied until the crops are well stirred in the spring. The best results are generally obtained when it is sown while the grass is moist from dew or rain. Fields that were seeded to clover last season are likely to receive the most benefit from a dressing of gypsum.

WATERING COWS.—A little meal stirred into a pail of water gives it a relishable flavor, and induces a cow to drink more, besides affording some additional nourishment. If the temperature of the water is first raised to seventy or eighty degrees, it is all the better, since the cow will drink more warm water than she will cold, but the warm water does not tax her vital energies to raise its temperature from the freezing point. Even if cows are turned out for exercise on warm, fair days, it will be found to increase the flow of milk if they are given warm water while standing in the stable.—*F. D. Curtis, in Prairie Farmer.*