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 article must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 51. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1890. No. 1.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

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

Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto, constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or at longer periods at low rates.

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

TOMATO GROWERS!

TRADE MARK

READ THIS CAREFULLY:

We have been manufacturing for years a SPECIAL TOMATO MANURE that is particularly adapted to the growth of that crop. It has been used year after by the most prominent growers and canners in the country, as well as by the largest and most successful truckers in New Jersey. Materials being considerably off this spring, we are prepared to sell you lower this season than ever before. Please, therefore, write or see us concerning it before making your purchases.

MR. WM. R. ALLABAND, of Wyoming, Del., says:—I used your Fertilizer on Tomatoes by the side of Green Bone Phosphate and Sun Guano. The Green Bone was cracked so high I put it next to the road to show off big, and the Sun Guano next, and the last, Hubbard's, away back, as its merits were kept quiet; but when visitors came to see my patch of Tomatoes I always pointed out the ground on which all three kinds were, and Hubbard's got the credit of being far superior to the others. When picking time came it was all in all. I have used it on other crops with the same results, and believe it to be the best Phosphate on the market.

MR. HERMON PYLE, of Harford, Md., says:—He used 400 lbs per acre of Hubbard's alongside of other tandard brands on his Tomatoes, and that there was a perceptible difference in favor of yours. The plants kept greener, bore prettier and consequently more fruit, and that is why I use it again.

MR. PHIL. PARKER, Sweedsboro', N. J., says:—He used ours alongside of Mapes that cost $44 per ton, and that our was equal in every respect.

MR. J. B. HANWAY, of Joppa, Harford, Md.—Used the first year 8 tons; next, 24 tons; next, 50 tons; and the next he and his brother used and sold together 98 tons, and it not only gave satisfaction last season, but wherever used.

MR. EDWARD PLUMMER, near Worton says:—He put his young peach orchard in Tomatoes; used our goods; sold to Lynch's cannery in 1888, and they netted him $47 per acre.

MR. JOHN F. COPPER, near Chestertown, has been using it for years with satisfaction.

MR. JAS. MASSEY, of Darlington, Harford, Md., says:—He grew for the canners. Used our goods alongside of Dis. Animal Bone and Oriole Phosphate and that his product netted him $14 more per acre.

MR. J. W. KNIGHT, of Webster, Harford county, Md.:—Used our goods alongside of high grade. The result was the Sugar Corn was better and larger eared; Tomatoes fuller and smoother and the vines kept green till the frost killed them.

OUR CORN FERTILIZER!

MR. ALLEN WALLACE, of Sweedsboro', N. J., says:—I could tell to the very row where I used your Fertilizer on my Corn, and when I came to mow my grass whe the goods had been used, there was such a difference in the crop that some of my friends asked me why I mowed part of my field and let the other stand, when the truth of the matter was your Phosphate made the grass five or six inches higher. It was more marked from the fact that the corn rows ran diagonally across the field, and I could see the difference in the second mowing. I believe it to be grand, good stuff; that is why I continue it use.

MESSRS. ANDREW HALL & SON, of Harford say:—The 15 tons used on their Corn did as well as any ever used, and whatever they use this year, will be our goods; think it will be 20 or 25 tons.

GEORGE W. BAKER'S SONS, Wm. B. and J. B., say:—That it has compared favorably with anything they used.

WE COULD GIVE THE NAMES of Hundreds who have used our Goods on their various crops, and should you want to plant Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, or anything in the Vegetable line, write for one of our circulars.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON, Manufacturers,
April 5, 1890. Chestertown, Maryland.

Professional Cards.

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

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
Chestertown, Maryland, opposite Voshell House.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

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

DR. N. M. JETER,
Late Resident Physician for the Houston Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia,
HAS LOCATED IN MILLINGTON
and offers his services to the people.
Feb. 22—6m.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

F. J. CARTER, Agent,
THE PAINTER AND PAPER-HANGER,
Has just received his Spring Stock of
Wall Paper, Window Shades,
and Picture Frame Materials.
GILT PAPER from 12½ cents up.

HORTSHORNE SPRING-ROLLER SHADE
from 45 cents up.

A GUARANTEED
Holland Window-Shade Spring Roller for ONLY 75 CENTS.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.
A call will be appreciated.
Removed to Cross Street,
j11. Next Door to Hudgins' Bakery

Established 1876.
E. T. COMEGYS,
DEALER IN GRAIN,
LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.

New CORN Wanted
EITHER ON COB OR SHELLED,
in any quantity, delivered at any point convenient to farmers. As I am buying direct for the manufacturer, I can PAY MORE FOR GRAIN than those who buy on the market. Nov. 23, 1889.

Taxes in First District.

NOTICE is hereby given to the tax-payers of the First District that the books for the present year are in my hands, the bills are made out, and the TAXES ARE NOW DUE. Prompt settlements will save interest, cost and much worry to all concerned. For the conveniences of tax-payers I will be in Millington on Saturdays; Galena on Tuesdays, and Sassafras on Wednesdays. WM. H. FORD,
Aug. 17, 1889—tf. COLLECTOR.

Spring and Summer!

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
STRAW HATS,
Straw Matting,
At Lowest Prices!
J. H. SIMPERS.
April 19, 1890.

INSURANCE.
L. B. RUSSELL
—GENERAL—
Insurance Agent,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
OFFICE THREE DOORS ABOVE THE EXPRESS OFFICE.
FIRE!—LIGHTNING!—TORNADO!
LIFE! -- ACCIDENT!
Representing nearly $130,000,000!
Jan. 10—tf.

COAL and LIME!
THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
BUILDING LIME
—AND—
WHITEWASH LIME
is at J. D. BACCHUS'
Coal and Wood Yard!
Special inducements to contractors and builders. Would be pleased to quote you.
Very respect,
Mar. 30, 1888. J. D. BACCHUS.

Presents! Presents!
LARGE COLLECTION OF VERY DESIRABLE GOODS FOR PRESENTS, IN FINE
JEWELRY.-.WATCHES.-.DIAMONDS,
AND FANCY GOODS.
LOWEST PRICES!
J. S. McDONALD,
d14. No. 6 and 8 N. Charles St., Balto., Md.

MEN'S RED and WHITE UNDERSHIRTS, Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests, all grades at lowest price. J. H. SIMPERS.

GORMANDIZING,
or overeating, or the partaking of too rich and indigestible food, is a common cause of discomfort and suffering. To immediately relieve the stomach and bowels from such overloading, a full dose of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets is the best remedy. They operate gently, yet thoroughly and without griping, nausea, or other unpleasant effects. If the too free indulgence in such intemperate eating has deranged digestion, causing dyspepsia and biliousness, attended with a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in mouth in the morning, on arising, drowsiness after meals, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity and hypochondria—then you need to follow up the use of the "Pellets" with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to tone up the stomach, invigorate the liver, and set all the processes of digestion at work. While curing indigestion, it purifies the blood, cleansing the system from all humors and blood-poisons—no matter of what name or nature, or from what cause arising. There is nothing similar to it in composition or approaching it in results. Therefore, don't be duped and induced to take some substitute said to be "just as good," that the dealer may make a larger profit.
Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 OFFERED
by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head.

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County.

T. J. McWhorter, Trustee,
versus
Rash & Robbins.

No. 817 Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of RASH & ROBBINS to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, within two months from the date of the first publication of this notice; after which an account will be stated distributing the fund.

By order of Court, EBEN F. PERKINS,
May 3, 1890—4t. AUDITOR.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the matter of the Real Estate of ISAAC PARSONS, late of Kent County, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of Kent County, April 15th, 1890.

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by JOHN P. NICHOLSON, executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Parsons, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 17th day of June next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of May next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $28,000 cash.

W. S. WALKER,
R. F. MOFFETT,
S. G. FISHER,
April 26, 1890—4t. Judges of the Orphans' Court.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

J. FRANK WILSON,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 4th day of November, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 29th day of April, 1890.

MARY R. WILSON,
May 3, 1890—4t. Administratrix.

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that I have this day given GEORGE W. HARPER power of attorney to transact all business for me connected with the settlement of the estate of my late husband, J. Frank Wilson. MARY R. WILSON,
Still Pond, April 29, 1890. Adm'x.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOSEPH E. WEER,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 21st day of October, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1890.

JAMES E. WEER,
April 19, 1890—4t. Administrator.

REMOVAL!
R. BERGEN
WHO HAS BEEN OCCUPYING THE CORNER STORE in the BURCHINAL BUILDING, now belonging to Charless S. Smith, has REMOVED to the
Store-Room Adjoining,
formerly occupied by W. T. Wright, where can be found a LARGE and VARIED assortment of
Dry Goods, Notions,
and Millinery.
Spring opening of Silks, Henriettas, Serges, Cashmeres, Cloths and flannels. Also a Beautiful line of
Trimming Silks!
to match all shades of Dress Goods. Also a complete line of
Notions and Fashionable Millinery.
Remember, I have removed NEXT DOOR to the store I did occupy.
R. BERGEN.
April 12, 1890. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

TAKE NOTICE

Tax-Payers of the Fifth District!

THE TAXES ARE NOW DUE; the tax-book for the Fifth District is in my hands and I am ready to receive the amounts due for 1889. All who have taxes to pay will find it very much to their interest to pay promptly. The law is so strict that I am not allowed to indulge even though I were so inclined. For the accommodation of tax-payers I will be in Chestertown on the first Tuesday in each month; at Fairlee on the first Monday in each month; at Rock Hall every Saturday afternoon, and at home at other times. WM. H. COLEMAN.
Aug. 17, 1889—tf.

THOSE ANSWERS MIXED.

A Terrible Time in the Home of a Man who Advertised for a Laundress.

"I had an experience recently with an advertisement which nearly broke up my family peace," said a sad-eyed man at a down-town club. "I have not quite cleared myself yet, but I guess I'll be able to square things at home in a month or two by staying in of evenings. It happened in this way:

"Last week my wife notified me that the family laundress was going out of business, and that, as she didn't know any one to get, I had better put an advertisement in the paper. But she didn't want to be bothered by having an army of applicants call, so she said it would be as well to have them answer by letter. I went down town and inserted an advertisement for a family laundress. The man at the window gave me a ticket entitling me to letters addressed to 'E 68,' and I went away. The second morning afterward my wife said to me:

"'I'm going down town today, dear, and if you'll give me the ticket I'll stop and see if there are any answers to the advertisement.'

"I told her that she had better let me get them; that I could do it without difficulty, and it would save her the trouble, and so forth. She looked at me kind of queer, as women will, and said, so very quietly:

"'Give me the ticket, Henry.'

"There was nothing to do but to give it up, and, besides, I had no reason for wanting to hold out, anyway, so I reached in my vest pocket for it. It wasn't there. I felt in another pocket and couldn't find it. Then I forgot where I had put it, and went scouring through my clothes, during which my wife said:

"'Strange that you should have so much trouble finding that ticket?'

"Finally I remembered that I had put it in my card case and produced it. But my wife looked at me kind of queer, and, although I hadn't the slightest cloud on my conscience in the matter, I knew that I looked sheepish and embarrassed. I only mention this little matter to show how an innocent man will unknowingly pile up evidence against himself.

"That night when I went home the wife of my bosom met me with head aloft and a stony stare. I uttered some little pleasantry and tried to be friendly with her in an osculatory way, but she waived me off and said:

"'You made a mistake when you gave me that advertising ticket this morning. I wanted the one regarding the laundress.'

"I protested that the only advertisement I had inserted was for a laundress, but my wife gave a disdainful sniff and produced a dozen letters, which she handed to me without a word of comment. I opened one and read:

"'Am a blonde, petite and trim of figure, 21 years old, agreeable companion, and jolly disposition. Will be glad to arrange an interview. Address——'

"I turned cold all over, then hot, and then cold again. I felt my face growing red and my hair bristling. I looked up at my wife. She was looking at me coldly, her face stern and set.

"'My dear,' said I, 'what does all this mean?'

"'Read the others, please!' she replied, ominously.

"I opened another. It was a note written in a lady's hand on paper covered with pink violets. It read:

"'I am 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and weigh 120 pounds. Am dark, with brown eyes, and am called handsome; am fond of amusement. Would like to meet you. Address——'

"Chills chased up and down my spinal column. I looked at my wife again. She was smiling murderously, and her fingers were drumming on the table.

"'I assure you, my love,' said I; but she interrupted with:

"'There's a lot more yet.'

"Feverishly I ran through the other letters. They were from girls who described their charms minutely, and made themselves out as perfect beauties. And they all wanted to meet me. Seemed to have a howling desire to get friendly with me for some reason or other. I don't know when I've read of so many charming girls. There were blondes of all kinds—tall and willowy, short and petite, poetical and musical, artistic and literary; there were brunettes athletically inclined and soulfully dispositioned; oval-faced and brown-eyed, tall and short, thin and plump. But all were bewitching—according to their own description of themselves. And how they did dote on theatres, and boating, and driving, and concerts and dancing! It was enough to make anyone giddy, and I was giddy when I finished the last and gazed at my wife.

"'There's some mistake,' I declared.

"'Of course,' she replied sarcastically. 'I told you so in the first place. You gave me the wrong ticket,' and she tapped her foot on the floor vicious fretfully.

"I saw that I had to do something quick to avert the coming storm-burst, so I jumped right into the breach. I swore by all the gods that I knew nothing of these letters; that I had only advertised for a laundress, and that it was the fault of the clerk in putting the letters into the wrong box; but my wife coolly turned the letters over and showed me the address. 'E 68.'"

"Then the clerk got the tickets mixed.'

"Prove it,' said my wife, skeptically.

"I rushed out of the house and down town to the newspaper office. I kept getting hotter and hotter as I confronted the clerk who had taken my 'ad.' I did some pretty good off-hand swearing. When I had finished he laughed and handed me a bundle of letters.

"A man brought them in awhile ago,' he said, 'and made the same kind of a kick. Your 'ad.' should have read 'F 68' and his 'E 68.' The addresses seemed to have got mixed. Bring back his letters. Here are yours.'

"I bought a paper and looked up his 'ad.' It was a personal wherein a gentleman of 35 desired the acquaintance of an agreeable young lady with a view to matrimony, and stipulating that descriptions should accompany answers. I took the paper home and showed it to my wife; also gave the clerk's explanation. She accepted it after a fashion, but she was still suspicious. Women will be jealous, you know, at every tick of the watch if they get a chance. But I guess I'll square things by and by if I'm devoted and liberal in my contributions to her pin money."

The Planting of Fruit Trees.

The following are timely suggestions in regard to the setting out of fruit trees: About twenty five feet apart is the right distance to set apple trees, unless it is in rich bottoms, where the trees, as they will grow very rapidly and become large and spreading, may be set 40 feet apart. Pear trees should be set 20 feet apart, dwarf pears 8 to 10. Peaches 18 to 20 feet, if they are never shortened in, but are allowed to spread and grow naturally. This plan in some sections is quite popular; the only pruning that is done is to thin out the centres, and thereby encourage a low habit of growth. This permits of easy gathering of the fruit, and some fruit men claim also that the fruit is superior on spreading trees to that on tall ones. Cherries of the common sorts should be set 18 feet apart for those that grow more pyramidically 10 feet will be sufficient; plums 15 feet, apricots, 18 feet, quince, 8 to 9 feet. To give an idea of the number of trees required for an acre, if set 40 feet apart, 27 trees are required; 33 feet apart, 40 trees; 25 feet apart, 69 trees; 20 feet apart, 108 trees; 15 feet apart; 103 trees; 12 feet apart; 302 trees; 10 feet apart, 435 trees; 8 feet apart, 680 trees.

THE EVERY DAY DARLING.

She is neither a beauty or genius,
And no one would call her wise;
In a crowd of other women
She would draw no stranger's eyes;
And e'en we who love her are puzzled
To say where her preciousness lies.

She is sorry when others are sorry,
So sweetly one likes to be sad;
And if people around her are merry,
She is almost gladder than glad;
Her sympathy is the swiftest,
The truest a heart ever had;
She is just an every day darling—
The dearest that heart ever had.

Her hands are so white and so little,
It seems as if it were wrong
They ever should work for a moment;
And yet they are nimble and strong,
Whenever a dear one needs helping,
She will labor the whole day long.
The precious, every day darling—
Each day and all the day long.

Ah! envy her, Beauty and Genius,
And women the world call wise:
For the most of all your triumphs
Would be empty in her eyes.
To love, and to be loved is her kingdom—
In this her happiness lies.
God bless her, the every day darling—
In this her preciousness lies.

Woman's Fancied Ills.

There is a large class of women in constant trouble about their health, although the same amount of strength in a cheerful woman would be taken as healthiness, says a writer in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. You fear to accost her with, "How are you today?" for that would be the signal for a shower of complaints.

She is always getting a lump on her side, an enlargement of the heart, or a curve in the spine. If some of these disorders did not actually come she would be sick all the same—sick of disappointment. If you should find her memorandum book you would find in it recipes for the cure of all styles of diseases, from softening of the brain in a woman down to bots in a horse.

Her bed-room shelf is an apothecary-infantum, where medicines of all kinds may be found, from large bottles full of head-wash for diseased craniums down to the smallest vial for the removing of corns from the feet. Thousands of women are being destroyed by this constant suspicion of their health.

Others settle down to a gloomy State of foreboding of trouble to come. They do not know why it is, but they are always expecting that something will happen. They imagine about one presentiment a week. A bird flies into the window, or a saltseller upsets on the table, or a cricket chirps on the hearth, they shiver all over and expect a messenger speedily to come in hot haste to the front door and rush in with evil tidings.

Oh do away with all forbodings as to the future. Cheer up, disconsolate ones! Go forth among nature. Look up toward the heavens, insufferably bright by day, or at night, when the sky is merry with ten thousand stars, joining hands of light with the earth in the ring going round and round with gleam and dance and song, making old night feel young again.

Go to the forest, where the woodman's ax rings on the trees, and the solitude is broken by the call of the woodsparrow and the chewink, starting up from among the huckleberry bushes.

Go to where the streams leap down off the rocks and their crystal heels clatter over the white pebbles.

Go to where the wild flowers stand drinking out of the mountain brook, and, scattered on the grass, look as if all the creeds had cast their crowns at the foot of the steep. Hark to the fluting of the winds and the long-metre psalm of the thunder!

Look at the morning coming down the mountains, and evening drawing aside the curtain from heaven's wall of jasper, amethyst, sardonyx, and chaldony! Look at this, and then be happy.

How to Make a Good Husband.

The Danville *Register* recently offered a prize of $10 in gold to the lady who should furnish, "within one hundred words," the best receipt for making a good husband, and a second prize of five dollars in gold for the next best receipt. A long list of receipts were offered, but the committee of gentlemen appointed to make the award of best, reached the conclusion that Mrs. A. M. Aiken, of Danville, wife of Judge Aiken, was entitled to the first prize, and whose receipt is as follows:

"Have love, faith and charity for the foundation of married life. Study his disposition, and try to conform yours to it. Remember, a soft answer turneth away wrath. Bear each other's shortcomings with patience. Tolerate infirmities. Be faithful through poverty and disgrace. Love his mother; use hospitality and kindness to his friends. Never live beyond his income. Be pious, sincere, cheerful and industrious, making home attractive, his table satisfactory, and his clothes in good condition. Make him know by your constancy and good attention that he fills your eye and heart. And as an example, love and fear God."

The letter to which the committee awarded the second prize was written by Mrs. J. P. Mann, of North Danville, and was as follows:

"Be a good wife. 'Be not unequally yoked together.' Be saving, loving, innocent, blushing and confiding. Trust him fully. Don't stint him in eatables, affection, tobacco or cigars. Sew on his suspender buttons, mend his socks, starch his collars and cuffs, but not his handkerchiefs or towels. Set his easy chair and slippers convenient. Meet him with smiles and greet him with kisses. Kiss him when alone. Look pretty, cute and cunning. Do not be to him what you seemed when he was your best fellow, and you've got him sure."

The Court Was With Him.

A young lawyer was making his maiden effort before a jury in defence of a criminal.

The evidence was all in, and he arose to utter the brilliant thoughts that had been surging through his brain. He was primed for a fine display of oratorical pyrotechnics, but somehow or other he could not get a start. His mind became a blank and he stood trembling for a moment. Then waving his arms he began: "May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury—My—ahem!" My——— Officer, kindly get me a drink of water."

He waited for the attendant to return and tried to gather his faculties. After taking a sip of water he began again: "May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury I am happy—no—yes."

After a pause he again extended his arm and exclaimed: "May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury. My unfortunate client———"

This impressed him as a particularly bad opening, so he again hesitated. "Go on, counsellor," said the Judge, encouragingly, "so far I am with you."

I Know Where He is Going.

When Philip Henry, the father of the celebrated commentator, sought the only daughter and heiress of Mr. Matthews in marriage, an objection was made by her father, who admitted that he was a gentleman, a scholar and an excellent preacher, but he was a stranger, and "they did not even know where he came from."

"True," said the daughter, who had well weighed the excellent qualities and graces of the stranger, "but I know where he is going, and I should like to go with him." And they walked life's pilgrimage together.

How honored would that reluctant father have been could he have foreseen that his daughter would become the mother of Matthew Henry! And how different would be the world's estimate of men if they were judged less by their origin and more by their destiny! There is one pride of family highly commendable; there is another pride of family ineffably contemptible.

PASTEUR'S GREAT WORK.

A Pronounced Success—Out of 7,983 Patients Treated in the Paris Institute Only 53 Succumbed to the Disease.

A special cable telegram from Paris, May 2 says: The Pasteur Institute has just published its complete statistics regarding hydrophobia and the results of the Pasteur treatment during the five years which have elapsed since the method was first applied to human subjects. It was the 6th of July 1885, that little Joseph Meister was brought to Paris by his heart-broken mother from his home in Alsace. The boy had been so cruelly bitten the day before by a mad dog that he could scarcely walk and his life was despaired of.

Up to that time Pasteur had never dared to experiment upon man or woman with the terrible virus, which in an attenuated form had time and again succeeded with animals. The boy lived and went back to Alsace strong and well and is to-day as sturdy a lad as one could wish to see.

SOME VITAL STATISTICS.

Since then the Pasteur method has gone round the world and is every year saving thousands of lives in both hemisperes. Between January 1, 1889, and December 31, 1889, not less than 1,893 persons have been bitten by mad dogs and treated at the Pasteur Institute. Of these fifty-three died.

In striking contrast to this small fraction is the percentage of deaths among persons bitten by mad dogs and not treated by the Pasteur method. Physicians are unanimous in placing this percentage at over 15. In other words, of 7,893 persons actually treated 1,265 would, but for this great discovery, have died. Pasteur can, therefore, have the satisfaction of knowing that more than 1,200 lives have been saved by his institute alone during the past five years.

THE DISEASE IN PARIS.

It appears, furthermore, that of all the departments of France, it is that of the Seine which is most subject to hydrophobia. This is accounted for by the immense number of dogs which roam about Paris and its environs. As a remedy for this state rigorous measures are urged and enforced by the police regarding stray dogs and dogs known to have been bitten by mad dogs.

Another fact demonstrated by the statistics is that it is not in summer, as is generally supposed, that hydrophobia is most to be feared, but in spring—from February to May.

"Sweet are the Uses of Adversity."

These words put by Shakespeare in the mouth of the exiled Duke in "As You Like It," are suggestive of what may be the result of the present hard times.

With a great many people—the majority in fact—the cost of a thing is the measure of its value and of the enjoyment to be derived from it.

If the existing depression in farming and the consequent check in the circulation of money shall make us learn the lesson our ancestors so thoroughly learned—how to make a little go a great way—the hard times will not be without compensation. We have all of us been too much disposed to admire and covet expensive things and to despise all pleasures that do not draw heavily on the purse. We have grown too luxurious and too indolent—for one is apt to lead to the other. Now the actual necessity is laid upon us to do without much that is entirely unnecessary but which we fancy to be essential because we have become accustomed to it. Let us endeavor to return to the simplicity of earlier days and we will find out how cheaply satisfaction may be bought by those who are willing to find it in little things. Dr. Franklin said that false pride and indolence taxed a man's resources more heavily than the government, and it is true now, although the taxes are so much heavier than in wise old Benjamin's day. If we shall learn that the true life is from within and not from without; that in the resources of our own hearts and minds, in the daily blessings bestowed upon us and the moderate pleasures within our means there may be abundant satisfaction and peace, then the "hard times" so much complained of will only be ministers of benediction to all such as are thus taught.

Points of Interest.

The better farmers of the present day are beginning to prize the mule above the ox or the horse for farm work. A pair of twelve hundred pound mules are worth from five to six hundred dollars to any farmer.

Farmers who a few years ago stocked their fish ponds with carp are now changing to the European brown trout, finding that a much preferable table fish.

I do not want a kicking cow, says John Gould, but I do want to see one with nerve enough to, when abused, kick her abuser into the furthest corner of the barn so severely that when he arrives there he will understand she has the better developed brain.

Raise all the colts you can. It is an ancient saying that one strong, gentle, old mare has paid off the mortgage on many a poor man's farm.

Every farmer may and ought to have a fish pond on his premises. It will help take away that lack of variety which is the worst feature of farm diet.

The Clyde horse and the English Shire are both descended from the old Flanders horse, which used to be the war steed of Europe before gunpowder was invented. It was of immense size and strength, and had long hair on its legs, was "feather legged," as it is termed. All European draft horses are descended from the Flanders breed.

There are some things that are beyond the control of the farmer, but the breeding of scrub stock of any kind or condition is not one of them. Nor is the raising of scrub crops, the making of poor butter, having tumble down barns or fences, a dirty house yard, too many mean curs, or an absence of fruit on the farm. These and many others are under his own control.—*Field and Farm.*

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man with a good, sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good headpiece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a landed estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as well as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones, but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—which is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition.

THE man who takes a newspaper from the postoffice with no intention of ever paying his subscription would be highly indignant and grossly insulted if he were called a thief. Yet a court in Ohio recently convicted forty men of that calibre and allowed the publisher, who brought the suits, judgment to the full extent of the bill in every case. The crime charged was larceny. A few more cases may boom the collection business and cause legions of poor editors to rise up to sudden affluence.

WHEN the devil wants to train up a young man in the way he desires him to go he employs idleness to boss the job.

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Skin and Its Diseases
The DERMATOLOGICAL AND NEUROTIC INSTITUTE was established here seven years ago for the special purpose of treating and curing Diseases of the Skin and Nervous Diseases by DR. C. W. BENSON, and his success is well known. Patients come from every county in the State, as well as city, to be cured, and they are not disappointed.
It makes no difference how bad, obstinate or long-standing the case may be, if it is curable, he will cure it, having devoted eighteen years to the treatment and cure of these diseases. Skin diseases and Nervous diseases are hard to diagnose and cure except by an experienced specialist, and people waste much money in advertised medicines and going to doctors, who cannot, in the nature of things, know much about these special diseases, and who, as a rule, are not prepared nor have the remedies for their proper treatment. Dr. Benson at his institute is thoroughly prepared in every particular to diagnose and treat Skin Diseases and Nervous Diseases successfully, and sufferers from any form of these troubles, whether in adults or children, will save time, money and much suffering by placing themselves under the care and treatment of Dr. Benson, who is a graduate of medicine of the University of Maryland, and who practiced medicine in a general way for ten years; but eighteen years ago gave it up, and became a specialist in these diseases. He has a laboratory his building, and all medicines he prescribes are prepared under his own supervision.
SKIN DISEASES
Includes the treatment of the Hair and Skalp, Loss of Hair etc., as well as the Eczemas, Tetters and Acne or Pimples, Black-heads and all kinds of Skin troubles, from a roughness of the Skin to the worst form of eruptions and sores.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS
Dr. Benson permanently removes them from ladies' faces, lips, etc., with the electric needle, and guarantees them never to return. Also, Warts, Moles and all blemishes are permanently and perfectly removed by the Electrolysis without blood or leaving any mark whatever.
Nerves! Nerves! Nerves!
Who is it that does not at times wish they had no nerves? Nothing renders a person more wretched than to be nervous or to suffer from some form of nervous disease, and nothing leads to more trouble and disaster than neglected nervous diseases. They are the origin of insanity and suicide, of paralysis and despondency, loss of power, prostration and exhaustion, and should not be neglected. Why remain wretched and miserable and in danger of worse troubles when you can be cured? There are no classes of disease that yields more promptly to proper treatment in the hands of a specialist who understands them than nervous diseases. Since specialists have devoted their time to the study and cure of nervous diseases, great strides have been made in curing them. Diseases that were a few years ago considered incurable are now cured without difficulty, and many who were hopeless sufferers, as they thought, are now rejoicing in perfect restoration. So much for science and specialists.
Electricity has worked a reformation in the treatment of nervous diseases, and has accomplished wonders. But skill, practice and experience is required to apply it with effect. The different kinds of electricity and batteries vary as much in their effects upon the system as different kinds of medicine do, and the doctor who uses one battery for all kinds of diseases might, with as much property, use one kind of medicine for all diseases. Dr. Benson has every form and kind of battery, and is prepared to use electricity in any and every way; also, Electric Baths. In writing, give full particulars.
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