Kent News.

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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.

Professional Cards.

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.

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

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. W. E. BARNARD,
DENTIST,
(UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)
STILL POND, MD.
Maple Ave., at G. B. Kruzen's old stand.
Having procured all the latest conveniences for my office I am prepared to give my patients all the comfort possible during the operations. A call solicited Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. may31.

DR. C. P. GILPIN,
DENTIST,
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.

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.

ANDREW W. WOODALL.
Successor to Greenwood & Woodall,
Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,
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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. 202 South St., Baltimore, Md.
Reference — Citizens' National Bank, Agents for Wheeler Line of Steamers. je12-y.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS.
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.

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. ja29.

JAMES W. JEROME. J. HARRY VICKERS.
JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
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.
20 East Camden Street, *Near Light St. Wharf*, Baltimore, Maryland.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
General Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
118 East Pratt Street, Balto., Md.
We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA.

P. E. CREW & CO.,
(Successors to CREW & IRELAND,)
FRUIT, PRODUCE & LIVE STOCK
Commission Merchants,
324 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn
Strict attention will be given to all consignments or communications. Check and account statement immediately on sales if desired. Berries and Peaches a specialty in their season.
Consignments solicited. Attention given to all orders. P. E. CREW.

R. E. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.
328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent on sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y

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

Farmers, Attention!
1890 GRAIN AND HAY HARVEST 1890
MOST APPROVED MACHINERY.
Best Hay Tedder on the market, only - - $30.00
Self-Dumping Hay Rake, - - - - - - 19.00
Hand-Dumping Hay Rake, - - - - - - 16.00
Mowers, Carriers, Binders, Reapers, Binder Twine, etc., etc., all at the lowest prices.
Discount to dealers.
Call or send for prices before buying.
BALTIMORE FARM IMPROVEMENT CO.,
205 Southharles Street,
m31-3m. Baltimore, Md.

TAX NOTICE.

All tax-payers of the FOURTH DISTRICT and notified that the taxes for 1889 are now over due t be for 1888 are long in arrears. Settlements mus are prompt. I will be at the Court House EVERY TUESDAY, and at home on SATURDAY.
d7-tf. H. M. STUART, COLL.

LOWEST —

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING.

We sell the best-fitting, the best-wearing and the most reliable clothing in the United States; we carry double the stock of any store in the South, and our prices we guarantee to be from 20 to 25 per cent. below the market. Our FIVE DOLLAR SUITS sell for seven and eight everywhere, our EIGHT and TEN DOLLAR SUITS cannot be matched for a couple of dollars more by any store in the State; and our TWELVE, FIFTEEN and EIGHTEEN DOLLAR SUITS are the equal of made-to-order suits that cost double. No matter what you want in the line of clothing, it's dollars and cents to buy it here.

MABLEY & CAREW.

PRICES

BARGAINS in SPRING and SUMMER GOODS!

WM. R. ALDRIDGE,
(STORE NEXT DOOR TO J. K. ALDRIDGE'S HARDWARE STORE.)

WE HAVE A COMPLETE and well selected Stock of Dry Goods, including Challies, Satteens, Percals, Ginghams, Outing Cloths and all kinds of Dry Goods. A very large and fine line of White, Plaid and Striped Muslins, Hamburg Edging and Insertings, Flouncing for Ladies' dresses. Straw Mattings in White and Colored, 12½c. to 40c.; Straw Hats for Men, Boys and Children, 10c. to $2.00. We will continue to keep a full line of Shoes for Boys, Girls, Men and Women, ranging in prices from 50c. to $3.50. We have a lot of Ladies and Misses' Shoes and Slippers which we will sell very cheap. A nice line of FLANNEL SHIRTS from 50c. to $2.50. Neckwear, Hosiery, etc.
I will be glad to welcome my old friends and the public generally.
May 17, 1890. WILLIAM R. ALDRIDGE.

50 FIFTY DOLLARS FOR LIFE SCHOLARSHIP
PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE
(709 Chestnut St., PHILADA., PA. (Both Sexes.) Position for Graduates. Time 3 to 4 mos. Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Circulars free if you name this paper.

Under New Management!

I HAVE BOUGHT OUT the Stock of GOODS formerly belonging to M. T. Goslee and purpose keeping a GOOD STOCK of FIRST-CLASS GOODS, at the LOWEST NO-PEACHES PRICES.

For the Next Sixty Days!

I will offer all broken lots from 20 to 75 per cent. lower than price asked by Mr. Goslee so as to make room for stock. We have just received a full line of H. Fayter's goods, among which is the CELEBRATED RIVETED SHOE, formerly sold by Mr. Goslee. Boy's $2.65, Men's $3. Also his hand-made shoes. Measures to order. We keep a SHOE STORE exclusively.

NEW GOODS, NOW ARRIVING,

suitable for Boys, Girls, Men and Women. Call in and examine my stock. I will be glad to see my old friends and the public generally.

THOS. G. WROTH,
May 10, 1890. UNDER STAR'S HALL.

Premeditated Resolution!

AN IRREVOKABLE DECISION!

I HAVE too many Goods; we are getting too little money cash; cash is a mighty lever; I am going to make a clearing sale; the knife is ground sharp; cutting is being done; Down, Down Go Prices.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, &c., any stock and all of Our Stock Must Move. I am going to offer Unprecedented Bargains, one of which is Thirty Dozen Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, ranging from 4c. to 12c. each, many of them worth actually 25c. each. Another, a genuine German Linen Table Damask, at 52½c. per yard, worth 60c. Another, a Pure Linen Towel at 15c., two for 25c., worth 20c. each. A Lady's Corset at 25c. worth 50c. per pair; Lady's Vest at 10c. and 15c. apiece, a Gent's Unlaundried Shirt at 50c., worth 60c.; five dozen Percale Shirts that cost 8, 9, 10, 50 and 12 dollars per dozen, any of them at 62½c. each; Dress Ginghams, from 7½c. per yard up; other Dress Goods at Reduced Prices.

Shoes, Slippers! Shoes, Slippers!

Ladies' Shoes, Misses Shoes, Men's Shoes, Children's Shoes and Slippers at the CLOSEST CASH PRICES. I defy competition. Give us a call, it is to your interest.

R. F. PARKS,
May 17, 1890. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

New Store--Old Stand!

Mrs. D. GRUBER

HAS thoroughly renewed and refitted her business property up town and is now better able than ever heretofore to supply the public with

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies

and indeed everything in the Bakery Line. Long experience, the best material, and personal attention to the business enables her to give the very best goods for the least money.

CONFECTIONERY.—I have also added to my stock a line of confectionery, such as Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., to which I invite attention. Give me a call. MRS. D. GRUBER,
sep3-y. Up Town.

N. C. CROW

Is Still on the Corner of Kent and High Streets, Up Town,

Where you can at all times find a seasonable line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Gentlemen, Ladies and Children's Shoes
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

We keep the WM. LEA & SONS' FLOUR for sale by the barrel or sack, we think as cheap as you can get from the city, and we think their flour has no superior. Come and see us and be convinced that our goods are good and cheap. Country produce wanted

N. C. CROW,
m7. Up Town.

CHILDREN'S, LADIES' AND GENTS' GAUZE SHIRTS. Choice Country Hams.
may31. WESTCOTT & DODD

A Large Invoice of
CYPRESS FENCING!
Cypress Fence Railing, 2x3 and 2x4
—SAWED—
CYPRESS SHINGLES
RIVED CYPRESS SHINGLES.
Just received direct from Roanoke River
FOR SALE at LOWEST MARKET RATES.
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
Feb. 22, 1890.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON

IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in

Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally.

Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

AGENTS to canvass for the sale of our Home Grown Nursery Stock
WANTED. MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
Unequaled facilities. One of the *largest, oldest, established and best known Nurseries* in the country. Address W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nursery. Established in 1846. Geneva, N. Y.

H. FAYTER'S Hand and Machine-Made SHOES, in Congress, Lace and Button,
jl4. For sale by T. G. WROTH.

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The equivalent, in English money, of $2,500 was once offered by an old lady in London for the return of a favorite cat which had strayed or been stolen. People called her a "crank," and perhaps she was. It is unfortunate that one of the gentler sex should ever gain this title, yet many do. It is, however, frequently not their fault. Often functional derangements will apparently change a woman's entire nature. Don't blame such sufferers if they are "cranky," but tell them to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which is an infallible remedy for "female weaknesses."

"Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of poor, bed-ridden suffering women of "female weakness," painful irregularities, ulcerations, organic displacements and kindred ailments too numerous to mention. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will, in every case, give satisfaction or the price ($1.00) will be refunded.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. PIERCE'S PELLETS

Purely Vegetable and Perfectly Harmless. Unequaled as a Liver Pill. Smallest, Cheapest, Easiest to Take. One Tiny, Sugar-coated Pellet a Dose. Cures Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

WANTED! WANTED!

100,000
BUSHELS NEW WHEAT
DELIVERED AT ANY POINT CONVENIENT TO SELLER, FOR WHICH WILL PAY
HIGHEST CASH PRICE.
Give me a call before selling.
Also, have on hand a lot of
Good Peach Baskets!
which I will sell for cost.
J. C. SUTTON, Jr.,
jy5-tf. BLACK'S, MD.

Established 1876.
E. T. COMEGYS,
DEALER IN GRAIN,
LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.
—WANTED:—
All the NEW WHEAT
I can buy, delivered at any station on the railroad, for THE WM. LEA & SONS CO. BRANDYWINE MILLS, Wilmington, Del. Farmers look to your interest and allow me to make an offer on your grain before you sell. *As I am buying direct for the manufacturer, with a low rate of freight to Wilmington, it is reasonable* to suppose I can PAY MORE for grain than those who buy to sell again.
July 12, 1890. E. T. COMEGYS.

J. HERMAN IRELAND,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.
GRAIN,
COAL, FERTILIZERS
—and all kinds of—
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
A full line of CARRIAGES, DAYTONS and ROAD CARTS always on hand. Also, the celebrated ROSS FEED CUTTERS, the STAVER BUCKEYE CORN and COB MILLS, MARSEILLES ADAMS POWER SHELLERS.
I AM PREPARED TO BUY
NEW WHEAT, in any Quantity!
Having removed from Locust Grove, I thank my friends for their patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. J. HERMAN IRELAND,
jy12-tf. KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT. CHAS. L. DODD.
WESTCOTT & DODD,
(Successors to N. G. WESTCOTT.)
WE HAVE ADDED TO OUR LARGE STOCK THE LATEST STYLES IN
Dress Ginghams
CHALLIES IN ALL STYLES,
OUTING CLOTHS, DRAPERIES,
WHITE GOODS, HATS and CAPS.
CHILDREN'S, MISSES', LADIES',
YOUTH'S and MEN'S SHOES.
Also, a Full Line of Groceries.
We solicit the patronage of the old customers of the house and of our friends and the public generally.
m10. WESTCOTT & DODD.

Have you seen PHILIPPOTEAUX'S Wonderful
CYCLORAMA
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG?
If not, don't fail to see it when you visit Baltimore. It's worth a trip of 100 miles to see *Pickett's Great Charge* of 17,000 men.
If you do not see it you will always regret it.
Corner Mt. Royal and Maryland Avenues. Near Union Depot. Open day and evening.

CALL and examine our celebrated RIVETED SHOE, in Congress, Lace and Button, all sizes.
jl4. THOS. G. WROTH.

A WEEK AT TOLCHESTER BEACH.

To get an unlimited view of this now acknowledged popular resort for recreation and pleasure combined, one has only to visit it, having determined at the outside to strive after an impartial conclusion when its many and varied advantages shall have been duly considered.

To one who loves nature with her God-given garb, the time thus spent in and about this place is in no wise wasted; points of interest abound everywhere; vast are its resources for natural scenery.

Standing immediately in front of the mammoth hotel, and looking up and across the beautiful Chesapeake, you will at once be convinced that navigators, engineers and historians, with all their wonderful and deserved effort at accomplishment, have but half described the spreading magnificence before you, and upon which you may feast for hours. Turning then somewhat to the left, there is within sight, just beyond the broad expanse of these blue waters, the mouths of the Patapsco and Severn rivers on the western shore and the Chester on the eastern shore. Vessels of all kinds ply these waters at all times and in such numbers and styles, as will make an old sailor or the pleasure seeker seem to think there is nothing more lovely to look at.

The development of nature's resources, however, are but beginning to dawn upon us as we turn to the park, and there behold its picturesqueness, its hills, its dales, so abundantly and beautifully formed by nature's hand; on the tops of which and in the depths of which, thousands seek health and new life from the cooling breezes beneath the spreading branches of the giant oaks and other trees whose trunks give evidence of the scores of years they have been preparing in advance of any other resort on the bay along this line of comfort and beauty.

About 30 acres of land are here spread out; a portion of which received (as we have just alluded to) nature's beautifying freaks, or else old Noah's flood purposely left a scene beautiful for situation that the mind and muscle of man might utilize it to his comfort and financial interest, and it may be safely stated the Beach Company are succeeding in the former under the superintendency of Dr. Paxson; as to the latter we of course are not advised.

Strolling onward through the park one meets the impression of almost excessive helps to nature, in adding to the pleasure seeker's comfort and enjoyment. Besides the already immense grove, many hundreds of trees have been planted, stretching the park to still larger proportions on the west and north: these trees have made a surprisingly pretty growth, and it is very desirable that they should, as their silvery tops must be neccessarily brought into use for shade, plats and seats for the growing multitudes that daily visit here.

I might write to great length without fear of exhaustion, but am quite contented with only a portion of the outlines of this pleasant and invigorating homelike resort. Continual improvements are being made. The changes and growth are unprecedented in its history; the government and administration perceptibly improved; not only have improvements been going on but the facilities for getting here by excursionists are health—reviving—itself. The drinking water supply is abundant and of the finest quality. Yachting on the beach is superb; fishing, soul-stirring; crabbing, unlimited in the catch; bathing, unexcelled anywhere; living, at the fountain head; flowers, plentiful and artistically arranged; health, first-class; employees, pleasant and obliging, having first gotten instruction in that direction from the superintendent whilst they are required to attend strictly to business.

Fun lovers seeking amusement can find it anywhere and everywhere, from the hitting of the "Coon" to the riding-track and on to "Pike's Peake," back again to the "Carroussell"; Oh pshaw, if the tune could only be changed even once a day, no one would be tempted to glue it, I mean the organ; what a grand thing it would be.

Tolchester is to my mind the equal if not the superior in any direction of utility, to any summer outing I have knowledge of.

AN OBSERVER.

THE TYPEWRITER GIRL.

One of Them Has Something to Say About the Profession.

"Every girl nowadays is learning to use the typewriter and studying short-hand. Just as soon as they finish school they begin to learn, and a great many young women who used to be clerks in stores and copyists have learned, and the result is there are too many applicants for every position.

"I don't think it is any particular advantage to a young woman who has her living to earn to be a stenographer, any more than it is to be a book-keeper. If she is a good stenographer, and that means more than being a rapid writer, or if she is a good book-keeper, she stands a good chance for a good salary. And I know, for I have tried both," said the young woman as she replied to my inquires in regard to her work.

"Poople don't understand all that stenography includes," she continued.

"It means more than simply learning shorthand and using a typewriter.

"A good stenographer must understand the rules of punctuation, must spell correctly and have intelligence enough to catch the correct form of dictation even when it is given incorrectly. No matter how stupied an employer may be, nor how awkwardly he may dicate his letters, he expects to see them come from the typewriter models of correct expression and intelligence.

"I work for a lawyer, and when I began in his office he had a serious conversation with me in regard to exactness. I was to take work as he dictated and never omit or add a syllable. Well, after a few days I noticed he looked over the letters uneasily and that he did not seem to approve of them. Finally one morning he said;

"'Miss L., er—I don't know as you will do for the work I want. You seem to write rapidly, but I don't think you always catch the exact meaning of my words.'

"I had taken his exact words, but he dictated hastily, and his letters were not models of expression. After that I endeavored, to understand what he was trying to say. Gradually I got to know his clients as well as he did, and to understand about what his views were, and now he considers me the most exact stenographer he ever had although I frequently add and occasionally omit in copying."

"What pay do stenographers get?"

"It depends on how much they will work for. The average pay is $12 a week, but a good many who don't understand the work very well will take positions at $8. If they prove competent, bright and intelligent they generally get up to the average pay. If they can't spell and don't have any brains they keep along at $8, and are not worth that. I know of a young woman here in Boston who gets $18 a week, and who begins work at 9 A. M. and finishes at 4 P. M. But she is an expert. She worked six years for $10 a week, and she is a bright girl who would succeed anywhere. It all depends on the girl. I know two young women, clerks in a dry goods house, who began work at $6 a week; one now gets $20 the other about the same, and they are both experts on laces. They can tell the make, almost the history and price of a piece of lace the moment they touch it. One of them buys the laces for the department in which she works. Are you going to write an article about the typewriters?" the young woman asked, with a smile at my many questions.

"If you do, there is one thing I want you to say, and say it firmly, that is, about all this nonsense about typewriters flirting and all that. It is simply ridiculons and silly. Of course there are simpletous who learn to be stenographers, and there are simpletons who are lawyers, but as a rule the typewriter girl has something else to think about than flirtations; and her employer usually thinks about her as he would of a young man in his office, and if he treats with, perhaps, a degree more of courtesy and consideration than he would the young man, why, put it down to his credit and to the advance in civilization."

After assuring her that the fact should be duly acknowledged, and if possible in large type, she went on.—*Boston Traveller.*

MARTIN, THE LION-TAMER.

Recognized By the Beasts After Five Years' Absence.

When the celebrated animal-tamer, who died lately, had retired to private life, one day he took a notion that he would visit his former large menagerie, which he had not seen for five years. It was in Brussels, and he started for that city from his country seat near Rotterdam. At 4 o'clock, the time for feeding, he entered the menagerie. Being winter time, Martin was wrapped in a cloak. He mingled with the crowd and waited until the animals would receive their food, for which they were waiting with wild impatience. While they were eating he began to cough. Suddenly the animals paused in their treat and listened, then broke into the wild howls of joy and tore at the iron bars so that many of the timid visitors fled from the menagerie. The parrots, kangaroos, pelicans and monkeys began to screech and scream, the hyena and the wolves howled—in short, it was a perfect bedlam.

Then Martin stepped forward. With a movement of his hand and with his powerful voice he commanded silence, and suddenly everything was quiet. He swung himself over the bar which separated the visitors from the animals, and put his hand in cages to fondle the animals. A mighty tigress showsd more joy than any of the others. When Martin's hand glided over her magnificent fur her limbs trembled nervously, she uttered weak, tender grunts, and through the iron bars, with her rough tongue, she licked the face of her former master. When he went away she lay down without eating any more food.

There was a lion named Nero who had once bitten Martin in the hip and had been severely punished by him for it. The lion had an unreconsilable hatred for the animal-tamer. Nero made no other motion at Martin's approach than lift his head and eye him intently. He remained in his place, lying still in the back of his cage, when Martin came near. Martin spoke to him. He did not answer and viewed Martin with apparent indifference. But when Martin was going away the lion, with a mighty spring, entirely unexpected, threw himself against the grating, pushed his paws through the iron bars and with his claws tore off a part of Martin's cloak. By a quick movement Martin escaped another injury from this animal.

Curious Work Done by a Clock.

Darius L. Goff, at Pawtucket, R. I., is one of the proprietors of the great braid works, but has a fancy for mechanical and electrical experiments. He has in his front hall a tall, old-fashioned clock, an heirloom which, strange to say, never runs down. It stands near the front door, and is connected with it by a rod with gearing attachments. Whenever the door is opened or closed the winding arrangements are given a turn, so that the act of entering or leaving the house keeps the clock constantly wound. But this is not all. By means of electrical appliances operated by the clock in its movements, the gas jet in the hall is raised at dusk and lowered at bedtime, an early rising bell is rung in the servants' hall, a later rising bell is rung to summon the family from their repose, and still an hour later the clock rings the breakfast bell. Whenever it strikes the hour, softly musical cathedral chimes are struck simultaneously in the chambers, and for a mement the house is filled with melody. Had Mr. Goff lived and conjured in witchcraft days he would certainly have been hanged.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE POWER OF PRAYER.—One of our city undertakers relates a little incident which illustrates the power of prayer in a way different from that taught by orthodox ministers. He said: "I had a funeral the other day. It was a child of a poor famliy. But few people and minister were at the grave. I pitied them. It looked so desolate and forlorn that I made a prayer at the last myself, although I had never done so anywhere before." "You didn't!" exclaimed his wife. "Yes, I did. I have heard it done so often that it all came to me without thought. Besides that, it did me good; I got three funerals last week which never would have come to me had it not been for the prayer.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

BONES OF A PREHISTORIC GIANT.

The Remains of a Mammoth Mastodon Unearthed.

A giant mastodon's remains, the Toronto *Globe* says, have just been exhumed from their long resting-pluce in a cornfield near Highgate. The skeleton has piece by piece been disinterred since last Saturday morning, and for massiveness and grandeur of proportions it equals, if it does not surpass, anything yet known to science. It has been dug out of a piece of farm land which forms part of a swampy plain. Its exact location is given thus: "The southerly part of the east port of Lots 8, Concession 6, of the township of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, owned by Mr. John Reycraft." It is a little over forty miles westward of St. Thomas, on the Michigan Central Line, and 160 miles from Toronto.

Four years ago the farmers of the vicinity decided to unite their energies in draining a marshy bog—a place which had been apparently more or less submerged for centuries. To carry off the water that accumulated on the surface they cut an open ditch through several lots until they effected a junction with a larger channel. While the ditch was being opened in Mr. Reycraft's land the excavator, a relative of the owner, struck his spade against what he at first regarded as a log of wood, but on examination found to be the big bone of an animal larger than any he had ever read or heard of. As he continued his digging he came upon some more remains, a large foreleg bone, part of the hind leg, several ribs, vertebræ, and one or two smaller bones.

The entire collection was carefully stowed away in the farm house, and few words passed about the discovery. Mr. Reycraft, however, made up his mind to prosecute further search at a more convenient season.

The years slipped by, and that convenient season never came. About twelve months ago one of the farm hands was plowing the field by the side of this lonely ditch and the colter struck another massive bone. In bulk it was like the decaying stump of an ample pine. It proved a stumbling block to the indignant Hodge, and he contemptuously hurled it into the ditch, whence it has not yet been recovered

The discovery of the skeleton was a matter of small account to the good folks about Highgate, but through the medium of a traveling showman the story reached the ears of Mr. John Jelly, of Shelbourne. He took an active part in the finding of a mammoth on Mr. W. B. Jelly's farm, in the township of Amaranth, last summer, and he and his nephew, Mr. W. A. Hillhouse, soon found that the facts were as represented by the showman. Mr. Jelly lost no time in acquiring possession of all the bones found four years ago, and the right to search for whatever further remains there might be in the field. He and his nephew, with a gang of men, set to work, and the result of their first day's toil was 100 pieces of the gigantic skeleton. The enormous jaws, teeth and tusks proclaimed at once that they belonged to the mastodon, and one of the largest of that branch of the elephant family. The second day their efforts were attended with almost equal success, and the following day added to the collection, which now weighs several tons and numbers several hundreds.

The area of this earliest of earth's sepulchers is 35 feet by 21. The bones were scattered over it, one joint fitting the other in a bed of gray marl about six feet below the surface. Over the marl is a thick layer of black loamy soil, resembling in composition and quality the lands that skirt a peat moss. It is combustible and will, when fire is applied, smolder suddenly, and the ashes are like the ashes of a peat fire.

HOW A DRAYMAN GOT RICH.

The advice of a shrewd business man is sometimes of more value, even in a financial sense, than direct aid. It proved so in the case of a drayman who worked for Stephen Girard, the Philadelphia merchant. One day the drayman, who was an industrious, bright fellow with a good many mouths to fill at home, was heard to remark that he wished he was rich.

"What's that?" sharply said Girard, who heard the grumble.

"Oh," said the man. "I was only wishing I was rich!"

"Well, why don't you get rich?" said the millionaire harshly.

"I don't know how without money," returned the drayman.

"You don't need money," said Girard.

"Well, if you will tell me how to get rich without money, I won't let the grass grow before trying it," returned the other.

"There is going to be a ship load of confiscated tea sold at auction to-morrow at the wharf; go down there and buy it in and then come to me."

The man laughed.

"I have no money to buy a ship load of tea with," he said.

"You don't need any money, I tell you," snapped the old man. "Go down and bid on the whole cargo, and then come to me."

The next day the drayman went down to the sale. A large crowd of retailers were present, and the auctioneer said that those bidding would have the privilege of taking one case or the whole ship load and that the bidding would be on the pound. He then began the sale. A retail grocer started the bidding, and the drayman raised him. On seeing this, the crowd gazed with no small amount of surprise. When the case was knocked down to the drayman, the auctioneer said, he supposed the buyer desired only the one case.

"I'll take the whole ship-load," coolly returned the successful bidder. The auctioneer was astonished; but, on some one whispering to him that it was Girard's man who was the speaker, his manner changed, and he said he supposed it was all right. The news soon spread that Girard was buying tea in large quantities, and the next day the prices rose several cents.

"Go and sell your tea," said Girard to the drayman the next day. The drayman was shrewd, and he went out and made contracts with several brokers to take the stock at a shade below the market price, thereby making a quick sale. In a few hours he was worth fifty thousand dollars.—*The Keystone.*

A BOOTBLACK stopped a corpulent lady on the street the other day with the following: "Hold on, mum! Bet ye a nickel I kin go round ye in eighty minutes!"

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FORCE AGAINST REASON.

The Republican Party Abused and Betrayed by Unscrupulous Politicians.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, one of the ablest and most conservative republican papers in the country, has the following striking editorial article on the present political situation:

"Nearly two years ago the present national Executive and House of Representatives were elected upon the issue, than which none was ever more distinctly set forth, of such a revision of customs duties as would equalize them and effect a reduction of the surplus. That the country understood that the revision promised by the successful party was to be effected by the removal or the modification of duties not necessary for the just protection of American capital and labor, and not by extravagant, recklessness expenditures by Congress need not even be said. The republican platform of 1888 was a readoption of that of 1884, which with great distinctness, promised the country relief from the inequalities of the tariff, and from duties which were above the point of real and essential protection. When the present Executive and Congress entered into possession, the country was at the high flood of prosperity, peace and happiness. Business generally was in a flourishing condition; it was in the perfect enjoyment of that most desirable, necessary thing, confidence. The relations between the people of the North and South were fraternal and cordial. Northern capital was in all directions developing the natural wealth of the South. The whites and blacks of the latter region were getting together with good understanding, and with every prospect of time and circumstance determining the questions which disturbed their relations. The community of finance, of manufactures, of commerce, was proceeding along a course wholly smooth and satisfactory.

"That was the situation. What is the situation now? The whole land rings today with the clamor of excited partisans who have decreed that the legislation most important, the most vital, should be done, not in Congress, but in caucus; not according to world-wide parliamentary rule and usage, but according to a new, strange and forbidden rule—that of one man—filled by the clamor of others who have protested against this tyrannical and dangerous innovation. The country has seen with astonishment and dismay proposed tariff revision upon the narrow and sordid principal of making it a means for the payment of election expenses, for the benefit of a class, and that a small one, of the people, and especially for monopolistic trusts and combines. It has seen duties proposed which would inflict cruel burdens of taxation upon the people, and far above any demand which real protection makes. It has seen the great surplus recklessls squandered and a great deficit threatened. It has seen the old and safe financial policy of the government flung to the winds to create a market for the commodity of the owners of the silver mines. It has seen dangerous leaders of the House pushing forward a bill which will place all federal elections under the control of politicians, and which has already created the strongest feeling in the South against the North. Old sectional feeling has been revived by it, and old animosities have been rekindled by it. Whites and blacks are facing each other in the South as resolute opponents. All this that the party in power may keep itself in power. The proposed federal election law has no other purpose than this, and it is to be pushed through Congress upon grounds the most indefensible.

"Public feeling with regard to politics has never, since the close of the war, been so disturbed and excited by congressional action as it is now. Business confidence is destroyed for the time being; the great financial interests of the country are threatened with disaster and ruin; the good feeling which lately existed between North and South is rapidly being destroyed. This woeful changed condition of affairs has been brought about in the second year of the administration, during the first session of the new Congress. It has been effected by discarding the wise counsels of reason and by the use of partisan intimidation and force. Partisan exigency has over-ridden all ideas of right or justice. The republican party, which achieved so notable a victory in 1888, is imperiled upon every side, and not by its avowed enemies, but by its pretended friends. Seldom before since it was a party has it been so abused and betrayed by unscrupulous, selfish politicians, who are sacrificing it to the end that they may profit themselves."

THE BEARD IN HISTORY.—The ancient Britons, like the Gauls, wore long, bushy hair, beard and moustache. The Romanized Britons shaved their faces and adopted the shorter hair of their conquerors. The Saxons, according to Plache, are generally represented with long hair parted in front, forked beards and moustaches; but in the tenth and eleventh centuries, with the exception of old men, they appear to have cropped their locks and shaved their chins, preserving only their moustaches. Long hair was a distinguishing characteristic of the Teutonic tribes. It was a mark of the highest rank among the the Franks, none of whom, save princes of the blood and nobility, were permitted to wear it in flowing ringlets. An express law commanded the commonalty to cut their hair close round the middle of the forehead. The beard was also held in the greatest reverence by them, and to touch it stood in lieu of a solemn oath.—*Dry Goods Chronicle.*

A LAWYER ANSWERED.—While the testimony in a suit for limited divorce was being taken before a referee the other day the sister of the husband in the case was on the witness stand. She displayed great animosity toward her brother's wife and his mother-in-law during the direct examination, and when the lawyer for the other side began the cross-examination, the first question he asked the witness was why she felt so bitterly toward her brother's mother-in-law. She looked at the lawyer scornfully for a few seconds and then said: "Good Lord, aren't you enough of a lawyer to know that if it had not been for my brother's mother-in law his wife would never have been born?"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"THE sacred heavens around him shine," wrote the poet. The compositor put it: "The scared hyenas around him whine."

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