THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD
OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
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SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1893. No. 38.

—93'S—
Spring Outfit

will soon be on our tables, but just now we are giving the trade the advantage of

OUR MARK DOWN SALES!

Now is the time to buy a Winter Suit, several months to wear it yet, and then have a good one for next winter. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. The balance of our Winter Stock must go, and we will not stand on price. Make an early examination and see what cutting prices means.

Respectfully,
Moody & Perkins
WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES
Few Doors Below Postoffice.

THIS IS THE SEASON
—FOR—
HEAVY FOOT WEAR!

Now is the time to get the best, and get it cheap from our grand new stock of popular goods, new styles, seasonable attractions and complete assortment of

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Overshoes.

A clean fresh stock of desirable gopds at fairest figures. We show the latest novelties; keep strictly first-class goods and make the lowest prices, quality considered.

Patronize a safe, sure and reliable house, and you will get the worth of your money always.

The stove, table and chair will be given away January 1st, '93. Each pair of shoes one guess.

Stop in and have your measure taken for a nice pair of hand made shoes. Get you up any style you want. Fit guaranteed.

T. G. WROTH,
Nov. 19, 1892. The One-Price Shoeman, Under Stam's Hall.

WHAT KIND OF STOVES
ARE YOU GOING TO GET THIS FALL?
~~~LOOK OUT FOR~~~
J. L. McFEELY & CO.'S
Stove Advertisement of a Large Assortment and Prices from the Cheapest to the Highest!
SEXTON' "GRAND" FIRE-PLACE HEATER LEADS THE MARKETS.
Have your Old Fire-Place Heaters REPAIRED early, before the great rush,
at J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.'S,
Sept. 17, 1892. HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE.

Special Inducements!

FLOORING and SHINGLES,

Building Lumber Generally,
Doors, Sash and Blinds.

GET OUR VERY LOW PRICES BEFORE BUYING

GEORGE F. SLOAN & BRO.,
14 Light St. Wharf — Baltimore, Md.

JOB-PRINTING
DEPARTMENT.
We are now giving Special Attention to Job-Printing. Our Job Department is supplied with New and Modern Types and Presses, and we are prepared to execute on short notice and in the most approved style every description of

JOB -:- WORK,
—SUCH AS—
Bills, Posters, Dodgers, Programs, Circulars, Cards, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes.

REASONABLE RATES.

All Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WM. B. USILTON & SON,
Printers and Publishers.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

HO! FOR
THE NEW YEAR!

WE HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS!

Want to Accommodate Everybody!

Now We are Ready for the Trade!

COME ONE, COME ALL!

WE HAVE PRESENTS IN ABUNDANCE
From OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT,
Ladies', Misses and Children's WRAP DEPARTMENT,
FUR DEPARTMENT,
CARPETAN D OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND LAMP DEPARTMENT,
RUG AND HASSOCK DEPARTMENT.

You can select a useful present. Our HANDKERCHIEF DISPLAY IS SIMPLY ENORMOUS! Best Silk and Linen. from 3c. a piece up. Umbrellas, Blankets, Fur Robes, Fur Rugs, Fur Gloves, Cheap Towels, Napkins, etc. Cheap! Cheaper! Than Ever!
Come one! Come all! We greet you!

R. F. PARKS.
Dec. 17, 1892.

New Year Goods

OUR OPENING DAY WILL BE THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1892.

WE propose to have the FINEST DIPLAY of Christmas Goods ever seen in Chestertown, and we cordially extend an invitation to the good people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to visit our store on that evening. We want them to come from far and near. We will have a comfortable room for their reception. The opening day will continue from the 8th until the close of the season, but the first day we want to make our store a marvel of beauty and attraction. so do not miss coming in on that day. Our stock will embrace

BOOKS, FINE STATIONERY,
Dressing Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen,
FANCY BOXES PERFUMERY,
LAMPS for the PARLOR and DINING-ROOM,
ALBUMS,

in Plush and Wood. Fine, Beautiful Vases and articles of Ceramic Ware from England, Germany and France. These latter are the most artistic goods seen in town. In PICTURES we have some beautiful Pastels, which show the fine delicate hand of the artist. You will have to give them more than a passing glance, as they are very beautiful.

CHILDREN, the fresh little Powers who touch our hearts at the sweet Christmas time, have not been forgotten by us, as you will see when you look over the stock of goods we have selected in remembrance of them. In closing our notice we again extend you a kind invitation to be with us on our special opening day.

COLIN F. STAM,
STAM'S HALL.
Dec. 3, 1892.

GOOD CHEER!

W. R. ALDRIDGE
HAS A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Christmas Novelties!
HE HAS THE BIGGEST LINE OF
Neckwear in Town,
and invites the young men especially to call and examine it.
GLASS AND CHINAWARE,
all sorts and sizes of Beautiful Christmas Presents in Glass and Chinaware.
Groceries, Flannels,
Dry Goods, Etc.
UMBRELLAS OF ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.

Still Pond Farmers' Club.

Discussion of Various Subjects of Interest to Agriculturists.

STILL POND, Dec. 29, 1892.

The Farmers' Club held it regular meeting to-day at the residence of Mr. Henry Krusen. The attendance was up to the average, but the members were late in gathering, owing to the necessity of the boss looking after the work himself during holiday week. After being called to order, the minutes were read.

Mr. E. B. Pennington desired that they be corrected so as to read: He manured his field all over, instead of half over, where he made his experiment with the Corn Phosphate, and that he raised between 45 and 50 bushels over the entire field. After these corrections were made, the minutes were approved. The little time left for a morning session was devoted to discussing an article in the Baltimore *Sun* which stated that a sum equaling a tax of 20 cts. on each $100 worth of property in the State was expended on the roads.

Commissioner Rodenhiser gave the club an estimate of the road expenses of this county for the present year, and although he stated that this expenditure was about the same distance from the *Sun's* estimate as zero is from the boiling point with a good sized chunk of ice thrown in, although when it came down to the second district alone it just balanced without the ice. Mr. J. S. Harris, Mr. Rodenhiser, Mr. E. B. and W. D. Pennington all gave their views in regard to it, and the prevailing opinion seemed to be that the writer of the article was trying to "skeer" some fellow with hayseed in his hair into the belief that the sooner we had a State engineer, at almost double the Governor's salary, the sooner these immense expenditures would be stopped.

The question was then asked, "Will it pay to grow hay for market in this vicinity?" Many opposite opinions were given, and no definite conclusion was arrived at, the difficulty being no accurate information as to the cost of baling and getting it to market, was obtainable. The club then took a recess and proceeded to demolish the usual old gobbler, with apple sauce trimmings.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-assembling it was found that all the young members and visitors had gone coasting, so the old folks ran the meeting without having their attention distracted by the subdued whispers and soft giggles which usually seem to eminate from the darker corners of the room. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the address by the host being next in order. Mr. Krusen spoke as follows:

"It is but a little over three years since this club was organized under its present form, and already as a distinctively farmers' club it stands in the front rank of all such organizations in the State. While it may not have reached the point of absolute infalibility in regard to all that may appertain to matters agricultural. Yet its conclusions have won the respect and excited the interest of the best elements of our community, and of leading agriculturists, throughout the State. It is but natural that we should feel a little proud of the reputation we have gained abroad, and of our unqualified success as a social club at home. But we must not attempt to rest here, it is necessary to our existence that we continue to move forward. This club has never refused to debate all social, moral and political questions that affect us in any way as farmers, and to fearlessly give its conclusions in regard to what was right, and just and what was wrong or unjust to the public, but the time has come when we must do more than this; if we would do our whole duty, we must not only point out the wrong but we must lead the way towards the right. In glancing over the records I find that in Sept., 1889, we discussed the question. "In view of the low prices on grain, what crops can farmers grow, or what methods pursue, that will make the business more profitable?" And again in Nov., 1892, we had the question. "What change in our system of farming can be made that will better our condition as farmers?" These qestions in different forms have been before the club a number of times, but they have been practically answered. Now these are vital questions to the farmer, and if they can be satisfactoraly answered it is clearly our duty to make every possible effort toward that end. Secretary Rusk in his annual report congratulates the farmers on the increased amount of grain exported, but in the same report admits that the same conditions, which have overwhelmed the cotton planters now confronts the wheat growers of the country. Would it not be to the interest of the wheat grower to try if an anti-option law would not have some effect in arresting these conditions. Again the majority of the great newspapers of the country are trying to convince the farmers that they are in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and that it is only the thriftless fellows who are doing the howling, but they do not stop to explain why only 41 out of 339 abandoned farms offered for sale by the Mass. State Board of Agriculture could find purchasers, or why dairy farms within easy reach of New York City, which a few years ago sold for $200 per acre, now sell for $30.

I call your attention to these things merely to show the utter uselessness of looking to the Powers that be for any amelioration of our condition and to urge that relief must come by the direct and combined efforts of the agriculturalists themselves. In this connection I would urge all who can to read the address of the master of the Delaware State Grange at its late session in the city of Wilmington, also the article entitled "A little journey among the cows that supply New York with milk" published in the Del. Farm and Home of Dec. 8, 1892. But just one word in regard to the over-production of farm products. I see by the official returns that during the year 1891 there were in the city of New York alone 29720 evictions throwing into the street 148,000 human beings; 80 families camped in the street one week each. In Cleveland, Ohio, the factory inspector says that 30 per cent of working women do not earn above $3 per week, 20 per cent. earn $2 and 20 per cent. earn $4. Now just put these facts together and you can easily see where the music comes in.

I am well aware that several members of this club have made earnest efforts to combine the farmers of this section in the disposal of their fruit and have become disheartened and disgusted at the lack of support given to their efforts. But it strikes me that some method of combining, if not the many then the few, in a way that both purchases and sales could be effected at a reduced cost to the individual is possible, and to find that method I think this club should make every possible effort. Another point this club should be heard on is in connection with the effort now being made by the Harford County Club to establish a State engineer to supervise the improvement of our county roads. I have no comment to make here in regard to this scheme but I trust that a matter of so much importance to us while we are burdened with an unusual heavy tax will not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Another point which merits your attention is the earnest endeavor of Governor Brown to secure the farmers the benefits arising from a new assessment law. Perhaps the Governor is ignorant of what the farmers want in that line. Perhaps it would not do them any good if he found out. Perhaps the Lord does not expect he will be able to give them what they want when he does find out and what the Lord does not expect it seems useless for man to hope for. However that might be, I think the club should assure Gov. Brown of its cordial sympathy with all well directed efforts in that line. At present he seems to be between the devil and the deep sea, and as he is no sailor the probability is that he will not escape by water. The last but not the least point to which I desire to call your attention is the fact that the ladies have ceased of late to take part in the discussions; now this is not to the best interests of the club and should be rectified. The only plausible reason I can adduce for it is the conclusion arrived at by the club in regard to consulting them on all business matters. Now if I am correct in my surmise as to the cause of this perverseness I would suggest that we all agree that our worthy president call a convention on the same plan suggested by Gov. Brown and after a patient hearing of what they may have to say he shall rule upon the question and from this ruling there shall be no appeal.

The committee on pear barrels then reported progress, also the committee on club library. Questions were then declared in order and it was asked if it pays to grow beets for cattle. Mr. E. B. Pennington thought not much for milch cows as they would have to be fed the same amount of bran or meal with as without the beets. Beets would increase the flow of milk somewhat but would debase the quality. The next question was what is the best annual grass for hay. The only answer to this was clover.

The members were then asked to express themselves in regard to a new assessment and the equalization of taxes. The unanimous opinion was that we ought to have a new assessment and that all kinds of property except churches and burying grounds should be taxed.

The next question was would the farmers of Kent be benefitted by a general State road law. This was discussed at length and the general opinion was that although county bonds were a nice handy species of investment the interests of the farmers seemed to require greasing on the other end. The following question was referred to W. D. Pennington: In planting from 1 to 5 acres of locust for timber how far apart should they be planted? He replied he thought he would plant in rows 8 feet apart and about 18 inches apart in the row, then when large enough for fence stakes he would thin out as he needed them until they were 8x8. This would allow them to grow large enough for all ordinary purposes.

To Rev. J. D. Kemp was referred the question, Can mail delivery in towns and villages and to farmers be made practicable and desirable? Brother Kemp gave some very good reasons why he thought it practicable, and it did not need any argument to prove its desirableness.

The next question was at what age is Chestnut timber ripe or at its best for fencing purposes, the opinion was that it should be from 20 to 25 years old. Several minor qeestions were then asked and answered and as the hour for adjournment had arrived the regular question was postponed until the next meeting. I am sorry I am unable to report all that was said on the questions noticed above. J. S. Harris, Geo. W. Rodenhiser, E. B. and W. D. Pennington, J. D. Kemp and others spoke at some length on the assessment and road question and the views of these gentlemen were interesting and instructive in a marked degree. By invitation the club will hold its next meeting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Darrell, on the last Thursday in January.

ANNIE ROONEY.

A Horrible Scene at an Execution.

GLASGOW, Jan. 18.--A horrible scene occurred today at the execution of Wm. McEwan for the murder of a woman at West Pollockshields. McEwan, after commiting the crime, attempted to commit suicide by cuting his throat. It was thought that he would die from the effect of the cut, but the doctors succeeded in saving him for the gallows, although his neck was left in a very week condition. When he was brought out for the execution this morning the mark of the self-inflicted wound could plainly be seen. The condemned man was given a drop of seven feet. He walked without apparent fear to the gallows, and the rope was adjusted. When the bolt was drawn an awful spectacle was witnessed, which caused even the experienced prison officials to turn pale. The man's head was nearly torn off, and blood gushed out over his body and the gallows. Death had been instantaneous. Much indignation is expressed against the authorities for not having taken precautions against such an occurence.

McEwan, who was a gardener employed at West Pollocksields, induced an unfortunate woman to accompany him to his lodgings one evening in last October, murdered her during the night and cut the remains up and buried them in the garden. The crime was discovered by another gardener, who informed the police. A sailor named McNeilly accompanied McEwan home with the woman who was murdered, but claimed that he went away before the crime was committed and knew nothing about it. McNeilly was put on trial for complicity in the crime and was acquitted. McEwan was convicted.

Remarks on the Weather.

There ain't no use growlin' about the weather—yet we will;
If you give a man jes' what he likes you find him growlin' still!
There ain't no way o' pleasin' him—there ain't no use to try;
So that's why they run the business like they want it in the sky!
When it's summer he a-wishin' it was winter—mad and grum;
Jes' prayin' for the frosty winds an' icicles to come;
An' when he gets his winter he's for summer—an' that's why
They kinder run the business like they want in the sky!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Women and the Sciences.

Baltimore American, Dec. 4, 1892.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Brown Davis is one of those annoying ladies who now and then give such unpleasant shocks to conventional traditions by doing what these same traditions have always declared impossible of achievement to a woman. She had an unfeminine love for mathematics and astronomy, and unsexed herself by discovering an error in La Place's tables that no man had detected, although this error had produced inconsistencies which puzzled the astronomers all over the world. At the Corcoran Scientific School of the Columbian University her mathematical talents had attracted attention, and finally brought her to the notice of Professor Newcombe, of the Nautical Almanac Office. When a position there became vacant she was invited to compete for it under a civil service examination. Twelve men were against her—all college graduates. The limit for the examination was five hours. In less than three every man had vanished without even the record of one-fourth questions answered correctly, and she was left alone, but triumphant, for, she finished the examination in less than the time prescribed, without a single failure, and the board of examiners, stunned into enthusiasm, marked her "100 plus," 100 denoting perfection. Later she obtained the contract for calculating the ephemeris of the sun, and her calculations now are up to 1896. Washington-Greenwich table, used by the government, is her invention. On her graduation she married Arthur Powell Davis, son of the Hon. John Davis, Alliance member of Congress from Kansas, and resigned her position in the Almanac Office. Her place was filled with great difficulty.

Now comes a Miss Robinson, of Albany, to upset the favorite theory that a woman and logic are natural and sworn foes. She applied for admission to the bar, and the judges on the examining committee reported that she was better qualified than any of the male law students who applied for admission with her. On a new statute she was better informed than the men, for she answered correctly where they failed. She will be the first woman admitted to practice before this bar. She is slight and attractive in appearance. And here is another aggravating fact about these tradition-smashers. Many of them are pretty in person and refined in manner, and all of them dress like other women. Tradition, it is true, did admit the woman of comparative—mind the degree—brains, but she was big and ugly and coarse and mannish; her voice was loud, her manner aggressive and her gait slovenly. She clamored for her rights, and grabbed at them with pugilistic fists. But these women come along gently and take their rights with kid gloves so quietly and gracefully that one hasn't time to snatch them away. They actually take them with a smile and a bow, as they take an offered seat or a bunch of roses. Somehow the good old times are all out of joint!

For centuries it has been regarded as the great blot on the moral character of the discoverer of America that the church had never sanctioned his relations with the mother of his second son, and a passage in his last directions has been held as conclusive proof, or rather confession of guilt. Even Washington Irving, whose biography is almost one long-drawn encomium, denies the second marriage of Columbus. Lately, Father Stafford, of this city, eloquently defended the memory of Columbus from this stain, and gave strong arguments for defying in the majority of historians. Now it is announced that a priest in Barcelona has discovered in a church, among old records, that of the marriage of Christopher Columbus to Beaurice Enriquez, and so the fame of the great discoverer is at last cleared and historical disputes settled by the positive proof of an authenticated record.

FARMERS' PROFITS.

Mr. J. R. D. Collins writes to the Cambridge Democrat as follows:

I see your estimate of the cost to cultivate 85,000 corn hills. It suprises me to think that everybody except those engaged in farming think that all that is raised on the farm is clear profit. It is a mistake. It will take one man and one boy 8 months to clean up, fence, prepare the land and cultivate, house and ship the corn.

One man 8 months at	$10 00	$80 00
One boy 8 months at	7 00	56 00
Board of 1 man 8 months at	8 00	64 00
Board of 1 boy 8 months at	6 00	48 00
Board of 2 horses 8 months each at	8 00	128 00
The wear of 2 $150-horses, each	5 00	10 00
Day hands for thinning, replanting and hoeing		10 00
Wear and repair of plows and cultivators		10 00
8 bushels corn for planting and replanting at	44	3 25
Husking 260 barrels of corn	12½	32 50
Machine bill for shelling 1300 bus. at	1½	19 50
Board for 7 hands a 3 with machine		4 00
Cost to haul 1300 bushels to shipping point at	2	26 00
Cost to save the fodder		50 00
Real cost		$546 77
1300 bushels of corn at 44c		572 00
Fodder is worth		$100 00
What corn and fodder is worth		$672 00

Leaving the farmer one hundred and twenty-five dollars for his land, his work, his attention and feed and clothe his family. I have charged for husking the entire crop because it would be all the month hands could do to house and haul the corn to shipping point in the time charged to them. I have charged one half of the fodder for saving it, that is what the farmers allow. I have charged 2 cts. per bus. for hauling corn because that is what the Cambridge M. F. G. Co. allows us for hauling it to their mill. Some save the 2 cts. and some do not. Now I have not charged anything against the corn only what is real cost.

"IT is all well," said the grave digger, "to advise a young man to begin at the bottom and work up, but in my business it ain't practical."

"YES; Jim's pretty far down. He's connected with the legislature now." "Is he a member?" "O, no; it's not so bad as that. He's a committee clerk."

Woman's Part in Politics.

A feature of the late campaign was the prominence of women. On both sides influence clubs were formed, and the principal fighting of the new People's Party, or Populists, as they are termed, was done by a woman. There was no unusual effort made for suffrage by these clubs, their avowed intention being merely to forward the interest of their own respective parties by such womanly influence, generally termed legitimate, as is exercised in the other concerns of life. Now whether or not one approves of these organizations, it cannot be denied that the sentiment of which they are the expression, is in itself a good one. And if they do nothing more than rouse women to an interest in public affairs, they will be doing a good and needed work. Women ought to take more interest in politics simply as rational creatures, and inform themselves about the principles on which the different parties propose to govern the country. These principles, resulting as they do in laws and regulations vitally affecting those who live under, concern women as well as men, and an inielligent knowledge of them is desirable for self-evident reasons. Besides, a greater, because more unselfish, motive is involved. Mothers are educators of the nation, and when a woman is able to teach her children the connection between good laws and prosperous living, the duty which citizens owe to their country and their fellow citizens, as well as to their parents and companions, that these duties are not optional, but morally binding; that a man who cheats the government by smuggling through the custom house commits exactly the same sin as a pickpocket; that one unscrupulous in public affairs cannot be good in private; and that ignorance is as dangerous a thing to handle in politics as in business—when a woman knows and teaches all this, it will not need so many great plans and so many wise men to work and puzzle out ballot reform. The beginning of a voter's education is in the nursery. When the mothers of the land become more intelligent, the standard of popular intelligence will rise accordingly. Suffrage is a matter entirely aside from the question. Women ought to read the newspapers, applying both system and understanding to their perusal of the questions of the day. The knowledge thus gained will broaden their minds, train their judgement and react beneficially on society. Such knowledge will not make its student unwomanly, unless ignorance be a grace, and her Creator made a mistake in dowering him with intelligence, and in giving the first awakening of souls into her care.

Cost of Woman's Dress.

Can women dress on $10 a year? asks the New York *World*. It is said that the proof of a pudding lies in the eating, and in the case of furnishing a feminine outfit at less than 90 cents a month it can be done because it is done. If the New York woman doesn't believe it, let her go out into the Alleghany mountains anywhere from way up in West Virginia to way down in Georgia, and interview anyone of her thousands of full-grown sisters, whose annual pin-money ranges from ten dollars to a sum several degrees smaller.

Go to a mountain store, they sell everything from a Winchester rifle to fish hooks, from a keg of nails to a yard of ribbon, and ask the merchant to show you the account of Seth Jones' wife or daughter for the past twelve months Look over the book and you will see a list of items as follows:

25 yards of calico	$1 50
20 yards of lindsey	3 50
1 pair of shoes	1 25
30 yards white cotton	2 50
Thread and needles	25
Parn	50
Miscellaneous	50
Total	$10 00

That is all Seth Jones' grown daughter gets in the course of a year, and she does not consider it such a short allowance either, as many a mountain girl, quite as good looking as she, has less. The calico will make her two dresses for summer wear and leave enough over for a sun bonnet, which does alike for summer and winter.

The linsey, which is a coarse woolen goods, suffices for two winter dresses; the cotton is for her underclothing, the yarn for her hose. She does all the work of making her clothing herself, and one pair of shoes will last her a year, for often when the sunshine is warm and there are no visitors at her father's house she literally turns her toes out to the grass and puts her shoes and stockings away for a while.

There are at least ten thousand women in the Alleghany mountains who dress on $10 a year, or less, and perhaps one day, when times grow very hard, and New York fathers are seeking lessons in the science of economy, they will take their daughters out to the Alleghanies and observe the ways of the women who certainly knows as little of Worth and Redfern as she does of Cleopatra and Semiramis, and to whom a six-button kid glove would be a greater mystery than an answer of the oracle of Delphi sometimes was to the ancients.

"Only a Little While."

Only a little while to work
And a long, long time to rest
Then drive the clouds from the aching brow
The sigh from the troub led breast.

Only a while to watch and pray
And a long, long time to praise,
Our God, the Father, knoweth best—
Then question not his ways.

Only a while to trim our lamps,
Ere the bride-groom passeth by;
Then fill them well with the oil of life,
Let the flame rise pure and high.

Onl y a while will our bark struggle on
'Mid the darkness and the strife.
Then God will drop the anchor deep
In the quiet seas of life.

"WHAT made you name your farm 'Meter'?" queried the reporter. "Because it lies so beautifully," answered the gas magnate with a low, sibilant chuckle.

IT was a simple thing to fall out about but cince Buggins met Muggins coming out of a pawnshop and asked what was up they don't speak as they pass by.

IT has never yet been decided by competent authorities whether snoring is vocal or instrumental music. Calling it "sheet music doesn't settle the matter at all.

SIBERIA is said to be a country of enormous natural wealth, which no effort has yet been made to develop.

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 a onger period at low rates.

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

THAT YOUNG WOMAN.

Plea for the Girl Who Earns Her Living —Enemies of Her Own Sex.

"That Young Woman You Employ" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Albert H. Studebaber's sermon at First English Lutheran Church Sunday night. "Ours is a new era for a woman," he said. "A better education is within her reach, many avenues of useful employment hitherto closed to her now open invitingly, and she is incited to ambitions of which she has until now feared even to dream.

"Woman's rights' means today many more things than the exercise of the right to vote. One of these, accorded now so generally and so freely that we wonder it was ever questioned, is the right to earn a livelihold. Scores of occupations are today open to woman which twenty-five years ago no one thought of her attempting to enter. One would imagine that a woman who sought to earn her living would have the sympathy of her own sex, as well as the practical assistance of men. But the stern, sad fact faces us that the working woman gets no sympthy, and hardly justice from either. The man who employs her discriminates against her, grinds down her wages and her more favored sisters jeers at her as school teacher, a shop girl or a servant.

"Woman's labor today is paid for, as a rule, not in proportion to its value, but in proportion as her capacity is supposed to compare with a man's. The man is stronger, but she is more nimble. If powerful muscles are to be paid for, then the man has the advantage, but if celerity and skill enter in, then the woman has the advantage. Woman suffers today on every hand in the pay received for her toil simply because she is a woman.

"Then her own sex snub her. 'She works for her living. That ends it; she cannot go in our crowd.' The idea is widely prevalent that there is something disgraceful about work. It is fostered by the comments and practices of useless, giggling, painted nonentities, over whose life that one would be a liar who would write 'blessed.' Observation leads me to the conclusion that no one is so severe on a woman as those of her own sex.

"It needs to be said until the women, and men, too, hear it and heed, that there is nothing ignoble in a girl's being so trained that she is capable of standing independently on her own feet, with nothing to fear but wrong and nothing to ask but justice. Many a woman's life, self-respect and honor would have been saved had she early been taught the first principles of self-defendence and self-help."

NIAGARA'S ICE BRIDGE.

The Largest Ever Known Daring Feat.

Many parties of tourists have visited Niagara within the past few days to view the ice bridge and its attendant scenery. Some of them have had perilous experiences in their foolhardy endeavors to get near to the foot of the falls by venturing on the ice. Young Sargent, a hotel clerk here, eclipsed all exploits by crossing a smaller ice bridge that had formed abreast of Goat Island and extended toward the Canadian shore, under the Biddle staircase, near the table rock. On his return he stated that the grandeur of the scenes he witnessed along the shore well repaid him for the danger he underwent.

To give an idea of the real danger Sargent passed through, some of the ice floated off the small section on which he stood and went whirling down until it reached the large ice bridge, when it disappeared under the ice and come out the other side. Had the young man been caught by one of these pieces his death would have been certain. Three hours after he had returned to the shore all the stationary ice which he had traversed broke away and was sucked under the ice bridge and went down the stream. A party of New Yorkers wanted Sargent to take them out on the route he had made, but when they reached Prospect Point they found instead of ice a swift-running river.

The present bridge is one of the largest ever recorded at the falls, and will continue to grow until a long thaw breaks it up. When that time comes many of the owners of inclined rail ways and staircases at the foot of the bluffs and a long gorge have reason to fear that their slender structures may be swept away.

The formation of an ice bridge is an interesting sight. There must be severe cold weather for a week or two to form ice of a certain thickness in the river above the falls and on Lake Erie. When the thaw comes the ice breaks up and is carried down over the falls and forms a jam in the gorge. It has generally been the rule that a bridge would not stand unless it began just above swift water above the whirlpool rapids and builded up toward the falls. The present bridge, however, is formed of the smaller pieces of ice and extends from a point below the portal of the big tunnel to the edge of the American falls. It is compactly built and frozen hard. It is thought by the old residents that it will stand. The last bridge was in 1889. Never since the winter of 1855 has there been such a bridge as is formed now. The ice mountain is forming and coasting parties will soon be using it.

Nine Times Three.

Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection.

Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct.

Three things to think about—life, death and eternity.

Three things to fight for—honor, country and home.

Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude.

Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty.

Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit.

Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting.

Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness.

THE introduction of bells into churches is usually ascribed to St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, 400 A. D. Their use in churches and monasteries soon spread through Christendom. They were introduced in France about 550, and Benedict, Abott of Wearworth, brought one from Italy into England about 680.

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