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.

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

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1893. No. 19.

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Call and see the Most Beautiful Line ever seen in a country store.
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MARYLAND
Agricultural College.
THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.
The fall term, session 1893-94, of the Maryland Agricultural College will begin WEDNESDAY, September 13th. During the summer the buildings have been renovated and improvements made in the water supply and sanitary arrangements. Electric lights are now being put in. A New Two-Story Brick Building is being fitted up as a Gymnasium, Drill Hall and Library. Candidates for admission will be examined Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 13th and 14th. Application should be made early as the accommodations for students are limited.
TERMS:—$144 for the school year, including all expenses except military uniforms
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FOR THE FALL OF 1893 OF
Established Reputation
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Ammo. Superphosphate,
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Dissolved South Carolina.
None better of their respective grades on the market. Would be pleased to see or hear from you before you buy your Fertilizer for Wheat Seeding.
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SCHOOL BOOKS!
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School Supplies,
Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.
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Orders from distant parts of the county will be promptly attended to
COLIN F. STAM,
Sept. 2, 1893. DRUGGIST.

We Offer the Farmers of Kent
TRADE MARK
Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate
AND IMPERIAL COMPOUND FERTILIZERS.
THE A. A.
Is a Positive Animal Bone Fertilizer. It not only makes Wheat, but grows Grass and is an Improver of the soil.
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Is composed chiefly of Dissolved Animal Bone, South Carolina Phosphate Ammonia and Potash. It is an excellent article. Some of our customers really prefer this goods.
WE FIND
That these brands have stood the test with the Highest Grade Fertilizers on the market, and in many instances they have excelled. One gentleman reported a test of 154 sheaves out of plats upon which four different kinds of phosphates were used, two costing more and one less, but the A. A. yielded one bushel more out of the 154 sheaves than either the others, and two bushels more than one of them. Another gentleman reports 1400 bushels off 40 acres, another 468 bushels off 14 acres, and so on, which shows that
THE LIFE
Of the trade in our business surely must be owing to the quality and combination of our goods, for after an unbroken record of 17 successful years, we having sold more goods abroad as well as at home the last year, is a guarantee of genuine merit.
WE HAVE
Certainly bought our stock right for this fall and will be glad to have you correspond or see us concerning before making your purchases.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in All Kinds Fertilizing Materials.

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The Philadelphia & Smyrna Transportation Co.
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QUALITY and QUANTITY do., Equally as good for the Price.
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SPECIALTY of PURE GROUND BONE.
SPECIAL FORMULAS compounded of 10 Tons or more. Order solicited.
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BECK & WALKER
FERTILIZERS
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Thomas W. Skirven,	J. M. J. Byron,	George R. Reed,	James G. Beck,
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Walter B. Strong,	J. A. Pearce,	Wm. T. Miller,	Simeon Davis,
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We are offering this season a fourth-grade of goods at a lower price to meet the demands of some of our patrons and the very low price of wheat. We offer
STANDARD, an Absolutely Pure Bone Phosphate.
TRUSTWORTHY, an Absolutely Pure Bone Phosphate.
PROPAGATOR, Pure Bone and Acid Phosphate.
TRY ME, High Grade Mineral bone and potash (*no kainit*).
Our goods will be in good drilling condition and we offer them to the public as being strictly as represented. We still have the same chemist in whom we have the utmost confidence, and we know that our material is of the best quality. We sell at the lowest possible price and solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally. Our place of business is the KENT NEWS BUILDING, where we will be pleased to see any who may call.
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OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
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Plain and Fancy Groceries.
We make a specialty of our Grocery Department. Always a complete Fresh Stock. Our prices are the LOWEST in every department. Come and see us and we will do you good.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
August 12, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

As the Hot Season Advances so are We in Our Offerings for Your Comfort.
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Styles and Bargains
IN
LIGHT and DARK DOT SWISS,
LAWNS, INDIA LINENS
and BLACK ORGANDEE LAWNS
are just Beautiful and with them we have all the NEW LACES and TRIMMINGS!
Full Line of Gauze UNDERWEAR,
Full Line of GENT'S SHIRTS, and a complete Line of
SHOES and SLIPPERS
STRAW HATS.
We have a few Pieces of MATTING that we will close out cheap for the cash.
WESTCOTT & DODD,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Lightning! Lightning!
Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING call on or address
H. L. BOYD,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
AGENT FOR
ÆTNA OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets $11,000,000.
PHŒNIX, of Hartford, Conn.,
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Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.
Don't wait until you are burned out.
H. L. BOYD,
apr1. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

RUGS! RUGS! BEAUTIFUL RUGS!
At P. T. McFEELY'S
m18. Chestertown Furniture Store.

SONGS THAT MAKE MONEY.

Some of the Popular Songs that Have Brought Prompt and Large Profits to Their Authors.

There never was a time in the history of the country when so-called popular songs were as numerous as at present. The fecund brains of hundreds of professional and amateur song writers have been stimulated within the past year by the extraordinary sales of five songs which have brought small fortunes to their owners. The reason for the success of these songs is past finding out, judged from a reasonable or logical stand-point.

The most successful of them without doubt has been that most remarkable mixture of words and music entitled "After the Ball." Like the majority of its successful predecessors it has absolutely nothing to recommend it, either considered form its musical or literary merit. There is a callow sentimentality about it which appeals to thousands of the musically ignorant in every community, combined with a certain rhythmical swing, which is a quality almost inseparably connected with a popular song. Its author is Charles K. Harris, a Milwaukee pawnbroker. He has written a half dozen other songs, none of which has become so popular as "After the Ball." He is a young man of no marked musical ability, but possesses a ready faculty of knowing just how to utilize a popular idea as is evinced even in some of his later compositions, such as "Hearts," "Creep, Baby, Creep," and others.

PROFITS OF THE SONG.

Extravagant stories are told about the enormous sums of money which this song has yielded Harris, but upon careful investigation it is learned that about $48,000 is the limit of the sales.

While "After the Ball" has practically run its course in the large cities of the East it is just beginning to catch on in the remote portions of the West and South, and probably will be hummed at points distant from the great centres for a year to come before it is superseded by another favorite.

Jealous contemporaries of Harris say that the song is not original in its conception and that the music is merely a reproduction in another movement of an old time waltz melody. Others assert that the idea for words was appropriated from the "Queen's Necklace," by Alexander Dumas. There would seem to be a shadow of truth in this statement when the following stanza, taken from Dumas' work, is read:—

After the tragedy's over,
After the playing is done,
We must go home with the ladies
Couplet, and not one by one.

But whether these sappositions are true or not, it is certain that Harris has made a success of his song and is fairly entitled to the financial gains therefrom.

ANOTHER MONEY MAKER.

Following closely and quietly "After the Ball," however, there is a song that has crept by degrees into the hearts of the public. This song is entitled "He Never Cares to Wander from His own Fireside." It is not by any means an ambitious musical effort, but there is a sweet and homely ring in it which has found appreciation in thousands of simple hearts. There is nothing meretricious about this song. It is the exact opposite of many other popular songs which have had an ephemeral existence because of the essential lack of variety. But where is the man or woman who could not find comfort in home and hear the child sitting at its parent's knee with the simple yet harmonious refrain as embodied in these words:—

There's a wife to fondly greet him with the love light in her eyes,
There's the children round their daddy, home to him is paradise;
Baby's arms are around him clinging, baby's lips to his are pressed,
All is peace and love and comfort; in his home he finds sweet rest.

CHORUS.

He never cares to wander from his own fire,
He never cares to ramble or to roam;
With his children on his knee, he's as happy as can be,
For there's no place like home, sweet home!

SUNG FOR SIX MONTHS.

By many this is called the new "Home, Sweet Home." Miss Helene Mora, the well known female contralto, has sung this song every night for six consecutive months. This famous vaudeville star has made a pronounced hit with the song, especially with the gallery gods.

She it was who introduced the fashion of asking the audience to join in the chorus of a song with her. And it has been one of the most inspiriting sights to see an audience of nearly two thousand persons joining in the chorus as the fair singer said, "Now, boys, are you ready? Now all together!" And then the swelling harmony from fifteen hundred throats vibrated through the theatre. It made the chandeliers rattle and created such a feeling of enthusiasm as was caused by a regiment of soldiers, which, when returning from the War of the Rebellion, sang in unison the mighty chorus, "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave!"

It is estimated that nearly 150,000 copies of this song have been sold, which has yielded the proprietors of the copyright the snug sum of $22,000. This song has by no means exhausted its popularity, and while the sales have not been nearly so large as "After the Ball," still its more enduring qualities will keep it alive when its more ephemeral rival is forgotten.

'MY SWEETHEART'S THE MAN IN THE MOON."

The next song in popularity during the the past year has been "My Sweetheart's the Man in the Moon." It was written by a well known variety stage singer of the name of Thornton, and was the means of lifting its author from comparative obscurity to the full blaze of vaudeville honors. The reason for the success of this song was probably due to the popular excitement in regard to the planet Mars which occurred about a year ago. Mr. James Thornton, its author, who is a very clever variety performer, at one time offered the song for afive dollar note, but, being unable to do so, he placed it in the hands of a publisher on a royalty, and during the past year has received upward of $6,000 as his share of the profits. This song was of the most perishable character, however, and has entirely died out in the metropolis. The publishers are said to have realized more than $18,000 from the sales of the song.

THE "BOW WOW" SONG.

A refrain which is still heard on the streets of the great cities is "Papa Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow Wow." This refrain comes from an English song which was brought to New York by a young London seriocomic singer named Vesta Victoria. This young woman brought a large bundle of other songs of a more serious character with her, but the only one which succeeded in catching the American ear was the "Bow Wow" song. A feature which probably had more to do than anything else in popularizing the song was the fact that when the vocalist appeared upon the stage she carried in her arms a small kitten decorated with ribbons, to which she affectionately sang the works of the refrain, as follows:—

Daddy wouldn't buy me a bow wow,
Daddy wouldn't buy me a bow wow;
I've got a little cat, but I don't think much of that;
I'd rather have a bow wow, wow, wow.

Despite its inanity this little jingle is said to have realized for its publishers nearly $8,000, upward of fifty thousand copies having been sold.

"THE MAN WHO BROKE THE BANK."

Another song of the fleeting and evanescent order which yielded a handsome return to its publishers is entitled "The Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo." This song received its first introduction to the public, and at the same time a most pronounced impetus into popular favor, through the public rendition by Comedian Hoy, of the well known team of Evans and Hoey, of "Parlor Match" frome. It followed closely after the publication of numerous rumors to the effect that several Americans had made large winnings at Monte Carlo, which were received with the usual American cynicism.

The song is particularly a satire and essentially a stage song, not being adapted to the parlor. As it refers to the gambling habit it has not received that appreciation and large sale which others of its contemporaries have met with. Because of this professional exclusiveness the song has not met with the success financially which its wide reputation seemed to warrant.

It is a curious fact in this connection that a number of songs which are extensively noticed in public prints do not meet with the success of others of a humble character. This is due to the fact that they are not suited to the home. This will in the same manner account for the success of that well known old timer "Marguerite," which may truthfully be said to be the only song which has attained the enormous circulation of a million copies, or in other words, nearly four times as many as that of any other one popular American song. Charles A. White, its dead author, is said to have realized upward of $200,000 from this song alone.

"MOLLIE AND I AND THE BABY."

Among other songs which have had more than an average success is "Mollie and I and the Baby." This, like most of the other songs by the same author, Harry Kennedy, the ventriloquist, has the lasting quality which will keep it in the public mind for a long time.

Another composition by Kennedy which promises to be well received during the coming season is a love balled entitled, "Say Au Revoir, but Not Goodby." This has a musical swing which is sure to recommend it to lovers of sweet, simple medy.

Among the more serious compositions which rise almost within the borders of the classic is a song in the Hope Temple vein, entitled "Afterwards." It belongs to the school of "In Old Madrid" and "My Lady's Bower," and is destined to take the place in the music racks of amateurs made vacant by the decadence of these old favorites. This song owes its chief merit to the excellence of the words, which were written by Mary Mark Lemon and are as follows:—

After the day has sung its song of the sorrow
And one by one the goldenstars appear,
I linger yet where once we met, beloved,
And seem to feel thy spirit still is near,
The flowers have fled that blossomed in that springtide;
The birds are mute that sung their song above;
And though the years have drifted us asunder,
Time cannot break the golden chain of love,
Still we can love, although the shadows gather;
Still we can hope until the clouds be passed.
Come to my heart and whisper tho' the silence,
"Hope on, dear heart, our lives shall meet at last!"

MERITORIOUS SONGS SCARCE.

There seems nowadays to be a dearth of genuine meritorious comic songs in the market. The nearest approach to humor in recent productions is one entitled "Columbus Was an Irishman." The author manages to rise a trifle above mediocrity in this attempt, having been shrewd enough to arrange the music in the form of an Irish come-all-ye which fits the words admirably. The following stanza is a sample of the class of comic songs which will be sung in the amusement halls of the country during the coming winter and which is now the rage in Chicago:

Whatever you may think or say, 'tis very plain to me,
Columbus was an Irishman from o'er the sea.
Just look upon his photographs, you'll see he has a beard;
And even on our postage stamps his whiskers have appeared;
Now this is evidence complete; that no one can dispute.
His fine old red "imperial" you must own is a "brute!"
And tell me who has ever seen, since this world did begin,
An organ-grinding Dago with red whiskers on his chin.

CHORUS.

It's all wrong; all a mistake; they don't know what they say;
The whole tale is only a fake; you'll find it out some day;
It's all wrong; don't you forget: my father's often sworn
"Columbus was an Irishman," in Ireland he was born.

—*New York Herald.*

Written for the 'Kent News."

"September."

BY MAMIE A. STRONG.

O, wander away
On a bright Autumn day,
In the fair, sweet month of September,
By the river side
And the flowing tide,
Sparkling bright as an ember.

In shady lanes
Where quiet reigns,
Through the wood and the willow grove,
By the brook side,
Where locusts hide,
O'er fields and meadows and vine-land rove.

The leaves are turning,
The sun is burning
Their green to a golden hue,
There's a radiance rare,
In the sun's warm glare,
And the light of the sky so blue.

Summer's pleasure o'er,
Whil'st their flight deplore,
We welcome the tranquil Autumn days.
There's a peaceful calm,
And a soothing balm,
And Dame Nature more of her beauty displays.

September's days
Are sweet always,
Though e'er a sad note with their harmony blends.
For round us are lying
Fair flowers dying,
To return no more till cold winter ends.

They are fading fast,
Now that summer's past,
The lovely roses must wither and die,
They would linger yet,
But their doom is met,
And the ground is strewn with their petals dry.

Autumn's flowers gay
Must have their day,
Tall and graceful the Goldenrod,
Yellow as though,
From the sun's warm glow,
In the soft breeze will bend and nod.

One must wander,
On Nature ponder,
Dreaming dreams and fancies twining,
Serenely thinking,
Sweet chains linking,
Whil'st September's sun is shining.

In the twilight hour,
When grass and flowers
Are bathed in the cooling dew,
There's a pleasing sound
Of comfort round,
And sweet sleep comes gently to woo.

In the East afar
Shines the evening star,
Keeping a vigilant watch as it were,
Whil'st the soft wind sighs,
With the stillness vies,
And the leaves and the flowers and the grasses stir.

The moon sails high
In the starry sky,
Whil'st the world lies asleep and dreaming,
O'er the living heap,
And the shining deep
Her silvery light'is streaming.

The world is fair
In its beauty rare.
Not a shadow apparent its brightness allays.
There's naught more bright,
And we mourn the flight
Of the sweet, serene September days.

BELLE VIEW, MD., Sept. 8th, 1893.

When it Won't Pay to Advertise.

Will the wise ever cease to advertise?
Yes—
When the trees grow upside down;
When the beggar wears a crown;
When the ice forms on the sun;
When the sparrow weighs a ton;
When the gold dollars get too cheap;
When the women secrets keep;
When the fish forgets to swim;
When old Satan sings a hymn;
When girls go back on gum
When the small boy hates a drum;
When no politician schmes;
When mince pies make happy dreams;
When it's fun to break a tooth;
When everybody tells the truth;
When cold water makes you drunk;
When the boss pays "ker plunk."
When our "devil" learns to whistle;
When the bed bugs wears a bustle;
When young people cease to wed;
When the human race is dead;
When the drummer has no brass;
When all things come to pass;
Then perhaps the man that's wise,
Will neglect to advertise.

THE soul has depths that joy can never fathom. Suffering is the lead that sounds the deep waters.—*Ladies Home Journal.*

The Terrible Roanoke Tragedy.

In Which a Mob Try to Take a Prisoner from the Jail and are Fired Upon—Eleven Killed and Twenty Wounded—The Prisoner Hanged and then Burned.

In the NEWS last week we gave the fact of the terrible aaffir at Roanoke, Virginia. Though late, the particulars will be read no doubt with interest as it is one of the most unfortunate affairs that has ever occurred in this country. The facts are thus given by a writter from Roanoke:

Robert Smith, a negro, yesterday assaulted and nearly killed Mrs. Henry Bishop, wife of a well todo farmer of Rotetourt county. Mrs. Bishop was at the market with a load of produce and Smith bought a box of grapes. He asked her to go with him to get the money, and taking her to a house near by locked the door and bound her. Then, drawing a razor, he demanded her money.

She gave it up, and while doing so jerked the razor from his hand. The negro choked her, threw her down and pounded her head with a brick, gourged out an eye, leaving her for dead. Mrs. Bishop shortly afterward regained consciouness, and returning to the market, told of the outrage. Detective Baldwin soon arrested the negro.

An excited crowd attempted to take Smith away from the officer and lynch him, but Balwin, with the prisoner on a horse, dashed at full speed in the face of the crowd and soon had him behind the bars. An immense corwd remained at the jail for a long time, but were finally persuaded by the mayor to disperse.

Fearing the attempt to rescue the prisoner would be renewed the mayor ordered a campany of soldiers to surround the jail and protect the prisoned. Shortly after 5 P. M., the mob assembled and others made speeches, but they were received with hisses. Some one in the mob fired a shot the ball hitting the mayor's foot. The militia then fired on the crowd killing eleven and wounding twenty. This had the efiect of dispersing the crowd.

Those who lingered around the jail were told that the prisoner had been removed. This was soon spread and a searching party was formed to scour the woods. When the news of the attempted murder reached the country the people gathered and started for the city. In the meantime the killing and wounding of so many citizens so enraged the masses that they determined to lynch the negro at all hazards. Augmented by the friends of the assaulted woman, thorough search was agreed upon. In the meantime a crowd gathered at the mayor's residence and threatened him, but he had gone to Lynchburg. During the night word was sent to the officers to bring the prisoner in, and while doing so the mob seized the negro and hung him. At daylight an inquest was held, and the officers were ordered to take charge of the body; but the surging of men which had by this time assembled would not let them touch it. A coal cart passing near by was pressed into service, and the body thrown into it. It was then hauled to Mayor Trout's residence, on Campbell avenue, it apparently being the intention of the mob to bury it in his front yard. At the critical moment Rev. W. C. Campbell appeared upon the scene, and told the mob that such a procedure would never do. He spoke kindly to them, and at last dissuaded them from carrying out their plans.

The body during this time had not been removed from the cart, so, at the suggestion of some one in the crowd, they took it over to the edge of the river to burn it. Fences were torn down, store boxes were taken, and someone with an axe cut down several cedar trees nearby. The dry wood was laid in a large pile, but arranged so it would burn freely. On this heap the negro's body was laid. On top of all the cedar boughs were thrown, and two gallons of coal oil were poured on the dry wood. The match was touched to it, and the flames from the burning oil shot rapidly upward.

It was not long before the crowd dispersed, but all the morning men, and sometimes an occasional woman, were seen going toward the place of burning. Every one seemed desirous of contributing to the blaze by throwing a twig or chip on it. All there was remaining of Smith at noon was a few ashes and here and there a bone but the fire was still burning fiercely, and those standing around said it should burn until there was not a vestige remaining.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

One of the employes of the White House Mr. Pendell, who has been there for many years, tells some things of interest about the historic building. He says:

"The term White House, by which it is now known throughout the country was not applied to it until after the sandstone walls, blackened by smoke and flames when the British set fire to it, were painted a gleaming white in 1817.

"Before the first occupant, John Adams, had established himself in the mansion, Congress appropriated for furniture what was then considered the munificent sum of $15,000, and the money was made to hold out during the four years of his administration. When his successor, Jefferson, took up his residence there, $14,000 was aside for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out at his discretion, and under his discretion and under his direction, together with the proceeds from the sale of such part of the furniture and equipage belonging to the, President's household, as may be decayed and out of repair. Most of this money was devoted to refurnishing the house and it was all spent in three years.

"Four years later a like sum was placed at the disposal of Madison and the same amount was appropriated at the beginning of his second term. The burning of the mansion while he resided there, however, necessitated its reconstruction, for which $20,000 was appropriated in 1871, together with the proceeds of the sale of the old furniture. The year following Jas. Monroe came into the historic old mansion and $30,000 more was spent in finishing and refurnishing it.

"The regulation sum—$14,000—was again allowed when John Quincy Adams took possession, and in 1826 and 1827 $6,000 additional was appropriated for finishing the East Room. The front portico of Ionic pillars was added in Jackson's first term at a cost of $18,000, and in his second term $26,000 was spent for furniture and repairs. All this time most of the furniture was brought from London or Paris, and nearly all of it was of mahogany. When William H. Harrison became President the appropriation was cut down to $6,000, with the stipulation that the furniture bought should be of American manufacture.

"Polk and Taylor were each allowed $14,000 for the customary alternations, but when Pierce took up his residence there the generous sum of $25,000 was appropriated for furniture and $11,250 for repairs and "white washing" the interior.

"Buchanan spent $20.000, and in his first term Lincoln used $29,000 on the house. A through overhauling took place when Johnson was inaugarated, at a cost of $76,000, and in 1865 $59,000 was added to complete the work. A like amount was expended by Grant during his first term and $110,000 the second, exclusive of fuel, which averaged $5,000 a year.

"During Hayes" administration $9,000 was spent for furniture and repairs during the Garfield-Arthur regime the mansion was refitted and the jewelied glass screen substituted for the old wooden partition, the whole amount expended being $10,000.

"President Cleveland spent $71,000 during his first term, and Harrison $96,000.

"The average annual outlay is now $25,000 for furniture and repairs and $3,000 for fuel. The carpets on the floors of the reception rooms have to be renewed every year, owing to the immense amount of wear they are subject to under the feet of the public."

Remedy for Snake Bite.

BY C. D. R. KIRK, M. D., OHUQUALAK, MISS.

A few weeks ago a negro and his wife brought their eight-year-old boy to my office for treatment for snake bite, which had occurred only thirty minutes before their arrival. There were two wounds 1 inch and half a part, from which the blood was flowing rapidly. The snake was a long, blunt-tailed moccasin—a "copper belly"—and known to be almost, if not quite, as poisonous as the "cotton mouth" moccasin. The boy had stepped on the snake, and his pants were short, the snake had a fair strike at his leg about five inches below the knee.

After some explanation and much persuasion, I induced the man to apply his mouth to the wound and suck the poison out. Immediately after each draw, I gave the man some strong alcohol to rinse his mouth, which I assured him would destroy the poison and prevent it from being absorbed. After thoroughly emptying the fang wounds in this way, and the blood had ceased to flow, I injected a half drachm of saturated solution of permanganate of potash in each wound; the boy also drank a small drink of diluted alcohol. A string which the man had tied around the leg remained until morning, when the boy, after a full night's sleep, awoke well, without pain or swelling; no further trouble.

A strong solution of the permanganate of potash gives almost immediate relief from pain, and from repeated trials I believe it destroys the poison or makes a chemical change which renders the poison harmless.

I was called some five or six miles to see a negro man who had been bitten about two hours before my arrival by a rattlesnake's pilot," which is known to be as fatal as the rattlesnake. The patient was suffering most excruciating pain, which extended to his leg, having been bitten on the top of his foot, which was very much swollen. I immediately injected a strong solution of permanganate of potash, which gave immediate relief, and he was soon well.—*Ecl. Med. Jour.*

FARM LAW.

A has the legal right, says the *American*, to burn the brush and old stumps of his own land, if he does so at proper times and in a proper manner. He is not responsible if, by a sudden rise of wind or other cause, without negligence on his part, the fire is accidentally communicated to a neighbor's premises and causes him serious loss. The man who suffers the loss is bound to make it clear that the other was to blame. Even your negligence will not always render you liable for spread of fire, unless it was originally kindled by you intentionally. Therefore, if your barn takes fire through your carelessness with the lantern, or that of your man with his cigar or pipe, and your neighbor's place is burnt also, you are not bound for it. The law seems to consider that you have suffered enough for your conduct in the loss of your own property. If your barn is struck by lightning, or your hay rick ignites by spontaneous combustion, without any want or care on your part, and the fire also spreads to your neighbors, you are not liable. If a careless hunter fires your woods and the flames spread to the fence, or to the hay ricks, and burn them down, although he may work hard to stop the fire, he is liable to the full amount. If you set fire to brush and neglect to put the embers out, and in the night the wind blows up and scatters these embers so that they set your neighbor's crops, barn or woods on fire, you are liable to the full amount. If you set fire to your stuble in windy weather and it runs over adjacent property to the damage of that property, you are liable both to a criminal action and to civil suit. It is carelessness on your part, and you must prove the contrary to clear yourself.

Language of the Hand.

Close lying fingers show secrecy.

Short nails on a soft hand betoken a teasing, sarcastic, fault finding person.

The ring of Venus clearly marked signifies a taste for low and coarse pleasures.

The rascetts are the lines running around the wrist and terminating the hand.

If the heart line is changed or jagged, the indication is of many petty intrigues.

A long palm, combined with long, soft fingers, is the hand of a natural thief.

Red nails declare the man to be of luxurious habits, often a drunkard or a glutton.

A strong head line indicates a man who is thoroughly master of himself and awake to his own interests.

The magic bracelet, the lines at the wrist, clear and well formed, indicates long life and good fortune.

The ring of Venus begins at the base of the fourth and runs in a semi-circle to the base of the first finger.

The plain of Mars is the space in the place in the palm inclosed between the lines of life, of the head and of the liver.

The liver line long, straight and well formed denotes good health, strong memory and probable success.

A hand having many lines crossing and recrossing in different directions show a nervous temperament, much disturbed by anxieties.

Palms and fingers of equal length indicate an equilibrium of the material and intellectual, producing a good disposition with strong intellectuality.

Persons whose middle fingers are longer than the palms are always ambitious of shining intellectually and generally have good memories.

It Was a Dead Economy.

An excursion from Birmingham to Montgomery was run the other day, says the Birmingham, Ala., *Abe-Herald*. A negro man appeared at the ticket office in the depot and purchased a ticket for himself. Then he said to the ticket agent:

Boss, I want'nother round trip 'scursion ticket for a corpse.'

The agent opened his eyes in astonishment