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

WM. B. USILTON. FRED G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 *PER ANNUM*
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.
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, FEB. 10, 1894. No. 38.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:
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Each subsequent insertion - - - - - 25
Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months o longer period at low rates.

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

Why not Visit the City now?

Extraordinary opportunities to buy Clothing

15 per cent. discount

on your purchase and Railroad Car-fare paid on the purchase of a reasonable amount—$10.00 to $40.00, according to distance.

Wanamaker & Brown
Sixth and Market Streets
Oak Hall Philadelphia

MESSICK PRICE LIST.

Greatest Bargains!

NOTE OUR PRICES:

Pins, full count, 1 to 3 cents per paper; Best Needles, 1 cent per paper; Spool Silk, 3 cents; Darning Needles 5 for 1 cent; Carpet Tacks, dozen papers, 9 cents; 25 Good Envelopes, 3 cents; 120 Sheets Note Paper, 8 cents; 5 Slate Pencils, 1 cent; Shoe Strings, 2 cents per dozen; School Slates, 2 to 8 cents; Lamp Wickes, 5 for 1 cent; Watch Keys, 1 cent; Shirt Buttons, 12 dozen, 3 cents; Bone Collar Buttons, 4 cents per dozen; Safety Pins, 2 cents per dozen; 2,500 yards of Lace, 1 to 15 cents per yard; 2,000 yards of Ribbon, 6 cents per yard, worth 15; 400 Dozen Dress Buttons, 1 to 5 cents; Best Calico, 5 and 6 cents per yard; LARGE LINE OF BLANKETS, all kinds, from 75 cents up; 90 Dozen Men's and Boys' Suspenders, 7 to 49 cents; 20 Dozen Ladies' Corsets, 23 to 46 cents; P. N. Corsets, 55 cents; 50 Dozen Children's Black Hose, 8 cents; Men's Extra Heavy Hose, 6 cents; Gent's Fine Hose, 10 to 25 cents; Extra Good Spool Cotton, 2 cents; Raleigh Thread, 3 cents; Hair Pins, 12 cents per ℔.; P. N. Corset Steels, 8 cents; Men's Linen Collars, 8 cents; 24 Dozen Boys' Over Shirts, 19 to 50 cents; Extra Heavy Buckskin Shirts, 50 cts.;

100 Pair of Boy's Knee Pants, 10 to 90c.;
300 Odd Coats, 75c. to $2.90; Men's Suits, $3.00 to $10;
Boys' Suits, Jackets and Knee Pants, 95c. to $5;
350 Men's and Boys' Overcoats, 95c. to $7;

100 Dozen Men's and Boys' Overalls, 39 to 63 cents; a Large Line of Men's and Boys' Gloves, 25 cents to $1.25; Extra Heavy Floor Oil-Cloth, 25 cents per yard; Best Table Oil-Cloth, 19 cents per yard. TINWARE:—4 Quart Coffee Pots, 18 cents; 3 Quart, 14 cents; 2 Quart, 10 cents; ½ Gallon Tin Cups, 5 cents. HARDWARE:—Cut Nails, 2¼ cents per pounds; Man's Axes, 56 cents; Carriage Bolts, 3 and 4x5-16, 8 cts. per dozen; Padlocks, 5 to 18 cts.; Auger Bits, ¼ inch, 5 cents; 5-16 inch, 8 cents; Hand Saws, 25 cents to $1.67; Hatchets, 8 to 42 cents; Saw Handles, 8 cents; Spring Balance, 24 Pound 8 cents; Two-foot Rule, 7 cents; Half Soles, 10 cents; Headlight, 8 cents.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, all kinds;
MEN'S KNIT UNDERSHIRTS, 40 CENTS, sold everywhere for fifty;
FULL LINE OF LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR;
CHILDREN'S VESTS, 9 to 28c.; LADIES' VESTS, 25 to 46c.

MESSICK & CO.,
Millington, Maryland.
W. N. DONOVAN, Manager.

WITH GREAT SUCCESS!

OUR Great Reduction Sales during December have met with Great Success. We know that our Customers have received Great Value, and the same time we have unloaded a Great Many Goods. If you were to look at our stock you would suppose a Cyclone had struck it the way we have disposed of so many large lots. We made a Larger Preparation this season than heretofore, but are well pleased with our December Sales, as they went beyond our expectations, but we still have on hand many broken lots, consisting of

Men's, Boys' and Children's
SUITS, OVERCOATS and PANTS,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD,
and to make them move great inducements must be offered. Considering this we make you the below cut prices:

STORM COATS, - - $6.75, $7.50, $9.00
These Coats have been sold from $8.50 to $12.50.
MEN'S OVERCOATS, - $3.00, $5.00, $7.00, $8.50, $10,00, $11.00
Former Prices, $5.00 to $15.00.
MEN'S SUITS, - $3.75, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00
Old Prices, from $5 00 to $15.00.
MEN'S DICKEY KERSEY SUITS, - - $4.75
Were sold for $6.00.
YOUTH'S SUITS, age 13 to 19, - - $2.50 to $7.50
A saving of from $1.00 to $2.50 on each suit.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, - - $1.00 to $4.50
Worth from $1.50 to $6.00.
MEN'S SINGLE PANTS, 90c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $4
This is a deep cut.
Men's Fine Melno and All Wool UNDERWEAR will be sold Regardless of Cost.

Not by Large and Sensational Advertising do we expect to draw the people, but by the commanding influence of such offers as we refer to above.
Yours, respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Jan. 6, 1894. Opposite Stam's Hall, Chestertown.

Commisson Cards.

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Fish, Live Stock, Wool, Hides, Furs, and General Produce,
121 Light Street, - - Baltimore, Md.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
No. 125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. E. PROBEST
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
LONEY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO WRIGHT & LONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Grain, Fruits, Poultry, Wool, Live Stock, Eggs, Hides, &c.
215 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE:—Drovers, Mechanics & National Bank. j14-tf.

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. 206 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md
Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

O. CLIFTON. S. H. WOODLAND. J. W. WOODLAND.
A. P. CREW
—WITH—
CLIFTON & WOODLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
217 South Charles St., Balto., Md.,
GRAIN and FRUITS a SPECIALTY.
REFERENCE:—National Exchange Bank. Members of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

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.
18 East Camden Street, *Near Light St. Wharf.* Baltimore, Maryland.

PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
R. P. STEWART & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants
—AND DEALERS IN—
EGGS, POULTRY and CALVES,
New Market & Callowhill Sts., Phila.
The old house solicits your shipments of Eggs, Poultry, Calves and all kinds of Produce. Returns made as soon as sold.
o14-tf. R. P. STEWART & CO.

R. A. BRICE,
Late of and Successor to J. E. HENDRICKSON & Co.
Fruit, Poultry, Eggs, &c.,
328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
QUICK SALES, PROMPT RETURNS.
☞If you want top prices and quick returns ship your Poultry to me.

S. T. ROTHWELL,
—DEALER IN—
Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Grain,
LIVE STOCK, &c.
J. E. SICKLER, Manager,
5and 7 Vine Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.
Returns made weekly and reports daily.
REFERENCES:—Taylor Bros., Camden, N. J.; Citizens' National Bank, S. M. Reynolds & Co., Middletown, Del.; I. M. Price, Smyrna, Del.; J. F. M. Woodall, B. F. Fleming, Wm. A. Hyland, and others of Kent. jy15-6m.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882.
E. C. CROW & CO.,
121 Callowhill St., Phila., Pa.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ALL KINDS FARM PRODUCE.

H. CALDWELL CREW,
—GENERAL PRODUCE—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
102 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prompt attention will be given to all consignments and communications. s16-tf.

WILLIAM CLAYTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Country Produce
STALLS Nos. 121 AND 122, THIRD AVE., SOUTH-WESTERN MARKET,
19th and Market Sts. - Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in Kent and Queen Annes' Counties.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
CHESTERTOWN, - - - MARYLAND.
one square from Steamboat Wharf, High Street.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 4 to 4.30 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MEDFORD PORTER,
BLACKSMITH,
STILL POND, MD.
☞REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.
☞HORSES SHOD, CASH, 75 cents, and all other work, for cash, 25 cents less on the dollar than charged elsewhere. j20-3t.*

Have You?

A WATCH
that fails to keep correct time or one that others have failed to REPAIR?
—If so bring it to—
SIDES
The New Up-Town Jeweler,
and he will make it as good as new. We have a full outfit of tools and machinery, and can do the most difficult repairing promptly and in the very best manner. We have fifteen years of practical experience (and under some of the finest instructors in America) on making and repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and guarantee to turn out nothing but the VERY BEST WORK, and our prices are LOWER than many charge for inferior work. All repairs guaranteed for one year.
We carry the largest stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES and JEWELRY,
to be found in this section, and our prices are twenty-five or fifty per cent. below the lowest. All goods sold will be engraved free of charge. Would be pleased to have you call.
Yours to please,
J. H. SIDES, Jeweler,
a few doors above Postoffic.
☞We sell the BEST ALARM CLOCKS only 85c

New Year Goods!
—AT—
J. K. ADRIDGE & CO.'S
HARDWARE STORE.
While we do not make any very extensive preparations for Christmas, still we have in stock some very useful things for Christmas Presents:
Carpet Sweepers, Pocket Knives,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Nut Crackers & Pickers, in Sets,
Bread and Cake Boxes,
Toilet Sets, Cake and Pie Pans,
Children's Waiters, Spice Boxes,
Crumb Brushes and Trays,
Combination Money Banks,
Christmas Tree Holders,
Skates, different sizes and kinds,
Ladies' Skates—ankle supports,
Skate Bags, Bird Cages,
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
GOLDEN SUN, SPLENDID and WASHINGTON FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, SPLENDID and ROYAL RANGES, EXCELSIOR COOK STONES, SHEET-IRON HEATING STOVES, COAL OIL HEATERS.

HEADQUARTERS!
HORSE-SHOEING!
General Blacksmithing,
WHEELWRIGHTING, &c.
SAMUEL HICKS,
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,
gives Special attention to HORSE-SHOEING, and having enlarged his shops and procured a full supply of material and skilled workmen, is now prepared to do general Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting, &c. My Wheelwright Lumber has been examined by good judges and pronounced to be of the very best and thoroughly seasoned.
NEW WORK kept on hand and made to order, and all kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice at the most reasonable rates.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of
MARY A. CLOTHIER,
late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 24th day of July, 1894, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1894.
R. D. HYNSON,
CHARLES M. BROWN,
January 16, 1894—4t. Administrators.

Founded 1864—It stands at the head.
Sadler's Bryant & Stratton
Business College
and School of
Stenography and Typewriting.
Its Buildings, Facilities, Faculty, and Course of Study are superior. No vacations. Enter at any time. For catalogue and particulars address H. W. SADLER, Prest. & Founder, Nos. 2 to 12 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

After Seven Years
Of continued success we are better prepared than ever to please our customers and the public generally. We are now receiving a complete and extensive line of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND SPECTACLES,
especially selected for the Holidays, which we are offering at the closest Hard Times Prices at the old stand, Cross Street, next door to Bordley's Corner. REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS a specialty.
D. T. WILLIAMSON,
d2-tf. Optician & Jeweler, Chestertown, Md.

DR. W. FRANK HINES,
FRONT STREET AND MAPLE AVENUE, CHESTERTOWN
OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 9½ A. M.; 4 to 6 and 8 to P. M

—OFFICE OF—
Local Board of Health!

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Jan. 30, 1894.

The occurrence of cases of scarlet fever in various localities in the fall and winter, makes it necessary to call the attention of parents and guardians to the law governing the exposure of such cases, and to insist upon a more rigid observance of such precautionary measures as are essential to prevent its spread.

SCARLATINA is the technical term for Scarlet fever. It does not mean "a mild form of scarlet fever," and therefore less dangerous to sick and well, as has been said. The mildest case may be productive of the most serious, and it is as necessary to take all proper care and precautions in mild as in serious cases.

Whenever a child is found to have Scarlet Fever, it should at once be placed in a room to itself, as far remote from the other members of the household as possible. All articles of furniture, carpets, curtains and other materials not absolutely essential should be removed. No one should be allowed to enter the room except the one who has charge of the child. Towels, or pieces of sheet frequently dipped in a solution of carbolic acid, six ounces; zinc sulp., four ounces; water, three gallons, should be hung on strings or pinned to beds or walls, this may also be used for washing the hands of the attendant at frequent intervals. Under the direction of the doctor the patient should be annointed at least once daily with carbolized vaseline. This not only hastens desquamation (peeling), but if properly done, will so disinfect and destroy the germs that this peeling process (the most dangerous as to contagion) will be less likely to drop scales and fragments to be the source of infection.

All towels, sheets, handkerchiefs or cloths used with these should be boiled immediately, or better still, nothing but old cloths that can be immediately burned should be used.

All dejecta from bowels or bladder should be disinfected and, if possible, burned.

No child should be allowed to mingle with other member of the family until at least two weeks FROM COMPLETE DESQUAMATION; not from the time of convalescence, but from the end of peeling, and not then without the child having been given a warm bath with some suitable disinfectant in it, best to be advised by the doctor.

Children should not be readmitted to school from a house where the infection has existed, except upon a certificate from a physician that they have not been exposed for two weeks as above.

The room occupied by the sick should be well scoured, whitewashed and aired, after having had from one to two pounds of sulphur burnt in them. The bedding when of cheap material, had better be burnt, otherwise, well aired and cleaned, after being exposed to the sulphur as above.

The experience of the best sanitarians and physicians so to prove the efficacy of such methods. They entail more or less trouble, but the results warrant us in urging their adoption.

The local Board of Health desires it to be known that its secretary will render any assistance or advice when properly called upon to do so.

The attention of parents is also called to the law requring all children to be vaccinated. The law says within twelve months from birth, whether done this early or not, it should receive attention before the child arrives at school age. Then the teachers of our public schools, especially, would not be compelled to (as is now so often the case) exclude the child from school.

W. FRANK HINES, M. D,
Feb. 3, 1894—3t. SECRETARY.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS
WORTH of GOODS!
GENUINE BARGAINS!
Valuable Presents!
AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for CASH.
Cash We Want! Cash We Need! Cash We Must Have!
Store Brimming Full!
Too Much Stock to Carry!
Dry Goods! Notions! Dress Goods! In Variety!
Boots, Shoes and Gum Boots!
Ladies' Coats! Children's Coats!
Carpets, Oil-Cloth,
Rugs, Mats, Etc.,
GLASS and QUEENSWARE!
In fact our Entire Stock will be offered at Specially Attractive Prices, to Close Out or Reduce by the end of the year. Come one! Come all! We have one of the Best Stocks in the whole County. Buy Your Ladies' Coats, Children's Coats, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, etc., from us and we will endeavor to save you one profit.
Very respectfully,
R. F. PARKS.
N. B.—Thousands of Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs from 5 cents up; White Blankets from $1 per pair up; Gray Blankets from 75 cents up.

The Hard Times
NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE PURCHASES
—FROM—
A STORE FULL
—OF ALL KINDS OF—
Goods for Winter Trade
—AT—
J. H. SIMPERS'
Chestertown, Md.
COME ONE! COME ALL! and look at our new and beautiful styles of DRY GOODS; all sorts of NOTIONS; large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, and indeed everything in my line *ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES* Come and look. oct4.

Equitable Restaurant.
9TH FLOOR EQUITABLE BUILDING.
CORNER FAYETTE AND CALVERT STREETS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
Novelty in Dining Room; cool and beautiful. Full view of the city. A sight for strangers. Dinner 50 cents. Beautiful Reception Room for ladies. Bundles received and cared for. Try it, and you will go nowhere else for Breakfast, Dinner, Lunch or Supper. Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. jy29-6m.*

[COMMUNICATED.]
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The general Society of the "Daughters of the Revolution," whose headquarters are in New York desire to interest all lineal descendents of men who gave material aid to the revolution of 1775 to 1873, which secured for us our National Independence.

A State Regent for Maryland has been appointed and in every locality chapters (or societies) can be formed with a local organization.

Any lineal daughter of a revolutionary soldier, militia or regular is eligible to membership and it is hoped chapters will be formed in Chestertown and other parts of the State.

Blanks will be furnished and full information may be obtained through correspondence with Mrs. Geo. W. Roche, 1304 McCulloh st., Baltimore.

The following address by the Regent of the Baltimore "Chapter of Avalon" embodies the purposes and aims of their society:

In the last two years there has been an awakening of interest in our national history and as the mind contemplates the actualities of suffering and peril which our forefathers so bravely endured, our hearts are stirred within us and we feel that we owe them the tribute of grateful remembrance.

Our nation has enjoyed unparalleled growth in every field of material prosperity and immigration in vast proportions has been attracted to our land; the like of which no country, since the creation of the world, has ever known before.

Aware of the incoming of these millions of divers peoples the children of the oldest settlers—the founders of our nation as embraced in the 13 revolutionary colonies—feel that they constitute the nucleous of our distinctly *American* race.

This is one of the many other reasons, why our Society of the "Daughters of the Revolution" has been formed.

Realizing that our sires, not in any romantic sense, but from actual blood descent, are the men who endured the hardships of war, inspired with love of liberty; we must pause in our busy lives and turn back our thoughts to those early times and keep alive the memory of those to whom we owe so much.

Let us by our unselfish devotion to duty and readiness to do all we can for others, make ourselves worthy children of such self sacrificing fathers.

Our opportunities for culture and education are so abundant in this day of privilege; among other paths of knowledge let us linger in this one of revolutionary history and inform ourselves more and more of the times which "tried men's souls."

Our inheritance of a free country, is a noble, a precious one, and our hearts are stirred and elevated with emotions of tender gratitude to our patriot fathers who purchased it for us by their heroic sufferings (in so many instances) even unto death.

Let us turn over the leaves of the book of history peruse the pages of revolutionary deeds and unite with the organized societies that have for their object the attainment of deeper appreciation and more definite knowledge of historical events, thereby fostering a stronger love for our native land.

Let each member cultivate the principles of true patriotism and by our lives of usefulness and personal piety prove ourselves true daughters of honored parents.

We have dwelt upon the deeds of our fathers, but we are in justice bound to pay a righteous debt of gratitude to the wives and mothers of the Revolution. Their sacrifices were equal in magnitude to those who tramped the weary road to battle and engaged in conflict. Their hearts endured the anguish of bereavement. Their spirits were nerved to give up their husbands, sons and brothers, and consent to have their precious ones imperil their lives and suffer of want and toil than we have any adequate conception. We mean that our fathers and mothers too shall be held in loving remembrance by us "Daughters of such parentage."

Our next meeting will be commemorative of Washington's birthday. A paper will be read paying tribute to the "Father of his country" and after the literary exercises we will enjoy together a social cup of tea. H. L. W. H.

Objects of the Society.

ARTICLE 1. OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The objects of the Society shall be to keep alive among its members and their descendants, and throughout the community, the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the war of the American Revolution, and provide a place for their preservation and a fund for their purchase; to encourage historical research in relation to such Revolution and to publish its results; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of prominent events relating to or connected with the War of the Revolution; to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members; "and provide a home for and furnish assistance to such as may be impoverished, when it is in their power to do so."

Eligibility to Membership.

ARTICLE 3. OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Any woman above the age of eighteen years shall be eligible to membership in the "Daughters of the Revolution," who is a *lineal* descendant from an ancestor who as a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the Thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies actually assisting in the establishment of American Independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in this Society.

Famous Figureheads.

William Rush's father was a ship carpenter and from his youth the son was fond of ships. Often when a boy he would cut minature vessels from blocks of wood and exercise his artistic talent in drawing upon boards figures in chalk and and paints. When he commenced work in this country there was no demand for the productions of native sculptors, consequently to make a live Rush was obliged to carve prow-heads for vessels then in common use. By 1880 he had attained considerable reputation as a sculptor and carver in wood and time matured his talents. At an early date in his career his figureheads began to be noticed in foreign ports. The figure of an Indian trader on the ship William Penn was much admired in London. The woodcarvers there, it is reported, would come in boats and lie near the ship to sketch designs of the figurehead. This was but a few years after the revolutionary war. Another notable prowhead which Rush carved was the figure of a river god for the ship Ganges. So well known abroad did his work at last become that the house of Nicklin & Griffeth of Philadelphia received many orders from England for figureheads to be made by Rush to adorn ships built on the other side of the Atlantic. One of the most celebrated of these carvings was a female figure of Commerce.

SMALL BOY—"Papa, I got something for nothing yesterday." Papa—"How was that?" Small Boy—"The boy next door gave me the whooding cough."

How to Cultivate the Body.

The ancient Greeks gave the important subject of physical culture very careful attention, and were rigid in exacting for their youth a gymnastic training. Even the girls of Sparta were expected to be good gymnasts, and no young woman could marry unless she was proficient in various exercises. Consequently the bodies of both sexes were healthy and beautifully developed. Their minds were also highly developed, but not at the expense of the body, as is generally the case nowadays. Grecian philosophers and physicians believed that the mind could not possibly be in a healthy state unless the body was in perfect health, and acted accordingly. It would be well if with us it was compulsory for parents to give their offspring a course of physical training.

General physical exercise is the kind required for boys and girls, and it is essential that judicious systematic training be pursued. This can be had only at public or private schools where physical culture is obligatory, or at well conducted gymnasiums, where there is a system for training the body in a rational way. Many people think that a gymnasium is a place for sporting men. This is a mistake. Clergymen, doctors, students, clerks, governesses, and society people frequent respectable gynasiums. The gymnasium of to-day is a very different place from that of fifty years ago. Formerly the aim of the gymnast was to turn out men who could not lift heavy weights and court death on the flying trapeze. Nowadays all this is changed: physical training is carried on in a scientific manner; men of ability have made physical culture a profession, and their object is to make pupils healthy, strong and graceful. Most modern gymnasiums have appliances for the cultivation of every part of the body, and able instructors and physicians in attendance.

All who can possibly enter a gymnasium should do so, for public gymnasiums are now so conducted that by following the directions of the instructors it is almost impossible to exercise in such a way as will be detriment to health; but those who are unable or unwilling to do this can by simple means build up and improve the body at home. For strenghtening and developing the legs nothing can be better than walking. A simple but most useful exercise, which all can practice, is that of breathing. When the breathing capacity is increased, the general health is improved. For the breathing exercise, throw the head up, the shoulders back, and the chest out; inflate the lungs through the nose until full; then exhale quickly until the lungs are empty, and finish with long-drawn inspirations. This should be done, if possible, out doors. For strengthing and developing the upper part of the body a pair of light dumb bells is all that is needed. Physicial exercise should be taken regularly and continued through life. It is a remedy against many of the diseases prevalant at the present time. I urge all who desire strength, health, and beauty to take plenty of outdoor exercise in addition to the home or gymnasium exercises. Outdoor exercises help to the development of the respiratory organs.

Senator Bates' Cigars.

William B. Bates, twice elected senator from Tennessee, never lights a cigar. He has one always in his finger or between his lips, but no match is put to it. He is a familiar figure in the upper chamber—his abundant snow white hair, a careful tended mustache of the same color, his stooped form and lined face, with massive underhung jaw, making him marked in an assembly of strong personalities. His advocacy of the "dry smoke" as it is called, and his habit of using 25 cent weeds as chewing tobacco, have continued for more than a quarter of a century. A story is attached. He is the last man in the world whom one would suspect of superstitution, but his avoidance of matches is due to that part of our natures and to nothing else.

He entered the war as a private when his state seceded from the union, and rose through the successive grades of lieutenant, captain, lieutenant colonel, colonel brider, and major general. He had a taste of militay life in the Mexican war and embraced the first opportunity to re-enter it. One day toward the close of the long and bitter struggle, when the two stars of the major general were on his shoulder, his corps, which was a part of the army of the Tennessee, was engaged in a battle in the mountain.

At that time he was an inveterate smoker. Always cool in action, his cigar case was as much a part of his make up as his horse and saddle. Along toward noon when the fire from the federals under assault was particularly heavy and vicious, he moved up to an exposed position in order to give countenance to his men. His brother went with him. Senator (then General) Bate reached for his breast pocket and took out a cigar. He bit off the end with customary nicety, scratched a match on the back of his saddle and settled down in his stirrups to enjoy himself.

There was a shock in the air, the nameless indefinable stir produced by the close passage of a shell or round shot, and the match within two inches of the end of the weed went out. Shrugging his shoulders and preparing to get another light, he glanced about him. His brother, who had been sitting on his horse a little to the left and in the rear was a corpse.

The ball had struck him in the chest. The horse stood unmoved. The man who was alive looked at the unlighted match between his figers. He twirled it slowly a moment and then rode to the rear for an ambulance. The cigar he held in his hand for an hour or two slowly chewed into bits.

From that day to this he has never known what it is to smoke. Some sense of danger providentially averted has been with him. It is possible that he has come to look upon the lighting of a cigar as a desecration of his brothers memory. Anyhow he does not light it. Day after day in the Senate chamber or in the corriders of the capital he may be seen with a cigar in his hand that is frequently carried to his lips, but is unlit. When it is worn down to a mere end, he takes another.—*Washington Post.*

Horse Language.

My horse has a low whinny which means "water," and a higher-keyed, more emphatic neigh means food. When I hear these sounds I know as definitely what she meant as if she spoke in English. Passing along the street, I heard the same low whinny, and looking up saw a strange looking horse regarding me with a pleading look. I know she was suffering from thirst, and no language could make it plainer. The language of the lower animals is not articulate. It is largely a sign language. The horse does a deal of talking by motions of the head and by his wonderfully expressive looks. He also upon occasion talks with the other extremity. A peculiar switch of the tail and a gesture, as if threatening to kick, are equine forms of speech. The darkey was not far wrong who said of the kicking mule, "It's just his way of talking."—*C. P. Palmer in Science.*

JAMESON—"Are you a going to furnish your house?"
Fitz—"No."
Jameson—"Well, I saw your wife in a furniture store the other day pricing different articles."
Fitz—"Yes. She did that so as to find out what Brown's new furniture cost."

STUDENT—"I will tell you frankly that I shall not be able to pay for the suit till next year. 'When will you have it ready?' Tailor—"Next year."

SWAYBACK (to importunate beggar)—'Leave the house, sir!' Beggar—'Certainly I would not think of carrying it off with the heavy mortgage it has on it."

A WEDDING JOURNEY.

It was a damp, chilly April morning. The country through which the train rushed looked cheerless and rain-soaked, but what cared Clyde Vincent and his newly made bride for such trifles as the weather? Were they not the very happiest people in the world?

"I wonder if any one was ever as happy as I am? Will it last forever, Clyde?" Minnie whispered, looking fondly into her husband's face.

"As long as life itself, darling! Nothing can ever part us again!" was the fervent response.

Poor Clyde! How little he knew what lay immediately before him! Hardly had he spoken when the train stopped at a country station to receive passengers. With a woman's curiosity, Minnie leaned from the open window. At that moment the car gave a sudden jerk, and her pretty gray hat went down an embankment at the side of the track.

"Oh, Clyde, my hat! My hat is gone!" she exclaimed in dismay.

Clyde gave one glance, and away he dashed after the missing article, forgetting that the train would not wait. He had just reached it when away flew the cars, leaving poor Clyde, the picture of despair, yelling like a madman, waving the hat by its ribbons, while he vainly tried to overtake the train. In a few minutes it disappeared, carrying with it his bride of a few hours, who shorn of her head covering and deprived of her lawful protector, was wringing her hands and bemoaning the cruel fate which had parted two such loving hearts upon their wedding day.

And Clyde, poor fellow! Was ever bridegroom in such a predicament before? His wife was pursuing their wedding journey alone, while he remained behind to bewail his ill luck.

In vain he stamped and raved. At last a happy thought struck him; he would telegraph. Rushing into the little room called the station, he found there a sleepy looking individual, a true "tiller of the soil."

"Can I send a tellegram to Ware?" he asked.

"No—this is only a flag station. The best thing you can do is to start and walk if you want to get to Ware before night. It's only ten miles, and the next train is not due till morning," said the man, after Clyde had told him of his misfortune.

But Clyde did not relish the idea of walking so far, and on such a day, too.

"Surely," he said, "you can tell me of some one who will drive me over? I'll pay him well for the trouble."

"No, I can't. Every one around here has gone to Neighbor Jones' funeral. I didn't go because I only had old Dobbin, and I didn't want to go horse back to a funeral such a wet day as this."

What to do Clyde did not know. It was maddening to think of staying for so many hours at that country station. Would she get off at the next station, come back on a down train, or go on to their new home? All these thoughts tortured his brain, until he could endure in action no longer, and in spite of the rain and mud started on his weary walk. With trousers rolled up, and still hugging the hat that was the innocent cause of all his woe, he trudged whistleing to keep his spirits, "Behold the Hero Cometh," "Hold the Fort," and several other appropriate tunes.

And Minnie—what of her? When the train started and Clyde came not, she burst into tears. Several of her fellow passengers noticed her distress, and after learning the cause expressed their sympathy and tried to comfort her. But others smiled significantly at each other.

When the conductor came through the cars she informed him of the trouble, and he, being a kind-hearted man, told her not to worry; the down train would wait for this one at the next station; he would put her on it, and in a short time she would be with her husband.

That comforted her, and she even smiled through the tears as she imagined Clyde's dismay at being left behind.—And what relief she experienced when she was at last safe on the down train going back over the same road she had just come.

But her heart failed her as she neared the station, and she strained her eyes in vain to catch a glimpse of Clyde. The kind conductor helped her to alight, hoped she would find her husband, and the train moved off, leaving her again a forsaken little bride. There was not a soul in sight—where oh, where, was Clyde?

"Perhaps he is in the waiting-room," she thought.

She quickly ran to the door and gazed wildly within. Her hopes were vain; the room was empty. What should she do? Where could she go? Her pretty eyes filled with tears, and she sank sobbing upon the chair, feeling indeed as if she were forsaken and alone, without a friend in the world—or at least for miles around.

Suddenly she was aroused by some one shuffling up to the door and a gruff voice saying:

"Hello! what's all this? What's the matter here?"

"Oh, sir," cried Minnie, glad to see a human face, "have you seen my husband? He was left by the morning train, and I came back to find him, and he is not here. Oh, what shall I do?" And her sobs broke out fresh.

"Well, by gum! If this ain't a go! exclaimed the man. "I bet my hat you're that crazy fellow's wife that started to walk to Ware about an hour ago. Say, Miss, what's he like? Was he a dudey looking fellow hugging a woman's hat like he was afraid it would run away?"

"'Twas he. 'Twas my own Clyde!" cried Minnie, over come by this picture of devoted love. "Oh, kind sir, can't you go after him and bring him back." He'll pay you well, I know."

"Well, I might, I suppose," answer the man. "You come to my house and stay with my old woman, and I'll mount Dobbin and see if I can overtake him. Cheer up—I'll bring him back with me as sure as my name's John Henry."

Minnie thankfully followed John Henry down the road to his "old woman," a motherly lady who could not be kind enough to her upon learning her story. After bathing her aching head and partaking of the dainty lunch set before her she felt much refreshed; and when, last, she could see very far down the country road a rather dilapidated looking horse trotting slowly along with two men astride its back, she laughed with delight. It was with difficulty she could believe that bedraggled looking being could be the stylish man who had married her such a short time ago, and yet it seemed as though she had lived a life time in those few hours.

"Here he is, safe and sound!" shouted John Henry, as the horse stopped at the gate.

Minnie rushed down to meet them, fell upon Clyde's neck; and the unfortunate hat, which he still held, was subjected to a pressure which destroyed its beauty forever.

Engineering Feat of a Spider.

The greater bridge builder in the world is the spider. There is a point on the Merimac River not for from the Missouri Pacific bridge, where a large spider made a bridge clear across, a distance of over 200 feet. He first sent a flyer, a sort of kite string, which was carried across the stream by the breeze and lodged in a tree opposite. It was then by guys to other branches and thus fifty feet above the water was a perfect sespension bridge. In comparison with this insect work the Niagara and Brooklyn bridges are trifling.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

By thorough culture the farmer can get much better crops, but will exhaust his soil much sooner than by less thorough cultivation.

This is an excellent time for experimenting with feeding wheat to stock.

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