HOW HE BECAME A LAWYER

The Story of John Sherman's Admission to the Bar.

When John Sherman was quite young he was taken into the law office of his brother Charles at Mansfield, O., to help about the office and make himself generally useful. One day when he was in his twenty-first year he took Charles one side and quietly asked him for a loan of $50.

"What!" Charles exclaimed. "What do you intend doing with so much money?"

"I am going to Columbus to be admitted to the bar," John replied.

Charles was greatly surprised, as John had never asked him for any advice regarding the profession nor had he ever appeared to be interested to any extent in the study of law.

"You can't be admitted to the bar without some knowledge of the law," said Charles.

John maintained that he knew more about law than some others and assured his brother that he would try to raise the money somewhere.

"You know," he added, "it will be necessary for me to have respectable clothes and enough money to pay my traveling and hotel expenses."

Charles finally ordered the clothes and provided him with the necessary money. At Columbus on the day he became of age John was admitted to the bar. On his return he said to Charles:

"I am going to Iowa to practice law."

Charles remonstrated with him.

"There is room for both of us to practice law here in Mansfield," Charles told him.

They then and there became partners and continued to practice together until the formation of the Republican party, when John was sent from the Mansfield district as a representative in congress.

Later he was elected to the United States senate, and the balance of his life became a very important and interesting part of the history of his country.—Washington Star.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Valuable Territory It Brought to the United States.

The upper portion of the Louisiana purchase was known as the territory of Louisiana. It comprised all that territory north of the thirty-third degree of latitude, eastward to the Mississippi and westward and northward as far as the undetermined boundaries of the newly acquired possessions might extend. South of this was the district of Orleans, with its seat of government fixed at New Orleans. The cession of the upper part of the purchase did not take place until March 10, 1804, when, having received the cession from the Spanish, the French representative handed it over to the agent of the United States with a very brief and simple ceremony.

By these unimpressive proceedings the government of the United States was put in possession of territory within whose boundaries now flourish the states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska; North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, the Indian Territory and parts of the states of Minnesota and Colorado. The men who were the active agents in the transfer of this mighty land from one national jurisdiction to another are well nigh forgotten in the crowd and rush of later but not less important events. By this historic purchase the seat of a mighty empire was forever established. By this purchase the possibilities of developing from the republic a world power were strengthened. Under our benignant rule comfort, luxury, prosperity and every variety of material activity fill the wide spaces in which our fathers found only a trackless wilderness. Common gratitude bids us recall with acclaim the names of Jefferson, Livingston and Monroe, who, building better than they knew, made this magnificent transformation possible.—Noah Brooks in Scribner's.

The Book He Wanted.

Odd demands are made on the busy editor's time. A Scotch member of the fraternity recently received a letter, the envelope bearing a request that the contents should be handed to any bookseller in Edinburgh. The letter ran: "The book that I want is a courting book, a book that will tell me how to talk to the lass that I love. A book that will tell me the words to say to her and the words to ask her when I be courting her is the sort of a book that I want, no matter how few or how little the words may be."—Irish Times.

Why Hood Left Nashville.

An old pleasantry worth repeating relates to the experience of General Hood, who in great haste left Nashville on one side of the city as the Federal troops were entering upon the other. His colored servant, being captured, was asked why General Hood left in such a hurry. "Ah," he said, "Massa Hood didn't think he could do hisself justice in this city."—Boston Christian Register.

Guide to Beauty.

She—I have two very dear friends—Agnes and Florence.

He—Which is the more popular?

"Oh, Agnes is much more popular than Florence among the girls."

"Introduce me to Florence. I am partial to good looking girls."—Kansas City Journal.

The Better Plan.

Ethel—He has promised to give me every dollar he earns!

Papa—Better make him promise to give you every dollar he gets. He has a political job, you know!—Puck.

A man of strong will can make any woman do anything that she wants to do.

CHANGING ONE'S NAME.

The Method Is a Rather Costly One In Great Britain.

Many people change their names without asking permission from any one or paying any fees whatever. This is certainly the simplest way of getting rid of a name you do not appreciate, but it is apt to prove expensive. For instance, such a course is strictly illegal, and the government could step in at any time and demand the payment of a heavy fine; and, furthermore, if the individual who changed his name without consulting anybody happened to come in for a large sum of money unexpectedly the authorities would decline to recognize his claim if he had failed to pay the fees due to the heralds' college for assuming a name not given in baptism.

There are two ways of changing your name, and they are both rather costly. One method is to have a private act of parliament passed for your benefit. This course is generally followed only by peers and people to whom money is no object, for it costs £750. This nearly all goes in fees to minor officials for bringing your case before the legislature, inasmuch as the actual passing of the bill costs practically nothing. And the only advantage you will gain from this expensive way of going to work is that inquiries will not be made into your past history, which by the other alternative are unavoidable.

The usual method adopted for legally changing the name is somewhat tedious, if less costly, and you must have very substantial reasons for so doing or your claim will not be allowed. If, for instance, you inherit property which makes it conditional that you change your name you can do so on payment of about £50 in fees.

In the first place you must communicate with the home secretary, who, if he considers your claim valid, will refer you to the heralds' college and the king of arms. These officials will make full inquiries into your history and satisfy themselves beyond question that your reason for wishing to make the change is in every way legitimate. This done, they will again communicate with the home secretary, who will lay your claim before the king, for he alone has power to authorize the change being made. Eventually, after some months of waiting, you will be informed by the heralds' college that his majesty has approved of your claim and the change of name is published in a remote corner of the London Gazette.

Finally it is worthy of mention that no one can hold a public appointment under government who has changed his name without the consent of the king, however brilliant may have been his services to the country. The reason for this is rather curious. The name given you at your baptism is in theory ratified by the sovereign as head of the church, and by assuming another on your own responsibility you are deliberately breaking a law of the land.—London Tit-Bits.

The Power of the Thunderer.

A great change had followed the reform bill, and the newspaper had improved as it became the organ of the middle class, which then rose to power. Delane of the Times had to be courted by the statesmen who had professed simple contempt for his predecessors, and in the fifties the influence of the paper had culminated till it was taken to be the authentic incarnation of public opinion. Kinglake gives a graphic (I do not say an authentic) account of the secret of the authority which enabled it to order the siege of Sevastopol. It employed, he declares, a shrewd, idle clergyman to frequent places of common resort and discover what was the obvious thought that was finding acceptance with the average man. The thought was then put as though it were the suggestion of ripe political philosophy, while the public so delicately flattered wondered at its own wisdom.—Sir Leslie Stephen in Atlantic.

Startled the Chaplain.

An English clergyman tells many quaint stories of his experiences as a prison chaplain. One of these relates how he took a reformed burglar out for a drive in the country after an enforced seclusion in one of his majesty's prisons. The burglar appeared to enjoy himself immensely, but when they passed a pretty house standing back from the road and bearing evidence of the taste and wealth of the owner the burglar fairly gloated over it and, turning to the canon, exclaimed, "What a lovely little crib that would be to crack, sir, wouldn't it?"

The Dominant Janitor.

Mrs. McCall—And what did you say your eldest boy's full name was?

Mrs. De Coursey—Michael Brannigan De Coursey.

Mrs. McCall—Well—er—that's rather odd.

Mrs. De Coursey—Yes; but, you see, when he was born we were living in a flat and we didn't want to move out. Mr. Michael Brannigan was the janitor.—Philadelphia Press.

The Same Brand.

"I really must send the cook away, George; she uses such dreadful language sometimes."

"What kind of language, dear?"

"Well—oh, the same as you use, you know!"—Brooklyn Life.

The Poet's Meals.

"I'm nearly famished," sighed the garret poet.

"But you told me you had two meals a day," said the friend.

"Yes; oatmeal and corn meal."—Philadelphia Record.

Sir Boyle Roche said, "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater."

LYNCH ITEMS.

Mr. J. C. Jones and nephew, David J. Carlilse, Esq., of Wilmington, Del., is spending Thanksgiving week with his uncle and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Jones visited Dr. Glascock last week.

Quite a good many are killing hogs this week, Mr. Samuel Mann has the finest pen of 26 hogs in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Craig and son, expect to spend Thanksgiving here.

Miss Fanny E. Wilson, a former teacher of Lynch's and other schools in Kent, was married in Grace Baptist Church, Baltimore, last week the 18th of November, to Mr. L. L. McKenney, also of Baltimore. Many of her friends at Lynch's were invited to her wedding. We could not attend being away, but will wager she looked alright. Miss Wilson was one of Kent's best teachers, congratulations.

JAMES T. DIXON.

JAMES T. DIXON, has successfully filled the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county for six years.

He was elected to this responsible place of trust and honor in 1897, on the Democratic ticket, and has met its requirements in a manner redounding to his own and constituents' credit. In politics he is a prominent figure, and is esteemed one of the best workers for his party interests in this region.

Thomas P., father of our subject, was born in 1816, in Delaware, and in his childhood went to Cecil County. In his early life he clerked in a store for a time, but chiefly followed agricultural pursuits. In 1851 he removed to this county and spent the remainder of his life within its borders. On several occasions he was called upon to serve in public positions of local importance, and was also county commissioner four or five terms. At the time of his death he was still occupying that place, the sad event having occurred in 1881. He was an only son and was bereaved of his father when a mere lad. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane A. Shields, was a native of Baltimore, and died in 1879. Both parents were Catholics in religious faith, and were universally esteemed. There were but two children in their family, and the daughter died when only sixteen years old. Like his father before him, James T. Dixon was an only son. He was born in this county, near Chestertown, September 11, 1857, and was reared to maturity on this father's farm. His elementary education was supplemented by a course of study in Washington College, after which he returned to the quiet routine of a farmer's life. He had inherited his parents' valuable homestead, and it became his chief pleasure to improve and beautify the place, already considered one of the finest in that section In 1889 he was nominated for county commissioner, but he preferred to decline the honor. In spite of his reluctance at entering a public field of labor, he was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for registrar of wills two years later, and had made so acceptable an officer that his constituents, in 1897, elected him clerk of the circuit court for a term of six years and on Tuesday was re-elected for 6 years more. He takes commendable interest in whatever tends to benefit the town.

In 1879 the marriage of Mr. Dixon and Anna Craddock, of Cecil County, was celebrated. Four children have been born to this worthy couple, two sons and two daughters, namely: Nannie C; J. Thomas, Genevieve and Marion A. The family have a very charming home, where their many friends are always hospitably entertained. They are ever ready to do their part in providing for the needy and suffering, and give liberally of their means to worthy benevolences.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I hereby desire to inform the public that I have secured the service of Mr. Edw. Stauffer, whom I will put on the road with the genuine Singer Sewing Machine, the reliable Farrand Organ and a full line of Clocks &c., which I will sell for cash or on easy payment. I guarantee all of my work and only need a trial order to convince the most skeptical that I sell only the best in my line, at the lowest possible price. Soliciting your patronage I am very truly yours,

A. LEVINE, The Jeweler.

DOVER NURSERIES,
DOVER, DELAWARE.

We have APPLE, PEACH, PEAR and CHERRY TREES.

Guaranteed true to name and free from all disease.

Also 500,000 extra fine two year old ASPARAGUS PLANTS.

Write for catalogue and price list.

Oct. 31—4t.

FOR SALE.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Two males old enough for service, and a few Pigs of both sexes, from 3 to 4 months old. I have never been able to offer a finer lot of Pigs than at present, a number of them being sired by ELMA OXFORD 50624; this hog is 6 feet long and will weigh 800 pounds in high flesh. All pigs eligible to register. Come and see them, or write at once, if you want first choice.

H. W. WARNER,
Easton, Md.

oc24-3t.

NOTICE.

This is to warn the public that I shal prosecute all persons who muskrat on the shores of Tolchester farm.

ALFRED BRAMBLE.

oc31-3t.

HARVEST HOME MEETING.

The Seventh Day Adventists of Rock Hall Hold an Interesting Celebration.

The Seventh Day Adventists held their regular harvest in-gathering service at the church November 16th, 1903. This service finds its origin with the Isrealites. There were three annual assemblies of all Israel for worship at the sanctuary, see Ex. 23: 14-16. The first of these festivals, the Passover, the feast of un-leavened bread, occured in Abib, the first month of the Jewish year, corresponding to the last of March and the beginning of April.

Throughout the land, bands of Pilgrims were making their way toward Jerusalem. All turned their steps toward the place where God's presence was revealed. All the houses in Jerusalem were thrown open to the Pilgrims, and rooms were furnished free; but this was not sufficient for the vast assembly, and tents were pitched in every available space in the city and upon the surrounding hills.

On the fourteenth day of the month, at even, the Passover was celebrated, its solemn, impressive ceremonies commemorating the deliverance from bondage in Egypt, and pointing forward to the sacrifice that should deliver from the bondage of sin. When the Saviour yielded up his life on Calvary, the significance of the Passover ceased, and the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was instituted as a memorial of the same event of which the Passover had been a type. In the seventh month came the Feast of Tabernacles, or of ingathering. This feast acknowledged God's bounty in products of the orchard, the olive grove and the vineyard. It was the crowning festal gathering of the year. The land had yielded its increase, the harvests had been gathered into the granaries, the fruits, the oil and the wine had been stored, the first fruits had been reserved and now the people came with their tributes of thanksgiving to God, who had thus richly blessed them.

This feast was to be pre-eminently an occasion of rejoicing. It occurred just after the great day of atonement, when the assurance had been given that their iniquity should be remembered no more. At peace with God, they now came before him to acknowledge his goodness, and to praise him for his mercy. The feast of Tabernacles, or harvest ingathering was commemorative, and also typical. It was commemorative, in this, that it pointed back to the wilderness sojourn, when Israel were oppressed by their enemies, and the many deliverences the Lord had wrought for them, knowing all this they could look back over these and could praise the Lord for all of his blessings toward them.

It was typical and is at the present time of the ingathering of all God's people from one end of heaven to the other by the reapers of the harvest which are the angels as stated in Math. 24: 30, 31. He will gather the tares which are the wicked into brindles to be burned by fire, and to gather the wheat into his garner. The wicked will become as though they had not been, as is described by Obadiah 16. And then every voice in the whole universe will unite in joyful praise to God. Rev. 5: 13.

When the ransomed of the Lord have been safely gathered into the heavenly Canaan, forever, delivered from the bondage of the curse, under which the whole earth rests, Rom. 8: 22, they will rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. Christ's great work of atonement for men will then have been completed and their sins will have been forever blotted out, as is said by Isaiah 51: 11.

PROGRAMME.

Instrumental Music
Song, Anthem Come let us sing
Prayer, Charles Downey
Welcome Address, Charles Judefind
The Children's Harvest Hymn, May Willis
We Thy Little Children, Twelve Children
Song, Anthem Fear not to Land
Baby Corn, Ida Sewell
The Missionary Potato, Olive Warner
God Must Make the Harvest Grow, three girls, Dora Sewell, Elsie Joiner, Killa Coleman.
Song, Quartett, God is the King.
Address, Geo. K. Apsley
The Gossip of the Nuts, Walter Coleman
Collection, Music while being taken
We bring the Fruits of Harvest Time, five girls and four boys
The Corn Song, Miss Lula I. Tarbell
Song, Anthem, Praise to Thee Thou Great Creator.
Go Forth Gleaners, Irena Coleman
Benediction.

"Stop your groaning." Rheumacide will cure you, and make you feel ten years younger. Get it at your druggist's.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TO HAVE COMFORT IS TO HAVE GOOD GLASSES.

To get the best results your eyes must have a thorough examination. This I do free of charge. If you need glasses you get the best, and charges are the lowest. I positively guarantee to relieve all nervous headaches, which are caused by a weak condition of the optic nerves or by any error of refraction. Poor eyesight restored to normal condition,

E. I. ALPER, EYE SPECIALIST, OF MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Will be at PIPPIN'S HOTEL, CHESTERTOWN, TWO DAYS OF EACH MONTH. The next visit will be Thursday and Friday, December 3rd and 4th. Office Hours—Thursday, 12.30 to 9 p. m.; Friday, 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Examination and advice Free. I recommend glasses on when needed. oc24.

MARION T. MILLER'S

Great Shoe Sale

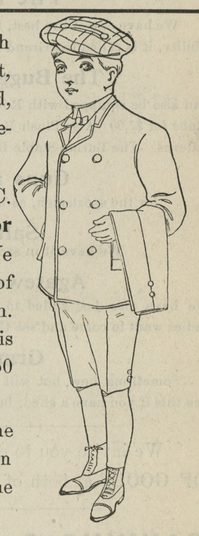
ROCK HALL, MD.,

Commencing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, and continuing the balance of the week. All Odds and Ends in our entire line of shoes to go at 98c pair. Some big bargains will be in this lot of shoes for Men, Women and Children. All our Oxfords will be on this table. Now is the time to buy a pair of Oxfords for next spring. It will pay you when you can buy $1.75 and $2.00 goods for 98c.

Then again, we will have a special table of Children's Shoes that will go at 69c. There will be some big bargains here also. Please don't fail to attend this special Shoe sale commencing NEXT WEDNESDAY and lasting all the week if don't sell all before. Come early and get first choice. Yours to serve,

MARION T. MILLER

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE



Just to bring you in close touch with our Children's Department, the acquaintance will be so marked, that it will be an everlasting remembrance.

We will send you by express C. O. D. a **Combination Suit for $5.00**, true value is $10.00. We send you one entire suit, one pair of extra trousers and one cap to match. Entire outfit $5.00. The suit is worth $7.50, extra trousers $2.50 and cap 50c. Ager 9 to 17 years.

The above cut illustrates the outfit. If not as represented return the clothes and we will refund the money.

102-104 East Baltimore Street,
Next Door to Corner St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Nov.1—2 mos.

PROPRIETOR TEACHES

Attendance: 1st year, 208; 2d year, 333; 3d year, 444
Positions secured for Graduates.
26 with one firm alone in this city Aug, 8th.

WILMINGTON
Business School
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Send for Journal.

W. H. BEACOM, Founder and Proprietor.

How Are These Low Prices?

DRY GOODS.

16c DRESS GOODS onlpl 9c
12½c FLANELETTE, fast colors 9c
Best 25c BED TICKING 18c
15c BED TICKING 8¾c
We are offering the Biggest and Best Bargains in Ladies, Men's and Children's UNDERSHIRTS, from ..... 5c to 69c
NICE FLANNELETTE WRAPPER 71c
We sell Clothing and Kersey Pants at manufacturer's prices.

SHOES! SHOES! Made specially for our trade. We guarantee every pair we sell. We sell Boston Rolled Edge Snag Proof for only $3.00 a pair.

We sell HOUSE FURNITURE—Bedsteads, Mattresses, Springs, Tables, Rocking Chairs, etc.

CARPETS of all kinds and at all prices.

We sell ROPE YARN for 9c by the Coil.

We are still leaders in GROCERIES—

Watkins Fine Salt, per bush. sack	89c	Mixed Spices, for Pickling	15c
Sugar, per lb	5c	Oil, per gallon	10c
Levering's Coffee	9c	Harry Moore's Best Flour, bag	25c
Vinegar, per gallon	9c	Lots and lots of other bargains.	

ABE COHEN, - - SANDY BOTTOM.

We are taking in Potatoes, Corn, Feathers, Eggs, Butter, Etc., and paying the highest market price.

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