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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries half price.

Job Printing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
HELD AT PRIVATE SALE.

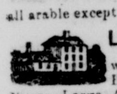
THE undersigned will sell at private sale either or all of the following Farms, situate in the lower section of Kent co., Maryland.

Tolchester Farm

is beautifully located on the Chesapeake Bay, opposite the mouth of the Patapsco river, and

Contains about Six Hundred Acres

all arable except a few acres of Meadow.



Large Mansion House

with several small TENANT HOUSES, with good Out-Buildings; Large APPLE, PEACH AND PEAR ORCHARDS, in bearing. The farm is divided into six fields and two lots, all well watered and in a good state of cultivation.

OYSTERS.—Thousands of bushels of Oysters in beds, are located along the water front of this farm, within two hundred yards of the shore, and the best Fishing Grounds on the Bay, are located adjacent.

Rees' Corner,

Contains 340 ACRES,

Is well situated and believed to be the BEST LOCATION FOR BUSINESS IN KENT CO.

Large Brick Dwelling
AND BRICK
Store House,

Blacksmith Shop and Wheelwright Shop, with Dwellings for the use of the same. There are also SEVERAL OTHER DWELLING HOUSES under rent, the annual rent of which amounts to seven hundred dollars. Churches, Schools and Mills, all within a mile of the Store house. There are TWO PEACH ORCHARDS of 1000 Trees each. Out-Buildings in good order and ample for the use of the Farm. Land good.

This to an energetic person is one of the most desirable locations in the State of Maryland.

DALE FARM.

This Farm is well located near the waters of Swan Creek, and

Contains about 276 Acres of Land,

About forty Acres in WOOD, with Chestnut Timber sufficient for the farm. DWELLING and Out-Buildings in fair order. The farm is divided into four fields and two lots. Land in fair state of cultivation, and has all been limed within the last two years. This farm is very convenient for Schools, and one of the best Points for shipping grain or the delivery of lime is within one and a half miles of the farm

PAGE'S POINT,

Is a shipping point, located on Swann Creek, and is a desirable location, either for a residence or a business point. The grounds contain about TEN ACRES, and there is a LARGE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE in excellent order, containing ten rooms and cellar, with ample Out-Buildings. Also a neat Frame Dwelling of four rooms, in nice order, with Granary and Wharf somewhat out of repair. There is also located TEN ACRES OF OYSTER BEDDING GROUND in the waters contiguous to the shore, and said to be the best planting ground on the Creek. Oysters in abundance and of fine quality; also fish, crabs, &c., in season.

☞For further particulars, terms, &c., consult my Attorney, RICHARD HYNSON, Esq., Chestertown, Maryland.

je4-tf. ABEL J. REES.

Small Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his place in Worton, Kent county, containing

26 Acres, more or less.

It lies on the public road, near the property of Dr. J. W. Ivens, and within one mile of Worton Station, on the Kent County Railroad.

The Improvements are a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING in good order, and a Pump of water in the yard. The arable land has been limed. With a small outlay and moderate enterprise it can be made valuable for Trucking purposes.

This property will be sold very low, as the owner has removed from the county, and is unable to give it the attention it requires.

Possession given on the 1st January next.

For further particulars, terms, &c., inquire at the Kent News Office.

E. L. USILTON,
oc8tf. 28 N. Water St., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE:

600 Acres of Rappahannock Lands

THESE LANDS all lie immediately on the RIVER, are fertile, easily tilled, and well adapted to TRUCKING and FRUIT.

MARL in abundance—farm under fence and well improved with Buildings.

A YOUNG ORCHARD of 1,600 Fruit Trees coming into bearing.

For particulars, price, &c., address
J. L. SMITH,
n19-3m* Harmony P. O., Middlesex Co., Va.

PEACH TREE FERTILIZER.

THE attention of FRUIT RAISERS on the Eastern Shore is directed to the great value of the

Persicator or Concentrated Ashes,

as a manure unexcelled in cheapness and successful results for Peach and other Fruit Trees. Its results in Delaware last year were highly satisfactory; it contains ten per cent. of Potash, an ingredient in which the soil of the Eastern Shore of Maryland is very deficient, owing to the absence of stones in the soil. *One Quart* around the base of each each tree is sufficient.

Price $42 per ton 2,000 lbs.

For sale by the agent,
CHARLES L. OUDESLUYS,
57 South Gay Street, Baltimore,
Importer of Muriate of Potash and "Kainit"
Sulphate of Potash, from Prussia, for agricultural purposes. d19-3t.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Persons wishing to improve their Lots in Public Cemeteries and Private Burial Grounds, will do well before purchasing elsewhere, to call and examine our large and new stock of

ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE
MONUMENTS,
MONUMENTAL TABLET HEAD
AND
FOOT STONES
VASES AND STATUARY,

All of new and beautifully proportioned designs, at the STEAM MARBLE WORKS of
GADDESS BROS.,
ap3-y. Sharp and German sts., Baltimore.

HAMS.—Fine Sugar-Cured and Market Hams, Salt Shad and Mackerel, and salt, smoked and Scotch Herring, for sale by
sep3. C. A. THOMPSON.

UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS can be had at L. S. FOWLER'S at low prices

PURE CIDER VINEGAR for sale by
je4. W. F. BAKER.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

TO BE HAD

AT HARPER'S
IN STILL POND.

On and after this date. He is desirous of reducing his stock, and especially the stock of

Ready Made Clothing

comprising a general assortment for Men and Boys, all of which will be sold for cash or to prompt paying customers AT COST.

COATS AS LOW AS $3.00! PANTS $1.75!
VESTS $1.00!

BARGAINS in DRY GOODS! Boots and Shoes! Hats and Caps!

FOR THE CASH.

☞I am now very much in need of money, and desire those owing me to come forward and pay their notes and accounts, or I may put them in a train of collection.

F. H. HARPER,
Dec. 24, 1870—3t. Still Pond.

New Millinery and Fancy Goods.

THE undersigned, having resumed business on her own responsibility, will be pleased to see her friends and former customers at her old stand on Queen Street.

She has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, to which she invites their early attention.

MARTHA A. BISCOE.
Dec 17, 1870—3t.

Cheap Goods for Cash.

S. FRANKLIN SMITH,

HAVING taken the Store Room recently occupied by his father, adjoining J. K. Aldridge, has laid in an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS, which he offers at very small profits for cash. His stock consists of

GROCERIES: Sugar, Coffee, Lard,

BACON, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

FLOUR by the barrel, at City prices.

CONFECTIONERY—Candies, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Rasins, Apples, Currants, &c.

LAMPS and LAMP CHIMNEYS,
a fine assortment, for sale cheap.
d17-3m. S. FRANKLIN SMITH.

UP TOWN!
New Fall Goods.

I have just returned from the city with a well selected stock of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS

Just Purchased, and now open.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
Colored and Black ALPACA,
KERSEYS, Cassimeres, Sattinets,
White, Red and Grey FLANNELS,
Black OPERA CLOTH,
Red, white and Blue Opera Cloth,
Josey Flannels, Bed Quilts,
White and Grey Blankets,
CANTON FLANNELS,
Bleached and Unbleached MUSLIN,
Ticking and Domestic,
Men's and Ladies' Gloves, Men's silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Children's Worsted Stockings, Men's Merino Shirts,
Ladies' Merino Vests, good quality, Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' Coats and Circulars, Bl'k Double Shawls, Double and Single Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Crockery-ware cheap.

☞Call and see, at

MRS. S. E. BARRETT'S
oc15-4m. Up Town.

NOTICE to THOSE INDEBTED.

The undersigned respectfully but urgently requests those indebted to him to make settlement, by cash or note, on or before the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT. I should be sorry to force matters with any of my customers, but unless I can raise a sufficient amount of money by the date above mentioned, my business will be materially interfered with, if not brought to a close.

GEO. E. LAMBERT.
Chestertown, Dec. 3, 1870—tf

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

For the purpose of supplying persons in town and country with Oysters, by the bushel, the undersigned will make two trips each week to Chestertown, and may be found at the Wharf Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. By this means the public may rely upon obtaining them FRESH, and at reasonable prices.

oc15-3m. CHARLES D BROWN.

TO RENT, for the year 1871, my DWELLING HOUSE and LIVERY STABLES, with lot attached, on Cross street, in Chestertown, and now occupied by John W. Rasin. Also, a Three Acre LOT, near the upper part of the town. For terms apply to R. HYNSON, Esq.

oc22-tf. D. A. BENJAMIN.

TO RENT,
At Harmony, Kent county, Md.,
for the ensuing year,
A NEW DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE. Also, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, and Dwellings with them if required It is a good business stand on the Cross Roads. Apply to

sep10-3m* WM. ARCHIBALD.

FOR RENT,
for the ensuing year,
The Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops,
known as the "Hanesville Manufacturing and Repair Shops." Also a commodious and comfortable DWELLING. A full sett of Blacksmith Tools for sale. Apply to

E. A. VANNORT.
oc22-tf. Hanesville, Kent county, Md

FOR RENT, for the year 1871, the the DWELLING HOUSE on Cross street, in Chestertown, now occupied by Mr. William Cannon. For terms, apply to

n19-tf WM. VANNORT.

WANTED, A MALE TEACHER for the Urieville Primary School.

Apply to L. L. ROLLISON, S. SPARKLIN, J. H. HOSSINGER, } Trustees.
n26-tf.

STRAYED, from the subscriber in Chestertown, on the 21st of November last, a light red OX, nearly blind, and a dark red COW, with sawed horns, and hole in the right ear. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. ENOCH HARRISON.

Dec. 10, 1870—3t.

A CARD.

The report is being industriously circulated that I have disposed of my entire stock of Peach Trees, which report is incorrect. I have some TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND (25,000) GOOD TREES yet to dispose of.

N. BARNARD,
Nov. 26—tf. Still Pond, Md.

The Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News and Advertising

VOL. 31. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871. No. 34.

OUR DAYS.

Our days are most uncertain days,
Some cloudy and some sunny,
Some given up to making friends
And some to making money.
A few are happy, joyous days,
But these are much too rare,
When we in all true faith build up
Our castles in the air.

And there are days of retrospect,
When shadows come before,
When we retire within ourselves,
And softly shut the door.
A lock of hair, some faded lines,
To heart and memory dear,
Will often change to thoughtful days
Our pleasant days of cheer.

And there are days—oh, listen not
Sweet angels up above!
When passion rankles in our breasts,
And not a drop of love—
When all our steps seem downward steps,
And sinful all our ways;
And these we call, and well we may,
Our dark and evil days.

But then we have our blessed days,
The sweetest of the seven—
The days of love and peace and joy,
Ruled o'er by Heaven.
So may our future days like these,
By fostering love be blest,
Until on yonder golden shore
We find our day of Rest!

Life Thoughts.

Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him.

Of him that hopes to be forgiven, it is indispensably required that he forgive.

Pride hides a man's faults from himself and magnifies them to others.

Every evil to which we do not succumb, is a benefactor.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy.

Trust men, and they will be true to you; treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great, though they make an exception in your favor, to all their rules of trade.

Life is a book of which we can have but one edition. Let each day's actions, as they add their pages to the indestructible volume, be such as we shall be willing to have an assembled world read.

The shadows of the mind are like those of the body. In the morning of life, they lie behind us; at noon, we trample them under foot; and in the evening they stretch long and deepening before us.

A person never appears so ridiculous by the qualities he has, as by those he affects to have. He gains more by being contented to be seen as he is, than by attempting to appear what he is not.

To eat and drink and sleep; to be exposed to the darkness and light; to pace round in the mill of habit, and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book-keeper, and turn our thought into an implement of trade,—this is not life.

Many lose the opportunity of saying a kind thing by waiting to weigh the matter too long. Our best impulses are too delicate to endure much handling. If you fail to give them expression the moment they rise, they effervese, evaporate, and are gone. If they do not turn sour, they become flat, losing all life and sparkle by keeping. Speak promptly when you feel kindly.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The world is full of mournful incidents. How little do we know of the poignant sorrow myriads of our fellow-creatures are compelled to suffer. The following touching event we take from the Boston *Journal*:

"An express man upon reaching his office early one cold morning in January, observed on the sidewalk, a long, heavy box, which his practiced eye at once identified as containing a corpse. Upon the end of the box shivering with cold, sat a little half-clad boy, about seven or eight years of age. Addressing him kindly, he said:

"My lad, don't sit there, you will freeze; come in and sit by the stove."

Bursting into tears the little fellow replied "No, I can't come; my mother is in this box and I promised her that I would not leave her until we got home."

Deeply affected with the touching devotion of this brave little fellow, he finally succeeded in convincing him of the entire safety of his precious charge, and taking him to a neighboring restaurant, gave him a warm breakfast, and then learned the particulars of his story. His father died about a year previously, in a remote village in Minnesota, leaving his mother in poor health and nearly destitute. She died but a few days before the boy's sad journey, charging the little hero with the duty of conveying the remains to her friends in a distant State, and furnishing him with (all she had) a sum of money barely sufficient to carry them both by freight cars to their destination. The little fellow had actually ridden night and day in a freight car with his melancholy trust, never for a moment losing sight of it.

POLITENESS.—Many a man raised from poverty and obscurity to wealth and honor can trace his rise to his civility. Civility will always reproduce itself in others, and the man who is always polite will be sure to get at least as much as he gives. "No man," says Lord Bacon, "will be deficient in respect towards others who knows the value of respect to himself."

THE PRESIDENT'S JOKE ON SENATOR SUMNER.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Star* says that the other day President Grant got off a good thing on Senator Sumner. Senator Conkling was talking to the President about Sumner, and said, among other things, that he (Sumner) did not believe in the Bible. "Of course he does not, as he didn't write it," replied Grant.

THE poor man who tried to "carry the day" has been weekly ever since.

THE MARRIAGE OUTFIT.

Old Deacon Brown started in life very poor. He married his wife Susan before the days of hoops, &c. They had been happy in their married life, and unto them was born a beautiful girl, whom they named Kate, who, of course, when she grew up fell in love. Her choice was a poor, but noble young man. The deacon and his wife had taught their child to choose for herself, but to do it wisely, and they were glad to see that she made choice of an estimable young man, their neighbor's son.

Now, Kate took up a notion that she must have a great many articles for her marriage, and make a fashionable show of dress during the honeymoon, and as they lived at only a town, she wrote her father a note, requesting him to furnish her a considerable amount to buy her outfit, and stated in it that she expected she would have to send to the city to get all she needed, whereupon the old man made the following reply:

"*Dearest Daughter:*—As you are my only daughter, I may call you dearest truly, for I love you very much. I have considered your note, and this is my reply: I am very sorry to find you possessing a weakness of most of your sex, viz: that you think you must have a large outfit for your wedding and honeymoon. When I married your dear mother she had but two calico dressess and other things to fit, and she thought herself well off with them, and I really thought her, as I took her in her calico dress, the prettiest, sweetest girl in the land, and have never thought otherwise. She has made me a dear, precious wife, and has been to me a helpmate indeed. Now, my dear child, I will not refuse you what you ask, but my observation in life has convinced me that those girls who spend a heap of money to provide their outfits for marriage are generally sure to spend heaps of it afterward, and that often they keep their poor husband's nose to the grindstone of misfortune and toil all their lives.

"A great many fine things for your wedding and its after incidents will make you no sweeter or prettier to your husband, and may make you a good deal *dearer* as to his pocket. If the man of your choice really loves you, as no doubt he does, it is not for what you have on, but for the qualities of your person, head and heart, and as he is a man of sense, I have no doubt he will think more of you when he finds that you have not made any great preparations for your marriage.—There are many gentlemen in this country, now worth their millions, whose wives when they married, had no more than your mother. By this I do not mean that you should have no more, but your mother tells me that you now have five neat everyday dresses and four Sunday ones, and realler they are larger, finer and better than many millions of you sex are able to obtain.

"I make these suggestions for your consideration, but leave you to follow them or not, as your judgment may dictate, and to show you that this is the fact I enclose you a draft for a thousand dollars on my cashier, which you can use at your pleasure. Affectionately yours,

"JOHN BROWN."

Kate did not long hesitate as to her course of action. Her mother gave her a few dollars of her pocket money, and she bought a simple, plain white dress and appeared in it at the altar, with natural flowers and her own loveliness for adornment. She drew the amount of the draft in gold, and one month to a day after her marriage handed the amount to her husband and accompanied the gift with these words:

"*Dearest*—I applied to my father for money to purchase what I supposed I needed for my marriage, and he wrote me this letter (handing it to her husband,) and inclosed in it the draft upon which I drew this thousand gold dollars, which I now present to you as the money saved by a victory over a foolish fashion. Have I done wisely?"

"You have my blessed wife, and are a thousand times dearer to me by your better judgment."

It is needless to add that the husband of Kate is now worth many thousands of dollars, and in a delightful old age they tell their friends and children of the thousand dollars as the foundation of it all.

Farewell Subs.

An exchange bids farewell to his non-paying subscribers in the following strain:

"This week we strike out about 70 names who will not pay their dues to the Printer. In doing them so we take them by the hand, with tears in our eyes, bid them an affectionate farewell! Good bye, old subs! Take care of yourselves.—Sometimes think of our paper which you have had so long for nothing. Sponge upon other printers now for awhile. A change of political diet will doubtless be good for you. Poor old fellows!

"We are a little sorry to turn you out upon the dark night without a lamp, but it must be so. Stride for the nearest neighbor's light. He may let you in and feed you for a year or two, upon the strength of your honorable promises to pay at the end of that time. For ourself we have enough of those curious pledges to supply our cabinet for the present.—We have labelled them carefully, and they are open to general inspection. With many thanks to your self-sacrificing indulgence to us, and your honest appreciation of the obligations towards this office, we again, and finally say, farewell forever.

[We fear we shall have to bid good bye to a number of our subscribers who seem to have forgotten that it takes money to print a paper, and that printers cannot live on air.—EDS. NEWS.]

SCARLET FEVER.

Increase of the Disease—An Ounce of Prevention.

At this season of the year scarlet fever is apt to assume an epidemic form, and already the weekly reports of the New York Sanitary Inspector show a very great increase in the number of deaths from this cause. If, as we are told, the usual percentage of mortality in scarlet fever is as one to twelve, it would seem probable that even more cases occur than are reported to the Board of Health. As a means of lessening the spread of the highly contagious disease, the *Medical Gazette* publishes the subjoined precautions, which have been satisfactorily tested in England in a very large number of instances:

1. On the first appearance of the disease the patient should be placed in a separate apartment, as near the top of the house as possible, from which all curtains, carpets, bed hangings, and other needless articles of furniture should be removed, and no person except the medical attendant and the nurse or mother permitted to enter the room. 2. A basin containing a solution of chloride of lime or carbolic acid should be placed near the bed for the patient to spit in.—3. A large vessel containing water, into which has been poured either Condy's fluid or the solution of chloride of soda or lime, should be kept in the room, and into this all the bed and body linen, as soon as it is removed from the patient, and all soiled towels, &c., should be placed; having been kept there for some time, the things may be removed and sent to the laundress. 4. Pocket handkerchiefs should not be used, but rags employed instead, for wiping the mouth and nose of the patient; each piece, after being used should be immediately burned. 5. A plentiful supply of water and towels should be kept for the use of the nurse, whose hands of necessity will become soiled by the secretions of the patient; in one hand basin the water should be impregnated with Condy's fluid or chlorides, by which the taint on the hands may be at once removed. 6. All glasses, cups, plates, or other vessels used in the sick room should be scrupulously cleansed in boiling water, before being used by other persons. 7. Outside the door of the sick chamber a sheet should be suspended so as to cover the entire doorway; this should be kept constantly wet with a solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime. The effect of this will be to keep every other part of the house free from infection. 8. The discharges from the bowels and kidneys of the patient should be received into vessels charged with disinfectants, such as the solution of carbolic acid or chloride of lime, and immediately removed.

By these means, the poison thrown off from internal surfaces may be rendered inert, and deprived of the power of propagating the disease. 9. The thin skin or cuticle which peels off from the hands, face, and other parts of the body in convalescent patients, is highly contagious. The plan recommended for preventing the poison from the skin being disseminated through the air is to rub oil or lard all over the skin. This practice is to commence on the fourth day after the appearance of the eruption, and to be continued every day until the patient is well enough to take a warm bath. These baths should be administered every other day for four times, when the disinfection of the skin may be regarded as complete. This, however, should not be done without first consulting the medical attendant. The foregoing directions will apply to all kinds of fever, small pox, and other contagious diseases.

MODE OF DISINFECTING A SICK ROOM.

The patient having been removed, all linen articles, such as sheets, towels, pillow-cases, and body linen, are to be disinfected as by direction No. 3. This done the blankets, counterpanes, and woolen articles of clothing are to be suspended on lines, and the mattresses and beds placed over the backs of chairs, the furniture also is to be removed from the walls, the windows closed, and paper pasted over the crevices, the chimney opening of the fireplace is also to be effectually stopped up. An old saucepan lid or other open iron vessel is next to be placed in the middle of the room, into which a quarter of a pound of stone brimstone, broken into pieces, is to be put; the brimstone is then to be ignited, and the person who does it must immediately leave the apartment, close the door, and paste paper over the crevices. At the expiration of twenty-four hours the room may be entered, and the doors and windows may be thrown open to allow the fumes of sulphur to escape. By this process the room and everything in it may be considered to have been thoroughly disinfected.

Happy Women.

Impatient women, as you wait
In cheerful homes to-night, to hear
The sound of steps, that soon or late,
Shall come as music to your ear.

Forget yourselves a little while,
And think in pity of the pain
Of women who will never smile
To hear a coming step again.

With babes that in their cradle sleep
Or cling to you in perfect trust,
Think of the mothers left to weep,
Their babies lying in the dust.

And when the step you wait for comes,
And all your world is full of light,
O, women, safe in happy homes,
Pray for all lonely souls to-night.

A MAN stopping his paper wrote to the editor: "I think folks ottent to spend ther munny for payper, mi daddy diddent and everybody sed he was the intelligentes man in the country and had the smartest family of bois that ever dugged taturs."

Live It Down!

Live it down! whate'er the word
Against thy fortune or thy fame—
Whate'er the whisper, dimly heard,
Blurring the brilliance of thy name,
Or bolder tones, that louder tell
The slander base—the falsehood fell,
Though stunned, appalled beneath the blow,
Thy heart-strings quivering in woe,
Stand like a man and face the foe!
With conscience pure, and upright aim,
Leave to the Judge of all THY NAME.
Cling to the path of TRUTH, though blame
May tarnish, and though vice defame!
Heed not the serpent hissing near;
Nor forked tongue of dragon fear!
Though darkness whelm thee, firmly stand!
Unswerving trust thy Father's hand!
Thy cowardice would malice crown;
Stand! in God's name, and live it down!

About Dress.

"The late war" has certainly had many important results. The foundations for trouble and prosperity are both found in the late war. Among other things inaugurated by that great "unpleasantness" was an era of extravagence that has not yet terminated. Shoddy then shone in all its glory. Shoddy shines still, but we now forget the why and the wherefore of the "shine;" admiring the result and forgetting the means by which it was produced. It is curious to notice how success is chronicled by personal adornment. Shoddy made its success known by its diamonds and silks and velvets. Thousands of men and women to-day put the result of their labor upon their backs or their fingers, in order that the world may see it. How often we hear wise old ladies remark, "My gracious, how the women do dress now; I can't see how they do it." Some people do it by residing on the top floor of a tenement house, and living on the meanest fare. When they go out, it is much like the beautiful butterfly leaving the grubby cacoon. Dress must be had at the expense of the stomach. Young girls lead a life of shame for dress. The salesmen in our dry goods stores grow thin and pale, but they dress well. Everything goes for dress; and the man or woman that is dressed well, is respected. A woman dressed in silks and satins remarks to a car conductor that she has "left her pocket-book at home." "All right, madame; some other time." A poor woman in dilapidated attire makes the same excuse, and the conductor remarks that "that game is played out." An honest heart may beat under a ragged coat, but is rarely respected.

Which Would You Rather Do?

John Adams, father of John Quincy Adams, used to say: When I was a boy, I had to study the Latin grammar, but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied the grammar till I could bear it no longer, and going to my father, told him I could not study, and asked him for other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer. "Well, John," said he, "if Latin grammar does not suit you, you may try ditching—perhaps that will. My meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by grammar and dig."

This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went, but soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced.

That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made comparison between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it.

I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner-time; but it was humiliating, and I could not to do it. At night, toil conquered pride, and I told my father—one of the severest lessons of my life—that if he chose I would go back to Latin grammar.

He was glad of it, and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to my two days' labor in that abominable ditch.

Daniel Webster did not like mowing any better than John Adams did ditching. His father told him to hang his scythe to suit himself, and he went and hung it on a tree. However, both Adams and Webster worked harder with their brains than most boys with their muscles.

How to Keep a Situation.

It is a sad time just now for many who depend upon their salaries for the support of themselves and families. So many men are thrown out of employment because the times are so dull; their services are not needed in stores and workshops. But some men and boys are always retained. Do you know who are the fortunate ones? They are those who are most useful to their employers—those who do their work the most thoroughly, and are the most obliging and economical.

Those young men who watch the time to see the very second their working-hour is up—who leave, no matter what state the work is in, at precisely the instant—who calculate the extra amount they can slight their work and yet not get reproved—who are lavish of their employer's goods, will always be the first to receive notice that times are dull, and their services are no longer required.

Whatever your situation, lay it down as foundation rule, that you will be "faithful in that which is least." Pick up the loose nails, bits of twine, clean wrapping paper, and put them in their places. Be ready to throw in odd half-hour or hour's time when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make a merit of it. Do it heartily. If not a word is said, be sure your employer makes a note of it. M[illegible] yourself indispensable to him, an[illegible] lose many of the opposite kind [illegible] will part with you.—*Presbyter*[illegible]

TEA AND COFFEE.

Taking into account the habits of the people, tea and coffee for supper and breakfast add to human health and life, if a single cup be taken at either meal, and is never increased in strength, frequency and quantity. If they were mere stimulants, and were taken thus in moderation, and with uniformity, they would, in time, become either inert, or the system would become so habituated to their employment as to remain in the same relative position to them as if they had never been used; and consequently as to themselves, they had better never been used, as they are so liable to abuse. But science and fact unite in declaring them to be nutricious as well as stimulant; hence they will do a new good to the system every day, to the end of life, just as bread and fruits; hence we never get tired of either. But the use of bread and fruit is daily abused by multitudes, and dyspepsia and cholera-morbus result; yet, we ought not to forego their employment on that account, nor should we forego the use of tea and coffee because their inordinate use gives neuralgias and other ailments.

But the habitual use of tea and coffee, at the last and first meals of the day, has another high advantage—is productive of incalculable good in the way of averting evils.

We will drink at our meals, and if we do not drink these, we will drink what is worse—cold water, milk, or alcoholic mixtures. The regular use of these last will lead the young to drunkenness; the considerable employment of simple milk, at meals by sedentary people—by all, except the robust—will either constipate or render billious; while cold water largely used, that is to the extent of a glass or two at a meal, especially in cold weather, attracts to itself so much of the heat of the system, in raising said water to the temperature of the body—about one hundred degrees—that the process of digestion is arrested in the meanwhile, giving rise to a deathly sickness of the stomach, to twisting pains, to vomitings, purgings, and even to cramps, to fearful contortions and sudden deaths; which things would have been averted, had even the same amount of liquid, in the shape of simple hot water, been used. But none, knowing these things, and being prejudiced against the use of tea or coffee, would subject himself to be most unpleasantly stared at, and questioned if not ridiculed, were he to ask for a cup or a glass of hot water. But as tea and coffee are now universal beverages, and on every table, and everybody is expected to take one or the other as a matter of course, they are unwittingly the means of safety and of life to multitudes. They save life where a glass of cold water would have destroyed it. So that the use of these beverages is not merely allowable it is politic, it is a necessity.—*Hall's Jour. of Health.*

FISH.—"While living at Durham," says Dr. Warwick, "I took a walk one evening in Lord Stamford's park. On reaching a pond where fish were kept ready for use, I observed a fine pike of some six pounds weight. At my approach he darted away like an arrow. In his hurry, he knocked his head against an iron hook, fixed in a post in the water, fracturing his skull, and injuring the optic nerve on one side of his head. He appeared to suffer terrible pain; he plunged into the mud, floundered hither and thither, and at last, leaped out of the water, and fell on the bank. On examination, a portion of the brain was seen protruding through the fractured skull.

This I carefully restored to its place, making use of a small silver toothpick to raise the splinters of the broken bone.—The fish remained quiet during the operation; when it was over, he plunged into the pond. At first his sufferings appeared to be relieved; but in the course of a few minutes he began rushing right and left, until he again leaped out of the water.

I called the keeper, and with his assistance applied a bandage to the fracture. That done, we restored him to the pond, and left him to his fate. Next morning, as soon as I reached the water's edge, the pike swam to meet me quite close to the bank, and laid his head upon my feet.—I thought this an extraordinary proceeding. Without further delay I examined the wound, and found it healing nicely. I then strolled for some time, by the side of the pond. The fish swam after me, following my steps and turning as I did.

The following day, I brought a few young friends with me to see the fish.—He swam towards me as before. Little by little he became so tame as to come to my whistle and eat out of my hand. With other persons, on the contrary, he continued as shy and wild as ever."

MARK TWAIN'S NAG.—I have a horse by the name of Jerico. He is a mare.—I have seen remarkable horses before, but none so remarkable as this. I wanted a horse that would shy, and this fills the bill. I had an idea that shying indicated spirit. If it is correct, I have the most spirited horse on earth. He shies at everything he comes to with the utmost partiality. He appears to have a mortal dread of telegreph poles especially; and it is fortunate that these are on both sides of the road, because, as it is now, I never fall off twice in succession on the same side. If I fell on the same side always, it would get monotonous after a while.—The creature shied at everything he has seen to-day except a hay stack. He walked up to that with an intrepidity and recklessness that was astonishing. And it would fill anyone with admiration to see how he preserved his self-possession in the presence of a barley-sack. This dare-devil bravery will be the death of this horse some day. He is not particularly fast, but I think he will get me through the Holy Land. His tail has been chopped off, or else he has set down on it too hard sometime or other, and has to fight flies with his heels. This is all very well—but when he tries to kick a fly off the top of his head with his hind foot, it is too much of a variety. He is going to get himself into trouble that way some day. He reaches around and bites my legs, too. I do not care particularly about this—only I do not like to see a horse too sociable.—*The Innocents Abroad.*

AN Illinois candidate denounces the Administration for "taking the tax off on pianers, wot we don't use, and keepin' it on whiskey, wot we do."