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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.
PLUMMER & 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 may be charged. 15 cts. extra to subscribers out of the county.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.

☞ Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 35. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1875. No. 47.

Rates of Advertising:

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 at one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious and other purposes, must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING,
SUCH AS
HANDBILLS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

SPRING, 1875.

Grand Opening!

—OF—

DRESS GOODS,

In all the latest novelties of plain, plaid and twilled suitings, and a full line of the celebrated COLLINGWOOD BRAND of

BLACK ALPACAS

which for lustre and finish are unequaled by any in the market. Prices 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75, 80 and 90 cts. per yard.

In addition to which we offer, *below the market rates of the day*, a large line of all the leading brands of

Staple and Domestic Goods,

purchased at the LOW PRICES at the close o last season, among which we will name

Wamsutta Muslin,

in 5, 10, 15 and 20-yard pieces, at the low price of 14 cents per yard, CASH.

PRINTS OF BEST MAKES,

9 and 10 cents per yard.

CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON,

6 cents per spool, 70 cents per dozen.

Having made arrangements with the leading manufacturers of the Peninsula, we are receiving from them

All-Wool Spring Cassimeres

(Slightly imperfect,)

Which we will sell at the low price of 80 cents per yard, the regular price of which is $1.25 per yard.

A FULL LINE OF

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Button & Lace Shoes

in Kid, Morocco and Lasting, of all the latest styles, manufactured exclusively for our trade, and every pair warranted. Also, Sansser's celebrated make of

Calf Boots, Button and Congress Gaiters

For MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

S. M. REYNOLDS
Middletown, Del.

Mar. 15, 1875.

C. H. J. SPARKS,

MASSEY'S, KENT CO.,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Poultry, Produce, &c.,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF GOODS TO BE FOUND IN A

First Class Country Store.

☞ Being desirous of closing our Stock before removal we offer the same

AT WHOLESALE RATES

UNTIL MAY 1st, 1875.

Persons having accounts on our books will please call and settle promptly before May 1st, 1875. mar20-tf.

Special Notice!

HARNESS TO SUIT ALL,
at greatly REDUCED PRICES!
Fom $10 to $35 PER SET,
NOW ON HAND.

New Plow Bridles,

90 CENTS to $2.25. NEW PLOUGH AND DRAUGHT COLLARS, $1.10 to $2.15.

All kinds of STRAP WORK for Harness.

EVERY PART OF HARNESS CAN BE ALWAYS FOUND ON HAND.

GOOD STOCK OF

Riding Saddles

on hand, which will be sold Cheap for CASH.

All Kinds of Harness MADE TO ORDER.

Whips, Bitts, Horse Boots, Bone Rattlers, Back Bands, Riding Bridles, Martingales, Cruppers, Single and Double Reins, and a full assortment of everything connected with the business at CITY PRICES, at

JOHN F. HOWARD'S,

Opposite the Voshell House.

☞ ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING done at the Shortest Notice and at Reduced Prices.

Feb. 6. JOHN F. HOWARD.

TAKE NOTICE!

Those who have failed thus far to settle their accounts due the late firm of JOHN T. DODD & SON, are notified that an immediate settlement is necessary. I have forborne to resort to legal process to compel settlements but will be forced to this course in every case remaining unsettled much longer.

☞ ALL PAYMENTS, whether on account of business with the late firm or with myself, must be paid to the undersigned personally, until further notice. No other receipt will be recognized.

JOHN N. DODD.

Chestertown, Jan. 30, 1875—tf.

LIME, LIME!

THE undersigned, as agent for William B. Rambo, will furnish the Farmers of Kent county with a SUPERIOR QUALITY of

SCHUYLKILL LIME,

delivered at any Station on the Kent Co. Rail Road, or by boat on the Sassafras or Chester rivers.

Address G. W. JONES,
Jan. 30—3m. Kennedyville.

FOR RENT,

THE STORE ROOM,

in Chestertown, in the Post Office Building, formerly occupied by Miss Maggie Wyatt as a Millinery store. It is a good stand for business. Apply to J. W. COLLINS, P. M.

Jan. 16, 1875—tf.

PICTURES FRAMED neatly and at moderate prices, in Walnut and Gilt, by

Mar. 13. H. A. SPARKS.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at the MARKET HOUSE, in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, the 3d of April, '75,

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ:

1 BLACK HORSE, 6 years old.
1 BROWN MARE, 5 years old.
1 SORREL MARE, 7 years old, in foal by St. Elmo.
1 BROWN MARE, 12 years old, a good Brood Mare and very fast.
1 COLT, by St. Elmo; will be a year old in June next.
1 PAIR No. 1 MULES, both young.
1 ROAN CHIEF COLT, 3 years old; fine size; his full sister sold for $600 last Spring. Also, the

Chestnut Sorrel Mare, "Gypsy,"

belonging to Hines & Burchinal. She is being sold for want of use. She is sound and gentle in harness; she can trot in 3 minutes, and if trained could be made fast. She is half-sister to "Capt. Jack," that sold for $5,000, and trotted in 2.24.

Farming Implements

1 Two-Horse Wagon & Harness, 1 Horse Cart and Harness, Concave and Wiley Plows and Gears, Shovels, Spades and Forks, 1 Corn Sheller, nearly new, 1 Hay and Straw Cutter, 1 Sleigh, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy Wagon, 3 SHOATS, and One Grindstone.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERMS:—All purchases of $15 or less, cash; all over that amount a credit of six months, with note and approved security.

JAMES BRICE.

March 20, 1875—ts.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS BAZAAR

J. & W. MERRICK,

Will have their first

Public Sale of Carriages, Harness,

and HORSES, at their Carriage and Harness Bazar, Fourth and Walnut streets, Wilmington, Del., WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 14, 1875, at 10 o'clock.

Our public sales will be continued and held every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, comprising nearly

Two Hundred Carriages,

well selected, good assortment of various kinds and of the best manufactures, with a large assortment of Single and Double HARNESS, and

Some Thirty Head of Good Horses.

Through the large experience of the senior member of the firm in the Carriage manufacture, together with buying everything for cash they are enabled to sell at the most reasonable prices, and give satisfaction in every transaction. We will constantly keep the latest and most fashionable styles in our stock.

Always on hand a large assortment of Carriages and Harness at Private Sale, or exchange for second-hand work. We will at any time, buy or advance cash on Carriages, Harness, &c., or sell on commission. Consignments solicited. J. & W. MERRICK.

March 27, 1875.

FOR SALE,

12,000 PEACH TREES,

Principally Early and Late Varieties. The Early Beatrice, Louise and Rivers. The Bilue's Late, known as the "Comet," ripens two weeks later than the Smock. Col. E. Wilkins has them in bearing, and realizes about three times as much as for other good varieties.

Also, Ornamental Trees, Gooseberries and Kentucky Strawberries.

R. NICHOLSON & SON,
feb20-tf. Hanesville, Kent co.

The Undertaking and Cabinet Making BUSINESS,

will still be continued at the old stand, where COFFINS and PATENT BURIAL CASES of the finest styles and finish will be furnished at the shortest notice.

All kinds of FURNITURE neatly repaired.

Orders for burynings should be sent in as early as possible after death, as much time is required for preparation in many cases.

The undersigned may as heretofore always be found at the shop, and will use his every exertion to accommodate and please.

T. B. SUTTON.

Kennedyville, Feb. 20.

Application for a Public Road.

TO THE HONORABLE
COMMISSIONERS FOR KENT CO.

We, the undersigned, citizens of your county, do most respectfully represent to your honorable body, that the public convenience and interest will be greatly promoted by making a public road from the public road leading down Broad Neck, through the lands of the late H. Beck to the North East branch of Langford's Bay, and making a Public Landing at the terminus of said road on said Bay. That there is now a private road which the said H. Beck made in his life time from the aforesaid public road to Langford's Bay, and a private Wharf at the terminus of said private road; and that it would be manifestly to the interest of the public to widen the said private road, and make it and the wharf at its terminus a public road and wharf. And your petitioners pray that your honorable body will direct the proper proceedings to make the aforesaid private road and wharf a public road.

THOS. J. VICKERS, BENJ. F. BECK,
JOHN BRICK, J. H. PRICE,
WM. GALE, J. F. WILKINS,
J. W. CREW, R. HYNSON,
mh6-tf. and others.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent Co., to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the

Opening of a PUBLIC ROAD

commencing at Mr. John K. Bruff's gate, and running through to "Swan Creek," on the lands of Rich'd W. Jones, a distance of about one-fourth to one-half mile, and making a

PUBLIC LANDING

on the said Creek, to or at a place called "Bear Point,"—hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet, on

WEDNESDAY,

THE SEVENTH day of APRIL, 1875,

At half-past Ten o'clock, A. M.,

at the proposed beginning of said road, (John K. Bruff's gate,) to execute the duties imposed upon them by the said appointment and commission.

THOMAS A. HULME,
RICHARD C. SMYTH,
JAMES A. SKIRVEN,
March 6, 1875—tm. Examiners.

☞ READ THIS! ☜

Old Time Prices

For BLACKSMITHING, &c.

AT

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S.

HORSE SHOEING $1.25, and all kinds of good BLACKSMITHING in the Repairing line done as cheap as before the war. We are determined to work as low as can be done in this or the adjoining counties.

You can get the best CAST STEEL HOE for 75 cts., and all kinds of new work at corresponding low prices. All kinds of Machine forging and Repairs done quickly and neatly.

Carriage Smithing done in the best manner. We will hoop light and heavy Wheels at the old time prices. We want all to call and see that we do what we say.

We have a large quantity of our Celebrated Cast Steel Cultivator Teeth, made of all sizes and patterns, which have no equal.

PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS,

of all kinds, for sale at Reduced Prices.

Wheelwrighting.—We keep on hand and build to order, WAGONS, DEARBORNS, CARTS, DRAYS and Express Wagons, light and heavy, out of the BEST SEASONED LUMBER, that has been on hand under cover over three years; we have not had a single complaint of our lumber not being seasoned. We have over fifteen thousand feet of lumber on hand all the time; parties not knowing us are invited to call and see for themselves. We are determined to keep up our hard earned reputation.

mh27-8m. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

NEW GOODS

AT THE POST OFFICE,

At Kennedyville.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITY WITH

A FULL and COMPLETE STOCK

OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which he offers at REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH OR TRADE.

JOSEPH E. WEER.

March 27, 1875.

LANDRETH'S
FRESH
GARDEN SEEDS,
For sale by JOS. E. WEER.
March 27, 1875.

NEW YORK EARLY ROSE POTATOES, by barrel or bushel, by
Mar. 27. JOS. E. WEER.

EXTRA STOCK of Men's and Boys' Heavy and Dress SHOES, Also, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, by
Mar. 27. JOS. E. WEER.

CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS,
And NOTIONS,
By JOS. E. WEER, Kennedyville.

I WOULD call the FARMERS' attention to my samples of PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, &c. JOS. E. WEER, Kennedyville.

DRUGS, *MEDICINES, PAINTS,* Oils, Varnish, &c. Prescriptions carefully compounded. JOS. E. WEER,
Mar. 27. Kennedyville.

GROCERIES,
Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Spices.
Mar. 27. J. E. WEER, Kennedyville.

HARDWARE, Nails, Garden Implements, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c.
JOS. E WEER,
Mar. 27, 1875. Kennedyville.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Agricultural Implements

AND

FARM MACHINERY.

THE subscriber has just opened at the Voshell House Building, a new Agricultural Department to be known as the

Kent County Agricultural Store,

where he will keep constantly on hand the celebrated CHAMPION REAPER and MOWER, with all Extras and Repairs for the same.

Always on hand, the Smyrna Concave and Wiley, or any other Plow manufactured by Taylor & Co., of Smyrna, Del. A full assortment of CASTINGS for the above named Plows always on hand.

Also, on exhibition and for sale, the Light-running NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE, which is in advance of all competitors in valuable improvements and points of excellence, which have never been attained by other machines.

It has stood the test of the severest criticism, as well as the most malignant abuse from rival agents, who have done their utmost to prevent the introduction of a machine so superior in all its parts, and which possesses such valuable and important improvements. Oil and Needles always on hand. Machines cleaned and repaired at short notice and reasonable charge.

ALL KINDS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

will be added to my stock, when the different seasons wherein they are to be used draw near.

☞ Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN BELL, Agent.

Chestertown, Mar. 27, 1875.

NOTICE.—There are piles of lime at Kennedyville and Black's Station, on the Kent Co. Railroad, containing about 100 bus. each, on which the freight and charges have not been paid; and notice is hereby given that if said freight and charges are not paid and said lime removed by the first day of April next, it will, by authority of the Kent County Railroad Company, on the afternoon of that day, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, be sold at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the said freight and charges aforesaid. F. GERKER, Lessee.

March 20, 1875—2w.

LOOK SHARP!

I RESPECTFULLY but seriously notify all persons indebted to me for Taxes that, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of April next, I shall proceed to collect by a levy, advertising and sale for the same.

C. W. WARREN,
March 20—tne. Late Collector.

MANTUAMAKER

At KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

Having the assistance of a Lady with a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, would solicit orders from my friends and the Ladies generally, with a guarantee of a good fit and latest styles.

feb27-1m. MRS. S. C. HUDSON.

A MONSTER ENTERPRISE.

Barnum Interviewed--Plan of his Summer Campaign--Cost and Manner of Moving the Roman Hippodrome.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 23.

Learning that P. T. Barnum is preparing to exhibit his immense New York Hippodrome throughout the entire East, West and North, during the summer season, and realizing that whatever the great showman does or says is of public interest, we dispatched one of the *Courier* reporters to Bridgeport, Conn., and the following interview is the result of the visit of our representative:

The flag was flying over Waldemere today, and I found P. T. Barnum at home, busily writing in his library. His secretary was equally busy at another desk.

"Mr. Barnum, I am here to interview you.

"All right," said the great showman; "my business is everybody's business; or rather, my business is everybody's pleasure. At any rate it has been the aim of my life to make it so."

"I hope I have not disturbed you in your writing."

"Oh, no; I am always busy, and yet I can always make leisure upon occasion. This manuscript that you see is the fifth appendix to my Autobiography. I have just written my history up to Feb., 1875."

"Your life is continually crowded with incident, I suppose you can easily add a hundred pages every twelve-month."

"Oh, yes. Numerous interesting occurrences in my life have taken place since last year."

"Your book must have considerably increased in size since it was first published in 1869."

"Yes; these yearly appendixes have swollen my "Struggles and Triumphs" to nearly a thousand pages, and although first published by subscription at three dollars and a-half, I have it profusely illustrated and neatly bound in muslin, gilt, and supply it to my show visitors for one dollar."

"How can you do that without loss?"

"By publishing it in editions of not less than fifty thousand copies; but even then there is no profit in it. I have a pride in my book, and fancy it gives many rare and valuable experiences, and it contains my lecture on "Success in Life, or the Art of Money Getting," which Mr. Greeley said was worth a hundred dollar greenback to a new beginner in active life."

"Then you give a hundred dollars for one?"

"Yes, and I must be a public benefactor, for I dispose of a hundred thousand copies of my life every season."

"Is it possible?"

"Oh, yes; it is sold by my travelling shows, and thousands of country visitors attend them every day during the summer. Nearly every family buys one or more of my book. As the multitudes pour out of my canvass tents at the close of each exhibition, every third person seems to have a book under his or her arm."

"That must be a funny sight."

"Yes; it looks as if they were coming out of a circulating library."

"I see that you announce that you will shortly close the Great Roman Hippodrome in New York, and the public will be curious to know your plans for the summer campaign."

"Well, the plans are perfected, except some minor details which we are arranging now. But to set you right at the start, they are no longer wholly my plans. I have massed all my show into a chartered corporation known as the "P. T. Barnum Universal Exposition Company;" authorized capital, one million dollars."

"I observed in the Western States last summer that there were several bogus Barnum's exhibitions, circusses and hippodromes."

"Yes; the people have been swindled by parties calling their exhibition 'Barnum's,' 'Barnum's Last Enterprise,' 'Reproduction of P. T. Barnum's Hippodrome,' and so on, and I now mean to warn the public that I have nothing to do with any company but the one of which I am president, and which, under our chartered title, will give my name in full and, for purposes of identification, place my portrait upon its large posters. A pretended hippodrome will precede mine at the West next summer, but I shall promptly prosecute all parties who falsely represent that I have any interest in their concerns. Any show, however unworthy of public patronage, can procure engraved bills and posters from large show printers, which represent in glaring colors every animal and hippodrome scene which I exhibit. My dear sir, it is utterly impossible for any number of men or any amount of money to produce at one years' notice a hippodrome in the real sense of the word. It requires years of experience, and it also requires the personal attention in Europe which I gave the subject in 1873 and 1874. Even since my return my efficient manager, Mr. Coup, has spent several months in Europe, visiting every important exhibition and bringing with him all the choicest features. A mere imitation got up in this country and composed only of *material* procured here is simply a burlesque of what I show to the public."

"What was the object in massing your shows into a chartered corporation?"

"First, to let my managers, treasurers and other officers and principal men own an interest in the entire enterprise, as men are more watchful, careful and faithful as proprietors than they can be as employees. Secondly, our purpose is to extend our operations so as eventually to own half a dozen or more different shows in this country and Europe, and this great corporation will not confine itself to any particular kind of exhibitions. We shall have experienced officers and plenty of capital, so that we can, if we choose, engage in operatic, dramatic, or any other enterprises which we think the public require."

"I suppose you intend to maintain your reputation for producing none but strictly moral entertainments."

"My dear sir, the great and leading purpose of our company is to elevate the character of public exhibitions and strip them of every discreditable feature; to put before the public the most extensive and novel moral entertainments ever offered; to employ the best talent in the world; to include every feature that can make such an entertainment instructive, amusing and attractive. That's what we meon to do and shall do literally, and utterly regardless of expense."

"Are you willing to give me some idea of the cost of such an undertaking?"

"Certainly; an exact idea. My daily expenses in New York are about $5,000, and they will be one-third more in the summer; last summer I sent to Boston a new tent 509 feet long by 300 ft. broad; I have 1,800 men, women and children in my employ, 750 horses, including 300 blooded race horses and ponies, elephants and camels, English stags and stag hounds, ostriches, &c. The cost of the tent, seats built for 15,000 persons, and transportation of the Hippodrome, with its entire paraphernalia, by rail to Boston was over $50,000; and though we were there but three weeks, we were more than reimbursed, and there was a handsome surplus. Our two daily performances attracted more than 30,000 people, thousands coming in the cheap excursion trains run expressly for us on all the roads leading to the city, and we were often compelled to turn away visitors for want of room. Now, with two of these immense tents—so that we can keep one of them continually ahead—we can move the entire Hippodrome on 125 cars, built expressly for us, nearly twice the usual length and including horse palace cars, which enable our horses to lie down and rest while travelling to all the larger cities in the Eastern, Middle and Western States, even if we can stop but one day in a place. Just look at the magnitude of the undertaking. Besides moving the tents, horses, animals and all pertaining to the Hippodrome, we put up berths in the passenger cars in which nearly all the 1,800 employees lodge. We carry cooks and cooking tents and provide meals for all but about 150 of the company, who go to the hotels; we have stable huts for our horses and other animals; we have our own blacksmiths to do all the horseshoeing and wagon and chariot repairing, and an army of carpenters and builders, some of whom precede the show ten days to erect the seats. Add to all these the men and women who have exclusive charge of the wardrobe and two first-class bands of music. Why, our dressing-room tents cover more ground than an ordinary circus does."

"But how can you move such an immense amount of material so rapidly?"

"I employ sagacious, clear-headed men, nearly every one of whom is a teetotaler. Every man has his place; every department its head; everything has a custodian, and everybody is responsible for something. By the systematic arrangement of all the parts the great whole moves with the precision of clock work. When I am unavoidably absent I know that at the appointed hour the canvass goes up; the street procession moves; the doors open; the performances are given; tents emptied; everything packed, and the great Caravan is once more on the move to the next place of exhibition. It is a "big thing," and to cover the cost we must have the support of all classes in the community. We must and do give an exhibition with features which attract everybody, and with not one objectionable thing that could deter a clergyman and his family—indeed my establishment could not live a month if I did not make it worthy the support of the great moral and religious classes. I claim to be a great object teacher, and parents and school-teachers recognize this fact. The great spectacle of the 'Congress of Nations,' wherein the monarchs and courts of the entire world are represented by a thousand persons, attired in the robes, armors and costumes of each country will, of itself, impress on the mind of youth a lesson that books could not teach in a year's study."

"But what enormous pecuniary risks you take in such a mammoth enterprise."

"Yes, it is a big venture. We can easily lose half a million of dollars next summer unless we can so awaken and electrify the country in advance as to induce everybody to join in getting up excursion trains to hit the few centres where we exhibit. That's one reason why we send one of our immense tents ahead and literally 'canvas' every town."

I duly acknowledged this draft on my risibilities, and the showman proceeded:

"But if we do awaken a general enthusiasm—and we mean to—we can make half a million; and we hope to. It is a great stake to strive for, and hence my anxiety."

"Do you expect to give all the features of your city exhibitions in the country?"

"Yes, and more. For instance: We shall have 'Donaldson' with us to make daily balloon ascensions, with a car to carry up ten or twelve companions, and his services with the cost of filling the balloons, will be $500 a day. We carry all the chariots and the paraphernalia for the great Congress of Nations. Our wardrobe cost more than $100,000, and is larger than the combined wardrobes of all the places of amusement in the United States. We have over seven thousand different suits, including three hundred sets of real silver armor. You remember the magnificent jewelled armor that I exhibited in the windows, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street, New York, and which required the continued service of several policemen to prevent the multitude from crushing in the windows. These armors are worn in our representations of the courts of Russia, Japan, Egypt and China, and some of those most heavily jewelled cost $2,500 each. This immense wardrobe enables us in the larger cities to give a variety of spectacles, with daily changes of programme. Our Roman chariot races are revived reproductions of those in the Colosseum centuries ago, and the charioteers are Amazons. The liberty races of forty wild horses turned loose are repititions of the famous carnival races of Rome and Naples. In the Roman standing races, the riders stand on bareback horses. Then there are hurdle races by ladies, flat races by English, French and American jockeys, with the best blooded race-horses from Europe. Races by camels, ridden by Arabs, and races by elephants, ostriches and monkeys. We give, too, Indian life on the plains, in which appear scores of Indians, with their squaws and pappooses, ponies and baggage. They encamp, put up their wigwams, hunt real buffaloes; give war-dances, pony-races, foot-races against horses, lasso exploits and daring, riding at full speed, by Indians and squaws. Real Mexicans, riding their famous mustangs, surprise the Indion camp, and re-enact the scenes of the western border. Our English stag hunt is a perfect picture of the sport itself, with one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen in hunting costume, and a large pack of English stag-hounds, following the stag. This alone is worth coming miles to see. These are only some of the leading features of the most colossal traveling exhibition ever undertaken, and no other man in this generation will attempt a similar enterprise. It involves a capital of nearly a million of dollars."

"Mr. Barnum, I confess you astonish me, and I am only surprised that any other party should attempt even an imitation of your Hippodrome."

The great showman gave a smile of satisfaction, and continued:

"My business is to astonish as well as to please."

THE BENEFITS OF CAMPING OUT.

The best article in Lippincott's Magazine for August is the one on "The Camp Cure," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. We extract a few remarks, which set forth the benefits of out-door life in a very clear and convincing manner:

"This indeed is a true and potent alterative; and just what it is in detail—how full of harmless and health-given enjoyments and of novel surprises—will bear a little comment. It is an odd thing at first to feel you are living out of doors with no builded home to sleep in; but this simple fact is full of value. In our common, every-day life of house and street we practically change our climate whenever we leave or enter a house, and from this, with overheating of our homes, come, I suspect, the many little colds and nasal catarrhs to which most of us are liable. The dweller in tents has so much annoyance, and far from the constant exposure giving rise to diseases of lung and throat, the out-door life seems to be an almost absolute insurance against these. Yet the changes of temperature are often enormous, but as they are always natural, and unaccented by going in and out of houses, their lack of abruptness seems to deprive them of danger. On the northwest shore of Lake Superior, the midday temperature in August was often 70 dg. to 80 dg. Fahrenheit, and the minimum of the night 39 dg. 65 dg.; yet, as I remembered, no one of a large party suffered in any way. Both on our sea-coast and in Maine this is well understood, and is often practically applied; so that it is thought to be best for persons recovering from inflammatory rheumatism to live on the sounds for awhile or out in the woods, and as soon as possible to loosen the stiffened joints by handling an axe.

Not only are well people better for such steady exposure, but cases of chronic throat trouble, catarrhal disorders and chronic bronchitis rapidly disappear under the natural and mild treatment of what, for brevity, I have ventured to call the Camp Cure. I have more than once seem alarming coughs simply vanish after a few nights in camp, while, on the other hand, it was a common thing among our men and officers during the late war to find that a leave of absence and the exchange of tent-life for house-life frequently brought about coughs or colds. I will recall also a case of chronic loss of voice, which for years had baffled many wise doctors, and was perfectly and permanently cured by three weeks in camp on the Potomac. During the war it was a subject of frequent surprise to civil surgeons to see how speedily wounds healed when men were living in tent-hospitals, and how potent was their use is dispelling and checking the progress of that horror of all surgical horrors, hospital gangrene. I have several times had occasion to remark while in camp upon the same quick healing of wounds, and to see injuries which at home would have sent a man to bed, get well without the slightest annoyance and with singular rapidity. The evils which are naturally dreaded as results of camp life have in reality no existence.

RULES FOR BANK CUSTOMERS.

The following rules are recommended to the attention of those who do business at the banks. They will be the means of saving a great deal of time and annoyance—by not following them:

If you have any business with a bank, put it off until 3 o'clock, or if possible a little later, as it looks more business-like to rush in just as the bank is closing.

Never put stamps on your checks before you get to the bank, but give the teller two cents and ask him to lick it and cancel it for you; the teller expects to lick all the stamps, and it is a source of disappointment to him when the people insist on doing it themselves, and will save him buying his lunch.

In depositing money, try and get it upside down and wrong end foremost, so that the teller may have a little exercise in straightening it before counting it.

It is best not to take your bank book with you, but call at another time and have it entered. You can thus make two trips to the bank where one would answer.

If a check is made payable to your order, be careful not to endorse it before handing it to the teller, but let him return it to you and wait while you endorse it; this helps to pass the time and is a pleasure and relief to the teller.

You can generally save time when making a deposit by counting down your money to the teller, as you can nearly always count more speedily and correctly than he can.

If you make a deposit of $100 and give a check for $50, it is a good thing to call frequently at the bank and ask how your account stands, as it impresses the officers favorably with your business qualifications.

Never keep any record of when your notes fall due, and then if they are protested censure the bank for not giving you notice.

Always date your checks ahead; it is a never-failing sign that you keep a good balance in bank, or if you do not wish it generally known that you are doing a good business, do not deposit your money until about the time you expect your check will be in.

A strict observance of the foregoing rules will make your accounts desirable for any bank, and make you a general favorite with all the bank officers.

A LADY at Memphis says she doesn't want any jewelry, hasn't a looking-glass in the house, and wouldn't take a silk dress as a gift. Memphis has another living curiosity—a cross-eyed cat.

SOME ONE TO LOVE.

Perhaps one of the most positive proofs that we have of the soul's independence of the body, is our great need of love and something to love. Were we mere animals, creatures to perish after a few brief years of life in this world, that which contents the brute would also content us.—To eat and sleep well, to have an easy time of it, would be enough. As it is, we may have all these things, and health to enjoy them, and yet be utterly wretched. Neither can mental food satisfy us. Some one to love, is our heart's cry.

When the atmosphere of tenderness is about us, we rejoice; when people are harsh and unkind, we suffer. We begin life, wishing to love all people, and believing that they love us. Experience hardens us. Our dear ones fewer; but as long as reason lasts we must love some one, we must at least imagine that some one loves us. The parents, sisters and brothers, that dearest friend whom we promise to love and cherish till death parts us, these come into our lives and fill them up. Afterwards come the little children, frail helpless babies, who need our care so much, and our friends to whom we are not kin, yet who grow dear to us.

Some have many loved ones, and some but one. Heaven help those who have none, though they are generally to blame for their empty-heartedness, for kindness will win love. They are always wretched, and they often show their craving for something to love by cherishing some dumb animal—a dog, a kitten, a parrot, perhaps, on which they lavish caresses which, if better spent would have bound some human heart to theirs. Pride, or morbid sensitiveness, and these pets of theirs fill the aching void a little.

Some one to love! Is the cry of the human soul, the note to which every heart responds; the bond which will bring us all together in that world where mourners shall be comforted and Love shall reign forever.

AN UNEXPECTED REWARD.—A few days since, says the Chicago *Tribune*, a portly and patriarchal gentleman might have been seen passing along Leavitt street, pausing at each house to ring the door-bell. When it was answered he always sighed heavily, and, with a mournful air, asked if a gentleman who wasn't known in the vicinity lived there. At last he stopped before a cottage which gave to the eye an impression of humble comfort and refinement, if not of grandeur, and rang. The mistress of the house answered the ring promptly. The old man's face lighted up with pleasure, and taking from his finger a diamond ring, the blazing solitaire in which weighed nineteen and five-sixteenth carets, and was of the purest water, he said, in a voice husky with emotion: "Take this, my dear, and this, too," taking from his pocket a roll of parchment. "That is the deed, in fee simple, to a mansion and corner lot on Calumet avenue, with a blank for you to fill with your name. Nay, refuse it not. I am not your long lost uncle, but I have devoted the past seventeen years of my life to seeking the woman who before answering the door-bell did not strive to peep through the window to see who was there. Good-bye," and with the agility of a boy he sprang into a magnificent barouche that was drawn by two priceless horses, waiting outside the gate, and vanished.

COURTESY REWARDED.—Several weeks ago a lady while waiting at the Erie station at Jersey City was taken ill, and requested James McKeon, a night clerk for the Pullman palace cars, to call a coach to take her to New York. He did so, and at her urgent request accompanied her to her residence. Upon alighting the lady asked his name, and thanked him warmly. A few days ago, upon reaching the office, he found a boy awaiting his arrival with a parcel. Upon opening it he found it to contain a solitaire diamond, worth $250, from Mr. Black, of the firm of Ball, Black & Co., the celebrated jewelers, and accompanied by a note from Mr. Black, gratefully thanking Mr. McKeon for his courtesy to Mrs. Black on the occasion referred to.

TO SHOE AN UNRULY HORSE.—A gentleman long resident in Mexico says that a good way to manage a horse that will not be shod is to take a chord the size of a common bedcord; put it into the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tie it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, not painfully tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done, pat the horse gently on the side of the head and command him to follow. It subdues any horse, and he becomes as gentle and obedient as a dog.

IN the office of one of the hotels recently a gentleman snapped his finger to a boot-black, and as he put his foot on the box he said: "You look like a good, smart boy." "See here, mister!" replied the boy as he rose up, a brush in either hand, "I've had that game played on me a dozen times, and now I want to know whether this is a cash shine or whether you're going to pat me on the head when I get through and tell me that I'll be Governor of Michigan some day?"—*Detroit Press.*

"BEN, did you ever stop to think," said a Michigan avenue grocer recently, as he measured out half a peck of potatoes, "that these potatoes contain sugar, water and starch?" "Noa, I didn't," replied the boy, "but I heard mother say that you put peas and beans in your coffee, and about a pint of water in every quart of milk you sold." The subject of natural philosophy was dropped right there.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IN Holland, horse-shoeing is done in a way very comfortable for the horse and convenient for the smith. The horse stands in a stall, across the end of which is fastened a bar. The horse's leg is bent to the knee, the foot tied to the bar, and the smith having both hands at liberty the work is speedily finished.

THE London *Field* records the complete and wonderful restoration of a lot of chickens badly affected with the gapes, by means of a feed of tallow candle, melted and mixed with a quart of oatmeal. The same cure has been repeatedly tried with invariable success. Let no man make light of this prescription.

TO MAKE a tall man short—try to borrow five dollars of him.

An Ice Palace.

We may have read the story often, yet it always seems new—that of the celebrated ice palace of St. Petersburg. It was in the severe winter of 1740 that, in order to give occupation to thousands of unemployed persons, the Empress Anne caused an ice palace to be constructed, according to the designs of the architect, Alexis Danilowitsch. It was made of pure masses of ice cut from the frozen Neva, and brought by cranes and pulleys to the building site. The single blocks were ornamented in an accurate and elaborate manner, and then, when two were completed, water was poured between them, which, freezing, immediately united them into a single mass. The palace was forty-six feet long, eighteen broad, and twenty-one high. The front was divided by pillars into compartments, in which was a window, the framework beparent ice, smooth as ground glass. The ing painted green, and the pains of transcentral division had the appearance of being an entrance; but the real entrances were at the back of the building—the two openings, about which were grouped icy trees and flowers, gaily painted to resemble nature. Around the house was an elaborate railing of ice, and in front of the enclosure stood six ice guns. There lay on each side a dolphin, which threw up jets of naphtha at night, forming two beauful fountains on fire. Numerous other devices were about the palace, among which was a life-size elephant with a man upon his back—all of ice. The interior was divided into various apartments. In the diniug-room was a clock of wonderful workmanship, sofas, arm-chairs, and in the cupboards against the walls might be seen knives and forks, spoons, cups, plates, as well as various kinds of food—all, all of ice. In the bedroom were mirrors, candle-sticks, and candles dipped in naphtha, which shone at night. The bedstead was richly furnished with pillows, blankets, and a beautifully embroidered coverlet, and these were the only articles in the palace not made of ice. In the grate were ice coals, dipped in naphtha, which shone brightly at night. This wonderful and costly work of art remained intact from the begining of January until the middle of March, when the mild spring sun slowly but surely ruined its beauty.

Four Months Submerged.

When the splendid steamer Louisiana collided and sunk in Chesapeake Bay last November, off Smith's Point, there went down in her main saloon one of Stieff's grand square pianos. Last week while the wreckers were at work upon the hull of the Louisiana, they succeeded in raising the piano, and to the astonishment of everybody who has seen it, the instrument is in a remarkable state of preservation. The frame is as perfect as when first placed in position, not a string broke, and all in good tune. The sounding board is also in an excellent state of preservation.—When it is considered that tho piano was subjected to the action of the salt water for over four months, its preservation testifies strongly in behalf of the superb workmanship of the Messrs. Stieff. Although glue is mainly used in joining and in nearly every other portion of the piano, there does not appear even a crack or opening in any part of the instrument. This piano was purchased of the Messrs. Stieff by the Bay Line Company some four years since, when the Louisiana was refitted at an expense of $75,000. After undergoing the manipulations of all the pretty lady passengers, who have traveled this popular route for four years past, and after resting at the bottom of the Chesapeake for over four months, where perhaps it afforded amusement