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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 in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

Kent News.

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

Vol. 40. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1879. No. 5.

Advertising:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious or 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:

HANDBILLS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

DR. WM. B. TURNER,

NEAR STILL POND, MD.,

GRADUATE of University of Md., and Hahnemann Medical College of Philada, respectfully offers his professional services.

Preference for Homeopathy. m24-3*

DR. JOHN H. HESSEY,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fairlee and vicinity. He will at all times be found at his office at the residence of Mr. Samuel Shuster when not professionally engaged.

April 26, 1879—5t*

DR. C. M. GILPIN,

DENTIST,

Having located in Chestertown, offers his professional services to the public.

feb1-tf.

A CARD.

CHESTERVILLE, April 8, 1879.

THE undersigned, after an experience of 12 years, offers his professional services to the people of Chesterville and vicinity. He will be found at the recent residence of Dr. E. F. Nowland.

Special attention given to diseases of females. N. COMEGYS, M. D.

April 12-tf.

HOWARD BROS.,

House & Sign Painters.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

House Painting, Graining, Staining, Kalsomining, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch. Fine graining a specialty. Estimates furnished promptly at reduced prices. Orders left at Stam's Drug store will receive prompt attention. a12-6m.

Carpenter and Builder.

SAMUEL J. BUSICK,

STILL POND, Kent Co., Md.,

Is prepared to do any kind of Building or Carpentering by contract or otherwise at short notice.

☞STAIR BUILDING a specialty.

April 12, 1879—2m*

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties. Special attention given to laying out and dividing land and drawing plots. Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Atty'y at Law, Chestertown, Md. will be promptly attended to. May be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons.

Or address COMEGYS BROWN, apr13. Chestertown, Md.

Baltimore Cards.

KENLY & TILGHMAN,

General Comm. Merchants,

No. 5 WOOD STREET, BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 1, 1879.

We have concluded to add to our present business the selling of FRUIT and all kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE, and have for that purpose taken in with us

W. HARRISON NEWNAM,

of Queen Anne's county, Md., and solicit consignments of the same.

KENLY & TILGHMAN, apr12-6m. No. 5 Wood St.

The Grain Commission Business

OF THE LATE

WM. K. MERRITT

will be continued under the same style and title as heretofore by Mr. JAMES A. REA, who has been with him for nearly sixteen years. Mr. Rea is thoroughly conversant with the business and expects to conduct it satisfactorily as heretofore.

nov30-6m. MRS. WM. K. MERRITT.

W. H. RUTTER,

Late of the firm of Greenwood, Rutter & Co.,

Commission Merchant,

For the sale of GRAIN and PRODUCE, No. 96 Light st. Wharf, *BALTIMORE.*

Consignments solicited. a6.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. A. W. WOODALL.

GREENWOOD & WOODALL.

Commission Merchants

And General Produce Dealers,

72 SOUTH ST., Corn Exchange Building, y BALTIMORE.

JAS. A. MERRITT

WITH

I. M. PARR & SON,

Commission Merchants,

And Proprietors of the Canton Elevators

BALTIMORE, MD.

Possessing unsurpassed facilities for the proper handling of Grain, consignments are respectfully solicited and liberal advances made. o19.

WM. TOMLINSON, Sr.,

WITH

JOHN A. STEPHENS & SON,

Grain, Fruit and General Produce

Commission Merchants,

92 LIGHT ST. WHARF,

ag24-tf. *BALTIMORE, MD.*

ALONZO P. CREW. JAS. W. JEROME.

CREW & JEROME,

Commission Merchants

For the sale of GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

118 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered.

JESSE WILSON. G. W. WILSON.

J. WILSON & SON,

Commission Merchants

For the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Grain, Peaches, Apples, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, &c.,

Corner of Light and Camden Streets,

y BALTIMORE.

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,

Manufacturers of all styles

CHEWING TOBACCO,

AND DEALERS IN

LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES and SNUFF.

No. 92 Lombard, and 5 Water Streets, BALTIMORE.

FACTORY—No. 18, Danville, Va.

FINE LOT OF MEN'S BOOTS now closing out at $2 per pair, at J. H. THOMPSON'S, d21. under Kent News office.

IF you want a good REFRIGERATOR order one of J. K. ALDRIDGE, at City prices. May 31.

MEN'S and BOYS' HATS

For SUMMER WEAR,

Of desirable styles, and at fair prices.

Low priced Hats for the Harvest Field and general farm use.

A well assorted stock just opened, by

WICKES & BROTHER.

May 19, 1879.

Mattings! Mattings!!

Fowtoong White, Chequered and Fancy Mattings, a large lot just received, and for sale at low city prices, by

WICKES & BROTHER.

May 19.

COTTONADES,

DRILLINGS,

New Style Prints!

And Full Lines of Staple and Seasonable DRY GOODS generally, now being opened by

WICKES & BROTHER.

Chestertown, May 19, 1879.

Summer Goods!

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Have in stock a large and varied assortment of NEW GOODS for the Summer season, which they offer at

BOTTOM PRICES!

DRESS GOODS, LAWNS, PIQUES, Percales, White Goods, Calicoes, Muslins, Cassimeres, Cottonades, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves,

Silk Hdk'fs, Corsets, Towels, Parasols, &c.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

For Gents, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children. A large stock at prices that can't be beat.

HATS

For Men and Boys, in fur, wool & straw.

CARPETS, White and Check MATTING, Floor, Step and Table Oil Cloths, very cheap.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Flour, Syrups, Coal Oil, Baking Powder.

We are selling at the very lowest cash prices. A call and inspection solicited.

May 24. J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

LUMBER AND BONE MANURE.

Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Fencing, Fencing Rails,

BARN BOARDS, 5-8 SIDING,

Yellow and White Pine FLOORING,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Also, the NATIONAL BONE DUST direct from Chicago, very low.

J. A. DAVIS,

Port Deposit, Md.

May 10—1m.

New Goods, Just Received!

R. F. PARKS,

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.,

HAS on sale at his store (the Brick Building adjoining the Bank, old stand of W. W. Parks & Sons,) a well selected stock of

Domestic Goods,

SUCH AS

PRINTS, MUSLINS,

&c., &c.

My stock of CALICO is very pretty; indeed even our 5 ct. Prints are DURABLE and CHEAP.

Stock of MUSLINS ranging from 3-4 to 10-4 wide is replete.

WAMSUTTA N. B, No. 2 at 11c.; quite a bargain.

Would also call the trade's attention to his Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which in order to reduce stock will sell regardless of cost for Cash.

ALL WINTER GOODS and REMNANTS *closed at a Sacrifice.*

Attention also is called to my stock of

GROCERIES,

which is replete and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST for same grade.

Coffees at "hard pan" prices.

Sugars from 7c. up.

Syrups from 25c. up. New Crop New Orleans, a fine article for sale cheap.

Tobacco from 60c. up.

Our 60c. Tobacco can't be beat.

In fact all goods are to be sold as low as the lowest for same quality.

I desire the public to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing.

☞ *FUR and all kinds Produce* ☜ wanted in exchange for goods or cash.

Respectfully, **R. F. PARKS.**

N. B.—CLOVER SEED furnished to farmers at a small advance for cash.

Feb. 8, 1879.

For Sale!

ONE OF THE BEST HOUSES

IN CHESTERTOWN.

Beautifully located on the River. A very pleasant and desirable residence.

Terms easy. Apply to

m17-3t. C. H. BAKER, Atty.

SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, FENCING, &c., for sale at lowest cash prices, by E. E. JACKSON & CO., 18 West Falls Avenue, Baltimore.

FINE SALT—full weight, best quality save Ashton's, $1.60 per sack. Ground Alum Salt, full weight, $1 pe sack, for sale by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

NEW MILLINERY!

Mrs. Kate Gill,

Would respectfully call the attention of her customers and public in general to her assortment of

SUMMER MILLINERY,

which comprises all the Latest Styles of the season. Also, a full line of the

Latest Styles of GLOVES,

with embroidered bands, very stylish. A full line of fringes of all colors; handsome Black Silk Fringe for dresses.

Call and examine.

May 31. MRS. KATE GILL.

To the LADIES of STILL POND

AND VICINITY.

DRESS-MAKING Done in the neatest and best manner. A perfect fit guaranteed. Latest Styles. All kinds of Plaiting done by the yard, by

MISS MARY HACKETT, and MISS ANNIE PARR.

May 17, 1879—4t.

New Spring Millinery

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

LAMBERT SISTERS have just opened a new and beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer MILLINERY

AND FANCY GOODS,

embracing all the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

Our Goods have been selected with care and bought at the lowest cash figures, which enables us to guarantee satisfaction both as regards style and prices. Our stock includes a full line of all such goods as are usually found in a first class Millinery Store, such as *BONNETS, HATS, Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c.*

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices. We are selling at small profits for cash.

DRESS MAKING of all kinds done in the best manner and at low prices.

☞Store opposite KENT NEWS Office.

may10-tf. LAMBERT SISTERS.

To the Ladies!

1879 *SPRING* **1879**

AND SUMMER

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

LATE STYLES! LOW PRICES!

MRS. H. USILTON, Just below Wickes' Drug Store, has received a well selected stock of new and beautiful MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS for Spring and Summer wear, of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons,

LACES, TRIMMINGS,

Neck Ties, Belts, Ruffles, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments. She is satisfied of her ability to please both in quality and price.

☞STAMPING done in the neatest and most durable manner.

The Ladies are invited to call and examine her goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. No effort will be spared to give full satisfaction to all who favor her with their patronage.

MRS. H. USILTON. Just below Wickes' Drug Store.

May 10, 1879.

TO THE LADIES!

FRESH ARRIVAL of HAND-MADE SHOES at

J. L. GILL'S

NEW SHOE STORE.

JUST OPENED opp. the Voshell House.

We keep a

First Class Ladies' Shoe Store,

and have now in store a fine line of FRENCH KID SHOES for Ladies; Same, with CLOTH TOP, for Ladies, Misses and Children; PEB., OIL GOAT, GRAIN, OIL PEB., &c.

Also, in stock a beautiful and complete assortment of goods

Made to my own order

and especially adapted to fine tastes and the needs of this vicinity. In this department will be found the most desirable styles for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, and prices very low.

A first-class stock of Common SHOES cheap and good as can be had in the city.

☞Please call and see.

May 3-tf. J. L. GILL.

New Stock! Latest Styles!

BOOTS and SHOES!

SPRING, 1879!

JOS. H. THOMPSON has just opened a large stock of new BOOTS & SHOES, which he will sell at very low prices. Attention is called to his Improved "Patent Kip Boot" for Men and Boys; from $1 75 to $2 25 for boys, and $4.25 for Men. Other make of Boots from $2 to $3 25.

Ladies' Button Gaiters $1 25 to $2 75.

Women's Lace Boots from $1 to $1 25.

☞Don't forget the place:

THOMPSON'S,

apr19. *Under "Kent News" Office.*

Artistic Upholstering

AND PAPER-HANGINGS.

Cornices, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Window Shades, Furniture Covers, Wall Papers of all the latest designs, with Dado's Fringes and Borders.

CRAMBLITT & STINSON,

No. 85 Penn. Ave., (5 doors North of Biddle St.) Baltimore, Md.

☞Orders from the country especially solicited. All goods and work guaranteed. mar15-y.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF *HAMBURG EDGINGS* in the County.

Just received by T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

☞Prices low. feb8.

BEST CHEESE only 11c. per lb., N. Y. Buckwheat 70c. per sack of 25 lbs at WHEATLEY BRO'S.

A New Candidate

FOR PUBLIC FAVOR IS THE

Robbins Family Washer

AND BLEACHER,

Manuf'd by the Bissel Manuf'g Co.

Its claims are that being SELF OPERATING, it saves labor; washing quicker than by the hand process, it saves time; causing no friction, it saves WEAR of the clothes; being made of solid metal, it will last for years; and, lightening the burdens of wash-day it will be a welcome help to the industrious housekeeper.

All who have used it speak of it in *words of praise.* BUY ONE, TRY IT, and you will thank us for bringing it to your attention.

Price $3.50. Sent by express, charges paid, on *receipt of price.*

THOMAS M. PINKIND, Lankford Kent co. Md.

General agent for Kent, Queen Anne's and Worcester counties.

AGENTS WANTED. Address as above.

N. B.—Remittances should be sent in registered letter, or by money order payable at Chestertown. m24-3t*.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

MRS. D. A. BENJAMIN,

QUEEN ST., CHESTERTOWN,

Is now prepared to furnish her friends and the public with

ICE-CREAM

of the BEST QUALITY by the plate or gallon, at the lowest prices. Also Cake, &c. Families, Pic-Nics, Excursions, &c., supplied on most liberal terms.

☞OYSTERS served in any style, and whatever can be had in a First Class Restaurant in the way of Delicacies, &c.

Fresh BREAD, CAKES, &c., every day.

☞Please give me a call.

MRS. D. A. BENJAMIN.

May 3, 1879—tf.

"CHAMPION"

Reaper and Mower

REPAIRS

On hand and for sale by

JOHN BELL, Agent, m24. opposite the Bank.

Cultivator Teeth,

OF THE BEST MATERIAL, AND CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN KENT COUNTY.

For Sale at

THE FOUNDRY,

may10-tf. CHESTERTOWN.

Reaper Repairing!

FARMERS, Look to your REAPERS, see that they are in order, and if not send them in early, to

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

We keep on hand a large lot of EXTRAS for all kinds of Repairs. Prices have been reduced far below old-time prices before the war.

m17. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

B. F. FLEMING

DEALER IN

GRAIN, LIME,

COAL, WOOD AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Highest market price paid for WHEAT, CORN and OATS.

WANTED 50,000 Bushels

Prime Amber WHEAT,

Expressly for Wm. Lea & Son's Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Del.

LIME.

Schuylkill Lime a Specialty.

It will be to your interest to ascertain my prices and easy terms before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed and competition defied.

COAL.—Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal sold in car lots ONLY, which run from 5 to 10 tons each, and by purchasing in this way you avoid dust, dirt, &c. 2240 lbs. to the ton guaranteed.

WOOD.—OAK WOOD delivered at your door for $4 per cord.

mh29. B. F. FLEMING.

LIME! LIME!

LIME!

RAMBO'S LIME,

LONG KNOWN AS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Delivered by rail or water, to all parts of the county for cash or on time to responsible parties.

It will be to your advantage to call and get price before purchasing elsewhere.

LOUIS K. STAM, mh29-6m. CHESTERTOWN.

LIME! LIME!

SHELLS, SHELLS.

30,000 bush. of each for Sale.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish Lime and Shells to the citizens of Kent, Queen Anne's and Cecil counties, and I will land the same on the Chester and Sassafras rivers, or any of their creeks where there is a depth of five feet of water, of the best quality and at the lowest prices. WILLIAM PERKINS, Rising Sun Saloon, Chestertown, April 18—tf.

FACTORY PRICES!

AULTMAN—TAYLOR THRESHING MACHINERY, including Threshers, Horse Powers, Farm and Traction Engines, Clover Hulling Attachment, for sale by JOHN BELL.

☞Call or send for circulars and prices. May 17, 1879.

The Old Swedes Church Yard,

WILMINGTON.

Round thy altar stone is a sorrowing breath,
Wafting its voice round the halls of death;
The rays that shine through thy darkened aisle,
First float along the funeral pile;
And the moss festooned on thy crumbling walls
With its changeless hue on the graveyard falls,
While the classic laurel and ivy wed
In the ancient streets of thy crowded dead;
When I wish to read what I soon will be,
Old Gothic Volume, I fly to thee.

And once those haunts an impression made
Of a deeper hue than before they gave;
The winding stream and the pebbly shore,
And the silvery tone of the boatman's oar,
Were a lovely sketch for a painter's eye,
The rose hue blending with earth and sky;
It seemed that the lingering rays of Heaven
From the Spirit's home to the earth were given,
Throwing a tinge of their glory round
O'er the slumbering host in the mold'ring ground.

There the twilight reigned on her shadowy throne,
And the parting day to her home had flown,
While the night bird sang in the ruined tower,
Or flapped and played round the dead's cold bow'r;
Far down each hillock, as row on row,
The mansions of different sizes go,
The aged one who life's cares had worn,
The middle aged and the newly born,
The warrior bold and the matron mild,
With their date and name and lineage filed.

But amid the roll of that peopled place
Arose a sculptured and pure white vase,
And bending over the new made ground,
A youth a garland was weaving round;
He culled the fairest and freshest flowers,
Such as a groom on his young bride showers,
For the mourner had all of his treasure there,
The being to him on the earth most dear;
They had plighted affection's sacred trust,
And found it all ended in "dust to dust."

Here was a lesson for man to read,
While the soul for its mortal state might bleed;
What are the joys that can fade and die,
As the rainbow leaveth the arching sky—
That may grow dim while the morning beams,
Turning aside all the heart's rich streams,
Drying the fountain of love's wild play,
And ruling the charm of the brightest day?
E'en the flowers the youth o'er the maiden spread
Like her were soon but a garland dead.

MATILDA CANBY.

Wilmington, Delaware.

The Things that Endure.

The tomb of Moses is unknown, but the traveler slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with cedar and gold and ivory and even the great temple of Jerusalem, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Of the ancient architecture of the Holy City not one stone is left upon another, but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins, but the Aquia Claudia still pours into Rome its liquid stream. The temple of the sun at Tadmore, in the wilderness, has fallen, but its fountain sparkles in the rays as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon and nothing be left to mark it save mounds of crumbling brick work. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now; and if any work of art should rise over the deep ocean of time we may well believe that it will neither be a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should flash through the midst of antiquity it will probably be that of a man who in his day sought the happiness of his fellow-man rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of natural utility or benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying lustre from generation to generation, imparting to man's works some of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from ruin, which overtakes the ordinary monuments of historical tradition or mere magnificence.

Honor.

An exchange states that the "true basis of distinction among men is not in position or possession; it is not in the circumstances of life, but in the conduct." It matters not how enviable a position a man occupies, nor how much wealth he has in store, if there be defects in his behaviour he is not entitled to consideration and respect due to one who is superior in a moral point of view, though he possesses neither riches nor honor. It is not that which gives us place, but conduct which makes solid distinction. We should know no man above us but for his virtues, and none below us but for his vices. Entertaining this view, we should seek to imitate the good, though it be found under a coarse exterior, and pity the evil, though it be clothed in the finest garb and dwell in luxury. We would never become obsequious in the wrong place.

Call no man mean, low or vulgar because he tills the soil or stands before the work bench, for in point of true worth and real manhood, he may be greatly superior to the president of some bank, some eminent lawyer or broker, or the rich nabob who dwells in his palace.

The virtuous and right-minded sons of toil are nature's noblemen; they are lords of good, lovers of nature, and lovers of each other; but they were not born to shine, nor to be the recipients of empty honor; but they were born to be men and a nation's bulwark.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ANIMALS.—All animals are neat by habit—even the hog, which has been unjustly esteemed the very type of filth. We can think of no animal that does not look neat when in its free, normal condition. Even the toad, that makes its house in the dirt, when he comes forth from his hiding-place, looks as slick as a new pin, and not a particle of dirt sticks to the eel, though he plows in the mud for his living. The woodchuck burrows in the sand-hill, and though he has no wash-bowl, nor towel, nor comb, nor brush, who ever saw one dirty or with hair dishevelled? The whole feathered creation are as careful of their personal appearance and as nice and tidy in their dress as a bride. It is only in their domestic, abnormal condition that the inferior animals look filthy and are filthy; and here it is not their fault, but their misfortune. They are under the dominion of man, subject to their mercy, which sometimes is cruelty, and too seldom is considerate kindness.

A GENTLEMAN was disturbed from his rest in the middle of the night by some one knocking on the street door. "Who is there?" he asked. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "I want to stay here all night." "Queer taste; stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

SWIMMING matches will succeed pedestrian contests.

Amusements at Sea.

All the Cunard and other large steamships possess a good library for light reading, besides which there are usually many little solacements for relieving the tedium of the first-class passengers. When the weather is fine there are games of shuffle-board on the deck that draw a number of players and on-lookers. The pieces of wood are flat discs, easily handled in shoving them along to a goal, as in the case of bowls. This forms an agreeable recreation and affords a good exercise. When outdoor amusement is impracticable the saloon has its clusters of passengers busy at something or other. One party will be playing whist; another is eagerly watching a game of chess; a third party will be listening to a thrilling tale of the sea by an old salt; a fourth party is attending to a game at backgammon.

In the evening, when the lamps are lighted, there is sometimes a kind of musical concert, for which an obliging young lady, or perhaps a musically-inclined purser, preside at the piano. Often in ships of this description there is a good deal of heavy betting. The bets will be as to the day and hour of arrival at port, what will be the number of the first pilot boat that presents itself, and so on; some of the bets being sufficiently ridiculous and the cause of much fun, but also the loss of a good deal of money. In all the well-regulated vessels the ships' officers are strictly excluded from gaming or betting.

The youngsters who happen to be on board have their own amusements in the games and sports of children. To these juveniles the cow is an object of much interest. The poor animal which is required for the sake of its milk, occupies (as we have seen it) a booth at the corner of one of the paddle-boxes. There, well-bedded, and tied-up cow-fashion, it is observed munching its food with the most perfect placidity, although a thousand miles from home, and the sea all around with long sweeping wave, might be supposed to disturb its equanimity. For air it has a door with the upper part left open. Stretching over the lower half-door, the children look in and make their comments on the comfortable quarters, speak of the nice smell of the hay, and wonder if the cow is ever seasick. We have seldom seen a fractious child in arms who has not been soothed by being treated to a look at the cow. This practice of taking cows to sea is one of the luxuries of modern traveling. A concern such as the Cunard has an establishment of cows at Liverpool and New York, and there is a change of animals each voyage. A curious life that for a cow. Twelve days browsing in a field and stretching its legs, and the next twelve crossing the Atlantic. If one of these cows could write the story of its life it might tell of having crossed the Atlantic 150 times, and seen a good deal of the world.—*Good News.*

WHAT IS CASTILE SOAP.—A subscriber wishes to know how this differs from other soap. The hard soaps made in this country are almost exclusively from animal fats; in the south of Europe, where the olive grows abundantly, the poorer kinds of olive oil are used for soap-making. Common soaps are soda and animal fat, *Castile* soap is soda and vegetable oil. In making Castile soap, great care is taken to avoid an excess of alkali (the soda,) only just enough being used to neutralize the oil. On this account the oil is much milder, and may be used on wounds and other surfaces where common soap would irritate and give pain. The mottled appearance of Castile soap is due to a small quantity of copperas (sulphate of iron) which is stirred into it before it hardens; this leaves a blueish oxide of iron in the soap, which, when exposed to the air, becomes changed to the red oxide. —*American Agriculturist.*

THE LENGTH OF DAYS.—At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and a-half hours.

At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest day has eighteen and a half hours.

At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, in Siberia, the longest day has nineteen hours and the shortest five.

At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half and the shortest two hours and a half.

At Wardhuys, in Norway, the longest day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen the longest day is three and a half months.

At New York the longest day, June 19, has fourteen hours and fifty-six minutes; at Montreal fifteen and a half hours.

HIS EARLY HOME.—A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It happened to me to be born in a log cabin, raised among the snow-drifts of New Hampshire at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the river of Canada. Its remains still exist. I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode.—*Daniel Webster.*

BOYS AS "BRIDESMAIDS."—Fashion in France now prescribes two tiny pages to serve instead of bridesmaids at the wedding ceremony. These are chosen from the prettiest of the boy relatives of the bride or bridegroom. They are dressed in velvet of the bride's favorite color. At a recent wedding the tiny court dress worn was of sapphire velvet, with white silk stockings, and velvet shoes and diamond buckles. A boquet, composed of a rosebud, an orange blossom and a spray of myrtle, was attached to the left side. These pages perform the usual role of the bridesmaids, carry the bride's boquet and gloves, and also meet her and assist her from and to the carriage step.

A BOY always finds out what true inwardness means when he wrestles with his first cigar.

The Great Leap.

Dispatches from Buffalo give particulars of the leap of H. P. Peer from the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls into the river below, a distance of 192 feet. He had on a life-preserver; his thighs were confined with an elastic strap, and likewise his feet. Over his shoulders was a leather brace, with a ring in the centre, to which was attached a cable composed of 220 feet of No. 24 brass wire in six strands. This was called a balance, and was for the purpose of assisting to retain his position, particularly if the wind should be strong. It was reeled over a cylinder attached to the guard-rail of the bridge, and which was operated with a brake-handle, like that used upon old-time wells, so that the man's speed as he descended could be controlled to a certain extent. It was not fastened and the final end followed the man into the water. When the word was given Peer went like a flash, reaching the water in four seconds. He passed under the water feet foremost, but soon reappeared and swam ashore, not at all worsted by the leap.

A Real Telegraph.

A new invention of a real practical character, not a mere "*panulo post futurum*" invention like many we have heard of lately, has just been made by Mr. E. A. Cowper, the well-known mechanical engineer. It is a real telegraphic writing machine. The writer in London moves his pen, and simultaneously at Brighton another pen is moved, as though by a phantom hand, in precisely similar curves and motions. The writer writes in London, the ink marks in Brighton. We have seen this instrument at work, and its marvels are quite as startling as those of the telephone. The pen at the receiving end has all the appearances of being guided by a spirit hand. The apparatus is shortly to be made public before the Society of Telegraph Engineers. [There is given a fac-simile of the writing produced by this telegraphic writing machine.]—*Nature.*

A CONVENIENT LAND MEASURE.—To aid farmers to arrive at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields that are under cultivation, the following table is given:

Five yards wide by 968 long contains one acre.

Ten yards wide by 484 long will contain one acre.

Twenty yards wide by 242 long contains one acre.

Forty yards wide by 121 long contains one acre.

Seventy yards wide by 60½ long contains one acre.

Sixty feet wide by 726 long will contain one acre.

One hundred and ten feet wide by 397 long contains one acre.

One hundred and thirty feet wide by 363 long contains one acre.

Two hundred and twenty feet wide by 181¼ long contains one acre.

Four hundred and forty feet wide by 99 long contains one acre.

POULTRY.—An enthusiastic breeder of poultry says: "Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to produce six pounds of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year, and she will produce at least twelve dozen of eggs, averaging eighteen cents per dozen, which would equal two dollars and sixteen cts. In addition, she would rear a brood of chickens, worth as much more, making a total of nearly five dollars, against six pounds of pork, at ten cents, equalling sixty cents. Or, in other words, the hen will yield seven times as much as the pig fed on the same quantity of food." Aside from the profit, which is an important consideration in the keeping of poultry, it affords a healthful recreation and enjoyment to all classes. Those who daily toil in the counting-house, factory or mill, each and all need some light, attractive, health-producing employment.

THE NOISE OF THE FINGER.—In the current number of the *Medical Journal* Dr. Hammond says that when you poke the end of your finger in your ear the roaring noise you hear is the sound of the circulation in your finger. Which is a fact, as any one can demonstrate for himself by first putting his fingers in his ears and then stopping them up with other substances. Try it, and think what a wonder of a machine your body is, that even the point of your fingers are such busy workshops they roar like a small Niagara. The roaring is probably more than the noise of the circulation of the blood. It is the voice of all the vital processes that are always going forward in every living body, from conception to death.

SOFT SAWDER.—"I don't like to be left alone with a gal," says Mr. Sam Slick, "it's plaugy apt to set me a soft sawderin' and a courtin'. There's a sort of natural attraction like in this world. Two ships in a calm are sure to get alongside each other, if there is no wind, and they have nothin' to do but to look at each other; natu' does it. Well, even the tongs and the shovel won't stand alone long; they're sure to get on the same side of the fire, and be sociable; one on 'em has a loadstone and draws 'tother, that's sartin. If that's the case with hard-hearted things, like oak and iron, what is it with tender-hearted things like humans?"

THE *Silver State*, a Nevada newspaper, publishes the following lively card:—"My husband, Jim Barney, the ugliest man that ever lived, has left my bed and board without any justifiable cause. I used to do all I could to make him pretty comfortable, and in spite of all my wishes he would cut up like the devil and run after women. Now, I want all the women to notice this act of mine. I won't pay a darned cent of his debts, and I hope no one will return him to me, 'cos I don't want him. Maria Barney, Big Meadows."

THEY never fail to regulate the torpid condition of the liver and cure habitual Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia and Nervousness. We mean J. M. Laroque's Anti-Billious Bitters. Ask your druggist for them. The price is 25 cents a paper, or $1.00 a bottle. W. E. Thornton, Proprietor, Baltimore, Md.

Good Horses and Well Kept.

A poor horse is a poor piece of property, because with horses we employ labor at high prices, and if the team is unable to do a full day's work, part of this labor is wasted. Generally, with superannuated horses, enough more has to be fed in grain and meal to largely increase the necessary expense. I would always feed a team well; but with strong, young horses, this extra feed will go into extra work and thus diminish its cost. To keep infirm horses at work involves greater expense, as much of their feed is needed to keep up their vitality. A team of horses, each weighing 1,200 pounds or over, and from five to ten years old, can do an immense amount of work if well fed and in hands willing to put them through. The great satisfaction in using such a team comes from the fact that they will not probably be injured by any work that they are likely to be put to.

In keeping a team of work horses, I would seldom turn to pasture, and then only for a very brief time after midsummer, and when there was no pressing work to be done. Horses at hard work cannot be pastured profitably, and if they are strong and healthy, are better in the stable than anywhere else. Able-bodied men can work all through the summer six days out of every seven, and take no injury. There is no reason why able-bodied horses in good health should not, with proper care and feed, do the same. The bite of grass which a plough horse gets at any time through the spring does him far more harm than good. When burdock leaves appear a few may be fed, which will be relished by most horses; but beyond this the diet should be mainly good clover hay, with corn and oatmeal or cut feed to give strength, and an occasional feed of roots to sharpen the appetite and keep the bowels open.

With good horses kept in the best condition, it is possible to reduce the number employed in working a place. Four or five good strong horses will do the work of six or more poor ones, and do it much more satisfactorily to the owner or the man who works them. Very often it will be found advantageous to hire some team to supplement that kept on the farm rather than let work get behind-hand, or keep more horses than are needed thro' the greater part of the year. This is especially the case where, through bad management, the horses on the farm are unable to do a full day's work. When ploughing or seeding drag along late in the season from such cause, the fact forbodes a vast deal of needless work and worry for the farmer, and an unprofitable season at the close. "A stern chase is a long chase," and the farmer who gets behind-hand at the beginning of the season, will find little either of satisfaction or profit in his work.—*Country Gent.*

Effect of Salt on Wheat.

In an interesting serious of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the manural value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with 300 lbs. of common salt yielded 39 bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw, while an adjoining acre, left unmanured, produced only 29 bushels per acre, with straw imperfectly developed, showing an increase of ten bushels per acre. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but this experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of 30 cents each.

In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat was ploughed the preceding fall, and again in May, when it was sowed with salt, and afterwards ploughed twice before seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September wheat was sowed at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop when harvested yielded according to the estimate of owner, Jno. Parke, 40 bushels of grain per acre, with a luxurant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw.

We may add to this that a farmer in Western Massachusetts informed us, on a late visit to his farm, that he had used salt, about three bushels per acre, in growing winter rye on old plain land with marked success. His crop thus produced was a fine one, with clean straw, entirely free from rust.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heartlessness charged against widows, who are generally represented as beginning to look out for a second husband as soon as the first is gone, one widow has proved that she did not forget her first love. Mrs. Nimmons, of Boston, is her name. Her husband was buried near his relatives at Binghampton, N. Y., but Mrs. Nimmons wanted him near her, and failing to get the consent of his family to remove the remains, she employed body-snatchers to steal the body and take it to Boston.

TEACHER—"What bird did Noah send out of the ark?" Smallest boy in the class, after a pause, "A dove, sir." Teacher—"Very well; but I should have thought some of you big boys would have known that." Tall pupil—"Please sir, that boy ought to know, sir, 'cause his father's a bird ketcher, sir."

"Why," asked a governess of her little charge "do we pray God to give us our daily bread? Why don't we ask for four days, or five days, or a week?" "Because we want it fresh," replied the ingenious child.

"WHAT we want now," commenced a confused and timid speaker at a meeting of a debating society, "is—is—not—not so much what we don't want as that which we most require." His hearers agreed with him.

AMONG the latest fashionable arrivals at New Jersey hotels we note the Hon. Mos Quito and lady, with their sisters and their cousins and their aunts.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

A NEVADA tramp applied to a doctor for some work