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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, MARCH 6, 1880. No. 44.

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.

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 at 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.

JOSEPH S. HEUISLER,
—AND—
CHARLES W. HEUISLER,
Attorneys at Law,
And Solicitors in Chancery,
OFFICES:—No. 18, Law Buildings, and 43 Lexington st., BALTIMORE.
☞Special attention given to the collection of claims in the city of Baltimore, and in the adjacent counties. fe28y.

FREDERICK STALFORT,
Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of New and Second Hand
CARRIAGES,
Jaggers. Phaetons.
TOP and NO-TOP BUGGIES, EXPRESS WAGONS, SLEIGHS and HARNESS,
No. 68 EUTAW ST., bet. Pratt & Camden, and
31 S. LIBERTY ST., between Lombard and German Sts., *BALTIMORE.*

HUGH SISSON & SONS,
IMPORTERS,
DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS OF
MARBLE and STATUARY
MONUMENTS,
Tombs, Cemetery Curbing,
MANTELS, TILE, FURNITURE SLABS and COUNTERS.
Salesroom—140 West Baltimore Street, *Rinehart Building.*
Steam Marble Works & Yard—Cor. North and Monument Streets.
☞*Drawings and Estimates furnished.* fe14y.

GEO. BLAYS,
(*Successor to Jas. Foy*)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FISHING TACKLE
And HARDWARE STORE,
64 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
Everything in Fishing and Oyster line; Powder and Shot, and a complete assortment of General Hardware. fe7-y.

WAGNER'S
Green House
RESTAURANT,
No. 190 WEST PRATT STREET
R. L. WAGNER, J. O. WAGNER, } Baltimore, Md.
fe21y.

BAYNARD'S
WHITE HOUSE
AND BILLIARD SALOON,
186 West Pratt St.,
Adjoining the Maltby House,
fe21y. BALTIMORE, MD.

Country Merchants and Business Men
When you visit BALTIMORE
LOOK FOR
Reilly's Restaurant,
COR. CALVERT AND PRATT STS.,
For FIRST CLASS MEALS at all hours
☞Bar stocked with best Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. fe14y.

ADAMS'
SHIRT HOUSE
234 W. Balt. St., 3d door from Charles.
ADAMS MARK. MODEL SHIRT TRADE
6 FOR $9. 6 FOR $9.
READY MADE SPECIALTIES:
Our Wamsutta Unfinished Shirt..... 90c.
" B. Laundried Shirt.....$1.00
" B. Night Shirt..... 1.00
☞*Work First Class. Fit Guaranteed.*
feb7-y.

PILES,
Fistula and Fissure!
DR. W. KING SMITH,
Office and residence: 77 N. Eutaw St., *BALTIMORE, MD.,*
Cures PILES, FISTULA and FISSURE and all diseases of the rectum without knife, ligature, or nitrate acid, and *guarantees a cure in every case.*
The Dr.'s hous- is large and commodious, and is prepared to take patients from a distance and treat them, where they can have the comforts of a home while under treatment, and at moderate rates. ☞The Dr.'s wife will always be present to relieve the embarrassment of lady patients.
Refers to those who have been cured. Hon W. T. Markland, 346 Eutaw Place; Rev. S. Shannon, Pastor Col. Av. M. E. C. Hon. Barnes Compton, State Treasurer; Wm. S. M. Beal, Barry st., Baltimore; Geo. P. Peterson, Comm. Merchant, Hon. John T. Bond, Calvert co., Md., Mr. J. Brook Bond, " " and hundreds of others in Baltimore.
☞Office hours 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
feb7-y

STATIONERY,
WRITING PAPER, ENVELOPES, Fancy Box Paper, Pens, Ink, Blotters, and all necessary Writing material, may be found at STAM'S
Jan. 10, 1880. DRUG STORE.

W. P. PATTERSON,
178 W. PRATT ST.,
Next to MALTBY HOUSE, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
MUZZLE and BREECH LOADING
GUNS,
RIFLES, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, GLASS BALLS,
AND GLASS BALL TRAPS.
FISHING TACKLE of every description
Will furnish the above at lowest rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.
☞Give me a trial. feb7-y.

PAPER HANGINGS.
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
Being the only manufacturers of
Wall Papers
South of Philadelphia, can offer great inducements to country purchasers, both in regard to assortment and prices.
Persons not caring to come to Baltimore, can have samples sent by mail.
Our WINDOW SHADE Department is stocked with Window Shades of all descriptions, at lowest prices.
Country Merchants will find it advantageous to buy direct from the manufacturers.
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
260 Baltimore St., opp. Hanover,
jan24-3m. Baltimore, Md.

A CARD.
To the Business Men & Legal Profession of Chestertown:
HAVING been reappointed CONSTABLE by lawful authority for my 3rd term for Queen Anne's county, and given good and sufficient bond for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the said office, I solicit a share of the business of Chestertown.
I promise to give my undivided attention to all business intrusted to me, and make prompt returns of all moneys collected by me. I will solicit for a reasonable commission or bring suit according to law as instructed.
M. C. CASEY, Constable,
CRUMPTON, Q.A. CO., MD.
REFERENCES:
W. N. E. Wickes, Esq., Chestertown.
Messrs. Harrison & Bro., Crumpton.
Dr. F. N. Sheppard, "
Dr. W. G. Wallis, " ja31y.

☞LADIES'
SHOE STORE
IN CHESTERTOWN.
Millinery and Fancy Goods!
MRS. KATE GILL respectfully announces that she has made arrangements to keep in stock a general assortment of
LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
OF DIFFERENT GRADES,
to which she invites the attention of all. She will give special attention to FINE WORK, including the latest and most desirable styles for Ladies' wear.
Parents are requested to call and see her excellent styles for Misses', Youth's and Children.
She will also keep, as heretofore, a general line of MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, and hopes by fair dealing and low prices to merit and receive the continued favor and patronage of the public.
MRS. KATE GILL.
Jan. 31, 1880—tf.

TO THE LADIES.
Mrs. E. N. Melvin,
ADJOINING LOUIS E. STAM'S,
Has now in store a BEAUTIFUL LINE OF GOODS specially for the Ladies. She invites the attention of all in want of
Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars,
and CUFFS, to her newest and prettiest styles, and low prices.
Childrens' Dresses & Underclothing
Ready-made and made to order.
HAMBURG EDGINGS a Specialty.
BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS, the best in use, constantly on hand,
Pictures, Picture Frames, Oil Chromos, Mottoes,
in great variety and very beautiful.
Also, ZEPHYRS and CARD BOARD, and numerous other articles that you may see by calling.
All goods bought low and sold at small profits. Come and see.
MRS. E. N. MELVIN,
jan3. Opposite the Bank.

To the Ladies
—OF—
CHESTERTOWN AND VICINITY.
MRS. C. SLINGERLAND,
WILL OPEN HER
DRESS MAKING STORE
on High St., (Bacchus' Corner, nearly opposite the Post Office,) Jan. 22d, and invites the Ladies to call. I shall be prepared to receive orders for the finest costumes or the plainest house dress. Shall keep the best help. Work done on short notice and neatly executed. A perfect fit guaranteed.
I shall keep constantly on hand Ladies' and Children's READY-MADE CLOTHING and DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Also, a full line of choice Samples of DRESS GOODS, Elegant Fringes and Passementeries, from the best houses in New York. Orders promptly attended to by a competent person.
N. B.—Work done artistically at Chestertown prices.
MRS. C. SLINGERLAND.
WANTED—A Dress Maker. Please call from 1 to 4 P. M., at my residence on Cannon St., opposite Queen. jan17.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!
Finest assortment in town, cheap at
jan24. L. K. STAM'S.

A GREAT DISCOVREY!
To Farmers, Horsemen, and others.
We have just succeeded in making a combination which will *effectually cure*
SCRATCHES
IN HORSES,
IN FROM TWO TO THREE DAYS.
This preparation has not been put upon the market hastily, but has been thoroughly tested by our leading horsemen.
By permission we refer to
Messrs. JOHN W. LOUD,
SAM'L B. ARMSTRONG,
C. C. B. RASIN,
JAMES A. RUSSELL.
☞A fair trial is solicited. Price per bottle 50 cents.
fe21-tf. **COLIN F. STAM,** DRUGGIST.

HEAD-QUARTERS
—FOR—
Clocks and Lamps!
SPARKS,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
A new stock just received; we are selling them very low. Call and see.
SILVER PLATED WARE.
We shall continue to keep stock of these goods, which we will sell at LESS THAN LIST PRICES, and warrant them first class goods.

We sell STATIONERY very low.
Come and be convinced.
SPARKS,
Opposite Court House.
We have a fine stock of Goods in our line, and shall endeavor to keep the BEST in the market. Our prices for everything we sell shall be reasonable. We use no baits; our goods recommend themselves. Be sure and find the place.
SPARKS',
Jan. 10, 1880. Opp. Court House.

Citizens of the FIRT DISTRICT!
LOOK AND LEARN
WHERE YOU CAN HAVE YOUR WANTS SATISFIED!!
AT
THE NEW STORE
OF
WALTER S. HARPER,
MASSEY'S, Kent Co., Md.,
Where a full Stock of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES,
and everything that should be kept in a First Class Store are sold at prices to suit the times. Do not fail to examine our stock before purchasing, for it is the pennies saved that make the dollars.
☞If you want a FINE CIGAR or a choice brand of CHEWING TOBACCO do not fail to come to head-quarters, at
WALTER S. HARPER'S,
MASSEY'S, KENT CO., MD.
Dec. 13—3m.

Freighting.
THE undersigned has made special arrangements for receiving and caring for goods in Baltimore. Receiving every Wednesday and Thursday at the foot of Commerce St.; an agent will attend when the boats are away.
FREIGHT on all Grains 4c. per bushel by weight.
GOODS, &c., PURCHASED at wholesale prices when the cash is advanced.—*Not responsible for orders when the money does not accompany them.*
Contractors, and others, buying in Baltimore, would save money to consult us.

FOR SALE:
20,000 Bushels Fresh Burnt
SHELL LIME,
ready for delivery any where on Chester River or its tributaries, where there is a depth of five feet of water.
Personal and strict attention given to all orders. Thankful for past favors.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
fe7-tf. CHESTERTOWN.

☞**READ!**☜
AND REMEMBER!
That you can buy Goods as Cheap at
J. A. PERKINS'
AS ANY PLACE IN TOWN.
See our prices:

Yellow Sugars	from 7 to 9c.
White "	" 11 to 12½.
Coffee	" 12½ to 22.
Teas	" 50 to 80c.

FLOUR

By the Barrel	$6.25 to $9.50
" Bag	80 to $1.30
" Pound	2½ to 6c.
BUCKWHEAT, by the bag	$1.00
TOBACCO	45c. to $1.00
Home-made Mince Meat	12½c.
" " Sausage	12c.
Crackers	10 to 15c.
CIGARS—the best in town	2 for 5c.

We keep on hand at all times a stock of first-class VEGETABLES and MEATS.
Any patronage thankfully received.—Give us a call and see if we do not do business conscientiously.
J. A. PERKINS,
Opposite the new M. E. Church.
Country Produce wanted. jan10.

METHODIST HYMNALS.
A FINE selection, in various styles of bindings, can be found at the Drug Store of M. A. TOULSON,
jan24. Chestertown.
"PURE CIDER VINEGAR" for sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

NEIGHBOR JONES.

I'm thinking, wife, of Neighbor Jones, the man
with the stalwart arm—
He lives in peace and plenty on a forty-acre farm;
When men are all around us with hearts and
hands a-sore,
Who own two hundred acres, and still are wanting more.

He has a pretty little farm, a pretty little house;
He has a loving wife within as quiet as a mouse;
His children play around the door, their father's
heart to charm,
Looking just as neat and tidy as the tidy little
farm.

No weeds are in the cornfield, no thistles in the
oats;
The horses show good keeping by their fine and
glossy coats;
The cows within the meadow, resting 'neath the
beechen shade,
Learn all their gentle manner from a gentle milking maid.

Within the fields on Saturday, he leaves no cradled grain
To be gathered on the morrow, for fear of coming
rain;
He lives in joy and gladness, and happy are his
days;
He keeps the Sabbath holy; his children learn
the ways.

He never had a lawsuit to take him to the town,
For the very simple reason there are no fences
down;
The bar-room in the village for him has not a
charm,
I can always find my neighbor on his forty-acre
farm.

His acres are so few that he plows them very
deep;
'Tis his own hands that turns the sod, 'tis his
own hands that reap;
He has a place for everthing, and everything in
its place;
The sunshine smiles upon his fields, contentment
on his face.

May we not learn a lesson, wife, from prudent
neighbor Jones,
And not sigh for what we have'nt got—give vent
to sighs and groans?
The rich aren't always happy, nor free from life's
alarms,
But blest are those who live content, though
small may be their farms.

ENCOURAGING THE FARMER BOYS.

WON'T SOMEBODY GIVE THE KENT BOYS A CHANCE?

Mr. J. W. Bond, a resident of Baltimore city, now eighty years of age, makes a generous offer "to the Farmer Boys of Harford county, Md." Have we in Kent county a public-spirited citizen who will make a similar offer to our boys? We hope we have and that we may hear from him at once. To the Harford boys Mr. Bond says:

Retaining a lively interest in the welfare of my native county, I propose to offer the following prizes to the boys:

To the boy who shall raise the most Indian Corn on one-eighth of an acre of land, in the year 1880, one hundred dollars in gold. To the boy who shall raise the next largest quantity, fifty dollars in gold; and to the boy who shall raise the next largest quantity, twenty dollars in gold; and to the next fifteen, and to the next ten. The awards will be made subject to the following conditions:

1st. Every contestant must have resided in Harford county two years, and be under 18 years of age on June 1, 1880.

2d. All entries must be made and communicated to the president of the Harford county Agricultural society before May 1st, 1880.

3d. The land shall be measured by some person appointed for that purpose by the president of said society during the summer of 1880. The corn may grow to the edge of the line, but not beyond it.

4th. The land may be of any shape, but not less than two rods wide.

5th. The contestant must do all the work in raising the corn, except that he may have some one to drive the oxen or horses in plowing or cultivating.

6th. The contestant may use as much and any kind of manure he pleases; and may hoe the corn as many times as and when he chooses.

7th. The corn is to be measured under the direction of said society.

8th. At the end of the season, each contestant shall make and sign a full report, giving shape, description and location of land; when plowed; when and how manured; when planted; when and how many times hoed; when stalks were topped, if at all; when harvested and how much is raised, and as nearly as can be estimated the value of manure and number of days' labor spent upon the crop, excluding the husking, when he may have all the help he wants from the boys and girls in the neighborhood.

9th. All awards to be made by the president of said society at the end of the season, and his decision shall be final.

Mr. Bond's address is 92 Balt. street.

WOMANLY PHILOSOPHY.—Very often the most exquisite touches of human nature are found in out-of-the-way corners of existence. A journal was produced the other evening that had been kept by the owner when eighteen—now a charming lady, the very soul of hospitality and kindness. At the time she wrote it, being a beautiful girl, she naturally had an idea that her beauty was attractive and attracting. So one day the journal began this way: "Mr. Watson called today *to see me*, but *he talked to Mary.*" What a world of womanly philosophy and experience lies in that plaintive remark! They all come to see us, but they talk to Mary.

A MIXTURE.—Here is not a bad story, and it is a true one: In the course of a case which was recently tried, the public prosecutor asked one of the witnesses, a young girl, to what religion she belonged. The girl hesitated to answer, when her mother who was seated among the spectators sang out: "She's a mixture, your Honor; her father's a Catholic, and I'm a Protestant."

OUT in Ohio, when a young man has taken a girl to a spelling school sixteen times, the law considers them engaged to be married, and she has a good case of breach of promise if he doesn't walk up.

WHEN a hen has retired from business, after a long and uneventful life as an egg manufacturer, the unfeeling huckster throws her upon the market as a spring chicken.

INK-STAINS, if wet, may be washed out with sour milk; if dry, with oxalic acid, or lemon juice and salt.

TO RELIEVE ASTHMA.—Soak blotting or tissue paper in strong saltpeter water, dry and burn in your bed-room.

LAW VERSUS LOVE.

Mr. Popkins was a bachelor. I mention this fact with all due reverence for the name—and sympathy for the condition. He was well-to-do in the world, if owning a fine farm and being plaintiff in a lawsuit is any criterion. Aside from Popkins' misfortune in being a bachelor, he had one fault—a general aversion to Miss Sallie Hopkins, the defendant in the above named lawsuit.

Now, be it known, that though Miss Sallie's name was put down on the list of O. M.'s (old maids) she was the roundest, cosiest, most dimple-cheeked spinster that ever lived in Lincoln. She had the softest brown eyes with a trick of looking down and peeping under the lashes, perfectly bewildering, and her hair waved and shone in such a manner that a susceptible man like you and me would have felt an irresistible desire to have sole ownership of the "nut brown locks."

But, however fascinating Miss Sallie was to the sex in general, as I have said, between her and Mr. Popkins there was a deadly feud, and the cause of all the trouble was a meadow, spreading far and wide and unconscious between Miss Sallie's and Mr. Popkins' farms.

Now, the truth of the matter was this: The meadow justly belonged to Mr. Popkins, but instead of going to Miss Sallie and frankly stating the case, he must serve a process of law. Miss Sallie flew all to pieces, and declared that she would maintain her rights at any cost.

From the manner in which it ended, one could see that had Mr. Popkins gone to her himself, she would have relinquished it gracefully, but a woman has a mortal terror of being forced to do anything. Tie a string around her neck, feed her with sugar plums, and you can lead her to the jumping off place, but go to drive her, and for obstinacy she will beat Mark Twain's mule all to pieces.

When Miss Sallie met Mr. Popkins on the street her nose was decidedly *retroussée*, and Mr. Popkins looked like an automaton Cardiff giant. The neighbors were forced to take part in this case, for when invitations were issued for the regular tea parties, those who invited Mr. Popkins were obliged to omit Miss Sallie, and *vice versa.*

In the meantime the lawsuit dragged its slow length along from session to session, from term to term, until it was as familiar as A B C. But fate had taken in hand the destiny of these two obstinate individuals, and soon brought matters to a satisfactory conclusion, though the unconscious mediator was rather a burlesque on high tragedy enacted.

There lived close to these belligerents a good natured old man, nearly as deaf as a post, who had the greatest faculty for blundering on unfortunate facts of any individual known either in ancient or modern history.

He never heard anything correctly, and it was an utter impossibility to try to explain, and if you attempted it you would find yourself floundering in a perfect slough of despair.

Miss Sallie and Mr. Popkins had received notice that their case would come up for the final hearing, in Harrow, on Tuesday of the next week. Miss Sallie concluded to take the stage; Uncle Ben Dropper, our deaf friend, had business a little distance on the road and he would take the stage, too, and Mr. Popkins' saddle horse fell sick just as he was needed, and there being no time for other arrangements, he must take the same conveyance.

Miss Sallie came floating down to the gate with white ribbons and bows, and dainty dress, sufficient to bewilder a man with as stony a heart as the sphinx, and saw approaching from the opposite side her foe, in immaculate broadcloth and shirt front. For a moment the color rushed to her cheeks, and she half resolved to go back, but to be outdone by a man, and he a Popkins, was not to be thought of, so she stepped into the coach with an air of sixteen Queen Victorias, elevating her head until it made an acute angle with her nose, and became sublimely unconscious of any one's presence. Mr. Popkins seated himself as though he had swallowed a whole foundry, and had his pockets full of eggs for dessert. Just then came Uncle Ben, puffing and blowing, utterly unconscious of the oaths of the impatient Jehu.

"Good morning, Miss Sallie," said he, carefully seating himself beside her. "Good morning, Mr. Popkins, Where might you be going and what for?"

"To Harrow," said Mr. Popkins in his most polite manner, answering the first question and ignoring the last.

"Du tell!" and the round face fairly beamed with placid surprise. "Going to marry? Well, I told Hester last night that it was the best way to settle the suit after all. There ain't no more capable girl anywhere than Sallie, and I am glad you found it out. And Mr. Popkins is wonderful clever," turning to Sallie, "and instead of there being two farms and a lawsuit, there need be only one. Law, bless me!" rubbing his hands with increased satisfaction, "if it ain't a tip-top arrangement."

Mr. Popkins clutched at his throat as though he was choking to death, and made spasmodic efforts to utter a word of explanation, but his tongue was utterly palsied and failed him in his emergency. Miss Sallie, with a face of the deepest rose color, placed her hand to her mouth and shouted so as to startle the horses:

"I am going to see Mr. Stiles on some business."

Oh! day of blunders! Mr. Stiles was her lawyer, but the unfortunate girl was unaware that a Presbyterian minister had the same delightful cognomen.

"Mr. Stiles," said our friend. "Well, I've heard him well spoken of, but I never expected you, Sallie, a Baptist, to be married by any one but a minister of your own church; but I suppose you gave in to Mr. Popkins, and it shows a downright good disposition."

Miss Sallie gave up in despair, and looked fixedly out of the window, while Mr. Popkins' lips moved occasionally as though he were asking for water, but the unconscious cause of this turmoil sat serene and happy, indulging in an occasional chuckle and knowing glance at Mr. Popkins, but at this moment he saw he had arrived at his destination, and wishing his two victims much happiness he left them to their thoughts.

The human heart is a strange affair, to say the least of it. Had any one advised Mr. Popkins to marry Sallie, he would have rejected the idea immediately, and she herself would have taken it as an insult; but the totally unexpected manner in which the matter had been brought up made altogether a different affair of it. He stole a glance at Miss Sallie. Her face was turned away, and she was apparently studying nature. She was pretty; Mr. Popkins couldn't deny that. What if—if—and his heart gave a tremendous bound. What a fool he had been all this time! We must try, at any rate, and risk repulse. So without any more hesitation, for our hero was brave, he took Uncle Ben's seat and said quickly;

"Miss Sallie."

The face turned the eighteenth part of an inch toward him. Not much encouragement certainly, but a little.

"Miss Sallie," he repeated, "I've been a fool and a brute."

Oh, wise Mr. Popkins! he had started on the direct route to a woman's heart. Either from contrariness or a sense of justice they always take the opposite side. Miss Sallie made up her mind from this moment that he was a gentleman and a Solomon, and she turned her face completely round for him to admire.

"Do you think," he continued, "that we can settle this lawsuit in the sensible manner suggested by Uncle Ben? I do love you, Miss Sallie, and by George, I believe I loved you all the time, and never knew it till to-day."

Miss Sallie was completely vanquished, but the answer, although whispered, was heard above the noise of the wheels and the cracking of the driver's whip.

The suit of Popkins vs. Hopkins was dismissed that day. The Baptist minister got a fee, and the people are firmly convinced that Mr. and Mrs. Popkins are the very best hands in the world to keep a secret.

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.

VIEWS OF BISHOP LAY.

Bishop Lay writing to the Princess Anne *True Marylander*, says: "Let it be permitted to one who seldom ventures in the secular papers, to express the gratification which he shares with others, at the interest exhibited in your community, to preserve intact the sanctity of the marriage bond.

On this as much as anything else, depends the true prosperity of a nation. That man is an enemy of his race who could mar this one relic of Paradise, instituted in the days of man's innocence.

All christian people until now have esteemed incest as horrible crime. Our legislation makes little of it. The clerks of courts tell me that they have no discretion to refuse a marriage license to any who apply for it. True, the incestuous marriage is void, and the issue issue cannot inherit. But the penalty for the crime is inconsiderable. A case has come to my notice in which a man married his own niece, no notice has been taken of it.

So also of divorce for causes other than infidelity of one of the parties. In some States divorces are to marriages as one to fifteen. They may be obtained (so say many advertisements) "without publicity, and for any cause."

The Episcopal church refuses to recognize any divorce for incompatability of temper. She refuses the sacrament to those who put away a wife or a husband (except for the only wrong specified by our Lord) and marries another.

I am glad to say that in our administration of this diocese of the Eastern Shore counties, extending thro'ten years or more, no occasion has arisen for the exercise of our discipline in this regard. But unless a healthy public opinion can be fostered, in time we shall go the way of all the rest.

One can but wish that some mode could be devised whereby the various christian bodies could agree on these great questions of morals and so influence the body politic. As it is, no matter how outrageous the matter is, some minister or other can be found to celebrate it. I cannot and do not believe that the State is indisposed to consult the moral sentiment of the people. The trouble is in ascertaining what that sentiment is. Religious people are so divided, the outlines of the church are so shadowy, that the State cannot, if it would, discern the testimony of the christian conscience. If we were one in form and organism, as we fondly hope we are in aim and purpose, the civil law could not make light of incest and divorces.

But even in our separation we might be of one mind and speak the same thing, touching matters that reach to the very foundations of human society.

It is a grave question whether there can be any religion without a severe morality. Conversion, experiences, apostolic ministries, laying on of hands, holy sacrements are of little worth unless they make us to keep our bodies clean, to tell the truth, to pay our debts and to show mercy to the poor.

My heart reaches out towards any and all who refuse patiently to endure outrages on public morals and on the public sanctity of our homes.

HENRY C. LAY.

EASTON, MD., Feb. 19th, 1880.

THE Empress Eugenie's visit to Zululand will be so arranged that she will reach the spot where her son fell on the 1st of June, at the very hour of the struggle and death. The Empress, in a recent interview with a French journalist, pointed out that the wounds on the princes arm attested the fierceness with which he defended himself. "This movement of covering himself with his arm," she said, was an habitual instinctive gesture with the Prince, often in our leisure hours when I played with him in his youth, at the slightest sign of attack he covered his breast with his arm as with a shield."

THE World's Fair, which will be opened in Melbourne in October, 1880, and continue until the following March, will be far more complete in its appointments, it is said, than any which has preceeded it in Australia. Exhibitors will not be obliged to pay rent for space, and all goods will be admitted free of duty. It is believed that the United States will make a creditable display. The most extensive exhibits will be in the department of agricultural implements. There will be almost nothing in fine arts. In the various branches of labor-saving machinery there will be a good display.

LIFE is too short for its possessors to wear long faces.

THE SHIP CANAL.

WHAT OF THE SASSAFRAS ROUTE?

In connection with the great Ship Canal project the following article published in the Baltimore *American*, and written by an eminent engineer long connected with the B. & O. Railroad, is deserving of careful consideration:

Hon. E. J. Henkle:—Dear Sir: I have lately read some newspaper articles discussing the relative merits of the routes that have been surveyed for the proposed ship canal connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. As you are now in charge of a bill before Congress which has given rise to this discussion, I write to you from a purely professional standpoint to call your attention to some important points which I have not see urged, thinking that my views might be interesting to you at this time.

In 1874 I was one day requested by Mr. Crow the manager of the Baltimore *Sun*, to give him a memorandum of the engineering features involved in the project for a new ship canal connecting the two bays, which was then being agitated. The superficial consideration which I gave to the subject then impressed me with the belief that the Sassafras route could have no rival, in whatever light the question might be viewed. In an editorial which appeared in the *Sun* at that time the memorandum which I had given to Mr. Crow was incorporated. It was there stated that a ship canal of ample dimensions by way of the Sassafras river would cost $12,500,000; and that one upon any more southern route would cost at least double that sum. Attention was also called to the fact that a route more direct and involving less distance might, in consequence of greater amount of contracted water-way, be practically longer—consuming more time and money than one upon a greater distance between the same points. This had reference to the relative lengths of she Sassafras and the most favorable one south of it. The report of Col. Craighill, made after the most carful surveys and calculations, has verified my rough estimate on these three points with a remarkable degree of confidence. The Choptank, the most favorable southern route, is exactly double that of the Sassafras, which, with the prices of 1874 applied, is $12,500,000; and, in consequence of the greater amount of canal and dredged waterway, it is four and one-quarter hours longer, although more direct in position.

The principal objection which I hear against the Sassafras route is the ice in winter. But obstructions from ice, like obstructions from distance and contraction of waterway, are to be computed and decided by the same simple figures. Now, take these furnished by the Craighill report, and it will be found that the canal costing one-half for construction is still the cheaper and most expeditious to operate. Observations extending over the last twenty-five years show that the mouth of Island creek, being a part of the broad estuary of the Choptank, was closed to navigation by side-wheel steamers on an average of ten and one-half days per annum. In comparison with this the record shows that the narrow and shallow Chesapeake and Delaware Canal was closed to navigation by screw steamers for twenty-three and one-half days per annum. Admitting that the difference between the efficiency of side-wheel and that of screws in overcoming ice should be considered, we must at the same time not lose sight of the difference of the effect of the cold upon a large body of salt water under the influence of tidal movements, and that contained in an isolated trench of small dimensions. A just comparison in this respect would have required observations to be made at the head waters of the Sassafras river; and at the same time along the far inland headwaters of the Nanticoke river, which constitute 16 miles of the Choptank route, and which receives the fresh water drainage of a large area into a small and shallow stream, where the ice would freeze as thick as upon the upper Sassafras. Therefore, if the figures in the report do not represent the conditions fairly, the Sassafras route is the one which suffers by it. Applying them, however, to the commerce throughout the year, we find that 23½ days per annum would be lost on the Sassafras route, leaving 341½ days to which its advantages would be applicable; while 10½ days per annum would be lost on the Choptank route, leaving 324½ days available for it. The time required for the passage from Baltimore to a common point off Cape Henlopen is assumed by Col. Craighill to be 33½ hours, as a basis of comparison. By the Sassafras route this time is reduced to 15.1 hours. Therefore, 18.15-32.25 of the whole time of commerce moving upon this route would be saved. The Choptank route reduces the time of the same passage to 19½ hours, saving 13.75 hours. Therefore, 13.75-33.25 of the whole time of commerce is saved by using this route, comparing both with the old one. Now, 18.15-33.25 of 341.5 days available on the Sassafras route, and 13.75-33.25 of 354.5 days available on the Choptank route, will represent the just comparison of the time saved by each. These figures reduced to their simplest form, would be 186.4 for the Sassafras and 146.6 for the Choptank, showing a saving of time on the first greater than that on the second by 27 per cent.

This supposes the commerce to be uniformly distributed throughout the year; but the largest proportion of it corresponds with the harvests and the spring and fall trade, while another large portion can adjust itself to the contingencies of the weather without material loss. The extreme extent of damage on account of ice is that incidental to the natural open waterway of to-day. But no one will desire that the constant saving of 54 per cent. of time to general commerce shall be reduced to 40 per cent. in order that 6½ per cent. of the year lost to canal navigation may be reduced to 2½ per cent.; for this would resemble a saving at the spigot while wasting at the bung.

When the severity of the weather is so great as to render the canal unavailable, the probabilities are that the harbor of Baltimore will be scarcely less so. In the endeavor to keep her harbor open in all weather, the city has expended a large sum for the costruction of an ice-boat of the most robust and powerful character; and which was finished just in time to demonstrate its entire inadequacy to effect the desired results. True, it was able to break its way through a great thickness and a solidity of ice; but that availed little when the whole field of float-ice without any confinement on either shore, and under the influence of a vast expanse of winds and currents closed the gap as fast as it was opened, so that any vessel, to get the benefit of the operation of the ice-boat, would have to be towed immediately behind it. But such periods are rare and of short duration, and when they occur, blockading the canal, the old route by the Virginia capes will be available for the contingency. It is the effect upon the great sum of our commerce, including that depending upon the internal water courses and canal systems north and south of the Chesapeake, actual and projective, that should be considered in the location of the ship canal; not the few cases that may at certain seasons be compelled to follow the old route of the Chesapeake bay.

A signal from Cape Henlopen can inform any vessel of an obstruction of the canal form any cause in time to continue her course to the Chesapeake without loss of time. Such a signal arrangement in telegraphic communication with the canal would be necessary, wherever it might be located.

But the consideration which could be dwelt upon with the greatest propriety in an application to the government for an endorsement of bonds is the one which, I think, brings the superiority of the Sassafras route most strongly into view. This is the utility, in case of war, of defending Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other towns from the attacks of a foreign enemy. Suppose our naval forces occupied in guarding these points should find it necessary to concentrate before one of them. How much more rapidly and securely could they be united when they could pass from one bay to the other by a canal at Sassafras river, than if they had to sail down to the Choptank or Delaware Breakwater and through fifty miles of canal, involving 110 miles more of distance and still more of time? To attack one of our vessels seeking to enter the canal near the Breakwater, the enemy could approach immediately from the ocean; whereas, in order to intercept one before reaching the Sassafras canal, he would have to run the gauntlets of all the defences and torpedoes that might be planted along the Delaware river.* And the same observations are equally applicable to the Chesapeake. If an attempt were made by an enemy to obstruct the canal, with how much greater facility and impunity could he land his troops and military engines in the neighborhood of the lower canal than that of the upper one?

The only objection against the Sassafras route which I can gather from the report is the one expressed by Colonel Craighill—that is, the expense of maintaining a proper depth in the Brewington Channel to its first deflection southward, a distance of about three miles, and which would be the most available course of vessels going from Baltimore northward. The expense of maintaining such a canal or of opening a new one not liable to fill up, would be a proper addition to the costs of the Sassafras route; but such addition cannot seriously alter the conclusion of its great superiority, to which all the facts must lead.

Yours, etc., ED. RANDOLPH.

Tried for His Life.

A great criminal trial may be likened to a great drama. Each of the opposing lawyers strives to make a certain impression on the twelve spectators in the jury box, while the judge presides to see that all is done according to the rules of law. One such trial took place some twenty years ago in Indiana. The lawyer for the prisoner was Joseph G. Marshall, a great orator. The successful way in which he put the evidence for the defense, and the power of a single sentence, are both exhibited in the following narrative of the trial:

Currie was an eccentric old man, who coupled the profession of schoolmaster with that of "herb doctor." One night Currie's wife being taken violently ill he gave her what he took to be calomel, but which proved to be arsenic. In the morning she was a corpse.

Alarmed at what he had done, the old man locked up his little cabin and fled the neighborhood. A week later the smell of a decaying body attracted the attention of passers, and Currie was indicted for murder.

Marshall, believing him innocent of any wrong intent, volunteered to defend him. The only witness called for the defence was Dr. Cornett, a well-known physician of Madison. Mr. Marshall, without preliminary questions, handed him two little papers, carefully folded, and asked him to inform the jury of their contents. The physician took the papers, adjusted his spectacles, and carefully examined the contents. Not satisfied with this, he took up a little of each substance, sifted them between his thumb and forefinger, smelt them, and, as a final test, tasted the least bit of each.

"I think, sir, this is arsenic, and that calomel."

"That is sufficient, Doctor," said Mr. Marshall. The prosecution had nothing to ask.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Marshall, bowing to the court, and turning to the jury, thus addressed them:

"Your honor, and gentlemen of the jury, you have noticed the absence of proof showing any criminal intent. Now if, in the broad light of day, and aided by the delicate sense of touch, and of taste, and of sight, Dr. Cornett, learned in his profession and skilled in the use of drugs, decides with difficulty, and with some considerable show of uncertainty, which is the poison and which is the calomel, what can you expect of this poor old man, called from his bed at night, his nerves unstrung with fear, his heart aching for a wife shaken with a deadly fever, his eyes dimmed with age, his mind overcome with dread. "Take him away and hang him if your consciences will allow you!"

The effect was instantaneous and complete. Currie was acquitted.

NOT ENOUGH MISSIONARY.—It is recorded that a vessel left Boston last week carrying eight hundred thousand gallons of rum and one missionary. This was an ill-balanced cargo. It would probably need eight hundred missionaries to undo the evil that it is possible may be wrought by that much rum.