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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.

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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.

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.

LAW CARDS.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. y.

HINES & SMITH,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
New Office Court St., opposite Court House

Having associated ourselves for the practice of our profession, we will give prompt and careful attention to all Law and Chancery business placed in our hands.

Mr. HINES, though connected with other duties, will give special attention to the business of the firm.
JESSE K. HINES,
y MARION deK. SMITH.

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.

DR. C. M. GILPIN,
DENTIST,

Offers his professional services to the public. OFFICE—High st., Chestertown, opposite Masonic Hall. d6-tf.

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.

O. A. GODWIN,
PURCHASING AGENT,
On the Steamer B. S. FORD,

Can always be found at his post, ready to accommodate the Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, and all wishing goods of all descriptions, purchased, or delivered to any point in the city. Also, letters.

Having considerable experience in purchasing goods, and a large acquaintance of the first merchants of Baltimore, he can purchase goods as cheap as can be had.

Charges for delivery of letters, bundles, &c., as well as commission on goods, very moderate. All I ask is a trial.
fe21y. O. A. GODWIN.

C. M. LUCAS,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
HIGH STREET, CHESTERTOWN,
Two doors below T. W. Eliason, Jr.

GOLD AND SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES,
SOLID GOLD and SET RINGS,
SOLID and ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY,
Consisting of
CHAINS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, BRACELETS, EAR-RINGS, and BREAST-PINS.
Also, large stock of SPECTACLES, Eye-Glasses and CLOCKS.
☞Watch and Clock Repairing a specialty. mh6y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JAMES P. DECORSE,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of December, 1880; otherwise they may be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 10th day of June, 1880.
EMMA PRICE FRANCE,
CHAS. H. BAKER,
June 12, 1880—4t. *Administrators.*

HAVE YOU A BOX OF
Prof. John R. Smith's
FEVER & AGUE PILLS
IN YOUR HOUSE?

If not ask your Druggist. If he has not got them send to PROF. JOHN R. SMITH, Baltimore Post Office. They will be sent to any address on receipt of 50c.
mh27-6m* PROF. JOHN R. SMITH, Pro.

A CARD. The undersigned respectfully notifies his many patrons that he is now at the Worton Fair Grounds, and will be located there during the present season, and prepared to take HORSES and train them for the turf.

Thankful for past favors, solicit a continuance of the same. Charges low.
JAMES M. STARTT,
apr3tf. Worton Station.

HATS, For MEN, and BOYS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
And the LOWEST PRICES,
For the SPRING of 1880, may be found
May 15. at S. MERRITT'S.

GET your REAPERS REPAIRED, at
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT'S.

They are prepared to Repair all kinds of Reapers and Threshers. Send in your Reapers early.

If you need EXTRA PARTS for the Wood Reapers, please order at once.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
May 29, 1880.

LARGEST STOCK, best goods, and lowest prices for Confectionery, Nuts and Fruits, &c., at SPARKS'.

RICH'D J. FOARD
Late of firm of BEAN & FOARD,
GRAIN DEALER
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

NEW WHEAT
WANTED,
For which I will pay the highest market price,

Delivered at any Station on the Delaware Rail Road or its Branches.

RICHARD J. FOARD,
OFFICE in the rear of Mr. F. PLATT'S Hardware Store, Main Street,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
June 12, 1880—6m.

Freighting.
GRAIN WANTED.

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.

WANTED
50,000 Bushls Prime Amber WHEAT

for which the highest market price will be paid, delivered at the Granary in Chestertown or any landing on Chester river.

Personal and strict attention given to all orders. Thankful for past favors.
JAMES H. THOMPSON,
je19-tf. CHESTERTOWN.

Harvest Goods

HARVEST GOODS!

We are now purchasing Goods for Harvest, and would call the attention of buyers to our

SUGARS, COFFEES, RICE,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BACON,
Cheap Plates, Bowls, Knives, Forks, Spoons,
and a general supply suitable for Harvest.

FLOUR.
ALL GRADES and PRICES, FROM
$7.50 to $4.50 a Barrel.

☞Our goods are bought at *close* figures and sold at small profits.

A LARGE STOCK OF
Women's, Men's and Boys' SHOES,
bought before the advance in prices and will be sold 25 per cent. below present prices. Come and see.
J. B. SAPPINGTON,
je5-3m. Chestertown, Md.

E. W. F. SIMPERS
Opposite Stam's Drug Store,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Notions, Provisions,
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Syrup, Molasses, Vinegar, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Cheese, Corn Starch, Prunes, Gelatine, Chocolate, Rice, Canned Goods, Pressed Corn Beef, Hams, Dried Beef, Mackerel,
FLOUR—by the bbl., bag or pound.
Tobacco and Segars,
Glassware and Crockery.

☞Call and be convinced that we are selling goods CHEAP.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

☞Market price paid for Butter, Eggs, Lard and Bacon. May 8, 1880.

Harvest Goods! Harvest Goods!

Such as FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, MOLASSES, SYRUP, KNIVES AND FORKS, SPOONS, PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Side and Shoulder Bacon,
Sugar Cured Hams, Broiling Beef and Breakfast Bacon.
A large lot of Men's, Women's, Misses', Boys' & Children's Shoes.
Shirts, Drawers, Overalls, Jackets, Tobacco and Cigars.
The best 50c. Tobacco in Kent.
Give us a call and examine our goods and note prices, at
THOMPSON'S,
June 12. Up Town.

5 CENTS! 5 Cents! 5 Cents!
"Electric Light!" Finest 5 Cent Cigar in town, at SPARKS'.

A GOOD SEGAR for 3 cts.
E. W. F. SIMPERS.

SPRING PRINTS & Dress Ginghams.
J. H. SIMPERS.

LOOK!

WE would call the attention of all in want of
Berry Chests and Baskets,
PEACH BASKETS AND BOXES,
Also, FANCY PACKAGES for Peaches, that we have made arrangements with J. H. MARVIL again to handle his stock, so well known in this county, and we are prepared to fill any order we may be favored with at any time and on short notice and on good terms.

Stock always on hand at Warerooms. All Stock delivered at Stations on the Kent County Railroad will be prepaid. All communications promptly answered. Give us a call before you buy.

C. W. WARREN, Kennedyville;
WROTH & CLARK, Still Pond;
J. LEWIN CREW, Chestertown;
L. C. GRAVES, Black's Station;
W. S. SPARKS, Lambson's Station.
May 22, 1880—3m.

100,000 *100,000*
PEACH BOXES
Can be bought by early application to
BACON & THORINGTON,
je5-5t. Buck Neck Wharf.

Millinery!
Ladies' and Children's CLOTHING
AND FANCY GOODS
At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also, a great variety of Ladies' LINEN ULSTERS, very cheap.

Returning thanks for past favors, I solicit a continuance of patronage.
MRS. S. SLINGERLAND.
June 26, 1880.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

MRS. L. J. DAVIS
Has just opened
A Fresh and Beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer
MILLINERY!!
embracing HATS, BONNETS, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c., &c.

☞A large and varied assortment of every description of goods usually found in a first class Millinery store, to which she invites an examination.

Agency for Demorest's Reliable Patterns. "What to Wear and How to Make it"—portfolio fashions.

☞Give her a call at the old stand.
m8-tf. MRS. L. J. DAVIS.

NEW MILLINERY!

MRS. KATE GILL has just opened a Full Stock of
Seasonable Millinery,
embracing everything NEW, FASHIONABLE and PRETTY in that line, which she is selling very low. She has also a Fine and Complete Stock of
FANCY GOODS.

☞The Ladies are respectfully invited to call. may29.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. E. N. Melvin,
ADJOINING LOUIS K. 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.

NEW
Summer Goods!

WICKES & BROTHER beg leave to inform their Trade and Buyers generally that they are opening this week a Purchase of Merchandise made a few days since, and which with Stock already in Store, enable them to exhibit full and desirable lines of Goods in
Ready-Made Clothing,
SHOES and HATS,
HEAVY and LIGHT GROCERIES,
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
all purchased for close cash, with every advantage secured by the late shrinkage in values, and offered to prompt paying people at very short advances.

In qualities and prices comparison is challenged with any other well regulated establishment in Kent county.
Chestertown, May 31, 1880.

WHERE TO BUY!

THIS is to notify all persons who may need SUGAR or COFFEE, FLOUR or LARD, COAL OIL or MOLASSES, CIGARS or TOBACCO, POWDER, SHOT,
FURNITURE,
Shoe Findings—Leather for half soles; Dried Apples, Salt, BOOTS & SHOES, that they can get them at the *Little Store on Court Street*, as cheap as the same goods can be bought in town.

Boots and Shoes a Specialty!

☞Having had thirty years' experience in the Boot and Shoe business, I flatter myself I can buy as close, get as good an article, and sell as cheap as any retail house in Maryland. Call and give me a trial. Do not forget the place:
JAS. A. SHAW,
COURT STREET,
April 10, 1880. Chestertown.

FISHERMEN LOOK!

Rods, Reels, Flies,
PATENT BAIT, LINES,
FLOATS, SINKERS, in short everything appertaining to the Fishing Fraternity,
At the Very Lowest Prices.

The Latest and Best!
The Dittman (White) Powder,
It is perfectly safe.
It cannot be excelled for cleanliness.
No smoke. No recoil.
PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, &c.
W. P. PATTERSON,
178 W. PRATT ST.,
Next to MALTBY HOUSE, Baltimore,
Satisfaction guaranteed.
☞Give me a trial. jy3.

GEO. BIAYS,
(*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.

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.

COLEMAN & ROGERS' Pharmacy,
AND MINERAL WATER DEPOT,
176 W. BALTO. ST.,
And No. 6 North Ave., BALTIMORE.
PURE DRUGS, Pharmacuetical Preparations, and Natural Mineral Waters, (native and foreign) also
Genuine PERFUMES,
EXTRACTS, COLOGNES,
Soaps, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Gloves and Straps, Pomades, Cosmetiques, and Hair Oils of the most Celebrated French, English & Domestic Makers.
☞You are invited to call and examine our stock. mar13-y.

SHAW'S COTTAGE HOTEL
No. 11 North High Street,
Near Balt. st.; one St. East of Shot Tower,
BALTIMORE.
☞LODGING AND ROOMS furnished in best style.
☞Only FIFTY CENTS per night.
On European Plan.
mh13y.

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

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.

Boarding and Lodging.
PERMANENT and TRANSIENT.
THE undersigned would respectfully invite his friends and the public generally in Kent and adjoining counties to give him a call. First class accommodations for gentlemen and ladies.
Terms most moderate.
Resp'y, JOHN SMITH,
mh6y. 36 Conway st., Baltimore.

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

ELECTRIC LIGHT! the best 5c. Cigar on the market, at SPARKS'.

LOOK at my stock of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO.
E. W. F. SIMPERS.

MATTING, white, check and fancy matting at the lowest prices.
a24. J. H. SIMPERS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democrats of the United States in convention assembled, declare:

First. We pledge ourselves anew to the constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the teaching and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of government, a real despotism. No sumptuary laws; separation of church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

Third. Home rule; honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth. The subordination of the military to the civil power and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

Fifth. The right to a free ballot is the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

Sixth. The existing administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot-boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct the electors, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils all their institutions.

Seventh. The great fraud of 1876-'77, by which, upon a false count of the electoral votes of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under a threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than ever addressed the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth. We execrate the course of this administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for the defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by billeting villains upon the people. [This was read again in response to demands and was received with applause.]

Ninth. The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of a common enemy, and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow-citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standards of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas and on the land. No discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh. Amendment of the Burlingame treaty. No more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely and public land for actual settlers.

Thirteenth. The Democratic party is the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

Fourteenth. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which has reduced the public expenditures $40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad, and above all upon the promise of such a change in the administration of the government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The platform was adopted unanimously.

THURMAN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

WHAT HE SAYS OF THE TICKET AND THE DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.

A large meeting was held in the State House yard at Columbus, Ohio, Thursday night of last week to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. Speeches were made by Senator Thurman and others. Senator Thurman said:

"*Mr. Chairman, Friends and Neighbors*—It gives me sincere pleasure to meet with you, my friends and neighbors, to-night to ratify, in the capital of Ohio, the nominations made by your convention in Cincinnati. I say it gives me pleasure, and for reasons which I shall briefly state to you—pleasure, because the nominations are good; pleasure, because they will bring success to our banners; pleasure, because the men you have nominated will be elected, and their election will bring peace and harmony; and it is right and proper that here in the capital of this great State, which we mean to rally under the Democratic banner next November, [cheers] that here we should set the ball in motion that is to roll on to victory. Now, friends, I want to speak as plainly as I can, for you know that I am not given to rhetorical speaking. I leave that to younger men—to men who have more fancy than I have. I want to speak to you plainly, and tell you why Winfield Scott Hancock should be elected President of the United States, and Mr. English, of Indiana, should be elected Vice-President. First, who is Winfield Scott Hancock? There is not a man in this audience, there is not a boy in this audience who does not know that Winfield Scott Hancock was one of the brightest, the ablest and most daring and brave of all the soldiers that went to the war to maintain the Union. [Applause.] No man who ever commanded an army ever displayed more courage, more heroism and ever displayed more skill than Hancock displayed from the time he went into the war until it was closed in triumph. Everybody knew that. But, my friends, there is one thing that everybody does not know. Hancock has been in the army all his life, and, therefore, you might not at once suspect what is literally the truth, that Hancock is not only a soldier, but he is a constitutional lawyer and a good American statesman. [Cheers.] I call him an American statesman; I call him a constitutional lawyer, and I have warrant for what I say. For when, after the close of the rebellion, he was placed as military governor of Louisiana and Texas, before they were admitted to representation in Congress and to exercise their rights as States, he showed in great contrast to what some other military governors showed. He showed he knew there was such a thing as the constitution of the United States; that he knew there was such a thing as a free republic; that he knew that the true doctrine, the essential doctrine, the vital doctrine of every free republic and every free government is that the military must be subordinate to the civil power; that trial by jury is the right of all American citizens. [Applause.] Equal justice in the courts is the right of the American citizen. Freedom from unlawful arrest is the right of an American citizen. That is what makes him the idol of the people of Louisiana and Texas. That is what made Louisiana the first State to nominate him months ago in her State convention. When I say that General Hancock is a statesman, I speak but the truth. I do not know that he ever made a speech in his life, and George Washington never made but one, and that was about 15 minutes long."

The Senator continued at great length, and was immensely applauded.

GEN. GRANT turns up before the public again in connection wih the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Panama. He must be president of something, and so it is poposed to make him president of the Nicaragua company. He will at least have the consolation of knowing that there is no constitutional precedent against his being re-elected for any number of terms.—*Balto. Gazette.*

THERE seems to be a falling off in Gen. Grant's popular receptions since the Chicago Convention.

Wade Hampton and his Leg.

It is rather mournful to look at Wade Hampton in the Senate, nursing his stump of a leg and subjecting his splendid physique to the disgrace of crutches. He is the only cripple in the body. I mean visibly so. To be sure his colleague the dashing Butler, has but one leg, but you might watch him move about for ten years and not know it, so perfectly does he manage his cork. To be sure, too, there are men who suffer sometimes intensely for trying to stop bullets in the late unpleasantness, like Gordon and Ransom and Maxey; but their infirmities are not visible. Not so with Hampton. He is in the very prime of life, scarcely over fifty, and a hopeless cripple. Nobody feels pain on looking at Aleck Stephens, for his case is the result of a slow and natural process of decay, which he rather seems to relish. But you insensibly feel a deep sympathy with Hampton's loss, because it came along prematurely, like the hurricane on the oak, and marred a powerful frame. And the Generoons over the abbreviated limb all the time—not in any growling or testy spirit, for he is the soul of patience, but it must be remembered that his whole life had been one of nerve, vim, dash, and his present forced inactivity must only intensify the memory of his daring exploits and "moving accidents by flood and field." No wonder, then, that while the General nurses his leg, he also nurses manly regrets. Several interesting incidents happened lately in a single day, as told by one of Hampton's intimate friends. The General, in the hope of picking up some views about cut legs, has a way of stopping people similarly afflicted. As he was standing on his crutches in the main hall, near the Senate entrance, a large man came along, his right leg lost above the knee, and he had some patent arrangement that seemed like a framework, light and portable, to help him out of his scrape. Accosting him, Hampton spoke of their mutual infirmities, and asked how that arrangement worked? "Very well," replied the stranger. "It is an invention of my own," and he went on to explain. "May I ask where you lost your leg?" inquired the General. "Yes, certainly; it was shot off when Hampton charged our battery at Gettysburg." "Indeed; I'm grieved to hear," said the General, very sincerely. "My name is Hampton." They shook hands very warmly over the bloody chasm, and the stranger turned out to be Representative Caulk, of Wisconsin.

Later in the day the General was on his way home in the street car, when a man entered with only one arm, the other gone at the socket. The General invited him to a seat, and managed the payment of his fare.

"Where did you lose your arm?" asked Hampton.

"Well, sir, it was at Gettysburg," answered the man, "when Hampton made that terrific charge with his cavalry."

Whereupon, those two shook hands and made up, and the man now says if Hampton is put on the Democratic ticket he will swallow it hook and line.

It was on the same bloody field that Pleasonton and Hampton met as rival cavalry leaders, and they met only on Wednesday last over the pipe of peace. Pleasonton was enhanced with his old enemy, and said that he was the only soldier that he ever heard of who told the whole truth in case of defeat. Let me tell another instance of Hampton's kind-heartedness, and then the reader can possibly judge why it is that he is the idol of the colored race in the South. Recently, it will be remembered, he went to Mississippi, on the death of his son. While there he met three old slaves of his. They called to pay their respects, and in an apologetic way told "Massa Wade" that they had to fight for their freedom, and hoped that he did not feel bad about it. On inquiry he learned of them that all three had been wounded on board the *Monarch* during the war. They knew nothing of how their account stood, or might stand under the law, with the United States Treasury, and the General's first act when he came back was to obtain them pensions. That's the way the "rebel brigadiers" are depriving the Southern negroes of their rights.

DOES THE WORLD MISS ANYONE?—Not long. The best and most useful of us will soon be forgotten. Those who today are filling a large place in the world's regard will pass away from the remembrance of men in a month, or at farthest in a few years, after the grave has closed upon their remains. We are shedding tears above a new made grave and wildly crying out in our grief that our loss is irreparable. Yet in a short time the tendrils of love have entwined around other supports, and we no longer miss the one who is gone. So passes the world. But there are those to whom a loss is beyond repair. There are men from whose memories no woman's smile can chase recollections of the sweet face that has given up all its beauty at death's icy touch. There are women whose plighted faith extends beyond the grave, and drives away as profane those who would entice them from a worship of their buried loves. Such loyalty, however, is hidden away from the public gaze. The world sweeps on beside and around them and cares not to look upon this unobtruding grief. It carves a line and rears a stone over the dead, and hastens away to offer homage to the living.

THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper—another will follow it, and still another; until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts—giving them utterance only—you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless—but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and you will learn to write—the more you think, the better you will express your ideas.

SO FAR is charity from impoverishing, that what is given away, like vapors emitted from from the earth, returns in showers of blessings into the bosom of the person that gave it, and his offspring is not the worse, but infinitely better for it.

THE TROUBLES OF A POET.

While Colonel Bangs, editor of the *Argus*, was sitting in his office one day, a man whose brow was clothed with thunder entered. Fiercely seizing a chair, he slammed his hat on the table, hurled his umbrella on the floor and sat down.

"Are you the editor?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Can you read writing?"

"Of course."

"Read that, then," he said thrusting at the colonel an envelope, with an inscription upon it.

"Be——," said the colonel, trying to spell it.

"That's not a B. It's an S.' said the man.

"S; O yes; I see! Well, the words look a little like 'Salt for dinner,' or Souls of sinner," said the colonel

"No sir," replied the man, nothing of the kind!" That's my name—Samuel H. Brunner. I knew you couldn't read. I called to see you about that poem of mine you printed the other day, on the 'Surcease of Sorrow."

"I dont remember it," said the colonel.

"Of course you don't, because it went into the paper under the infamous title of 'Smearcase To-morrow.'"

"A stupid blunder of the compositor's, I suppose."

"Yes, sir, and that's what I want to see you about. The way in which that poem was mutilated was simply scandalous. I haven't slept a night since. It exposed me to derision. People think I am an ass. Let me show you."

"Go ahead," said the colonel.

"The first line, when I wrote it, read in this way:

'Lying by a weeping willow, underneath a gentle slope.'

That is beautiful, poetical, affecting.

Now how did your vile sheet present it to the public? There it is! Look at that! Made it read this way:

'Lying to a weeping widow, to induce her to elope.'

"Weeping *widow*, mind you! A widow O thunder and lightning! this is too much! It's enough to drive a man crazy."

"I'm sorry," said the colonel; "but!—

"But look a-here at the fourth verse," said the poet. "That's worse yet. What I said was—

'Cast thy pearls before the swine, and lose them in the dirt.'

I wrote that out clearly and distinctly, in a plain round hand Now what does your compositor do?" Does he catch the sense of that beautiful sentiment? Does it sink into his soul? No, sir! He sets it up in this fashion. Listen—

'Cart thy pills before the sunrise and love them if they hurt.'

Now isn't that a cold-blooded outrage on a man's feelings? I leave it to you if it isn't."

"It's hard, that's a fact," said the Col.

"And then take the fifth verse. In the original manuscript it said as plain as daylight—

'Take away the jingling money; it is only glittering dross.'

A man with only one eye and a cataract over that, could have read the words correctly. But your pirate up stairs there, do you know what he did? He made it read—

'Take away the jeering monkeys on a sorely glandered horse!'

By george, I felt like braning him with a fire shovel! I was never so cut up in my life.

"It was natural too," said the colonel.

"There, for instance, was the sixth verse. I wrote—

'I am weary of the tossing of the ocean as it heaves!'

It is a lovely line, too; but imagine my horrow and the anguish of my family when I opened your paper and saw the lines transformed into—

'I am wearing out my trowers till they're open at the knees!'

That is a little too much! That seems to be carrying the thing an inch or two too far. I think I have a constitutional right to murder that compositor; don't you?"

"I think you have."

"Let me read you one more verse. I wrote—

'I swell the flying echoes as they roam among the hills,
And I feel my soul awakening to the ecstacy that thrills.'

Now, what do s'pose your miserable outcast turned that into? Why, into this:

'I smell the frying shoes as they coast along the bulls,
And I peel my soul mistaken in the erctary that whirls.'

Gibberish, sir! Awful gibberish? I must slay that man. Where is he?"

"He is out, just now," said the colonel.

"Come in to-morrow."

"I will," said the poet; "and I will come armed."

Then he put on his hat, shouldered his umbrella, and drifted off down stairs.

"OLD DOMINION."—This term, which is so expressive and significant to every Virginian, is said to have its origin as follows: During the protectorate of Cromwell the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, and declared itself independent. Shortly after, when Cromwell threatened to send a fleet and army to reduce Virginia to subjection, the Virginians sent a messenger to Charles II., who was then an exile in Flanders, inviting him to return on the ship with the messenger and be king of Virginia. Charles accepted the invitation, and was on the eve of embarkation when he was called to the throne of England. As soon as he was fairly seated on the throne, in gratitude for and recognition of the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her coat-of-arms to be quartered with those of England, Scotland and Ireland, as an independent member of the empire, a distant portion of the Old Dominion. Hence arose the origin of the term. Copper coins of Virginia were issued even as late as the reign of George II., which bore on one side the coat-of-arms of England, Ireland, Scotland and Virginia.

SOLVED at last! The Hartford *Journal* says when a female contributor to a monthly magazine speaks of "the most delicious, delightful, delectable, entrancing and distracting of all innocent indulgences," she means a kiss.

"DAD, if it is so injurious to smoke, why don't chimney's get sick and die?" The old man merely replied that he wished he had a trunk strap handy.

FOR this season of the year the advice of an exchange is good, "to rise with the sun and not to sit up too late with the daughter."

Brutalities in Prison.

A PRISONER LEAPS DOWN 40 FEET UPON A STONE FLAGGING TO ESCAPE THE DREADED PADDLE.

As Keeders McCormack and Mackin were pursuing convict Frank Thomas in Sing Sing state prison, to take him down to the principal keeper's room for punishment, he leaped from the fourth corridor to the stone floor, forty feet below. When they took him up they supposed him dead, but the prison physician discovered life in him, had him carried to the hospital, and he still lives, with fair prospects of ultimate recovery from his injuries. Five days after his terrible plunge intelligence of what had befallen him reached his father in New York, not from the prison authorities, but by means of a letter smuggled out of the prison from a convict, who begged that he might never be made known as the informant, else the keepers would make him lose all his "commutation" time Then a clergyman of Astoria a friend of the prison chaplain, after a visit to the prison, called upon the family of the convict and said that he thought the young man's father should visit him and would be allowed to see him in the hospital, as he was in serious danger of death from his injuries. The name borne by the convict is not his real one. He belongs to a respectable family, who have suffered sufficiently through his conduct without enduring the further pain of needless exposure.

On the 12th inst. Thomas' father visited him. The young man was then able to speak faintly, but the full extent of his internal injuries or their probable result could not yet be determined. So far as was known, his left thigh was broken, his left ankle dislocated, both arms badly strained, his face bruised, and his nervous system had suffered greatly from the shock. The prison physician gave little opportunity for private conversation, Frank's father said, never leaving him and his son alone together more than a minute and a half at one time, but Frank managed to tell his story in brief.

"They put me in the laundry; set me to ironing shirts. I could not iron as much as they wanted me to, and do them as they wanted; they punished me. I was paddled three times for that, and no other cause, in less than eight weeks. Then they came for me to paddle me a fourth time. I was required to iron twenty-six shirts a day, and could not do it. When I saw them coming for me and looked forward to three years of such constant torture, I thought I would rather die than endure it, so I jumped over the rail, hoping to dash my brains out on the floor below and end it. Unfortunately, I landed on my feet, and here I am still alive."

The "paddling" mentioned is thus described by one who has had practical knowledge of it. "The man to be paddled is stripped. Then they put handcuffs on him and fastened to the handcuffs a rope that passes up over a pully at the ceiling. His toes are placed beneath a pair of staples in the floor, so that when the rope is pulled up he is forced into a painfully strained position, bending forward, without power to move his feet or any other portion of his body. Then they bang him in the rear with a big paddle, either of wood or very heavy sole leather. It is very painful and shameful for the poor wretch who is being paddled, but great fun for the keepers, who crack jokes, laugh and do all they can to increase the man's humiliation. And they don't let up until they have made a man holler. The more nerve he has the worse he gets it, and when he hollers they enjoy it."

A Pleasant Girl.

A traveler in Norway, last summer, came to a village early one morning, and was struck by the air of gloom which pervaded the streets. Unable to speak a word of the language, he could not ask the cause of this, and concluded that some sickness or financial trouble had fallen upon the community. As the day wore toward noon, however, the houses were closed, shop-windows were covered, all trade and business ceased. It was a death then? Presently he saw the people gathering for the funeral. There were the village officials, the noblemen from the neighboring chateau, and apparently every man, woman and child in the village. It must be some dignitary of the church who was dead, or some county official. As he stood watching the crowds passing down the little rocky street, he caught sight of the face of a German known to him. He beckoned to him.

"The town has lost some great magnate apparently?" he said.

"Ah, no. It is only a young maiden who is dead. No, she was not beautiful nor rich: but oh, such a pleasant girl, monsieur! All the world seems dark now that she is dead!"

It is a singular fact that when we reach middle life and look back, it is not the beautiful, nor the brilliant, nor the famous people whom we have known, that we remember with the keenest regret; but some simple, sincere, pleasant soul, whom we treated as an everyday matter while she was with us.

Go into a family, or a social circle or even into a ballroom, and the woman who has the most friends there, as a rule, is not the belle, nor the wit, nor the heiress, nor the beauty; but some homely, charming little body, whose fine tact and warm heart never allow her to say a wrong word in a wrong place.

The "pleasant women" are the attraction that everywhere holds society and homes together. Any woman, however poor or ugly, may be one of them; but she must first be candid, honorable, unselfish and loving. If she is these, the world will be better and happier for every day of her life, and as in the case of this poor Norwegian, it will "seem darker when she is dead."—*Youth's Comp'n.*

THE name of Charley Ross is included in the census of Philadelphia, with the word "absent." The parents, when asked,