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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.

AS AN EVIDENCE of good faith all communications addressed to THE NEWS must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address.

T. L. SUTLIFF,
Real Estate Agent
AND CONVEYANCER,
CHURCH HILL, QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD.
jy23-6m.*

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned having obtained a new set of implements now offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent & Queen Anne's counties.

☞Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Att'y at Law, will be promptly attended to.—Can be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons. Or address
COMEGYS BROWN,
aug7-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD

TO PARENTS,
TEACHERS and SCHOLARS.

Your attention is now called to our very SUPERIOR STOCK of

School Books
AND
SCHOOL SUPPLIES GENERALLY,

which we have ready for the opening of the schools. Our prices are the very lowest. We know we can sell you these goods cheaper than any one else. We request a comparison of prices for the truth of this statement.

Slates, Stationary, Pens,
INK, CHALK, SPONGES,
COMPOSITION BOOKS & PENCILS

are purchased by us in large quantities at the closest figures; therefore we can sell them at the lowest prices. Call at the Corner Drug Store and examine our stock.

COLIN F. STAM,
Aug. 27, 1881. DRUGGIST.

FAMOUS
Tonic Root Beer!
Five Cents per Glass.
THE MOST HEALTHFUL AND DELICIOUS DRINK IN THE WORLD.

AS a Beverage and Blood-Purifier it has no rival, being made from those excellent Herbs and Roots, viz.: Dandelion, Sassafras, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, &c., all of which have a salutary action on the Liver and Kidneys. The well-known merits of this Beverage are sustained by the ablest Physicians.
For sale by T. W. WICKES,
June 25, 1880. Druggist.

Something Nice!
Cold, Sparkling Soda Water!
A Most Refreshing and Delightful Beverage for Warm Weather!
We are sure we can please you from our great variety of Syrups.
Also, ON DRAUGHT—
VICHY WATER,
which is refreshing at all times. We sell both these waters at 5 cts. per glass.
COLIN F. STAM,
May 21. DRUGGIST.

[ESTABLISHED 1853.]
28th ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
AGRICULTURAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Insures Only Farm Property and Private Residences.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE AND LIGHTNING.
JOHN A. SHERMAN, Pres't. ISAAC MUNSON, Sec'y.

Capital, - - $300,000.00
Assets - - - $1,261,731.29

Statement, January 1st, 1881.

United States Bonds, - -		$212,475 00
Other Stocks and Bonds,		128,790 00
Loans on Bonds & Mortgages, 1st lien		426,245 38
Real Estate owned by the Company		197,396 80
Loans on Collaterals (valued at $97,125 00,)		61,377 94
Cash in Company's office and banks of deposit - - - - -		157,152 93
Interest and Rent due and accrued		16,327 08
Premiums in due course of collection		111,074 96
Total assets -		$1,310,840 09
LIABILITIES.		
Losses adjusted but not due	$4,032 80	
Losses unadjusted -	44,895 00	
Miscellaneous - -	181 00	
		49,108 80
Net assets - - -		$1,261,731 29
Capital Stock - -	$300,000 00	
Re-insurance Reserve	760,638 71	
		1,060,638 71
Net surplus -		$201,092 58

The Company has paid for losses since its organization $3,187,061.39.

D. A. CLARK, State Agent,
10 P. O. Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD.
au6-6m.

AGRICULTURAL LIME.

FARMERS and Fruit Growers are respectfully informed that the
CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.
is prepared to sell, at the low price of 2 cents per bushel (delivered to vessel)
Agricultural Lime,
in quantities to suit. A valuable enricher of land and a protector against insects.
Apply to Stations at Canton and Spring Gardens, or to office,
19 SOUTH STREET,
jy16-6m. Baltimore, Md.

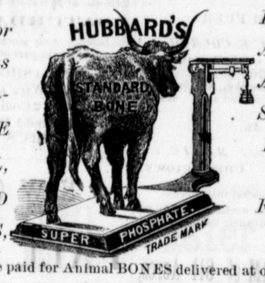
CHARLES JOHNSON, Pump Maker
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

TAKES this method of informing his numerous friends in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, where he has already done much work, that he is prepared now to fill all orders that may be left with his brother—THOMPSON, the butcher Chestertown. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.
my14-6m. CHAS. JOHNSON.

Notice to Farmers!
SEE FULL PARTICULARS.
HUBBARD'S
Standard Bone Super-Phosphate.
A Leading Fertilizer for all Crops.
Manufactured of Pure Dissolved Bones, Nitrogen, Potosh, and Peruvian Guano
Rendering it one of the most concentrated and valuable manures ever sold on the market.

☞WE ARE THE FIRST manufacturers of Super-Phosphate on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, thereby being an old and established firm. We greatly thank our many friends and patrons for their past valued favors, and we hope by strict care and attention to business to merit a continuance of same. It is not surprising that our goods have been so noted, as well for their superior condition for drilling as for general excellence; as every ton is made in the self-same way by the best machinery in use, to the *inspection of which all Farmers and the public generally are most cordially invited.*

We have for sale at our works of our own manufacture, PURE BONE MEAL, Pure GROUND RAW BONES,



Pure Dissolved Animal BONE. Also, Dissolved South Carolina PHOSPHATE. KAINIT AND FERTILIZING SUPPLIES.

☞Highest price paid for Animal BONES delivered at our Factory.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

T. W. WICKES,
AGENT FOR
Maryland Co.'s Phosphates.

THE MARYLAND
Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company
ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF FERTILIZERS:
Alkaline Super-Phosphate
—AND—
LINDEN PHOSPHATE.

The ALKALINE and LINDEN PHOSPHATES have special reference to the growth and development of the Grain, and are intended for lands that produce a sufficient growth of Straw, but small crops of Grain. They have been used for several years by some of the best farmers of Maryland and Virginia, alongside the highest grades of Ammoniated Phosphates, and in some sections have almost superseded them.

The Fine Mechanical condition of our FERTILIZERS is such that they Drill readily, and we recommend the use of the Drill as being the most profitable way of applying Fertilizers.

The steadily increasing demand for above goods in the neighborhoods where it has been used, attests its success as an unexcelled Wheat Fertilizer.

One evidence of the value of our Fertilizers is that all the parties named below who used our goods last year, have increased their orders for this year. These names are genuine, and we refer farmers to the parties themselves:

Capt. E. B. Woodall,	E. F. C. Perkins,	Richard Smyth,
Charles England,	S. J. Roseberry,	T. J. Vickers,
T. F. Hurlock,	W. O. Shallcross,	J. W. Howard,
E. S. Clothier,	Robert Kimble,	J. T. Kelley,
J. T. Dixon,	F. Rash,	F. D. Lamb,
Wm. H. Whitely,	G. W. Jones,	Amos Lynch.

Many others too numerous to mention.

☞All orders should be left at once with
THOMAS W. WICKES,
Sole Agent for Kent County,
Aug. 20, 1881—3m. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

T. W. ELIASON, JR'S
STANDARD FERTILIZERS.
No. 1 Ammoniated Super Phosphate
OF LIME AND POTASH,
Composed of Dissolved Animal Bones, Dried Blood or Animal Matter, Acid Phosphate and Salts of Potash and Soda.

THE STEADILY INCREASING DEMAND for the above goods in the neighborhoods where it has been used attest its success as an unexcelled Wheat Fertilizer.

The sales of it last year considerably more than doubled those of the preceding year in the same localities, and to-day in these localities it stands as high in the esteem of the Farmers who have used it as does any goods on the market.

I take pleasure in referring those who have never used it to the following well known gentlemen who have tested it:

G. W. T. Pekins,	A. Hurlock,	William Morris,
Henry Bramble,	H. C. Lusby,	I. R. Leaverton,
R. H. Rouse,	R. Nicholson,	P. E. Wilmer.
Joseph Trew,	T. S. Wilmer,	B. F. Beck,
J. P. Dixon,	T. C. Parsons,	John Gale,
T. L. Bowers,	J. W. Skirven,	B. Hatcherson,
Thomas Gale,	G. R. Beck,	W. T. Anderson,
Joseph Rasin,	W. G. Trew,	C. Brown,
C. C. Brown,	Bartus Trew,	J. E. Newcomb,
J. F. Copper,	J. C. Loud,	A. J. Hynson,
P. Jefferson,	E. J. Watson,	G. W. Hatcherson,
S. G. Lee,	J. A. Miller,	J. B. Sappington,
J. W. Crew,	J. W. Hubbard,	D. A. Smith,
E. S. Hephron,	T. B. Trew,	T. W. Skirven,
J. W. Fowler,	C. Cosden,	J. E. Crew,
John P. Nicholson,	H. W. Carvill,	J. W. Edwards,
John L. Deputy,	W. J. Tarbutton,	Wm. R. Gale,
E. Fowler,	J. N. Dodd,	Hyson Dill, &c., &c.

CHESTER COMPOUND,
And Dissolved Bone Phosphate with Alkaline Salts.

These two goods have been on the market for two years, giving fine results.

☞Terms and prices liberal. For further particulars and certificates, apply to
T. W. ELIASON, JR.,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

N. B.—A supply of *Horner's Best Dissolved Bone, Acid Phosphate, Peruvian Guano, Kainit,* and other Fertilizer Materials, always on hand.
Aug. 6, 1881—9t. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

"OLD KENT"
PHOSPHATE.

☞I am now prepared to furnish the Farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties with **"OLD KENT"** in nice drilling condition.
JOHN W. HINES,
Sept. 24—m. CHESTERTOWN.

EMORY'S BONE
And POTASH.

Having had favorable accounts of the action of this Fertilizer from those who used it last Fall, I have determined to offer it again to the farmers.

Price $35 on 11 months, with interest. $33 cash. Delivered free at landings.
W. S. WALKER.

MR. THOS. C. MASLIN, Grey's Inn, and MR. C. W. C. SHUSTER, Buck, Neck, will receive orders. aug20-2m*

☞**NOTICE.**

THE Board of County Commissioners of Kent county have passed an order granting to the undersigned the exclusive right to
Erect Finger Boards
at the intersection of the various public roads in Kent county, and forbidding all persons to remove or in any manner injure such boards or the posts upon which they may be placed, or to place any advertisement or notice thereupon.

Notice is therefore hereby given that any one violating that order will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
aug27-tf. Phosphates, &c.

J. S. MacDONALD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER
—IN—
FINE JEWELRY,
WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
&c, &c.,
No. 4 North Charles, Street, 4 doors North of Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
janly.

FRESH GROCERIES
UP TOWN!

WHERE can be found such articles as are usually kept in stock in a well conducted Grocery.

Our stock comprises
SUGAR, COFFEE,
TEA, SALT SHAD, HERRING, MACKEREL, Pickles, Syrup, Molasses, Soaps, Notions, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and in fact you may get most anything you call for.

☞COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted at all times. Highest prices paid, at
WHALAND'S,
GROCERY STORE, UP TOWN.
Feb. 5, 1881—tf.

WM. T. MEREDITH,
Purchasing Agent,
On the STEAMER B. S. FORD
Will fill ALL ORDERS entrusted to him with strict punctuality.

Can always be found at his post, ready to accommodate the Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, and all wishing goods of all descriptons 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.
je25-6m. WM. T. MEREDITH.

"RISING SUN" SALOON,
On Bridge St., near Cross,
CHESTERTOWN,

Is fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen with all the delicacies usually found in the Saloons in the city. In the Ladies' Saloon Ladies will be served with Cake, Ice-Cream, Oysters in all styles of cooking, Terrapins, Crabs, Beef-Steaks, Fried Ham, all the delicacies of the season, at the shortest notice. In the Gentlemen's Saloon Gentlemen will in addition be served with choice Cigars.

☞Parties will be served with everything needful for Refreshment Tables, and Ice.

☞Families supplied with Oysters, Ice-cream, Water Ices, Custard, &c., by the gallon, on reasonable terms.

PRICES OF ICE-CREAM & CUSTARD:
5 gallons or more, $1.00 per gallon; 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, $1.25 per gallon; ½ gallon, 65 cents; 1 quart, 40 cents; 1 pint, 25 cents.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

☞ICE in large or small quantities for sale, and delivered every morning to regular customers in Chestertown.

Prices of Ice:
5 pounds for 5 cents; 12 pounds for 10 cents; 30 pounds for 25 cents; 60 pounds for 50 cents; 75 pounds for 60 cents; 100 pounds for 75 cents.

The long experience of the subscriber as a caterer, justifies him in asking a liberal patronage from the public.
WILLIAM PERKINS,
May 14, 1881. Proprietor.

CALICOES 5 and 6½c.
Good Lawns 6½, 8, 10 and 12½c.
Best 10c. Bleach'd Muslin,
good Corsets 50c.;
Hamburg Edging 3c. per yard up; Linen Shirt Fronts 20c. up. Hdk'fs 5c. Fine Toilet Soap 5c, six for 25c.
Lowest prices at J. H. SIMPERS'.
July 2, 1881.

REMEMBER *THOMPSON'S* is the place to buy
W. H. Read's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root,
a sure cure for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colera, Infantum, &c.
'St. Jacob's Oil,' the Great German Remedy for all cases of Rheumatism, Pains, &c., at Thompson's, uptown. aug6.

A LINE of Fine TOBACCOS, for sale by T. W. ELIASON, JR.

A HYMN BY WHITTIER.

At the banquet in Boston recently in honor of the Pomological Society the following hymn by John G. Whittier was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne:"

O Painter of the fruits and flowers
We own Thy wise designs,
Whereby these human hands of ours
May share the work of Thine!

Apart from Thee we plant in vain
The root and sow the seed;
Thy early and Thy later rain
Thy sun and dew we need.

Our toil is sweet with thankfulness,
Our burden is our boon;
The curse of Earth's gray morning is
The blessing of its noon.

Why search the wide world everywhere
For Eden's unknown ground?
That garden of the primal pair
May never more be found.

But, blest by Thee, our patient toil
May right the ancient wrong;
And give to every clime and soil
The beauty lost so long.

Our homestead flowers and fruited trees,
May Eden's orchard shame;
We taste the tempting sweets of these
Like Eve, without her blame.

And, North and South, and East and West,
The pride of every zone,
The fairest, rarest and the best
May all be made our own.

Its earliest shrines the young world sought
In hill-groves and in bowers;
The fittest offerings hither brought
Were Thy own fruits and flowers.

And still with reverend hands we cull
The gifts each year renewed;
The good is always beautiful—
The beautiful is good.

A Word to School Boys.

Whenever I meet a party of you on your way to school, I am strongly tempted to stop and have a little chat with you. Possibly you might call what I would say very much like preaching. Well, it might start earnest thoughts, and we are apt to call words which do that preaching. I wonder, boys, if you realize what it costs to get an education. Have you ever heard how much your own city or town annually devotes to the schools? Have you ever considered how much your parents must expend to keep you clothed and in school for ten or twelve years? How much parents often deny themselves, how many pleasures and luxuries, that the boys have a good high school education, and then, perhaps, go to college? Then how much labor you yourself must give, how many years of labor it cost you to obtain even an ordinary education to fit you for busines life, and if you study for a profession there must be three or four years more of hard work.

So you see it costs a great deal in money, and in that which is of more value than money—in time, self-denial and close application to acquire an education; but let me tell you a secret: It costs much more not to have one! For without it how helpless you are; all your life long you will have to be paying others for the use of their brains, and are at a disadvantage at every turn in life. If you have capital and go into business, you must pay a high-priced man for doing much which you ought to be capable of doing, and even then you are in a measure in the power of another. If you are so unfortunate as to have a dishonest book-keeper or cashier, he may swindle you out of half of your profits, and you will never be able to discover it.

I remember years ago a janitor employed in our school building who could neither read nor write. He frequently hired the boys to add up a small bill for him, or write a letter, and they invariably charged him ten or fifteen cents for their service. It was not very large-hearted for the boys to ask payment for such a small service; but that is not the point I want to make. The ignorant man had to pay for the use of a little learning, and you will find it the same the world over; all business men will tell you that knowledge and judgment are hired only at a great expense. In any profession or trade you will find (other things being equal) the man of the best education has the advantage.

And lastly, the lack of knowledge will cost you the society of cultivated people, for of course you cannot associate with the educated if you are ignorant; they would not enjoy your society, nor you their's. Ignorance will cost you a great deal of mortification and many regrets for lost opportunities, so when you grow disheartened that you are giving up so much for education, rememoer it will cost you much more not to have one. If you will carefully observe men you will find that most of them have an ambition; by that I mean a fixed determination to possess something or succeed in some undertaking. One man longs to become learned, and will spend his days and nights in study, giving up many pleasures that he may have more time to spend over his beloved books. Another wants to be famous as an explorer, so he turns away from all the comforts of a quiet home, and wandering over strange countries, suffering untold discomforts that he may become noted as a traveler or discoverer. Another has set his heart upon riches, and toiling early and late turns his heart and mind from much that is ennobling, becoming old and worn in his pursuit for gold.

Now, do these win the object for which they are striving? Invariably, if they are persistent in their efforts; there are few things within the bounds of possibility that you cannot possess if you patiently and perseveringly work for them. Then how important it is that your ambition should be a noble one? Have you ever asked yourself the question, "What is my aim in life?" Probably you say that you are too young and inexperienced to determine what trade or calling you will follow. That is true, but if you are old enough to be in school you can understand that you may work for some object, and this should be clearly defined. You want to get the most thorough education possible. Your advantages may be limited, or may be very good; in either case you want to make the most of them. Having set your heart on this, do not look far ahead and expect to accomplish great things when you take up advanced studies. Do not expect algebra and geometry to make you accomplished mathematicians unless you have conquered arithmetic. Remember the duty which is of first importance is the one which lies nearest.

A Girl's Remarkable Eyes.

Last winter, as the story goes, a Litchfield, Ct., girl of sixteen went riding on a cold day. Returning home she complained that her eyes pained her. They grew worse, and she was obliged to stay in a dark room. A few days ago she felt something coming out of her eyes. She helped it out with her hands. Her eyes grew better at once, and sight was recovered. Now comes the strange part of the story. Six months ago the girl's eyes were straight and natural; now the girl is cross-eyed, but she pays no attention to that. She sees things just the same as she always did, but let her close her right eye and look out of her left eye, and she can see a distance of eight or ten miles, and distinguish things as well as an ordinary person can only sixty rods away. She is able to look clear to the lake, a distance of three and a-half miles, and identify any one, describing their dress even. The distant hills are brought close to her and she can see the farmers getting in their hay, even counting the number of heaps which in an air line are seven miles from her. To test her a field glass was used, and her sight would far outreach any object that could be seen with the glass. If she closes her left eye and looks out of her right, then she can not see anything except close to her, but that eye is a perfect microscope. She is able to distinguish things the natural eye cannot see. The point of a needle looks as blunt as a crowbar, and it is wonderful to hear her describe the beautiful colors of flies and other insects. To her the hair on a person's head look as large as darning needles and in the finest piece of linen she can count the threads as easily as one can count beanpoles. The moment she opens both eyes they assume the cross-eyed expression or shape, and then she sees again as any other person. It is the intention of her father to take her to New York at no distant day to let some of the celebrated physicians see this wonderful phenomenon. The girl herself is a very bright, pretty girl, but very timid.

A CHICAGO dentist says that of people under thirty more young ladies than young gentlemen apply for false teeth, and he finds the cause in the fact that young ladies chew caramels.

A MAN who cannot mind his own business is not fit to be trusted with another's.

Incidents of the late National Sorrow

The New President—Renewing the Oath at the National Capitol—A Distinguished Assemblage—The Inaugural Address—Receiving Congratulations—The Cabinet—Harry Garfield's Lonely Journey—Story of a Lost Pocket Book—The Mourning Dresses—Gen. Garfield's Presentiments.

Renewing the Oath.

It had been decided that the new President should go through the formality of taking the oath of office before Chief Justice Waite in a somewhat more public manner than on Monday night. At 12.15 A. M. on Thursday a carriage drew up at the Senate wing at the east front of the Capitol, from which alighted President Arthur, ex-President Grant and Senator Jones. The party entered the building by the basement door and went up stairs to the Vice-President's room. Here they found assembled all the members of the Cabinet and a number of Congressmen and officials. The gathering included the two living ex-Presidents, Grant and Hayes, and ex-Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and several of the associate justices, the General of the army, the entire Cabinet and a score or more of Senators and Representatives, among the former being the senior member of the upper House of Congress, Anthony, of Rhode Island. It is seldom that one small room contains so large a representation of high officials, while the presence of Lincoln's first Vice-President seemed to link the second assassination of the Chief Executive with the era of the first. It was about 12.10 when the Chief Justice entered the room, clad in the robes of his office and accompanied by Clerk McKinney, of the Supreme Court, who bore a small Bible. The door was then locked and admittance was denied to even such prominent members as ex-Speaker Randall ond Senator Garland during the progress of the ceremonies that followed. As the Chief Justice entered the President rose to receive him, awaiting his coming up and then taking his hand. The clerk then stepped forward, opened the Bible and held it towards the President, who laid his hand upon it. The Chief Justice then solemnly administered the brief and simple oath. As he finished, the President kissed the book, bowed his head and in a tone which was audible to all in the room said: "I will. So help me God." After President Arthur had taken the oath he drew from his pocket several pages of manuscript and proceeded to read from them his inaugural address, as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and sorrow at the hideous crime which has darkened our land, and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted suffering, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illumine the pages of our history.

"For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the Executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperilled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabric of our free institutions remains unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief Administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance property and promote the general welfare, to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the nation shall profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country. Our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquility and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard; no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS.

The President looked considerably refreshed by his long night's sleep and bore himself with great dignity. He was dressed with the scrupulous care which always characterizes him, and wore a plain black tie around his collar instead of the usual scarf. He delivered his address with considerable feeling and earnestness, and of course he received the undivided attention of his small but distinguished audience. As soon as he had concluded he turned a little from the table and received the congratulations of those present. Secretary Blaine was the first to advance and take him by the hand. His warm friend, Senator Jones, came next, and General Grant third. The others came up as they could make their way until all present had congratulated the new President on his first public deliverance. After this ceremony several persons had a brief conversation with him and Hannibal Hamlin stood for some time in conversation with him, and the contrast between the well-dressed, polished New Yorker in the prime of his powers and the ancient Down-Easter in the quaint apparel for which he has long been famous was a very striking one. Afterwards the President withdrew to a window in one corner of the room and talked for some time with Speaker Sharpe, of the New York Assembly, and District Attorney Bliss, of New York city.

RETAINING THE CABINET.

About a quarter of an hour after the ceremony the room was cleared of all except the new President and the official advisers of the dead President, and the first cabinet meeting of President Arthur's administration occurred. The meeting lasted the better part of an hour. All the members of the cabinet placed their resignations at the disposal of the President, but he notified them that he desired them all to retain their positions, for the present at least. The President then, about 1.70, left the Capitol for Senator Jones' residence, where he lunched.

Harry Garfield's Journey.

Harry and James A. Garfield, the sons of the late President, were at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., when the dispatch arrived to notify them of their father's death, and requesting their attendance at Long Branch. Jas. A. Garfield was so ill with the malarial fever, contracted at the White House, that the announcement could not be made to him, and in consequence young Harry had to start on his long pilgrimage to Long Branch by himself. He started on the 8.45 A. M. train, his only baggage being a small black satchel. He took a seat in the Pullman parlor car, next to a young gentleman on his way from Saratoga to Philadelphia. To this gentleman the sorrowing boy revealed his identity, saying that he was alone, and did not know the route to the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The stranger spoke sympathizingly to him, and volunteered to accompany him to the ferry house at the foot of Liberty street and see him safely off. The stranger then spoke of other subjects, but the boy's grief could not be diverted; for at every station a vision of flowing crape and half-masted flags loomed up before him. On reaching New York accompanied by his chance acquaintance, he took a car on the elevated railroad, and occupied the last seat in the front car, near an open window. Two railroad employees on the platform, not knowing who he was, talked of his father's death. On alighting, a man selling engravings of the murdered President solicited him to buy one, and several newsboys also importuned him. His friend bought several papers, and handed one to the orphaned boy, who afterwards read from it the first detailed account of his father's last moments. On reaching the ferry house workmen were draping it with crape and his friend bought his ticket, and saw him to the boat, where the two parted with a good-bye. Harry took a seat in the gentlemen's cabin, and while reading his paper was recognized by a young friend, who spoke to him with words of commisseration. In reply to a question if there was no one to meet him, he said, "No, nobody. I have no one now." The two then spoke of his mother, and Harry said he thought she would bear her sorrow bravely. Another parting took place at the depot, and the lonely boy started on the last stage of his journey.

His brother James was not informed of the death of his father until the tolling of the bells and the excitement within the college excited his suspicion. A burst of grief followed, but he afterwards bore the trial bravely, and was moved to President Hopkins', where he will be more quiet, as he is still in a precarious condition.

Harry Garfield is about 18 years old. He is well-formed, tall and straight. His features are irregular, but have much expression. His eyes are large, and resemble his father's. The lower part of his face resembles Mrs. Garfield's.

Story of a Lost Pocket Book.

Among those who were most surprised and grieved by the announcement of the President's death was Steward Crump, who, until the President's removal to Long Branch, was one of his faithful nurses. Mr. Crump did not expect the President's death. He said, in conversation with a reporter, that he had all the time had the strongest faith in General Garfield's recovery. He then spoke of the characteristics of the dead President. "He was always so cheerful," said Mr. Crump, "and had so much nerve. Why, he used to astonish me at his jokes even while he was suffering horribly."

"Did he suffer?"

"I should say he did. The first week or ten days it was his feet. He kept saying, 'Oh, my God, my feet feel as though millions of needles were being run through them. I used to squeeze his feet and toes in both my hands as hard as I possibly could, and that seemed the only relief he could get. The day he was shot and on Sunday he kept talking all the time, but Monday he let up some, and on Tuesday morning the doctors shut down on his talking.'"

THE STORY OF A LOST POCKET-BOOK.

"On Sunday morning, just after the big crowd of doctors had cleared out, I was alone with the General and Dr. Bliss. The doctor sat on one side of the bed and I was on the other. Gen. Garfield had hold of Dr. Bliss's hand, and turned his head and asked me if I knew where he first saw Dr. Bliss? I told him I did not, and he said then that he would tell me. He said that when he was a youngster and starting for the college at Hiram he had just $15—a ten-dollar bill in an old black leather pocket-book which was in the breast-pocket of his coat, and the other five was in his trousers pocket. He said he was footing it up the road, and as the day was hot he took off his coat and carried it on his arm, taking good care to feel every moment or two for the pocket-book, for the hard-earned $15 was to pay his entrance fee at the college. After awhile he got to thinking over what college life would be like, and forgot all about the pocket-book for some time, and when he looked again found it was gone. He went back mournfully along the road hunting on both sides for the pocket-book. After a while he came to a house where a young man was leaning over a gate, and who asked him as he came up what he was hunting for. Garfield explained his loss, and described the property, when the young man handed it over. The President by this time was laughing, and concluded: 'That young man was Bliss, wasn't it, Doctor?' The Doctor laughed and said 'Yes,' and when Gen. Garfield said 'He saved me for college,' answered 'Yes; and maybe if I had not found your ten dollars you would not have been President of the United States.' The President laughed at that, and said that if he got well and made any mistakes in his administration Bliss would have to take the blame."

Mr. Garfield's Presentments.

A MYSTERIOUS MIDNIGHT VISIT—COINCIDENCE OF NUMBERS.

The Rev. W. B. Hendryx, pastor of the Disciples Church at Mentor, says that in the midst of the campaign a year ago General Garfield's family received intimations from Chicago of his being in danger. Being remonstrated with for not being more cautious, Garfield replied to Hendryx: "I did not seek the nomination, and the Lord will protect me if it is His will." Hendryx then said that one very dark night during the campaign, after the family had retired, a knock was heard, and Garfield went to the door. A man there said another man in a buggy outside, fully six rods away, in darkness, wanted him to come out to see him. Gen. Garfield said: "He is welcome in, but I cannot go out there." This ended the interview. When Guiteau's portrait reached Mentor, after the shooting, several persons recognized it as a suspicious-looking face they had seen several times in the village.

President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, does not believe the story that General Garfield expected to die at 49. He says: "I know that when he went into the army he expected that he would be killed. I was once riding with him from Hiram to Mantua, after he had enlisted and before he had gone to the army, and he said to me that he would never come home alive. Said he, 'The bitterness of death has passed to me.'"

When asked as to General Garfield's reported superstition, he said: "There is, I know, a foundation for such stories, but they do not come from any superstition on his part. He was curious in that way, and it was curiosity more than superstition that led to it. He had a long string of things that went by 42. There were 42 in the class in which he was graduated at Williams. His regiment was numbered 42. When his little girl died, in 1863, he measured her for burial, and told me that she measured just 42 inches in length. There were lots of those coincidences, and he had a wonderful ingenuity in working them out. For instance, I have been with him at a hotel where he was given room No. 67. He would say: 'Do you see that? Six times seven would make 42.' He had a check given him at the depot numbered 1,246. He would say, 'See, there again. One and two make three, three and four are seven, and six times seven make 42.' But then any one that has ingenuity can get things of that sort. I have no doubt that Gen. Garfied had an unshaken and abiding belief in a hereafter. The last time he spoke in Hiram in church he told of a conversation he had with a noted infidel, and he went on and gave expression as to the blankness and darkness on that doctrine there was in the life of man.

The Garfield Family's Mourning.

The mourning dresses for Mrs. Garfield, her daughter, (Miss Mollie Garfield), and Mrs. and Miss Rockwell, were made up on Tuesday by Lord & Taylor, of New York, in the remarkably short time of two hours and a-half.

The dresses are of the finest mourning material, called Henrietta, trimmed with the finest English crape, but made up, as befits the solemn occasion and Mrs. Garfield's well known dislike of ostentation, in the simplest style and most excellent taste. The principal of Mrs. Garfield's dresses may be said to consist of deep folds of crape, the underskirt being trimmed with a fold 18 inches deep, and the overskirt, which is of a very plain and unpretentious nature, with a deep fold to match the underskirt. The waist is cut in basque shape, and trimmed with deep revers of crape, and with collars and cuffs to match.

Mrs. Garfield's hat is a simple round bonnet, made of folds of fine English crape, having a deep, rich veil of the same material falling in graceful folds over the head. The inside of the hat is finished with a single widow's border.

Miss Mollie Garfield's dress is a plain, girlish costume suited to her tender years. It is composed of a skirt of Henrietta, trimmed on the lower part with a box-plaiting three inches deep, which is headed with a row of five tucks. There is no overskirt, but a simple scarf drapery of crape, finished with a bow on the left side. The dress is completed by a shirred waist set into a yoke confined to the waist by a handsome belt and bow of crape. Miss Mollie's hat is a flare, made of very rich mourning silk, with facings trimmed to match. The hat is finished with heavy crape bands and bow.

Mrs. Rockwell's dress is made of a very handsome imperial serge, plainly but elegantly trimmed. Miss Rockwell's, like that of Miss Mollie's, is of Henrietta cloth, trimmed with a row of knife pleatings round the underskirt. There is a soft draped open overskirt, with deep mourning fringe. The hats of Mrs. and Miss Rockwell are in keeping with their dresses. The outside wrappings of all the ladies are of the same materials as their dresses, and without ornament.

BEFORE criticising a hotel clerk remember that it is his business to form an opinion of you.

THERE are seven thousand species of fish, it is said, now known to men of science.

ADVERTISING:

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

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

Presidents that Have Died in Office.

Gen. Garfield was President only six months and fifteen days. Three years, five months and a-half of the Presidential term remain for Gen. Arthur's incumbency.

All the Presidents who have died in office have died in the early part of the term. Gen. Taylor lived six months after his inauguration, leaving the balance of the term to be filled by Mr. Fillmore. Abrham Lincoln was assassinated one month and eleven days after his second inauguration, and Andrew Johnson therefore held the office three years, ten months and a half. Gen. Harrison's term of power was the briefest of all. He died just one month after his inauguration day; Tyler was three years, eleven months in office.

The White House.

Its corner stone was laid on the 13th of October, 1792, under the superintendence of Captain James Hobson, an Irish architect, direct from Dublin, who accepted the award of $500 (then thought to be a large amount) for the design.

He is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Washington, and his descendants still reside in that city.

The British destroyed the building in the year 1814, but it was rebuilt by Captain Hobon, and was first opened for the reception of visitors on January 1, 1818.

The portico of four lofty columns on the north side was added in 1829, during the administration of President Jackson.

It is a lofty building, two stories in height, with a frontage of 108 feet, and a depth of 85 feet. The vestibule within the front door is 50 feet long by 40 wide. The famous East Room, which was finished fifty years ago, is eighty feet long, forty feet wide and twenty-two feet high.

Eight large mirrors and three chandeliers, of crystal and silver, adorn the room. The walls are covered with gray rep and maroon velvet. With the exception of our public halls, it is the largest in