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THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY MD.

OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.

PLUMMER & USILTON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 50. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1889. No. 26.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00

Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25

Six lines of Nonpareil or less constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or at longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:

—SUCH AS—

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.

executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

LARGE SALE OF

VALUABLE

Personal Property

THE undersigned having rented the farm where he now resides, adjoining the Almshouse property, near Chestertown, Md., and desiring to dispose of the large stock and personalty thereon, will offer the following named property at Public Sale, on said farm,

On MONDAY, 11th of November, 1889,

AT 10.30 O'CLOCK A. M., RAIN OR SHINE,

13 HORSES and COLTS

LADY L, a handsome trotting Mare; trial mile, 2.41; seven years old; out of Black Hawk and Messenger Mare; sired by old Roan Chief. DAISY, black Mare, fine light draft and road mare, now in foal by Messenger. BELL, dark bay mare, very fine brood mare, with colt by her side by Messenger and now in foal by him. BERTIE, bay mare, good driver and family horse, now with foal. PRINCE, good saddle and wagon horse. RUBIE, fine wagon mare. ORANGE BLOSSOM, mare by Orange Blossom and now with foal. ROAN, seven years old, good family and road horse. SADIE, bay mare, good light draft or roadster. LOGAN, three years old and finely broken. DANDY, eighteen months' old colt. PRICEY, black mare, nine years old and now in foal by Messenger, out of Black Hawk and Messenger mare sired by old Frank Pearce—she can trot better than 3 minutes.

ONE PAIR OF LARGE MULES,

fine workers;

11 HEAD OF CATTLE,

Two Pure Blooded Alderney Cows, fine milkers; two Pure Blooded Alderney Heifers, both with calf by Thoroughbred Alderney Bull; one thoroughbred Alderney BULL; six fine grade MILCH COWS;

1 Champion Binder, 1 Champion Mower,
1 Drill, nearly new; 1 Wheat Rake,
1 Corn Sheller, with horse power;
1 Grain Fan, 1 Corn Chopper, 2 Good Farm Wagons, one nearly new;
3 Sets of Wagon Harness, 1 Dearborn, with Peach Rigging attachment;
1 Set Wagon Springs, 1 Dog Cart, 1 Carriage,
1 Sleigh and Bells, 1 Carriage Pole,
1 Dearborn Pole,
1 Set of Double, and 1 Set of Single Carriage Harness;
1 Set of Dearborn Harness, Large lot of Plow Gears;
2 AA Harrows, 1 Four Horse Harrow,
2 No 4 Oliver Chilled Plows,
4 Iron Cultivators, 6 Single and Double Plows, Large Lot of Forks, Shovels, Hoes and Spades;

About 10 TONS of CLOVER HAY in Excellent Condition.

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE

consisting among other things

1 Plush Set of Parlor Furniture, nearly new;
1 Large Latrobe Stove, nearly new;
1 Large Extension Table, Beds, Bedding, Tables and Chairs, 1 Large Cook Stove Fixtures, nearly new.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of Ten Months will be given on Note with approved security, payable at the Chestertown National Bank. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JAMES T. DeCORSE.

JOHN D. URIE, ATT'Y.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, AUC'R. oc26-ts.

VALUABLE

Personal Property

Near Still Pond, Kent County, Md.

THE undersigned having rented his Howell's Point farm, and having no further use for the stock and personalty thereon will offer the said stock and personalty at Public Sale, rain or shine, on said farm,

On THURSDAY, November 7, 1889,

AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., AS FOLLOWS:

Five Extra Mules

young and well-broken and good workers;

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS

FARM HORSES,

2 Fresh Cows with Calves by Their Side;

ONE COW fresh in December, One two-year-old ALDERNEY COW.

Large Lot of HOGS and SHOATS,

1 FULL GROWN, PURE BLOODED BERKSHIRE BOAR, Extra Fine Stock;

1 Buckeye Drill, nearly new;
1 Evans' Corn Planter,
1 Diamond Wheel-Cultivator,
1 Thomas Smoothing Harrow,
1 Twin Harrow, 2 A Harrows,
1 Excellent Mill for grinding meal or corn on cob. Large lot of Cultivators, Single and Double Plows, 1 Roller,
1 Orchard Cultivator, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Fan,
1 Feed Cutter,
Large lot of Plow Gears and Wagon Harness, 1 Peach Wagon, good as new;
1 Low Orchard Wagon, very handy for a peach farm; 1 Peach body with springs; Fruit Tree Trimmers, Berry Plant Shears, Cradles, Scythes, Shovels, Hoes, Axes, Forks, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Lot of Hay and Blades.

GOOD KITCHEN STOVE and UTENSILS.

TERMS:—All sums of $15 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of Ten Months will be given on Note with approved security, payable at the Chestertown National Bank. A discount of five per cent. will be allowed for cash on all sums over $15. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

J. P. R. POLK.

JOHN D. URIE, ATT'Y.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, AUC'R. oc26-ts.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOSEPH MASLIN,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 22d day of April, 1890, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 22d day of October, 1889.

CHARLES C. STRONG,
Oct. 26, 1889—4t. Administrator.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Charles T. Westcott, Trustee,
versus
C. Wright Spry and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county in Equity.

ORDERED, this 18th day of October, 1889, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by CHAS. T. WESTCOTT, Trustee, under a Deed of Trust from C. W. Spry and wife, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 20th day of December next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $20,230.33.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True copy, Test—
Oct. 19, 1889—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 1, 1889

IN PURSUANCE of the requirements of Section 23 of Article 19, of the Code of Public General Laws, I herewith publish the following list of accounting officers in Kent county, who are in arrears to the State of Maryland, and liable to publication under said law, together with the amount due by each as of this day.

L. VICTOR BAUGHMAN,
COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

NAME.		YEAR	PRINCPL	INTEREST
Geo. S. Biddle, late coll'r		1885	620 33	102 41
Medford M. Rasin,	"	1886	895 62	93 18
James T. Lamb	"	1886	464 19	
Medford M. Rasin	"	1887	2,156 22	217 20
J. Frank Wheatley	"	1888	1,291 47	47 64
Eugene Gooding	"	1888	911 13	27 33
G. Oliver Roeder	"	1888	3,108 04	124 32
James W. Ivens	"	1888	2,042 70	81 72
Jno. W. Parsons, late sh'ff		1885	25 00	5 88

Oct. 5, 1889—ts. [T]

[NOTE.—Since the receipt of the above notice Mr. Medford M. Rasin has paid $1,910.80, which sum will reduce the above to that extent.—EDS. NEWS.]

TRUSTEE'S SALE

—OF—

A FINE FARM

Near Chesterville, Kent County, Md.

THE undersigned, by virtue of authority contained in a mortgage from MRS. MARY A. SPRY to Charles H. B. Spry, et al., dated on the 5th day of May, 1887, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 9, Folios 229, &c., one of the Land Records for Kent county, Md., which said mortgage was assigned in part to Hope H. Barroll, will offer at Public Sale

At the Court House Door, in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland,

On WEDNESDAY, November 6th, 1889,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

ALL THAT FARM,

belonging to Mrs. Mary A. Spry, adjoining the lands of David Clements and others, and running up to the village of Chesterville, containing

250 ACRES OF LAND,

MORE OR LESS.

This is a very valuable and productive farm, and its location is extremely desirable, being 2½ miles from steamboat landing at Crumpton, and same distance from railroad at Black's Station, while blacksmith shops, &c., are at Chesterville, adjoining the farm. The soil is rich mold with red clay sub-soil, and yields large crops of grain and grass.

1,500 PEACH TREES, two yrs. old,

in good condition; hedges and fences in good order.

THE DWELLING

—IS A—

Comfortable Brick Building

with Eight Good Rooms, and the OUT-BUILDINGS are ample and in good condition.

Purchaser entitled to one-half the growing crop. Possession given Jan. 1, 1891.

Terms of Sale:

This sale is made under a second mortgage which is subject to a first mortgage of $10,000, which can remain on the farm. One-third cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the trustee's option; and the residue in two equal instalments, in one and two years from the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by the purchaser's bond, with approved security.

HOPE H. BARROLL,
Assignee of Mortgage.

MAJ. BENJ. B. WROTH, AUC'R. o12-ts.

J. W. PURUCKER & CO.,

No. 40 East Pratt St., Baltimore, Maryland,

Between Maltby House and Light Street,

Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle

—AND A—

FULL LINE of SPORTING GOODS

We have the most Practical Gun Smiths in the city, and guarantee Alterations and Repairs on Gun, with neatness and dispatch. s29 y.

—THE NEW—

HIGH-ARM SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 9.

Decided to Be the Best in the World. The Tension Perfectly Automatic, Perfection of Seam, Simplicity, Durability,

and the Only Machine in the world that makes a Lock Stich without the use of a Shuttle. Those who wish a Sewing Machine embodying all the best results of inventive skill and construction, to do the service of a lifetime, should not fail to examine our

No. 9, Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

OVER 100 IN USE IN KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Thanking the public for past favors I solicit a share in the future. Give me a call. Address

CHAS. J. REICHE,
Feb. 2, 1889. Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

AGENT WANTED in Centreville. Address above.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

A FORTNIGHT has passed and we are in Possession of the FINEST LINE of

FALL CLOTHING

Ever Exhibited in Chestertown, Maryland.

SOME became impatient—thought our delay was a little longer than necessary, but it takes time, especially when you select your own designs and have them made to order. Those that were waiting for the arrival of our Fall Suiting are fully convinced that they saved at least 20 to 25 per cent. by buying of us.

Our Stock is Complete and We Guarantee Our Prices To Be Lower Than Any Other House.

FALL HATS in a variety of styles and shapes, from 25c. up to $4.00. Our $2.00 Derby Hat should prove a great leader. CAPS, we have a nice assortment consisting of Fur, Polos, Jockeys, Windsors and Silk. UNDERWEAR—without exaggeration we have the Finest Line in town—they are made of Camel's Hair, Natural Wool, Cashmere Wool, Goat's Wool and Fine Australian Wool. NECK-WEAR—Light and Dark Effects 25c., regular 50c. quality.

Our $3.00 PANTS are attracting the attention of shrewd buyers. We have some left, will have others next week. Take a look at our $8.00 and $10.00 SUITS before you buy, they are nobby. Our Merchant Tailoring Department is increasing, famous for artistic work and moderate prices.

A. FRIEDMAN,

Oct. 5, 1889. The Leading Clothier of Chestertown.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

—OF THE—

School Board

—FOR THE—

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1889.

Balance in hand September 30th, 1888	$ 2,050 64
State School Tax	7,877 52
State Free School Fund	1,660 07
County School Tax	16,850 39
State Appropriation to Colored Schools	4,315 23
Oyster Licenses, from White Tongers	674 50
Oyster Licenses, from Colored Tongers	89 30
Rent from old church building	72 00
Amount of Error in Check, returned	2 00
	$33,591 65

DISBURSEMENTS:

Teachers' Salaries	$22,250 92
Fuel	1,052 81
Incidental Expenses	216 64
Rent	66 50
Books for indigent pupils	5 56
Building New School Houses	548 00
Repairing	597 19
Furniture, Stoves, &c	263 49
Sec'y, Treasurer and Examiner	1,200 00
Per diem of Commissioners	315 20
Printing and Advertising	85 47
Paid to Colored Schools	3,853 36
State and Commissioners' Asso'n	92 86
Clerk's fees for recording	2 75
Slating for Blackboards	15 40
Postage	17 60
Registers and Reports	50 21
Note, with interest, in part of School Building bought	1,355 00
	$31,988 87
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1889	1,602 78
	$33,591 65

On the first day of October, 1889, the Collectors of County School Tax were indebted as follows, exclusive of interest:

Eugene Gooding	$700 00
George O. Roeder	770 00
*J. W. Ivens	471 44
*J. Frank Wheatley	708 52
	$2,649 96

*J. W. Ivens has since paid the sum of $222.23 in part, and J. F. Wheatley the sum of $320.00 in part.

The Board is indebted for Buildings and Lot for school purposes, to the amount of $1,250.00, with some interest.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
Treasurer School Board.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD,
October 22, 1889.

WE HEREBY certify that we have examined the aforegoing report of EBEN F. PERKINS, Treasurer of the Board of County School Commissioners for Kent county, and the books and vouchers upon which it is based, and find it correct.

R. W. JONES,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
JAMES S. HARRIS,
Oct. 26, 1889—3t. COMMISSIONERS.

TAKE NOTICE

Tax-Payers of the Fifth District!

THE TAXES ARE NOW DUE, the tax-book for the Fifth District is in my hands and I am ready to receive the amounts due for 1889. All who have taxes to pay will find it very much to their interest to pay promptly. The law is so strict that I am not allowed to indulge even though I were so inclined. For the accommodation of tax-payers I will be in Chestertown on the first Tuesday in each month; at Fairlee on the first Monday in each month; at Rock Hall every Saturday afternoon, and at home at other times.

WM. H. COLEMAN.
Aug. 17, 1889—tf.

FOR RENT for 1890.

A STORE HOUSE at LYNCH'S,

Kent county—an excellent stand for a general store and drug store, on moderate terms. Apply to

R. D. HYNSON, ATT'Y,
Chestertown,
or to JULIA A. HOSSINGER,
Lynch's.
a17-tf

F. J. CARTER, Agent,

—THE PAINTER—

And PAPER HANGER,

Has just received his Spring Stock of

WALL PAPER,

WINDOW SHADES

—AND—

PICTURE-FRAME MATERIALS!

GILT PAPER from 12½ cents up.

HORTSHORNE SPRING-ROLLER SHADE

from 45 cents up.

A GUARANTEED

Holland Window-Shade Spring Roller for ONLY 75 CENTS.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

A call will be appreciated.

Near the "Voshell House."

m23. Main St., a few doors above Postoffice.

"HOME AGAIN!"

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE

OLD STAND

ON COURT STREET., CHESTERTOWN,

and examine the FRESH and NEW STOCK of GOODS just bought for cash by

JAMES A. SHAW,

which consists of Leather

BOOTS AND SHOES

TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Gum Boots and Shoes, Body Boots, Hip and Short Boots, and Boots for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES.—Flour by the Barrel or Bag, Hominy, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Baker's Chocolate, Tea, Soap, Soapine, Soda, Rumford's Yeast Powder, Lamp Chimneys and Burners, Coal Oil, Salt and many other things. All of which can be bought of me as cheap as at any place on the shore. Give us a call and we will try to please you.

Also, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JAMES A. SHAW,
j12. Court Street, Chestertown.

WM. T. HICKS,

Undertaker and Funeral Director,

GALENA, MARYLAND.

I BEG leave to inform the public that I am now prepared for the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS. Caskets, Coffins, Shrouds, Burial Robes &c., kept constantly on hand and furnished upon short notice at prices to suit the times.

With three years' experience I can guarantee to execute all orders in a satisfactory manner.

Bodies kept without ice.

Respectfully, WM. T. HICKS.
ap7-tf

MEN'S RED and WHITE UNDERSHIRTS, Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests, all grades, at lowest price. J. H. SIMPERS.

MEN'S and BOY'S WINTER BOOTS at prices to compete with the lowest. J. H. SIMPERS.

To a Friend in Affliction.

BY REV. WM. MUNFORD.

I know in grief like thine now more than vain,
All comfort to the stricken heart appears,
And as the bursting cloud must spend its rain,
So grief its tears.

I know that when thy little darling's form,
Had freed the living spirit fettered there,
You could not pierce beyond the breaking storm,
In your despair.

You only knew those precious eyes were dim,
You only felt those tiny lips were cold,
You only clung to what remained of him,
Beneath the mould.

You did not see the tender hand that caught
Your little lamb, in all his witching charms,
You missed him from your own—but never thought
Of Jesus' arms.

But, oh, young mother, look! the gate unbars,
And through the darkness smiling from the skies,
Are beaming on you, brighter than those stars,
Your darling's eyes.

'Tis said that when the pastures down among
The Alpine vales, have ceased to feed the flocks,
And they must mount, where yet the grass is young
Far up the rocks!

The Shepherd takes a little lamb at play,
And lifts him gently to his careful breast,
And with his tender bleating leads the way
For all the rest.

That quick the mother follows in the path,
Then others go—like men of faith and hopes—
And soon the Shepherd gathers all he hath
Far up the slopes.

And on those everlasting hills he feeds
The trusting fold in green that never pails,
Look up! Oh see! your little darling leads!
The Shepherd calls.

—*Salisbury Advertiser.*

WASTE OF TIME.

There are many different and more or less conflicting views as to what constitutes a waste of time. Severe people consider every moment wasted that is not devoted to productive work or necessary sleep and rest. They would make a man a mere machine, to be fed to maintain his energies, to be allowed to sleep a number of hours to prevent wearing out, but would have him devote all his other hours to work of some kind. Other people, a little broader in their views, recognize the need of intellectual culture and would permit a certain amount of time to be given to reading and to study without counting it a waste. The liberals recognize another need of humanity, and allow some hours for recreation and amusement. But there may be waste of time under any of these limitations, and they may be to some extent violated without waste. Time is wasted that does not produce benefit of some time to the individual, but the kinds of benefit to which he is susceptible are so many and the needs of different men so various that there is an almost infinite variety of ways in which time may be usefully employed. The taste as to whether time is being wasted must therefore be applied in individual cases, and the only question is whether it is being beneficially employed. That time devoted to recreation or amusement is not wasted is expressed in the old proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." A cheerful disposition is such an important factor in energetic work that to deprive a man of the enjoyments of life is to curtail his working power. If, however, a due proportion is not maintained between work and play there is waste of time in the opposite direction. Too much amusement promotes a distaste for work. The hours devoted to reading and study are beneficially employed, not wasted, when the line of study is such as to promote the welfare of the individual, but time may be wasted in reading that which is of no benefit, or that which distracts one's thoughts from necessary occupations. Time may even be wasted in productive work if it should be of a kind that degrades or that is less beneficial than other available kinds of work. But by far the greater waste of time comes from want of method. It is constant, hour by hour, and like the constant dropping of water on a stone, produces an effect apparently out of all proportion to the cause. Every one has noticed that in a well-ordered household or shop every tool has its place and work proceeds systematically. One thing is no sooner done than another is ready at hand, and the tools are always in order and ready to be taken up. On the other hand, in a disorderly household or shop, working without method, there are frequent interruptions or delays while the question is being considered what to do next, or while search is being made for tools that when found have to be put in order before the main work can be begun. A few minutes out of an hour may be wasted in such delays, but in the aggregate they amount to a total that shows this to be one of the most common and almost unnoted sources of the waste of time. In large establishments employing thousands of men the employer has to look after the possible waste of time by as many individuals as he employs, and his prosperity or failure may turn upon this simple question of a waste of time. In such a case the loss by the individual is so greatly multiplied that in a single day it may amount to enough to offset the profits of a close business. This is the reason for the attention given in manufacturing establishments to methods of doing work and for the strict rules governing the admission and departure of workingmen. To the individual it sometimes seems unnecessary to close the doors at seven o'clock and compel a man who is one minute late to lose a quarter of a day, but a little calculation shows the necessity for such a rule. It is not only the individual who would lose time if such rules did not exist. The whole establishment would be demoralized if they were not established and enforced, thousands of dollars worth of machinery would lie idle along with the workmen, and it would become impossible to keep the work moving from department to department so as to avoid future waste of time. In a workshop employing 3,000 men five minutes' wasted time by each man in a day would mean the loss of the labor of twenty-five men for a day of ten hours, besides the incidental losses due to idle machinery and the difficulty of keeping the whole establishment constantly employed if there should be uncertainty as to the output from any department. The extreme case of a large establishment only serves to point out what takes place on a smaller scale in smaller factories and workshops where there is lack of method or disregard of rules as to the hours of labor. The particular ways in which time should be employed (always assuming that they are not positively harmful) are really of less importance than that there should be method in the use of time and avoidance of the smaller items of waste that result from carelessness in preparation, thoughtlessness and a neglect of system.

Women Who Shave.

The case of Mrs. Miller, the Flushing lady who died and bequeathed to her barber $500, brings out some curious information about women who shave. Speaking of the matter, Professor Newberth, of Brooklyn, said: "The general public would be surprised to learn that hundreds of women are compelled to call in a barber two and three times a week. I could give you the names of at least fifty women who shave, and among them are several society ladies. You may have often noticed women with hair on the upper lip. Well, there's a women—a young lady, I should say—who resides on Herkimer street whom I shave twice a week. She can raise a mustache as quick as I can, and raise a better one, too. This lady is well known to the upper ten of the Twenty-fourth ward of Brooklyn, and is handsome. For a long time shaved herself, but finally she was introduced to me through a friend of mine—a lady customer—and ever since that time I have shaved her regularly twice a week."—*New York Mercury.*

SHUN bad company and the prevalent vices of the day.

PETS OF FAMOUS AUTHORS.

Everett tells a charming story of Edmund Burke, whom the gossips said had gone crazy and went about his park kissing his cows and horses. In truth, a favorite horse of his dead son's, seeing him in the park at home, came to him, and laid his head upon his breast, and looked into his face as if to say, "I have lost him, too." Burke, overcome by his memories, clasped the neck of the loving creature, and kissed him. Bayard Taylor loved all dumb animals, and says: "I always say to myself, How should I like to be treated by a man if I were a dumb creature? The key to their language is lost, and it seems to me the higher intelligence should open the way to a better understanding." Taylor knew a hippopotamus and a tame lioness who understood Arabic. Hamilton in an amusing paper has shown how favorably animals compare with humans in the conduct of their affairs. The bees, for example, have never begrudged the maintenance of their queen, the ants have never disputed the succession of their king, and the dogs worthy of friendly relations have never organized "canine unions" against their masters. One of Mrs. Browning's most exquisite poems is addressed to her dog Flush.

Miss Mitford, with a lovely woman's necessity for loving something, adored her dog Mossie, which, she declared, had a brow like Mr. Fox, was tender and thoughtful beyond description. He was buried with funeral honors; and Miss Mitford undoubtedly believed him enskyed and sainted, as she addressed him as dear saint and "sweet angel."

Great natures are solitary, and so find solace in pets. Byron loved his dog Boatswain as he loved few beside. He called him his truest and only friend. He sleeps under a marble slab at Newstead.

Carlyle loved his dog. Sir Walter Scott refused to dine out the day his old dog Camp died, and sent an excuse that the death of an old friend prevented his being present. Marda, Sir Walter's pet, who lies at his feet, once leaped through a stained glass window to get at his master. Lady Scott cried, "Shoot him!" "No, no," said Sir Walter, "not if he breaks every window in Abbotsford."

Lack of space forbids more than the mere mention of the dogs of Mary Queen of Scotts, of Frederick the Great, Walpole, the most heartless man, but who sat up all night to nurse his Rosette, Bismarck's Hero buried with royal honors; Ulysses's Argus who died of joy on Ulysses's return after twenty years; Dr. Brown's Rab; Dr. Holmes Blanco; Adelaide Phillips's dog, who could sing the scale; and Miss Cushman's Bush, who was also a musical prodigy. Beecher has said the best thing ever written about dogs; that the human door was shut on the horse, but the dog got fully up and slipped in with his master.

Those who loved cats were Dr. Johnson; Southley (who said, "No house is perfectly furnished without a child rising three years and a kitten rising three weeks.") Sir. Isaac Newton, who made a big hole in the barn door for big cats and a little one for little kittens; Edmund Yates, Julian Hawthorne, Dudler Warner, and Whittier, who loves all creatures. The Egyptians adored their cats, and as a special mark of attention shaved their eyebrows. Herrick had a pet pig, as did Miss Marthineau; White of Selborne, a pet tortoise; Sydney Smith a donkey.

Daniel Webster loved dearly his calves, and used to get his indolent son, Fletcher, out of bed before daylight to hold the lantern while he fed his cow. "You don't seem to like it, Fletcher," he used to say. "I like to look into their kindly faces and smell their breath," he said, and he had his oxen driven past the library window at Marshfield, to tell them good-bye before he died. When Choate was his guest Webster place, he used to rap at the door of his room where he was reading, and call to the great jurist: "Oh, come along, Choate. Let's go and have a look at the pigs."

Flannel for the Baby.

If mothers knew the immense saving of trouble that there is in dressing a baby in flannel altogether, even putting out of the question its great physical benefit to the child, it would be a strong argument in its favor. Every mother knows the quantity of washing there is to be done where there is a baby, of which the starching and ironing is not the least part of the trouble. All this is done away with where flannel is used. Half an hour or less will suffice to wash a baby's whole flannel wardrobe. Some will think that to provide a "layette" entirely of flannel must be a rather expensive proceeding: but it need not be so. There will not be required so many garments of flannel as there are of cotton or linen, and they last much longer, and they do not require anything like the same amount of fine sewing in the making. It is ridiculous the amount of time some young mothers spend in preparing their first layette. Hours are passed with head bent, shoulders stooped and eyes strained, manufacturing countless tucks and frills to linen skirts and petticoats and robes that, after all, are only to injure the little creature for whom they are prepared. There is often as much spent in the purchase of useless lace for the adornment of these unsanitary garments as would purchase a year's supply of comfortable, health-preserving flannels. And it need not be supposed that flannel garments must be ugly ones. They will bear a great deal of ornamentation if the maker of them feels so disposed. They can be shaped prettily, and can be embroidered either with silk or that flax thread known as flourishing cotton. But let them be made rationally. What grown up man or woman would go about with bare legs, arms and neck? And, if grown people would not wear this kind of dress, why should we make young children adopt it? It is a relic of barbarism. Because the child's arms look pretty, no account is taken as to how it may suffer from this absurd vanity.

Even women who go to parties with their necks and shoulders bare have some wrap to throw around them when coming away; but children run from one room to the other in cold weather, when the house is not heated; they run out on the hall door steps with their throats and chests exposed to the cold, and what wonder then when illness follows.—*The Lady.*

A Struggle for a Verdict.

I heard a jury story this morning. A German had got into a row with a quarrelsome Irishman, who had long been a terror in his neighborhood, and the Irishman had been left stone dead on the field. A young and inexperienced lawyer undertook the defense of the German, and just before the case was to be tried, he found, to his dismay, that the jury was composed of eleven combative looking countrymen of the murdered man, the twelfth man being a German. This, of course, would never do. A "defense fund" was immediately raised and the German was approached with all due caution, and the promise that if he managed to get a verdict of manslaughter it would be worth $1,000 to him; all he had to do was to stick to that one word "manslaughter." Well, the verdict came in "manslaughter" in great shape, and the joyful attorney for the defense couldn't get the $1,000 into the German's hands too quick. Shaking hands with him after the money was placed, he slapped him on the back and said: "You did nobly; you must have had an awful time making those Irishmen agree to manslaughter." "Vell, I should say so," replied Schmidt, "dey was all for acquittal."—*Chicago Mail.*

WORKING and thinking should go together—the thinker working, and the worker thinking.

STILTS are no better in conversation than in a foot race.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred years ago wedding tours were not fashionable.

One hundred yeays ago, the gin best known was not the cotton gin.

One hundred years ago, there were no Pacific railroad subsidies.

One hundred years ago, there were no disordered sewing machines for mother to worry over.

One hundred years ago, farmers did not cut their legs off with mowing machines.

One hundred years ago, horses which could trot a mile in 2.44 were somewhat scarce.

One hundred years ago there were no disputes about the impoliteness of street car drivers.

One hundred years ago, "crooked" whiskey was not known. Our forefathers took theirs straight.

One hundred years ago, false teeth were not considered preferable to the original grinders.

One hundred years ago, the people did not enjoy the inestimable pleasure of growling about gas bills.

One hundred years ago, time and tide waited for nobody; and now nobody waits for time and tide.

One hundred years ago, kerosene lamps did not explode and assist women to shuffle off the mortal coil.

One hundred years ago, every young man was not an applicant for a position as clerk or bookkeeper.

One hundred years ago, university boat clubs were not entered at pool sales like fighting cocks in a pit.

One hundred years ago, men did not commit suicide by going up in balloons and coming down without them.

One hundred years ago, there was no steam on the canal—even the driver on the tow-path didn't steam up, in those days.

One hundred years ago, there were no Turkish harems at Salt Lake, and no Ann Eliza suing for the nineteenth part of a divorce.

One hundred years ago, England was not very far behind the United States in all that goes to make a nation powerful and progressive.

One hundred years ago, a young lady did not use caste by getting her hands wet in dish-water, or rubbing the skin off her knuckles on a washboard.

One hundred years ago, the physician who could not draw every form of disease from the system by tapping a vein in the arm, was not much of a doctor.

One hundred years ago, the producer carried his surplus produce to market on his horse, the products being placed at one end of the bag and the jug at the other end.

One hundred years ago, our fathers did not light their pipes with matches, but carried fire in their pockets, in the shape of a piece of punk; a piece of steel and flint.

One hundred years ago, a public officer or other citizen could not steal enough to make the act respectable and insure the actor a prominent position in the "first circles."

One hundred years ago, the condition of the weather on Jan. 1st was not telegraphed all over the continent on the evening of Dec. 31st. Things have changed.

One hundred years ago, every man was estimated at his real value; shoddy was not known; nobody struck "ile," and true merit and honest worth were the only grounds for promotion.

One hundred years ago, people did not worry about rapid transit and cheap transportation, but threw their bags of grain across the backs of the horses, and uncomplainingly "went to mill."

One hundred years, ago, to tell the truth, people generally died from natural causes, while in our day they step out through steamboat explosions, railroad smash-ups, hurricanes, circular saws, and a thousand other ways discovered since the birth of the oldest inhabitant.

A Mineral Palace.

The contract for the construction of a mineral palace at Pueblo, Colorado, has been awarded, and work will be commenced at once. A quarter of a million dollars will be expended on the palace and more than a million in mineral specimens. The gems exhibited are to be a permanent exhibit, open all the year round. There will be concerts by Gilmore and Thomas, with other special attractions all the year round.

The style of architecture is Egyptian, and in size the structure will be larger than any building west of the Mississippi. Huge columns exhibiting specimens of the native building stone of Colorado, surmounted by a broad paneled frieze of brilliantly decorated mineral, extends to the roof. A wide corridor extends around the entire building between these columns and the walls, which are also stuccoed over with brilliant mineral in artistic designs. Inside, rising from the marble floor, will be huge cylinders of plate glass, which will form columns supporting a pagoda-like shallow dome beneath the roof eighty feet above. These columns of glass will form large exhibition cases, within which the choicest gems and mineral specimens from the mines of Colorado and the world will be displayed under a dome, which is to be a marvel of brilliancy with its thousands of polished faucets of copper, steel and crystal, from which will flash the prismatic colors under electric lights hidden from view below the frieze at its base.

The Magic of Figures.

Ask a friend to open a book at random and select and mark any word within the first ten lines and within the tenth word from the end of the line. Now, letting your companion do the figuring, proceed to discover the word through the magic of numbers. Ask him to double the number of the page and multiply the sum by five, and then add 20.

Then to add the number of the line.

Then to add five.

To multiply this sum by ten.

To add the number of the word in the line.

To subtract from this sum 250, and tell you the result.

The remainder will indicate in the unit column the number of the word; in the 10 column the number of the line, and the remaining figures the number of the page.

Though you may not be able to explain this curious calculation it will always come out correctly.

Are Women Wiser Than Men.

A St. Louis physician asks if men are naturally wiser than women, if they learn more readily from experience and observation. He watched one Sunday evening at a certain street corner the passengers who alighted there for three hours, and gives the following as the result of his observations: Twenty-two ladies got off the cars, sixteen with their faces to the rear, three got straight off the car, and three with their faces fronting the way the car was going. During the same hours, at the same place, forty-five men got off. Thirty of these had their faces fronting the way the car was going, eleven got off straight, and none with their faces turned backward. There is only one proper way to get off a vehicle, that is with the face turned toward the direction the vehicle is going or would go if it was in motion—right foot first if getting off on the right side, left foot first if on the left side.—*Exchange.*

LEFT HER ONE PENNY.—Eugene N. Robinson, a rich mine owner of Nevada, bequeaths the sum of one cent to the woman whom he married and left immediately after the ceremony was performed. He does this, he says, as a token of his esteem for her, adding that the amount is greatly in excess of the consideration which she deserves. His second wife gets several hundred thousand dollars.

FOR MOTHERS.

A Word Well Spoken.

Mothers, do not sacrifice too much for the children; it will have two bad effects. First it will make them selfish, and then it will cause them to treat you with neglect. Do not be deceived into thinking that if you do a great deal for them, they will be grateful and do a great deal for you after awhile. "Train up a child and he will not depart from the training;" and this is true, whether the training be good or bad. Whatever you train him to be, that he will be.

I knew a mother who denied herself almost every comfort that her son might get through college, and he repaid her by being ashamed of her old fashioned dress and manners before his fashionable wife and friends, to whom he refused to introduce her. He was doing what he had been taught to do—considering his own feelings. His mother had taught him, by her acts, that hers were not to be taken into account. Now, do not cite Garfield and his mother, for his mother taught him to respect and