Dr Hackett

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR TWO DOLLARS, if not paid within ONE MONTH of the time of subscribing, or renewal of subscription. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months. A ailure to notify a discontinuance is considered a new engagement. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

Denton Journal.

A Family Newspaper, Devoted to General Intelligence, Agriculture, ...ing, &c.,—Independent on all Subjects.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL be conspicuously inserted on the followin terms: ONE SQUARE (SIX LINES, SOLID MEASUREMENT,) will be inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequen insertion: Longerones in the same proportion. iberal deduction will be made to those who adver tiseby the year. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued untilordered out and charged for accordingly. Proceedings of public meetings, and personal commu nications are matters chargeable at half the rates of advertising. All advertisements are collectable on first insertion.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
DENTON, MARYLAND,
(OVER B. F. FIELD & CO'S. STORE,)
IS prepared to cut and make entire suits in the latest style. Scouring and repairing done at short notice.
The latest Paris fashions regularly received. The patronage of the public is solicited.
jly24-3mos.

Plastering & Bricklaying.
THE undersigned wishes to inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of
PLASTERING & BRICKLAYING
at very reasonable rates.
WM. H. MOWBRAY,
apr3-y. Andersontown, Caroline Co., Md.

J. T. COMEGYS
Wheelwright & Blacksmith,
DENTON, CAROLINE COUNTY, MD.
HAS rented the new shop in the town of Denton, lately occupied by Richard Potter, where he has commenced business. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited. [sept-y.

V. O. EARECKSON,
LUMBER DEALER,
WEST FALLS AVENUE,
First Yard South of Prat St. Bridge
BALTIMORE, MD.
FLOORING, PARTITION, SHINGLES, FACED JOIST & SCANTLING, PAILINGS, FENCING, SHELVING, LATHS, POPLAR, OAK, &c.
feb22-y.

ISAAC BAER & CO.
DEALER IN
Wool, Hides, Sh ep-Skins
Metals, Furs, Feathers,
and Beeswax,
No 11 Camden Street,
BETWEEN CHARLES & LIGHT STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD!
nov21-6mos.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
..., DUKES & CO.
...ght Street Wharf, Balt.
...uy and Sell Exclusively on Commission.
Consignments of
Grain, Wool, Fruits, &c., respectfully solicited.
feb22 y.

MALTBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
CAPACITY.....350 GUESTS.
HAS just received a series of costly and elegant improvements, embracing every department of the Hotel, having been remodeled, enlarged and newly furnished throughout, thereby supplying a want long felt by the traveling public—a "FIRST CLASS HOTEL" at very moderate prices.
There is attached to the Hotel the most elegant and extensive RESTAURANT in the City, thereby enabling persons to engage rooms and live on the European Plan, if so desired.
Located on Pratt Street, near the Baltimore & Ohio depot, steamboat landings and business centre of the city.
TERMS.....$1.50 PER DAY.

W. S. GOSLIN. THOS. H. GOSLIN
W. S. GOSLIN & SON.
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Ship Timber
Eastern Shore Lumber, Staves, &c.
—ALSO—
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
James Webbs' Very Superior Ashes.
PRICE 12½ CENTS PER BUSHEL.
Delivered on board Vessels.
No. 51 South Street, (Up Stairs,)
Baltimore, Md.
june 21-y

CHEAP
BOOTS & SHOES.
I HAVE just returned from the city with a large andwell selected stock of
FRENCH CALF,
and Spanish sole leather, for the purpose of manufacturing gentlemen's Boots and Shoes in the latest styles and fashions.
A FIT ALWAYS GUARANTEED.
I have now on hand a large stock of Childrens', Boys Gaiters and Shoes, which I am selling off at less than cost.
HARNESS.
I am manufacturing Harness at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms—repairing done at shortest notice.
Thanking the public for the kind patronage extended to me, I hope by strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuation of the same.
may29-y. WM. T. SHEWBROOKS.

Notice.
ANY person desiring to have their property insured in the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Montgomery county, Maryland, can do so by making application to S. Fountain Liden, Potter's Landing, or to him at Denton, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at which place on those days he may generally be found. [jan1 1875-1y.

WM. S. RIDOUT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot ad Queen Anne's counties. d38-1y

ROBT. J. JUMP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. d30-1y

A. R. WEEDON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND.

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,
EASTON, MD.
Will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and adjoining counties. Especial attention to ollection of claims, Sale of Real Estate, &c.
nov9-1y.

CHAS. H. GIBSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE M. P. CHURCH.)
EASTON, MD.
mar19-1y.

JAS. E. HIGNUTT,
Attorney-at-Law,
DENTON, MARYLAND.
(OFFICE WITH THOS. H. KEMP, ESQ.)
jly10-tf.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Can be found at his office adjoining T. E. Heather, opposite the Court House.

250 MARYLAND FARMS
IN TRACTS FROM 50 TO 300 ACRES,
Near Railroad and navigable salt water (with all its luxuries), in Talbot county, Md. Climate mild and healthy. Titles good. Send for pamphlet and map showing location of tracts. Address
CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
mar27-1y. Att'y, Easton, Md.

J. W. LOCKERMAN,
AUCTIONEER,
Federalsburg, Md.
RESPECTFULLY announces his readiness to ca sales in any part of Caroline, Talbot or Dorchester counties. Terms, $2.50 per day.
april0-tf.

ESMA LOWE,
AUCTIONEER,
DENTON, MARYLAND.
HAVING taken out license as auctioneer, is prepared to call sales at auction in Caroline county. His long experience will enable him to render satisfaction in each instance. [feb21-tf.

HENRY IRWIN,
AUCTIONEER.
DENTON, MD.
Offers his services to the public to call sales in Caroline and adjoining counties. He flatters himself, if employed, that he can give entire satisfaction. [dec21-y

DR. W. H. DOWNES, DENTON, MD
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Denton and vicinity. Can be found at all hours in the rear room of Col. R. C. Carter's office, unless professionally engaged.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Residence on Main street opposite the M. E. Church. [sep5-1y.

FRANK X. SIMMS. HIRAM G. DUDLEY
SIMMS & DUDLEY,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants
57 LIGHT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
apr3-y.

REMOVAL!
We inform our friends of the Eastern Shore that we have removed from 168 W. Pratt Street, to the Spacious Warehouse,
216 WEST PRATT STREET,
ONE SQUARE ABOVE,
Between Charles and Hanover,
BALTIMORE.
Having enlarged our facilities, we are now prepared to offer a large stock of
Superior Clothing,
at reasonable prices,
soliciting a continuace of your kind favors, we remain,
Very truly yours,
HARTSBERG & STEIFEL.
feb7-1y.

BLACKSMITHING.
I desire to inform the public that I have rented the Blacksmith shop in the town of Denton on the corner opposite the Hotel stables, and am prepared to
ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC
in my line of business. After a long experience, I flatter myself that I will give satisfaction to all who may give me a trial.
Particular Attention Given to Horse Shoeing
By strict attention to business I hope to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage.
may29-tf. WM. O. MACHER.

$5 to $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. [jan22-y.

TIME TO ME.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

TIME to me this truth hath taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing;
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

If advice we would convey,
There's a *time* we should convey it;
If we've but a word to say,
There's a *time* in which to say it.

Many a beauteous flower decays,
Though we tend it e'er so much,
Something secret on it plays,
Which no human aid can touch.

So, in many a loving breast,
Lies some canker-grief concealed,
That, if touched, is more oppressed,
Left unto itself—is healed!

Oft, unknowingly, the tongue
Touches on a chord so aching,
That a word, or accent wrong,
Pains the heart almost to breaking.

Many a tear of wounded pride,
Many a fault o human blindness,
Has been soothed, or turned aside,
By a quiet voice of kindness.

Time to me this truth hath taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing;
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

A MUTUAL MISTAKE.

BY DAN. E. LESTER.

Jenkins was unhappy.

Now the fact that he was unhappy, needs an explanation.

Why was this thus?

In the first place, Jenkins was a married man. Now some of our readers, who have a strong-minded wife, may say that the very fact of his being a married man, was enough to make him unhappy.

But no, Jenkins was not only married, but, to make matters worse, to a woman he did not love.

The question naturally arises, 'for what did he marry her.'

He married her for her beauty, and soon found it true that, 'beauty is but skin deep.'

Mrs. Jenkins rejoiced in the very common cogomen of Kate, which was converted by her intimate friends into Kitty.

She had a chamber maid who was about the same size as her mistress, and singularly enough possessed a similar cognomen.

Kitty was a pretty little lass with long nut-brown hair, regular features, rosy cheeks and dimpled chin.

Jenkins compared Kitty and Mrs. Jenkins on points of beauty, and mentally decided in favor of the pretty chambermaid, and after due consideration he determined to elope with that individual, provided, of course, she was agreeable, and he forthwith took steps to discover her opinion of the case. He approached her in a delicate manner.

At first Kitty of course refused point-blank, but after a persuasive argument on Jenkins part she consented, and the time and place were fixed.

Mrs. Jenkins during these days, in which plots were formed which threatened destruction to the family peace, came to the conclusion that her husband was not treating her right and determined to leave him; but, how to do it was the question which puzzled her.

It was true her husband was not so loving as formerly, but still that was not "just cause or provocation" for her to desert him, and so she was in a dilemma.

But there was deliverance on hand as we shall soon see.

There was a private boarding-house next door to the Jenkins mansion, and one of the boarders, a handsome young fellow of about twenty-four or thereabout having seen Mrs. Jenkins frequently, fell deeply in love with her, and began a deep flirtation with her, which resulted in a proposal of elopement and marriage.

Mrs. Jenkins at first affected anger, and threatened to inform her husband, but after considering her present condition she began to think she did love Mr. Wharton, (for such was his name,) and when he asked her again she consented, and the time and place were agreed upon.

Time sped away and at last the night arrived which Jenkins had chosen for his elopement, and as the shades of night began to thicken about the world, he went to his wife's room and said, "Kitty dear, I am going to the lodge and may not return until late, so you need not sit up for me."

"Very well John," replied she, but return as early as possible."

"I will, good bye,' returned he, and he left the house.

It was a dark night, and the clouds hung black and heavy in the sky, obscuring the moon's pale light.

Jenkins walked stealthily around to his garden, and creeping into an arbor he paused and listened.

It was not long before he heard a light rustling near him, and trembling with excitement he whispered:

"Is that you Kitty? and ...
scarcely audible responded:

"Yes, John."

"Come then,' whispered he, 'and we will go to the carriage."

She put her arm through his, and they crept out to the carriage, entered it, and drove rapidly away. Neither of them spoke during the journey, and before long the carriage stopped before a small house on the outskirts of the town. They alighted and were ushered into the house and the minister, after a whispered conversation with John, proceeded to join the two in the holy bonds of wedlock.

The room was dark, and when the servant appeared with lights, the effect of the sudden trasition from darkness to light, was blinding; but when they were able to distinguish each other's faces a simultaneous exclamation burst from the newly married pair:

"John!"

"Kitty!"

For John Jenkins discovered that he had eloped with his own wife.

The scene which followed beggars description. To say they were surprised, would not do justice to their feelings at that moment. They were dumfounded, thunderstruck, in fact anything which exemplifies more than suprise.

Of course explanations followed, and after a confession of their fault, it was then and there agreed by both parties to return to their home and live together as formerly.

They were about to depart, when a idea suddenly struck John, who exclaimed: "I forgot somethinig, John and Kit second will be here in a short while; let us wait and give them a suprise. In the meantime Mr. S——, send to the store, and get some cake and ice-cream, and we will have a wedding feast in honor or of the event, which doubly married Mr. and Mrs. John Jenkins."

A servant was dispatched for the "good things," and soon arrived bringing full and plenty to celebrate the occasion.

It was not long before a knock was heard and Mr. S——admitted John Wharton and Kitty Blinks, the pretty chamber-maid.

Another scene followed which was somewhat similar to the first, but the embarrasment was greatly lessened by Jenkins, who stepped forward and said: "You are no doubt surprised to find, that you have made a mistake tonight, but you cannot be more so than I was, as you can imagine my feelings when I found that I had eloped with my own wife, but now that we are here we suggest that you Mr. Wharton, marry the young lady by your side."

"Well," said Mr. Wharton, 'I am perfectly willing, provided Miss Blinks will accept me."

"I suppose I might as well consent as long as we are here."

"Well, then, Mr. S——, you may proceed, and we will be witnesses," said John.

Kitty and Wharton stood before the minister who tied the knot.

"Now for the feast," said John and he ushered them into the dining-room where the table was laid with a regular feast.

After supper they entered their carriages and returned to their homes.

John Wharton never regretted his marriage, for Kitty was a good housekeeper,

The families of Jenkins and Wharton are living in the same house, and they never forget that all their happiness is due to "A MUTUAL MISTAKE."

LONGEVITY AND HEALTH OF FARMERS.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Health contains some interesting statistics of the average length of life of persons engaged in different occupations, which show the average life of the farmers of that State to be fifty-five and one-fourth years; a much longer term of life than is enjoyed by any other class of people within its boundaries. The class next in point of longevity is composed of mechanics who pursue their avocations in the open air. These live fifty-two and one-half years on the average.

Many tables of statistics have been complied for the purpose of determining the average length of life of persons engaged in different pursuits, with varying results; but all agree in ...ing the farmers near the head of the list of long-lived workmen. It would naturally be supposed that farmers, living as they do to so great an extent in the open air, having always at their command the freshest and most nourishing articles of food, escaping the worriments and annoyances inseparable from all commercial pursuits, being at liberty to fix their own hours of labor, to work slowly or rapidly at pleasure, and able to procure at all times an abundant supply of pure air, would be far more healthy and long-lived man any other class of persons; but, although the report of the Massachusetts Board of health places them at the top of the list in that State, a table complied from statics gathered throughout the country, would not make so good a showing in their favor. It is not by obedience to the laws of health that their longevity is caused, but it is due to the strengthening influence of open air life, which even such reckless disregard of sanitary laws as is shown by the majority of farmers, cannot wholly counteract. Agriculturist should be the most healthy class of people; and that they are not, and are not the longest-lived, is due entirely to their utter disregrrd of and contempt for sanitary laws. The very advantage with which iarmers are blessed, are, in too many instances, changed by carelessness and ignorance into evils which injure health and shorten life.

One of the most frequent complaints, in the rural districts, is rheumatism; a disease produced in most cases by exposnre to cold or storm with insufficient clothing for protection, or by a damp and imperfectly ventilated dwelling. Living largely in the open air, farmers often forget, or, if they do not forget, fail to act upon their knowledge, that a sudden change from the warm kitchen to the damp, cool night air, without the protection of additional clothing, must produce an injurious chill to the system. They fail to reflect that a house with a leaky roof or neglected cellar causing damp walls and a continual exhalation of noxious vapors, will infallibly, though perhaps slowly, sap the strength of the hardiest and most robust man; while its life destroying effect upon the women, who are subjected to its influence the greater part of the day which the man spends in outdoor labor, is rapid and severe in proportion to the extent to which they are exposed to the evil. Upon the truly frightful mortality caused by the wide-spread and unsuspected contamination of wells, and cisterns by drainage from cess-pools and vaults, they look as the dispensation of Providence; without dreaming that it is caused by their own carelessness, negligence, and ignorance.

It is not because the American farmer is lacking in intelligence, that he suffers so many abuses to exist without effort to reform them; but, because he is so intent upon money-making that he cannot spare the time to think of his health to provide himself with the appliances for comfort and improvement which are brought to his notice, and to read and study modern researches and discoveries in hygiene and physiology until the inevitable results of a disregard of the laws of his being—sickness and an impaired constitution—have rendered him a burden to himself and to his friends, and have incapacitated him from taking either comfort or enjoyment in life.

If farmers can only be awakened to the fact that, by a proper and intelligent care of their health, by a careful compliance with sanitary laws and a reasonable regard for bodily comfort, they can avoid much of the sickness to which they are now liable, can retain their vigor to a later period in life, and in fact prolong their lives by many years, the good judgement and appreciation of substantial benefits for which as a class, they are famous, will lead them to act at once upon their knowledge; and, as they comprise seventy-five per cent., of the population of the United States, the effect upon our longevity and health as a people will be highly beneficial.

A few hints as to those points in which farmers most frequently offend the laws of health, and which may be more fully presented at another time, will perhaps, be of benefit.

Probably the most frequent causes of sickness in families residing in the country are, a lack of sufficient variety of food, and too great indulgence in such articles of diet as are rich in carbon and starch and deficient in albumen and other muscle-producing elements. Less pork, lard, butter, potatoes, &c., and more beef, mutton, oatmeal, cracked wheat and Graham flour would be a vast improvement in this respect.

Damp cellars, and the decaying vegetable matter in them, are productive of much ill-health. If cellars could be entirely dispensed with in dwelling-houses it would be an excellent change from the present system; but so radical an innovation will hardly meet with much favor; especially from those whom it would benefit most—farmers' wives. If the cellar, however, is a neccessary evil, it can be rendered much less of an evil than it is at present, by careful attention to its freedom from decaying substances, and by making it perfectly dry and ventilating it thoroughly. Dryness may be secured by a thorough system of drainage, and ventilation by an opening into the chimney (which should in all cases be built from the cellar up), and by other openings into the outer air connected with the cellar-floor by pipes of sufficient capacity to keep up a thorough circulation and frequent change of the atmosphere.

The subjects of drains for conveying liquid waste from dwellings and of the proper disposition of all offensive solids, are of vast importance, and have received but little attention. The limits of this article will not admit of their proper presentation; but it should be borne in mind that no liquid waste can safely be left in a vault or cistern where it will soak into the soil; as it will be sure to find its way to any lower well or cavity within a distance of one hundred feet; and has been known to contaminate wells of water at a distance of one hundred rods, when the intervening land was of a porous character.

The terrible results of such contamination are brought frequently to our notice by the deaths from typhoid fever and diarrhœa which are so constantly occurring. All offensive waste matter from every dwelling, whether solid or liquid, should be thoroughly mixed with dry earth, and, in that condition, will be a most valuable fertilizer, and a benefit, instead of a source of danger, to the agriculturist. The neglect of this simple and easily performed duty may not, apparently, produce any evil effects for a long time. Perhaps, for years, one may live with a fever breeding vault close by his dwelling and still escape through the sanitary influence of the sun and winds, from a pestilence; but the danger is there; and is all the greater because unrecognized and unfeared; and at a time when all the circumstances are favorable for its development, a devastating plague will carry woeful misery, sorrow and death into what might have remained a happy and healthy home, by the exercise of reasonable caution and a due regard to the necessity of a proper provision for disposing of waste matter.—*Pen & Plow.*

The Earliest Modern Newspapers

It seems that to Italy the world is indebted for the origin of the newspaper. Centuries before the Christian era, or, to give the precise date according to the best authorities, 691 B. C., a daily journal called the *Acta Diurna* was published at Rome. It was not in the form of a printed sheet nowadays left at every intelligent man's door in the early morning; nor was it issued in copious editions and circulated among the subscribers for a stipulated consideration. The *Acta Diurna* was a public enterprise, supported by government, and the few copies struck off in Latin script upon white wooden tablets were hung at conspicuous points in the streets and the frequented places of the city, and gave to the curious passer-by the latest intelligence of current events. With the downfall of the western empire journalism perished, and for upward of a thousand dreary years was one of the lost and forgotten arts.

By Italian genius it was finally revived again, and Venice was the scene of its second birth. There are now in the Magliabechia Library of Florence thirty volumes of the oldest modern newspapers of which we have any knowledge. It was entitled *Gazetta*, as some say, from the word *Gazzera*, signifying magpie or chatterer, and, according to others, from the name of the small coin for which the paper was sold. It was published at Venice once a month by order of the government, and continued to be written in script, even after printing had been invented. The last number is dated in the sixteenth century. The earliest French journal, the *Gazette de France*, a newspaper still in existence, we believe, was edited by Renaudot, a physician in Paris. It appeared as a weekly, the initial number being issued in April, 1631. It was patronized by the King, Douis XIII, and contained at least one article penned by the royal hand. It also enjoyed the support of Cardinal Richelieu.

The British Museum preserves some copies of a newspaper called the *English Mercurie*, and professing to have been printed under the authority of Queen Elizabeth in 1588. The title of one of the numbers reads thus: "The *English Mercurie*, published by authoritie, for the prevention of false reports, imprinted by Christopher Barlur, her Highness's printer, No. 50." In it is an account of the Spanish Armada, under the heading: "A journall of what passed since the 21st of this month, between her Majestie's fleet and that of Spayne, transmitted by the Lord Highe Admiral to the Lordes of Council."—But the papers were not published at the date and in the circumstances pretended. They have been proved to be clever forgeries, executed about 1766.—In 1622, during the reign of James I., a paper appeared under the title of the London *Weekly Courant*. In 1643, in the time of the civil war, a variety of publications claiming unworthily the office and the name of newspaper were produced, but, in fact, the first genuine news journal published in England was established by Sir Roger L'Estrange, in 1665. It bore the name of the *Public Intelligencer*, and survived until the London *Gazette* was transferred from Oxford to Oxford to London, in February, 1866.

The first regular newspaper produced in the United States was the Boston *News-Letter*, which appeared April 24, 1704. In September, 1698, an enterprising printer in Boston had undertaken to start a newspaper, but the first edition was suppressed by the authorities, and only one copy is now known to exist.

Had Been Around.

At the Detroit City Hall market yesterday while a lady was purchasing a white-fish, a man of about fifty years, and a stranger to her, approached and remarked.

"Missus, I have traveled over Europe, Asia, Africa and the Holy Land. I viewed the Pyramids, sailed on the Nile and fished in the Tiber. Permit me to offer you a word of advice: Don't cook that fish with the scales on."

"I didn't mean to, sir," she indignantly replied.

"Very well, missus. I have crossed tha Atlantic ocean fourteen times; ascended the Andes, sailed up the Missouri and down the Mississippi, and tramped across the Great Saharah Desert. Let me say one word more: Cut the head off before you cook it!"

"Do you think I'm a heathen!" she retorted. "I guess I know how to cook a fish!"

"You may, madam—you may. I have soldiered for Queen Victoria, fought for Uncle Sam, drawn a pension kept a post office, learned to fiddle and was never sued in my life. I beg your pardon, madam, but let me advise you not to eat the bones of that fish. Some folks eat bones and all, but they sooner or later come to some disreputable end.'

"I'll thank you to mind your own business!" she said as she picked up the fish.

"I ... smooth ... greatest polite... ...y mountains, k... ...ght grizzlies suffered and starved and perished, and I leave you with the kindest and most earnest wishes for you future welfare. Also cut off the tail before cooking."

And he went away.

AN item is going the rounds about a girl dying from tight lacing. An editor commenting on the fact says: "These corsets should be done away with, and if the girls can't live without being squeezed, we suppose men can be found who can sacrifice themselves. As old as we are we would rather devote three hours a day, without a farthing of pay, as a brevet corset, than see these girls dying off in that manner. Office hours almost any time.

A DOCTOR went out west to practice his profession. An old friend met him on the street one day asked him how he was succeeding in his business. "First rate," was the reply. "I have had one case." "Well—and what was that?" "It was a birth," said the doctor. "How did you succeed?" "Well, the old woman died, and the child died, But I think I'll save the old man yet!"

A TRAMP who attended a fire got around just as a keg of beer was tapped. He grabbed a mug and filled it, unmindful of some ashes, three flies, two nails and a piece of shaving soap already in the mug. When he finished his drink none of these article were visible, and later in the day he complained of being billious.

"MRS. HERY," said John to his wife the other morning, "if you give me a Christmas present this year, please arrange it so that the bill won't come in till the next month. It's just as well to keep up the illusion for a short time."

IN Maine, Sunday cursing is taxed two dollars per oath; on week days the rate is lowered to only one dollar per oath. The law is rigid, and the proceeds, when collected, are to go toward founding a lunatic asylum.

"WHAT is that dog barking at," asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why," said a bystander, "he sees another puppy in your boots."

TAILOR measuring a fat customer—"Wouldn't you hold the end, sir, while I go around?"

To do business a man must have dollars and sense.

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