The Denton Journal

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GEO. T. MELVIN & Z. P. STEELE,

Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS.

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Denton Journal.

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

VOL. 30 DENTON, MD., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. NO. 17.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on the following terms:

TRANSIENT RATES.

ONE SQUARE, SIX LINES, 3 times, $1.00, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion.

STANDARD RATES.

	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS.
ONE COLUMN,	$25.00	$45.00	$60.00
HALF "	15.00	25.00	45.00
QUARTER "	10.00	15.00	5.0
PER INCH,	1.50	2.50	

☞ *Four changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional charge.*

☞ *All advertisements collectable on first insertion*

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The following is a directory of the principal officers of Caroline county.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Regular Terms begin the first Mondays in April and October, and Intermediate Terms the second Monday of January and the fourth Monday of June.

Chief Judge, Hon. John M. Robinson, Centreville; Associate Judges, Hon. J. A. Wickes, Chestertown and Hon. F. Stump, Perryville.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—John W. Temple; Deputy Clerks, L. H. Gadd and C. Cook.

State's Attorney—Geo. M. Russum.

Sheriff—Reynolds Y. Collins.

Crier to the Court, James Hignutt. Bailiffs, Hy. Irwin, Wm, L. Davis and Thos. P. Davis

ORPHANS' COURT.

The days fixed by law for the meeting of this Court are the second Tuesday in December, and the second Tuesday in every second month thereafter, and oftener, as the business of the Court requires. Judges, Wm. A. Ford, Denton, Robert Jarrell, Greensborough, and Dr. H. F. Willis, Preston.

Register of Wills—Jas. B. Steele; Deputy, J. Gale Steele.

County Commissioners—J. M. Whitby, Greensborough, A. J. Greenley, Greensborough, and Elijah Towers, Potter's Landing; T. F. Johnson, Clerk.

Clerk to Board of Control and Review—J. Boon Dukes.

County School Commissioners—Col. James P. Douglass, Preston; Wm. S. Ridgely, Denton; and Dr. H. C. Comegys, Greensborough. Rev. Geo. F. Beaven, Secretary, and Examiner.

Magistrates—Richard Jones, Henderson; J. P. Pierce, Greensborough; Perry G. Stevens, Hillsboro; Thos. A. Smith, Denton; Jas. E. Johnson, Concord: Wm. H. Bullock, Smithville; M. P. Hutchinson, Fowling Creek; W. W. Williamson, Preston, and W. H Watkins, Federalsburg.

Constables—Wm. M. Price, Henderson; John C. Brown, Greensborough; Tilghman Roe, Denton; Wm. C. Willoughby, Fowling Creek, and Wm. T. Slaughter, Federalsburg.

TAX COLLECTERS.

First district, W. W. Rickards; Second, Jas. S. Whitby; Third, R. J. W. Garey; Fourth, E. M. Towers; Fifth, Elijah Hignutt.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Trustees, First district, Henry C. Culbreth; Second, Esma Lowe; Third, J. Boon Dukes, Fourth, Matthew Patton and Fifth, A. N. Davis.

Overseer, Wm. Driggs.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

PREACHING Sabbath morning at 10, A. M., and 7 P. M.

Sabbath School 2 P. M.

Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

P. E. CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10:30 o'clock.

Evening Prayer and Lecture at 7 o'clock.

RCM. CATTOLIC CHURCH.

Services the fourth Sabbath in every month, at 10:30, A. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

Every First Day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LODGES, GRANGES, &C.

MASONIC LODGE.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., J. W. Kerr, Master, holds its communications on the second and fourth Tuesday in every month at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DENTON GRANGE, No. 48, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

Maryland Steamboat Co

DAY BOAT FOR THE CHOPTANK RIVER.

ON and after Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1877,

THE STEAMER

KENT,

Capt. Crosby, will leave pier 3, Light St., foot of Camden, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Oxford, Clora's, Wallack's, Cambridge and landings on the Choptank to Denton.

On the return trip will leave Denton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; Cambridge at 11 and Oxford at 12, arriving in Baltimore at 5:40 same day.

FARE 50 CENTS.

☞ Freights taken at lowest rates.

The Steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT will leave same pier, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 9 o'clock for Easton, Oxford and Cambridge, to Medford's, making the usual landings.

FARE - - - - - - - - 50 cts

STATE ROOMS - - - - 50 cts

☞ Freights taken at lowest rates.

Chester River Steamboat COMPANY.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 17th, 1877, the splendid new Iron Steamer

B. S. FORD

Will leave Chestertown for Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8½, A. M., Rolph's at 8¾, Booker's 9, Quaker Neck 9:10, Queenstown 10, Kent Island 10½.

Returning, leaves Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., making the above stops.

THE STEAMER GEO. LAW

Will leave Crumpton for Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7½ A. M., stopping at Chestertown, Rolph's Booker's, Quaker Neck, Queenstown and Kent Island, according to above time.

Returning, leaves Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M., making the above stops.

☞ Freights received daily, and at moderate rates.

Fare, $1.25. Fare to Baltimore and return next day, $2.00.

H. A. ALBERT, Secretary.

sep22-tf.

JOHN BAGGS,

—WITH—

Marshall & Fallin,

GROCERS AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

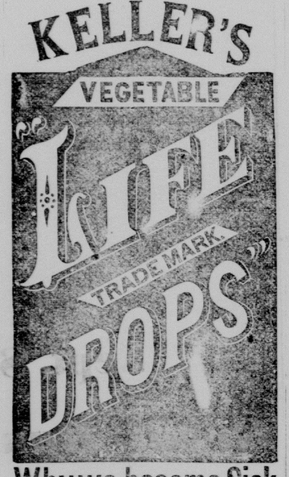
No. 1 Bowell's Wharf, Baltimore Md.,

NEAR PRATT ST.

This is an old and reliable house, with large experience in the grain and general produce trade. Reliability and punctuality beyond question. Justice to all is their motto. Now, my good friends, send us your grain and produce—anything that is marketable—and come personally and see us. By so doing you will very materially assist your old friend,

JOHN BAGGS,

9 1-6



Why we become Sick

Aside from hereditary pre-disposition to many diseases, there are four prominent causes of much of human disease, and these are: Impure air, which causes poisoning of the Blood and Pulmonary diseases; unhealthy water, which is a great source of Typhoid and kindred fevers; improper food, which is the cause of Stomachic and Intestinal derangement; and sudden changes of climate and temperature, which induce congestive disorders. Thus, the absolute essentials of life are often charged with the principles and poisoned with the germs of disease and death. Whenever the proportional principles of the Blood become disturbed from any of the causes named, impoverishment or poisoning of this fluid follows; if the digestive organs are abnormally, Dyspepsia and its distressing effects manifest themselves; any cause that tends to excite the inactivity of the Liver is certain to produce Bilious diseases; and whenever there is torpidity or sluggishness of the bowels, Constipation, with its host of attendant evils, establishes itself.

From these universally accepted truths it becomes comparatively easy to explain Why We Become Sick. By neglecting the laws of nature and using unsuitable food, or eating wholesome food in an improper manner, by habitual drinking at meals, by many other improprieties of eating and drinking, and particularly by that one month's accepting habit peculiar to the American people—rapid eating—Indigestion or Dyspepsia is established with all of its distressing consequences; immediately the Blood lowers its standard and begins to deposit its impurities in the weakest parts of the system, causing all manner of discomfort and diseases according to the degree of impurity and the point of deposit. The great organs become involved; the Brain feels the bad influence; the Liver, the Spleen, the Heart, the Lungs, the Kidneys, the Skin—all are affected, and unless the impurity be removed, the whole volume of the Blood will become so poisoned that existence will be impossible.

How to Cure Sickness

Nature's method of purification and consequent cure is founded on the rational principle of judicious purgation; and when it is considered that the best physicians pursue the practice of attention to the stomach and bowels as preliminary (and often the only) treatment of disease, it is not difficult to perceive that a remedy possessing all the requisites of a purgative and alterative, in addition to other and valuable remedial properties, must obtain for itself more than ordinary consideration and favor. Our [illegible] combines every quality required [illegible] treatment of disease on the above [illegible] rational principle. It is a p[illegible] cathartic, active or gentle, according [illegible] dose; it is a Blood purifier, [illegible] enriching this fluid by its alterative [illegible]; its action on the Liver is [illegible] certain, promoting the Biliary [illegible]; it is a safe and reliable Emmenagogue, acting specifically upon the w[illegible]; it affords the greatest attainable relief in Dyspepsia, and cures when [illegible] as directed; and in conjunction with hygienic means is the best preventive of Constipation that can be suggested.

From the above it would then appear that the simplest method to cure sickness is that one which combines judicious purgation with physical sustenance, and the observance of hygienic measures; the head should be kept cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open; and when treating diseases on the principles exhibited in the manual referred to below (which every one should read) the strength should be sustained by nourishing (not stimulating) food of the kind adapted to the complaint while the remedy is removing the disease.

To Prevent Sickness.

The pronounced opinions of the ablest Therapeutists indicate that most diseases are the direct result of vitiated Blood; and as their successful treatment of disease is founded on the principle and practice of eliminating this blood poison by judicious purgation, so this same principle, by reasonable adaptation to any case, is the surest means to prevent disease.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are an absolute preventive of diseases caused by impurity of the Blood, of Liver diseases, of diseases of the Stomach, Intestines, etc. Its corrective influence will prevent or shorten attacks of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, Uterine disorders, Fever and Ague and all that numerous class of diseases induced by malarial poison. To prevent disease, then, purify the blood if needed by using a reliable alterative and purgative; this, conjoined with the observance of hygienic directions, will establish a condition of body in which health will be the rule and disease the exception. A careful perusal of the "Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine," will fully illustrate the subject of which the above is a mere outline, and will clearly indicate the method of using Keller's Vegetable Life Drops. To be had at Drug Stores or sent to any address on receipt of 3 cent stamp, by W. L. KELLER, Chemist, Baltimore

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

THE BITTER WITH THE SWEET.

Amid the changing scenes of life
That cheer the coming view,
The fairest prospects that appear
We hasten to pursue;
But yet whatever path we tread
Obstacles we will meet,
And taste among the fruits of life,
The bitter with the sweet.

The wealthy seek in pleasure's lap
The joys that few can find;
And poverty can only hope
Contentment of the mind,
Whatever cast our destiny
May fling unto our feet,
The best and kindest will but turn
The bitter with the sweet.

The young look forth with fervent hope
For all the joys of wealth;
The old look back upon the past
And only ask for health;
You will delight in sunny skies,
And all the heart would greet—
But age has seen it all—and drank
The bitter with the sweet.

When fortune smile upon our lot
How smoothly flows the stream!
There's not a ripple to disturb
The sweet and happy dream
But when misfortune sends its blast
Our blessings to defeat,
Oh, then we'll drink in every cup
The bitter with the sweet.

The weary heart may grow more light,
Intruding cares succumb,
Though time's capricious hand shall fall
To strike their terrors dumb,
There is a heaven above us all,
And love without deceit;
But, while on earth, we all must taste
The bitter and the sweet.

HILLSBORO', 1877.

Dear Journal:—

To the correspondent of the *Union* of the 18th ult. signing his name Democrat. Like Ephraim you cleave to your idol. Sir, the sheet to which you correspond is richly worthy of your communication. Two years ago had you been told that your weak political principles would have coaxed you to such prejudiced affiliations your indignation would have been agitated to an extent that would have had no bounds, for your words then, your action now, and the omission of your address at the head of your communication, fully establish these facts. Moreover, the example now set by you is a direct contradiction of the title you assume. *That secret convention!* The Senatorial candidate upon the Republican ticket was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. After he succeeded in getting that resolution passed that the convention was to meet and nominate openly, he then deserted the committee to accomplish his avowed object, then immediately took full command of the Republican nominations. Could he have commanded the Democratic convention through his *Ring* dictates, and run the process of the Republican nominations, perhaps it would have better met your requirements. Then, when the convention retired to a private room, and not until a majority agreed to it, as has been the custom, it but put a veto upon the precepts of a Benedict Arnold. And the entire nominations of the candidates of the Democratic ticket are embodied in the limits of honor, fairness and integrity, the same cannot be said of your nominees. *Affect not Democratic advancement.* What affected Republican advancement in Louisiana and South Carolina but the placing of men in authority to dictate, to dominate, to make laws and to execute them? Such men as were unqualified, incompetent, and most ignorant, whose inferiority was not superior to that of the convict who occupied his cell in the walls of their prisons. Such officers as those legislated for the advanced and educated masses of those depressed people. Such statesmanship and legislation did not correspond with other States and the consequences are *the advancement was affected.*

You say your candidate is a Democrat. He possesses that lack of statesmanship, eloquence, competency and qualifications. Still you persist in trying to place him over those who so far excel him in all these respects and many others. The people will not submit to it; they well know that your candidates are but wet nurses employed by the Republican party to suckle the well matured babes of dissatisfaction. And the people well know that true Democracy is scattered over this nation like oil poured upon the face of the ocean, diffusedly spread everywhere but nowhere blended, especially in Caroline county it is clearly distinguishable, but nowhere intermingled. Yet it has been persecuted and trodden under foot; despite all this it stands to-day unblemished before the world, disentangled from all other political organizations. Mark you, correspondent to the *Union*, that on the morn of the 6th of November *Democracy* will shake herself from the dust and attire herself in a bridal suit. She will expand her consistent bosom, then will she be ready to accept those advocates that once thought to desert her, and with proud amazement will she exclaim: "Where have you been?" (Echo answers where?) "I have waited for you, and you for me." Now, JOURNAL, I will submit all the space in your columns in the future to older defenders. W. J. WILKINSON.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AMERICAN CORNER, Oct. 24, 1877.

Messrs. Editors:—It appears that all other parts of the county are reported through the columns of your paper and and I think it about time you had heard from our part. The farmers are very industrious minded, and the most of them good firm democrats, and will support the first ticket, and some of the republicans say they would not vote for Garey to save his life from the d—l. One man near here says he warranted him for 18 cents. Your brother editor seems to be very much interested in Mr. G.'s election but doesn't seem to care anything about the rest of the ticket. May-be Mr. Garey has promised him a part of his salary to act as a mouth piece for him if he should be elected. I presume he thinks he will have to resort to some other source for a support than publishing a newspaper, unless he should make sale of that steam engine he has had advertised so long. No more for this time. A DEMOCRAT.

Useful Recipes.

A strong solution of hyposulphite of soda is said to be excellent for cleaning silver.

A teaspoonful of powdered borax dissolved in a quart of tepid water is good for cleaning old black dresses of silk, cashmere or alapaca.

Butter will remove tar spots. Soap and water will afterwards take out the grease stain.

Black shoes may be baonzed by a strong solution of anilin red in alcohol.

Four parts borax and three parts Epsom salts, mixed with three or four parts warm water to one part of the combined substances is said to form an excellent fireproof wash for clothes. It should be used immediately after preparation.

Flax seed and tallow are used in Germany as a stuffing for cushions.—One part of tallow to ten parts of flax seed are employed, the nobility of the greased seed rendering the cushion very soft and pliable.

Gold bronze for furniture is a mixture of equal varnish mixed with gold colored bronze powder. The last is bisulphate of tin.

To prevent moths in carpets, wash the floor before laying them with spirits of turpentine or benzine,

Straw matting should be washed with a cloth dampened in salt water. Indian meal sprinkled over it and thoroughly swept out will also cleanse it finely.

Cement for petrolleum lamps—Boil three parts of rosin with one part caustic soda and five of water; then mix it with half of its weight of plaster of Paris. It sets firmly in three-fourths of an hour. Zinc, white lead or precipitated chalk may be used instead of plaster of Paris, but it hardens more slowly.

How to Make Pork.

Don't forget that warm weather is the time to make pork. There is but little profit in feeding hogs so far as pork making is concerned, when the thermometer is down to zero. Remember this fact and commence to feed early. Hogs that are to be marketed this year ought now to be in fair condition, and should be fed unsparingly from this on until they are ready to be slaughtered. The great mass of Western farmers rely entirely upon our great staple—corn—for a fattening food; and certainly there is nothing which equals it for this purpose. With a large majority of feeders the growing crop is depended upon to fit the hogs now on hand for the market, and, when this is the case, they should commence just as soon as the corn is hard enough to be of service. But when there is a sufficient quantity of old corn on hand, it will be found more profitable to continue its use until the new crop is thoroughly ripened. If the hogs tire of in its hard dry form it will be found profitable to shell it from the cob, and then soak it—say about twelve hours—before feeding, for a few days, and then return to the dry corn. The great secret of successful pork making lies in keeping the appetite of the hog in good condition, then supplying it with corn, and making your pork before the advent of cold weather.

BANGED hair is now pronounced vulgar by the eastern papers, but we are pained to note that banged husbands are as fashionable as ever.—St. Louis *Journal*.

Don'ts for Husbands.

Don't think when you have won a wife that you have won also a slave.

Don't think that your wife has less feeling than your sweetheart. Her relationship to you is simply changed not her nature.

Don't think that you can dispense with all the little civilities of life toward her you marry. She appreciates those things quite as much as other women.

Don't be gruff and rude at home. Had you been that sort of a fellow before marriage the probabilities are you would be sewing on your own buttons still.

Don't make your wife feel that she is an incumbrance on you by giving grudgingly. What she needs give cheerfully as if it were a pleasure so to do. She will feel better and so will you.

Don't meddle in affairs of the house under her charge. You have no more right to be poking your nose into the kitchen than she has to walk into your place of business and give directions to your employees.

Don't find fault with her *extravagance* in ribbons, &c., until you have shut down on cigars, tobacco, whiskey, &c.

Don't leave your wife at home to nurse the children on the score of economy, while you bolt down town at night to see the show or spend a dollar on billiards.

Don't bolt your supper and hurry off to spend your evenings lounging around away from your wife. Before marriage you couldn't spend evenings enough with her.

Don't prowl into the loafing resorts till midnight, wasting your time in culpable idleness, leaving your wife lonely at home to brood over your neglect and her disappointment.

Don't think the woman you promised to "love, cherish and protect" becomes your servant as her part of the contract.

Don't think that board and clothes is a sufficient return for all a wife does for you.

Don't expect your wife to love and honor you if you prove a brute unworthy of love and honor.

Don't caress your wife in public and snarl and growl at her in private. This proves you both hypocrit and a dog.

Don't wonder that your wife is not as cheerful as she used to be when she labors from early dawn till late at night to pander to the comfort and caprice of a selfish pig who has not soul enough to appreciate her.

Don't if your wife has faults, be constantly reminding her of them while you have never a word of commendation for her virtues. If she had that with you you'd be as mad as a hornet.

Don't expect your wife to have no failings. Not to have is not to be human; and you thought you were marrying a woman when you married her. She thought she married a *man* and don't deceive her.

EASY LESSONS IN PHYSIOLOGY.—Supposing your age to be 15 or thereabout. You have 160 bones or 500 muscles; your blood weighs 25 pounds and your heart is 5 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter. It beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day and 36,772,200 times per times per year. At each beat a little over 2 ounces of blood is thrown out of it; and each day it receives and discharges about 7 tons of that wonderful fluid. Your lungs will contain a gallon of air, and you inhale 25,000 gallons per day. The aggregate surface of your lungs, supposing them to be spread out, exceeds 29,000 square inches. The weight of your brain is 3 pounds; when you are a man it will weigh eight ounces more. Your nerves exceed 10,000,000 in number. Your skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness.—The area of your skin is about 1,700 square inches. Each square inch contains 3,500 sweating tubes or perspiratory pores each of which may be likened to little drain-tile, one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length on the entire surface of your body of 201,166 feet, or a ditch for draining the body almost 40 miles long.

THE Chicago *Times* says: "When he Supreme Court, according to custom, called upon the President the other day, he looked long and lovingly at Joe Bradley." Where was the court reporter, that so interesting an event at the White House was not formally chronicled?

A MINISTER walked six miles to marry a couple lately. He said he felt sort of fee-bill like. The groom saw it.

Save This.

A correspondent of the *Southern Plantation* about the powers of a well-known plant:

"I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the check After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullen, steeped strong, and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient.

Young or old plants are good dried in the shade and kept in clean bags.

The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood, and takes inflamation away from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodicol in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this recipe for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep it in the house ready for use.

THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK.—The New York *World* says that the Khedive of Egypt has signified his willingness to present to the city of New York, upon proper application, the twin "Needle" the sister-obelisk of that presented and sent to England. This shaft stands upon the seashore, a monolith of the granite of Syene, seventy feet in height and is a familiar landmark to all travelers who have visited Alexandria, Egypt. The hieroglyphics on its seaward face have been partly effaced by the action of the salt wind and spray during more than 1,800 years, and its base is so much worn and its base is so mush worn and mutilated that it is likely to be prostrated by a Mediterranean cyclone at some future day. It is of the same age as the English obelisk—that of Thotmes III., which gives it an antiquity of 3,400 years. The English contractors, who are now conveying the latter to London, are said to have offered to transport the Khedive's gift to New York, and erect it in any location which may be chosen for the sum of $1000,000, taking upon themselves the whole risk of the enterprise.

A LONG-WINDED SICK MAN.—At Toledo, Ohio, Judge West and Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan were appointed to speak together. It was one of Judge West's bad nights. He was not feeling strong, and as Sheridan was a rattling speaker, it was the determination to give the night to him. The chairman of the meeting, therefore, according to understanding, opened by stating that Judge West was "feeble" and could occupy but a few minutes.

The Judge opened at five minutes before eight, and became so absorbed with the subject he had in view, that he knew nothing about the flight of time, and closed with a dazzling peroration at nine minutes past eleven o'clock—occupying only three hours and sixteen minutes.

Sheridan came forward and said that he was "somewhat feeble himself" but he did not think they required to hear from more than one sickly man in one evening. The audience roared themselves out of the hall.

A LONG WALK TO GET MARRIED.—A domestic event has transpired here of much interest to our secluded community, namely, the marriage of Miss Lambier and Mr. John Vaughn. To get a marriage license, the bridegroom walked from his place of future residence, five miles from Beggsboro', to Burk's (nine miles.) Mr. Burk not being at home, Vaughn was sent to where he was working, a distance of twenty-four miles from the residence.

Mr. Burk sent him back to the house for a form, and upon his return gave him a license, and Vaughn proceeded with it home to the bride's, eighteen miles further—ninety-nine miles so far. Then they went to the Rev. Mr. Gilmour's, a distance of twelve miles, were happily united, and returned home to her house—another twelve miles. Total for her, 24 miles, and for him, 123 miles, in the ardent pursuit of matrimony. Needless to say that all this distance was traveled on foot.

"MADAM, don't you know that your baby will catch his death of cold there?"

"No, sir," she promptly responded.

"Well it's such carelessness as that which fills our cemetery with little graves," he continued.

"While all the fools continue to live" she replied.

An Outwitted Farmer.

A farmer, who was as niggardly a man as ever breathed, contrived by his parsimonious habits to amass great wealth. He was likewise conscienceless, and scrupled at nothing that would add a pound to his pile. Not far from him lived a shiftless sort of a fellow, who loved to steal better than to work, and the farmer said to him once—

"Clem, I will give you a shilling a bushel for all the potatoes you will bring me, and I don't care where you get them."

Clem jumped at the chance, but asked him where he could get them.

"I don't care where. Of course you will steal them, but that's none of my business."

The bargain was struck, and every night for a week Clem would drive to the farmer's house with a load of potatoes, carry them into the cellar, and receive his pay for them. At length he asked him where he get them.

"Stol 'em."

"Where did you steal 'em, Clem?"

"Oh, up in your side hill lot," replied the other, while a grin took possession of his face.

He got away in time to save his back, but that farmer hasn't bargained with him since to steal anything.

CHILDRENS' ETIQUETTE.—Always say "Yes, sir," "No, sir," "Yes, papa," "No, papa," "Thank you," "Good night,", "Good morning."

Clean faces, clean clothes, clean shoes and clean finger-nails indicate good breeding. Never leave your clothes about the room. Have a place for everything and everything in its place.

Rap before entering a room and never leave it with your back to the company.

Always offer your seat to a lady or old gentleman.

Never put your feet on cushions, chairs or tables.

Never overlook any one when reading or writing, nor read nor talk aloud while others are reading.

Never talk or whisper at meetings or public places, and especially in a private room, where any oneis singing or playing the piano.

Be careful to injure no one's feelings by unkind remarks. Never tell tales, make faces, call names, ridicule the lame, mimic the unfortunate nor be cruel to insect, birds or animals.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Chronicle* says: "There are three very good reasons why the Republican campaign is not a vigorous one thus far. In the first place the leaders are fighting each other like irate tomcats on the roof of a woodshed; in the second place there is no money with which to purchase coal oil, red shirts, transparencies, etc., and besides this Captain McClurg wants his pay for last year's services. In the third place, the Ohio election has so completely taken the wind out of their sails that the rotten old craft, instead of making headway against the tide, is being carried backward by it."

A SKEPTICAL young collegian confronted an old Quaker with the statement that he did not believe in the Bible. Said the Quaker:

"Does thee believe in France?"

"Yes, for though I have not seen it, I have seen others that have. Besides there is plenty of corroborative proof that such a country does exist."

"Then thee will not believe anything thee or others have not seen?"

"No, to be sure I won't."

"Did thee ever see thy own brains?"

"No."

"Does thee believe thee has any?"

—"MY dear boy," said a mother to her son as he handed round his plate for more turkey, "this is the fourth time you have been helped." "I know mother," replied the boy, "but that turkey picked at me once, and I want to get square with him." He got his turkey.

AN eccentric old fellow, who lives alongside of a graveyard, was asked if it was not an unpleasant location. "No," said he, "I never jined places in all my life with a set of neighbors that minded their own business so stiddy as they do."

IT makes a boy heart-sick as the twinter's wood begins to loom up in steadily growing piles in the back yard and he sees his mother making preparation for organizing him into "a workingmen's party."—*Hawkeye.*

GOLD is but a poor legacy in comparison with immortal thought. The one is human, worthless; the other devine, invaluable.

Retiring early at night will surely shorten a man's days.

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