The Easton Star.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor. | Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News. | $1.50 per Annum, if Paid in Advance.

NEW SERIES. | EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1885. | VOL. XX.—NO. 26.

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Prime articles of No. 1 White Pine and White Hemlock Fencing now in stock.

Principal office in Easton and Yard at Easton Point connected by Telephone.

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GO TO THE NEW

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R. H. T. COUNCELL,

In the STEWART BUILDING, adjoining Masonic Temple,

Where you will find it filled, besides his New Warehouse on Railroad avenue, with a splendid lot of New and Fine Furniture from Philadelphia and Baltimore, that is hard to beat, among which you will find Walnut Parlor Suits, Walnut Chamber Suits, Walnut Book Cases, Ladies' Walnut Secretaries, Walnut Hat Racks, Fancy Chairs and Chairs of all descriptions. Painted and Stained Cottage Suits, Bedsteads, Husk, Straw and Woven Wire Mattresses, Wall Brackets, Pockets, &c., Children's Carriages, Picture Frames, and Moulding to make to order, Window Cornices cheap, Looking Glasses and Plates. Come and see for yourselves, and you will be politely waited on by myself or my son Willie. REPAIRING done promptly by a practical Cabinet-Maker.

UNDERTAKING!

Having just received a new and fine Hearse, of the latest style, made to order, with an extra set of white cloth curtains for young persons, and a new and complete assortment of Caskets and Coffins, of Cloth, Rose Wood and Walnut, Children's Caskets of P. K. and White Glass Finished, also Burial Robes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and everything else necessary. I am now prepared to fill any order for burial that may be entrusted to me. Bodies placed on ice when desired. Guarantee satisfaction in every respect, as I expect to attend all business entrusted to me in person.

House and Sign Painting and Paper Hanging

Done in all its branches by day or contract. As I am Sole Agent for John Lucas' Ready-Mixed Pure Oil and Tinted Gloss Paint, I can offer inducements to persons wishing work done. I have painted a large number of houses in Easton with this paint since I have been using it. I give a few names of the persons upon whose houses this paint has been used:

J. F. Bateman, G. O. Mowry, Thos. E. Robson, } Building Committee for Trinity Cathedral. W. D. Roberts & Sons, M. P. Flowers, Mrs. J. A. W. Powell, } Builders.
C. F. Eastman, J. R. Jarrett, Julius A. Johnson, Philip F. Thomas, Thomas K. Robson, Peter Stevens, Chas. T. Wrightson, H. G. Councell, Antonio DePasquale.

I have on hand a good assortment of Mixed Paint, in Pints, Quarts and One-Half Gallons. All work in this branch will be done with despatch and in a good manner by myself or my son Charlie.

R. H. T. COUNCELL.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla*, with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia*, the *Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron*, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: price $1; six bottles for $5.

AYER'S

Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE

to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and ACUE

Or CHILLS and FEVER,

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections.

DR. JOHN BULL'S
SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP,
BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER,
The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY
The above remedies can be had at the Easton, and all other drug stores in Maryland.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 41 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

Athlophorous—

The great cure for neuralgia and rheumatism. For sale by R. J. Trippe.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

POETRY.

SEVENTY AND SEVEN.

BY EDITH K. PERRY.

He sat in silence on her knee,
His hand smoothed soft and lovingly
The wrinkles on the aged face
His eager eyes and face so fair,
Against the calm of her snow white hair
And the rosy glow that the fireside threw
Gave lights that a picture never knew.
He cried in a loving voice and mood,
"Poor, bony gran'ma, dear and good!"
A new light flashed in the faded eyes;
It kindled their depths with a rapt surprise,
And the hidden thoughts of the by-gone days
Looked out to answer his steadfast gaze.
"Ah, laddie," she cried, "you did not know
Gran' as she was long years ago,
"A bonnie lass," were the words they said
When they hung the veil o'er the young bride's head—
A blush fell over the eager tone
As she mused a while on the days long flown
And a dream-light shone in the tear-dimmed sight
As she looked afar in the fireside light.
He, watching her face with a childish awe,
With honest heart the deception saw,
For, breaking the silence, he spoke again,
"I didn't say bonnie, but bony, gran'."
"'Twas bony, was it? I see!
You're not well versed in flattery!"
"I'm very sorry for what I said,"
He cried, as he hung his curly head.
She kissed him soft as he lay at rest.
With tired head on her loving breast—
And, while the clock ticked silently,
She murmured low and musingly,
"Even an age am I still so vain
That the words of truth have a touch of pain,
When in my face less care might be
If all I'd loved had been true as he."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Worthies of Talbot:

A Contribution to the Biographical Annals of that County.

HON. WILLIAM PERRY.

Pride of family does not appear to have have been sufficiently strong among those akin to the subject of this sketch to cause the preservation of those records of their ancestry which would enable the members of the living generation to justify by written record this sentiment which they now indulge. While they frankly acknowledge that whatever they have of this feeling of superiority on the score of descent is founded mainly upon traditions, they are not willing that these, obscurely transmitted as they are, shall be considered as illusory as many that are accepted without hesitancy by others as authentic and as the chief support of claims to social distinction much more pretentious than they assert. The father of the subject of this sketch, and the founder of the family in Maryland was William Perry (I) an Englishman by birth, who seated himself in Caroline County. He is reputed to have been one of the largest land-holders of the Province, as well as the possessor of a great number of slaves—a kind of property, in his time, greatly more valuable than broad acres. He and his wife, Ann, seem to have lived in a style corresponding with their means, with a kind of "rude pomp where the fashions of St. James were somewhat oddly grafted on the roughness of the plantation,"* and dying left their vast estate to his three children, two daughters and a son. One of the daughters married Henry Dickinson of this county, and the other Alex. Frazier of Caroline. The son bore his own name, and was he of whom it is now proposed to speak.

William Perry (II) was born August 24th, 1746. Nothing whatever is known of his early education, but that it was not neglected there is abundant evidence; that it was such as the ample means of his father could readily bestow, and better than could be obtained in the neighborhood schools or academies is altogether probable. He may have been sent, like many of the sons of wealthy planters of that day, to England for the completion of his studies. If he embraced the profession of law, there are no means of determining beyond what is tradited. He early contracted a marriage with Elizabeth the daughter of Jacob Hindman, Esquire, of "Kirkham" in this county (now called "Perry Hall" and still in the possession of a descendant, Mrs. Mary Hindman Perry (Miss) Cox) and the sister of the Hon. William Hindman, a member of Congress, and of Capt. James Hindman of the Continental Army.

After the marriage of Mr. Perry to Miss Hindman he removed to Talbot and purchasing the seat of the Hindmans upon Miles river, he made that his home, giving to it the name it now bears, enlarging the mansion, adorning and beautifying the grounds, until it became one of the most charming residences of the county, a character which it maintained down to a comparatively recent date, and may again at any time assume, when fortune smiles upon its present possessor. Here he engaged actively in agricultural pursuits, diversifying them, as was the custom of the gentlemen of the day, with politics, into which before and during the Revolution he entered with the ardor of a patriot and after with the passion of a partizan. His first official positions were held under the Proprietary Govovernment. In 1774 we find his name mentioned as one of the Receivers of the Alienation fees or fines for Lord Baltimore. In the the same year the records of the court here show him to have been one of the "Worshipful the Justices of Peace" for Talbot County, officers of more extended jurisdiction than that possessed in the present by those bearing the same name. This latter position he held up to the time of the displacement of the Proprietary and the institution of constitutional government in the State of Maryland. When the courts were reorganized under the Constitution of 1776 he was continued as a Justice of the Peace down to 1779 when he was retired. At the Convention of Delegates from the several counties that assembled at Annapolis, July 26th, 1775, Mr. Perry was chosen as one of a committee of eight gentlemen of known integrity from the Eastern Shore (there being a similar committee from the Western) to sign bills of credit which were to be issued for the encouragement and the promotion of the manufacture of salt-petre, the erection of a powder mill and other purposes, preparatory for the war that had already begun with the mother country. At the meeting of the Convention, November 9th. 1776, he was appointed upon a committee for a similar duty—the signing of other bills of credit. On the 21 of July of the same year he was chosen by the Convention, in connection with Messrs John Goldsborough and Henry Banning to hold an election of Delegates to a new Convention, whose special duty it should be "to form a new government by authority of the people only"—that is to say, to frame a Constitution. The election was accordingly held August 1st, the Convention met and the Constitution was formed. By this instrument he was named as one of the Judges of Election—the first election held under that great charter—in connection with Messrs. John Goldsborough and John Bracco. During the whole war of the Revolution he was an active and zealous patriot, siding by his counsels and sustaining with his wealth the cause of independence, but he took no part in military operations.

After the conclusion of the war he entered actively into politics The government of the State under the Constitution may be said to have been at this period inchoate, and the best minds found an ample field for the exercise of powers in giving order, firmness and consistency to the new organism. National parties under the Articles of Confederation may be said scarcely to have had existence. In September, 1786, Mr. Perry was chosen by the electoral college one of the State Senators from the Eastern Shore having as his coadjutors Messrs. John Henry, William Hemsley, George Gale, William Paca and Edward Lloyd. Serving the constitutional term of five years he was again chosen senator 1791 with Messrs William Tilghman, William Hindman, Gustavus Scott and Edward Lloyd as his associates from the Eastern Shore. Again he was chosen senator in 1796, with Messrs. Nicholas Hammond, Littleton Dennis, John Campbell, John S. Purnell and James Holloday as fellow members from this section of the State. This was the fifth Senate chosen since the adoption of the present form of government, and it honored Mr. Perry by electing him its President; but before the end of his term of service he died suddenly while in the active discharge of his duties as presiding officer of this most respectable assembly. During the time of his service in the senate many most important acts were passed by the General Assembly, and those may be particularly noted which relate to the new national government, to the reorganization of the judicial system, to the testamentary affairs, to the the elections, to education and to religion. It is fair to presume, though testimony be wanting, that Mr. Perry, who was certainly an enlightened statesman, participated actively and efficiently in the work of legislation upon these subjects. When the county courts were reorganized under the act of 1790 he was appointed by the Governor and Council one of the Associate Judges for Talbot County, the date of his commission being January 17th, 1791. Talbot County court was within the Judicial district composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties. Mr. James Tilghman was Chief Judge, and Mr. James Tilghman, Jr., fellow associate Judge. Mr. Perry held to his office but for two years when he resigned. When parties began to be formed upon the lines of national policy he allied himself with the Federalists, and in the end became a warm partizan ready to defend his principles, ab unquibus et rostro. The leaders of the two parties in this county, when they became defined, were William Perry of the Federal and Jacob Gibson of the Democratic, or Republican as it was then called; and many are the stories related of their election conflicts, which were not confined to loud and strong words, but to hard and vigorous blows.—A letter of William Perry to Nicholas Hammond, written from Annapolis but a few days before his death comments upon the Kentucky resolutions 1799, just then before the legislature, and the Virginia resolutions of the year previous—those dragon's teeth of civil strife. There are those now living who will have a higher estimate of Mr. Perry's perspicacity as a politician than had many of his time when they learn that in these resolutions he was able to read of trouble to come to the nation.

Mr. Perry was an earnest, active, and in all probability an examplary member of Protestant Episcopal Churbh, serving as a member of the Vestry in St. Michaels parish from 1787 until his death. He was the first delegate sent from the parishes of this county to the Diocesan Convention in 1790, and he served in the same capacity in 1792. He was a friend of popular education, having been one of the trustees of Talbot Free School, a promoter of Washington College, Kent County, an institution from which so much was expected at the date of its organization, and an active agent, while in the Senate, in securing the charter of the Easton Academy—one of the last services he rendered his county, as appears from the letter already quoted. Mr. Perry, like many of the prominent gentlemen of his day, was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was the Secretary of a Lodge established in this county soon after or during the war of the Revolution, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; and as a representative of this lodge he assisted in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Maryland at a Convention held for this purpose at Talbot Court House, or Easton, in July, 1783. By this convention he was eldcted Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and was the first to serve in this capacity.

While in the active discharge of his duty as President of the Senate of Maryland, he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and expired on the 10th day of January, 1799 He was buried at Annapolis with no inconsiderable pomp as appears from the following account of his death and funeral printed in the Maryland Gazette, with the then customary marks of mourning:

"Died on Thursday last in this city, in attendance on his legislative duties the Honorable William Perry, Esquire, late President of the Senate of this State. His remains were interred on Saturday last, attended by the several departments and officers of Government, and a number of respectable citizens, in the following order:

Sexton,
Two Staff men. Staffs in mourning,
Clerk,
Clergymen,
Physicians,
Pall-Bearers,
Undertaker,
Hearse,
Mourners,
Messenger with staff in Mourning, } President of the Senate. { Door-Keeper with staff in Mourning,

Members of the Senate,
Sargeant-at-Arms with Mace in Mourning,
Speaker of the House of Delegates,
Members of the House of Delegates,
Chief Clerk,
Assistant Clerk,
Governor,
Council,
Clerk,
Chancellor,
Judges of the General Court,
Treasurers,
Clerk of General Court and Court of Appeals,
Registers of Chancery and Land Office,
Auditor and Agent,
Printer,
Citizens—two and two."

Upon the meeting of the House of Delegates Jan. 12th 1799 the following resolution was passed and entered upon the record of the proceedings:

RESOLVED: That the members of this House wear a scarf on their left arm for ten days in respect of the President of the Senate who died in attending the duties of his appointment. By order, William Harwood, Clk." No stone has ever been erected over his remains which lie undistinguished in the Church yard of St. Ann's, Annapolis. No portrait of him exists, but tradition relates that he was short in stature, stout in person, of florid complexion with blue eyes and light hair—a true representative of the English squire. He was fond of the pleasures of the table, companionable, of easy manners and deservedly held in much esteem as the possessor of many social accomplishments and the domestic virtues. His abilities were undoubtedly of a most respectable order, fully equal to the discharge of his public functions. As has already been noted in this paper, he married a Miss Hindman, by whom he had two children, a son bearing his own name, who living to maturity died childless, and a daughter who became the wife of Col. William B. Smyth; and who was without off-spring. The son, William Perry, (III) at one period served as clerk to the Senate of Maryland. William Perry (II) married for his second wife Miss Sarah Rule, the daughter of George Rule, Head Master of the Talbot County Free School, a man of no contemptible literary attainments, a portion of which he imparted to his daughter, who according to family tradition, was a good Latin and Greek scholar. By this lady he had an only daughter who became the wife of Mr. David Kerr, Jr, the brother of the Hon. John Leeds Kerr, and subsequently of Dr. John Rogers. She was a woman of great strength of character, and has many descendants now living.

* See Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" for a brief but admirable description of the Virginia gentry of the time—very appropriate to the same class in Maryland. Vol. I, p. 30.

They Had Better Stay Away.

"I like to know about some office under Gleveland?" he said as he beckoned a lawyer across the street from the door of his saloon.

"Well, what is it?"

"I like to know if I vhas to haf some office. My place vhas headquarters last fall for Gleveland glubs, und all der boss tell me I vhas sure of somethings fat."

"Then you are looking for something?"

"Vell, I dunno. Vhen Gleveland vhas elected der poys began to drop in here. One of 'em be says: "Vhat bostmaster you vill make for Detroit? By George! I vish I vhas you!" Vhell, dot tickles me, you know, und I treat the crowd to peer. Pooty soon anoder crowd comes in, und one of der poys calls oudt:

"Let dis convention come to some order. We vhas now in der presence of der next boss of der Gustom House. I calls for three cheers Carl Dunder!"

"Vhen he says dot I feels good all oafer, und it seems right to set up der peer."

"I see."

"Vhell, almost eafery night a gang come aroundt to my place to shake me py der hand, und somebody says:

"Hip! hip! hurrah! Carl Dunder vhas solid mit der coming administration! He picks oudt der fattest office for himself, und he remembers his friends mit der lean ones!'

"Vhen somepody talks like dot I feels shmiley und soft, und I tap a new keg of lager. Now, I like to ask you if I vhas right. My poy Shake says I doan' get so much as a smell of office, undt my old woman says der poys make a fool of me."

"I guess ther are right."

"Don't you pelief I veas der Gustom House?"

"No, sir.'

"Nor der Bostoffice?"

"No, sir."

"Don't I haf some place at $2,000 a year"

"I doubt it."

"Wasn't I even invited down to Washington to see Gleveland go mit der White House?"

"Vhell! vhell! So Shake und der old woman vhas right, und der poys vhas putting some soft soap on me! Say?"

"Yas."

"Dot vhas all right, but I like to say somedhing und doan' you forgot him! To-night dot same growd come aroundt here, und somepody vhil begin to hurrah for der neatt bostmaster. You ought to be here! Der dog vhil be loose, und I shall haf two glubs handy, und you vhil see fifteen men in such a hurry to get oudt doors dot you pelief some earthquakes vhas shaking up Detroit! Shust come aroundt und see how a disappointed office-seeker vhill handle two glubs und a pull dog!

A Mistake.

Gilbody applied to Col. Doolittle for a temporary loan. He said:

"Be so kind as to loan me forty dollars."

"Look hear, my dear friend," said Col. Doolittle, "if you had approached me in a straightforward, candid manner, I would have let you have the money, but you addressed me in a manner that caused me to doubt your honesty."

"What do you mean?"

"You said: 'Be so kind as to lead me forty dollars.'"

"What should I have said?"

"If you had been a candid man you would have said: 'Be so stupid as to lend me forty dollars.'"

Yellow is now the fashionable shade. This will make twenty dollar gold pieces very stylish.

Ladies don't need much to wear this Winter at a full dress party.

The Lime Kiln Club.

"We hev got Baptists, Methodists an' Unavarsalists in dis club," said Brother Gardner, as he opened the meeting. "an' I is pained to diskiber dat you hev many argyments among you as to which religun am de best to lib by. Fack am, some of you hev bin poundin' each odder ober de matter an' it has come to dat pass dat sumthin' mus' be did. Elder Toots, you an' Whalebone Howker step dis way."

The members mentioned trotted to the front, and the President continued:

"One of you am a Methodist an' de odder a Baptist, an' de odder arternoon you quarreled kase you couldn't agree which religun am de best. I has a werry high respeck fur true religun—de religun dat keeps men moral an' upright an' honest an' conscientious, but I want to say to you dat neither one of you have enuff religun to worry over—much less quarrel about. It am de same as nine-tenths of de religun of today. You pray, but it takes you a long time to pay yer honest debts. You sing, but you want de big eand of ebery trade. You pity de poo' sinners, but Heaven help de man who takes your word fur it in a hoss trade! In odder words, in spite of all your Sunday sanctimony, I wouldn't give thirty cents on de dollar fur de debts you am owing.

"An' what I say to you I mean fur a big shur of de gineral public. Religun am bein' used as a cloak by many of de sleek-sided rascals in dis kentry. Men who cheat, lie, swear an' swindle six days in de week am quite sartin to turn up in de church on de seventh. De louder deir protestashuns of religun de mo' devilitry de man am up to. When I find dat gun religun keeps you at work, smoothes ober quarrels, makes you honest an' cu'tivates a forgivin' speerit, I'll support you wid my las' dollar. Under present sarcumstances you'd better do less prayin' an' mo' hard work—less singin' an' curb your tempers. You kin sot down now, but de nex' time dar am any quarrelin' in dis club ober de subjeck menshuned, somebody will hear sumthin' drap."

The Rev. Penstock arose and declared the President's assertions too sweeping For instance, he was an ex-minister and claimed to live a religious life. Could the President impugn his consistency?

"Brudder Penstock,' answered the old man, "I has heard you pray an' preach an' sing, an' I know you calls yourself a Christian man, "but whar' am dat $2 borryed of Pickles Smith eighteen months ago? Whar' am dat blind dog you traded wid Samuel Shin fur a pistol? What has become of dat bogus watch you traded wid Giveadam Jones fur one of de poes' wheelbarrers ever seen in America? Why did you settle a butcher bill fur fifty cents on de dollar? How does it happen dat you borry yer flour an' tea an' coffee of de nayburs? Who beat Elder Toots out of a mewl worf $100?"

The Rev. Penstock made no reply. He simply sat down like a man who had had a two-horse team driven over him.

The Secretary announced a letter from Cowslip Singletoe, an honorary member of the club at Meridian, Miss., asking if—taking present circumstances into consideration—there was any call for the colored man to walk fourteen miles to a political meeting.

"Dar' hain't now, an' dar' nebber was," replied the President. "De less de cull'd folkses know 'bout pollyticks, Republican or Democratic, de mo' fat he will hev on his ribs. Let him keep at work, be honest an' truthful, an' he will hev de good will of all white folks an' all parties. Let him become an idler an' run arter pollyticks, an' one party will make a tool of him an' de odder will hate him fur bein' one."

"Am Trustee Pullback in de hall? asked the President after a long and ominous silence.

Pullback limped forward.

Brudder Pullback," continued the President, "it war announced in de papers dat de world was to come to an eand on de mawnin' of de 5th inst."

"Yes, sah."

"I l'arn dat you sot up all night on de night of de 4th makin' de biggest kind of a racket. About an hour befo' daylight you crawled under de bed an' left yer family to shift for demselves. Am dis true?"

"Yes, sah."

"Den it am my solemn dooty to fine you $600 an' costs. I warned you long ago dat dis club doan' believe in signs, ghosts, dreams, lucky numbers nor judgment days, an' you has got to pay de penalty."

Brother Pullback returned to his seat a crushed man. His income is about a dollar a day, and he has a family of sixteen persons on his hands to clothe and feed.

Never too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age, began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced to study Latin.

Boccacio was thirty years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spillman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Dr. Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovico Mondaldesco, at the great age of 115 years, wrote the memoirs of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek, till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical results till he reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Æneid, his most pleasing production.

Thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age, could be cited, but every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to learn."

"Mother, how many wheels has a vehicle got?" "Wall two, my dear, Johnny." "I think it ought to have five?" "Why?" "Because its a V-icle."

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