Kent News.

Vol. 50. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1889. No. 18.

THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY MD.

OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON

PLUMMER & USILTON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

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

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00

Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25

Six lines of Nonpareil or less constitute a square.

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

JOB-PRINTING:

—SUCH AS—

HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.

SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,

General Commission Merchants

For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.

No. 206 South Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

jan5-y.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.

D. B. STEWART & CO.,

General Fruit and Produce

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

118 East Pratt St., Balto Md.

We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The Peoples' Bank of Baltimore.

ANDREW W. WOODALL,

Successor to Greenwood & Woodall,

Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,

No. 53 West Pratt Street.

Special attention given to the sale of Grain Dried, Evaporated and Green Fruits.

F. K. B. EMORY. F. W. NEAVITT.

WM. H. RUTTER

—WITH—

EMORY & NEAVITT,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

—FOR THE SALE OF—

Grain, Seeds, Hay, Fruit, Live Stock, Wool and all kinds Country Produce.

No. 68 South St., Baltimore, Md.

Reference—Citizens' National Bank, Agents for Wheeler Line of Steamers. je12-y.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS

ALONZO P. CREW

—WITH—

STEVENS BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.

Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.

No. 303 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 20 East Camden Street, (Old Number, 3.

Near Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

WRIGHT & LONEY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Fruit, Hay, Poultry, Live Stock Hides, and all kinds Country Produce.

No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCE.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette sts. ja29.

PHILADELPHIA.

P. E. CREW & CO.,

(Successors to CREW & IRELAND.)

FRUIT, PRODUCE and LIVE STOCK

Commission Merchants,

334 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Strict attention will be given to all consignments or communications. Check and account statement immediately on sales if desired. Berries and Peaches a specialty in their season. References, National Bank of Northern Liberties, Third and Vine streets, Philadelphia; or, some of the large Fruit Growers of Kent county. (apr27-1y.) P. E. CREW.

R. E. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants

IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.

328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent on sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y.

J. P. MOYER. S. F. CREW.

J. P. MOYER & CO.,

Commission Merchants in Live Stock,

EGGS and POULTRY.

No. 256 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Returns sent promptly. tf.

E. C. CROW,

No. 316 N. Front St., Philadelphia,

(Old Number, 6 Vine Street).

COMMISSION MERCHANT

FOR THE SALE OF

FRUIT, LIVE STOCK, POULTRY & EGGS.

PEACHES A SPECIALTY.

Professional Cards.

DENTIST.

DR. C. P. GILPIN,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., MAIN ST., ADJ. CAHALL'S STORE.

Office Hours, 8:30 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 4 P. M.

Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. d1-tf.

DENTISTRY.

W. E. BARNARD.

HAVING opened an office at the residence of Norris Barnard's for the practice of Dentistry, I beg leave to say that I will be in attendance there to receive patients at any time with the exception of MONDAY and TUESDAY of each week. All modern appliances. Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. First-class work and satisfaction guaranteed. A call solicited. jl5-2m.

DR. J. HORTON KELLEY,

(UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.)

fe2. *GALENA, KENT CO., MD.*

DR. JAMES W. URIE,

HOMEOPATHIST,

STILL POND, MD.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIST,

Chestertown, Maryland, opposite the Voshell House

Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.

G. ALLEN JARMAN, D. V. S.,

—GRADUATE OF—

The American Veterinary College, N. Y.,

CHESTERVILLE, MD.

DR. H. L. DODD,

Homeopathist,

CHESTERTOWN - MARYLAND.

OFFICE at his mother's residence.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office adjoining T. W. Eliason, Jr.'s Store, will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

BENJ. B. OWENS,

Architect,

N. W. Corner Lexington and Charles Streets,

BALTIMORE.

Reference:—"KENT NEWS." n24-tf.

FOR a FINE 5c. or 10c. CIGAR go to J. L. MCFEELY'S

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

BUILDING LUMBER.

DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, CYPRESS FENCING.

THE LARGEST STOCK, OF SEASONED LUMBER, IN THE COUNTY,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES

DO NOT BUY without giving me an opportunity to make estimates for you.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

March 9, 1889.

Bargains in Store Goods!

WHERE TO GET THEM

ALL IN WANT OF SEASONABLE GOODS ARE INVITED TO CALL AT

WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S

WE HAVE A COMPLETE, WELL SELECTED AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Cloths,

Ginghams, Prints, Cassimeres,

And all Kinds of Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.,

which stock will be kept complete.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF NECKWEAR!

SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Prices guaranteed Low!

Quality warranted as represented!

Best Prices for Trade

All cordially invited. Resp'y,

WROTH & ALDRIDGE.

Jan. 2, 1889.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

Your Mutual Wants Supplied at

J. LLOYD McFEELY'S

Confectionery, Tobacco & Fruit Store

opposite Court House, and adjoining J. K. Aldridge & Co.'s Hardware Store. The taste of ladies and children will be gratified by all sorts and kinds of Confectionery and Fruits. I have just opened a Fresh Stock and as Fine a line of Confectionery as the season will allow. Give me a call. Prices as low as the lowest.

GENTLEMEN,

If you are fond of a Nice Cigar for a Small Price try those 2 for 5 cents of mine. Long Havana Filled Cigar for 5 cents, a still better one for 10 cents.

For Chewing Tobacco I can't be beat in Kent county for prices, Quantity and Quality. Good Natural Tobacco for 25 cents per pound. B. F. Gravely's Superior is my leading brand. Remember

J. L. McFEELY'S

Tobacco Emporium of Kent county, opposite Court House and adjoining J. K. Aldridge & Co.'s Hardware Store. jy14.

New Store--Old Stand!

Mrs. D. GRUBER

HAS thoroughly renewed and refitted her business property up town and is now better able than ever heretofore to supply the public with

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies,

and indeed everything in the Bakery Line. Long experience, the best material, and personal attention to the business enables her to give the very best goods for the least money.

CONFECTIONERY.—I have also added to my stock a line of confectionery, such as Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., to which I invite attention. Give me a call. MRS. D. GRUBER.

sep3-y. Up Town.

WANTED.

100,000 BUSHELS of NEW CORN

—AND—

25,000 BUSHELS of WHEAT,

delivered at any station on the Balto. & Del. Bay and Queen Anne's Railroads. Telephone call 15.

B. F. FLEMING,

n17-tf. Chestertown, Md

TO MOTHERS.

Every babe should have a bottle of DR FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP. Perfectly safe. No Opium or Morphine Mixture. Will relieve Colic, Griping in the Bowels and Promote Difficult Teething. Prepared by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, Hagerstown, Md. Druggists sell it; 25 cent. Trial bottle sent by mail 10 cents. f9-y.

—THE NEW—

{HIGH-ARM}

SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 9.

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

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

No, 9, Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

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

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

CHAS. J. REICHE,

Feb. 2, 1889. Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

AGENT WANTED in Centreville. Address above.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!

For This Special Occasion!

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

desire you to reap the benefit of this special reduction sale. If you are in need of Clothing for yourself and boys don't fail to examine our stock as it means MONEY SAVED. All goods guaranteed as represented and marked down in plain figures.

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men's, Youth's Boy's and Children's Clothing.

Aug. 31, 1889—3t. 10 & 12 E. Balto., St., Balto., Md.

PURE BONE PHOSPHATES!

The various preparations of Bones prepared by the "Listers" and H. S. Miller & Co., have stood the test of many years, and in all cases produced good results and proved as represented.

THESE GOODS are and always have been prepared in the most scientific manner. The Chemicals used are tested and proportions so adjusted as to form a complete manure. All the lands on which they have been continuously used show the best results, and prove beyond doubt that BONE PHOSPHATES are the proper kind to apply. All the brands are offered at the closest prices, and will be delivered at any of the wharves or landings on the bay or river.

Samples are at the store of WICKES & BROTHER. Orders left there will receive prompt attention. Orders solicited. BUY THE BEST.

W. N. E. WICKES.

August 10, 1889—2m. (T.)

WILLIAMS & CLARK'S CO.'S

High Grade Bone Phosphate!

AMERICUS, ROYAL, PROLIFIC,

And the NICHOLSON MIXTURE.

These goods have been used in Kent county for the past five years and have given entire satisfaction. They are made of BLOOD, BONE and POTASH and every care is taken to make them as good crop producers as possible. Drilling condition guaranteed. All kinds Phosphate Marterials on hand.

Dissolved Animal Bone, Bone Meal,

Muriate Potash, Dried Blood, Bone Tankage,

Acid Phosphate and Kainit.

PRICES AS CLOSE AS THEY CAN BE MADE. GET MY FIGURES BEFORE BUYING.

For Sale by W. H. McFEELY,

August 17, 1889. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

—AGENT FOR—

R. J. BAKER & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We will sell separate or will manipulate and mix to order according to any formula. We also offer to the farmers our old reliable brands of

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates, Special Wheat Fertilizers,

Asparagus Phosphate, Peach Tree Phosphate,

Fine Ground Raw Bone, Dissolved Raw Bone,

Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate, Muriate Potash,

Sulphate Potash and Kainit.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agent,

June 27, 1889—3m. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.

INVITE YOU TO READ THE FOLLOWING:

Expenses! Expenses! Expenses!.

ARE what every practical farmer, mechanic, merchant and manufacturer should watch carefully, saving here and saving there by economy and system for the times are hard, and every dollar is needed. It should therefore be a study, especially to the farmer and manufacturer; each should try to lessen the cost of producing their articles for sale, so that at the end of the year they will come out even if not ahead. This is the way we look at it. Don't you? And therefore we have made this year a very decided change. We have parted with our mill in Chestertown. Why? Because it would not pay to run it. The extra hauling of goods, the trouble of labor, the taxes, insurance, lease, extra hauling, reshipments from an inconvenient place, interest on goods carried over, and waste in handling, besides the expense of a superintendent so many idle months in the year. All this is expense and a very unnecessary expense. How do we work it now? In this way. We have our goods made under our own supervision. On account of the Baltimore works large capacity (eleven hundred tons per day) it does not take long to manufacture what we require. The analysis of every article we know and we *guarantee* the analysis to you. We have the advantage of direct shipment, better labor, improved machinery, cheap freights, no lease, no interest on goods carried over, no superintendent's expenses, and less cost per ton for the manufacture. The greater the work the less the cost. We therefore can and will sell cheaper, dividing our advantages with you. Our goods are just the same as we have always sold you and will be kept at their high standard. We are determined to please you if low prices and a good, well-made fertilizer will do so. Our results this year, for the season, have been wonderful. *Read this over again*, think over it and call upon, or wait for us to call on you.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.

—FOR SALE BY—

R. H. CORBALLY, Esq., Massey's, Kent County, Maryland.

JAMES FAULKNER, Esq., Millington, Kent County, Maryland.

GUS. PORTER, Esq., Price's Station, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

August 10, 1889.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

BRIEF SKETCH OF MARYLAND'S FIRST COLLEGE.

From the Easton Democrat—continued from last week.

The Rev. Dr. Smith being elected provost of the University of Pennsylvania left Washington College in 1787 or 8. His successor at the college was Rev. Dr. Colin Ferguson, a native of Kent county, but educated at Edinburgh, Scotland. When the the college ceased to receive the appropriation from the State, he retired to his farm, where he died in 1805, and Mr. Colin Ferguson was put in charge—its sole professor.

Referring to the address of Prof. Ringgold, in 1814, we find that the college continued with alternations of success and depression, "to discharge the obligations imposed by its charter" (despite the breaking of its contract by the State) "until 1827, when the building was destroyed by fire," caused by carelessness on the part of a student.

The exercises of the college were continued in a rented house in Chestertown, but no literary degrees were conferred for many years. The visitor "having endeavored to manage the funds with frugality for the purpose of erecting a new college edifice upon part of the original foundation," were at length able in 1844, on the 4th of May, to lay once more the corner-stone of the college, the Hon. E. F. Chambers performing on this occasion the duties, which in May 1783 had devolved upon Governor Paca.

Once more a stirring appeal was issued to the people of the Eastern Shore to encourage and assist the visitors and governors in reviving the reputation and prosperity of an institution whose success would bring incalculable blessing to themselves and their children. We are not informed whether the people responded as nobly upon this occasion as they did in 1782, but we are inclined to think they did not.

Prof. Ringgold, who was principal in 1844, says: "Among its oldest alumni were several of the most distinguished men of Maryland. Some of the alumni of later years are supporting the highest characters on the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit, and among the medical profession. Others in the enjoyment of private life are exerting salutary influence by diffusing the blessings of knowledge, virtue and religion through the various orders of society."

We have seen how the appropriation voted to Washington College by the General Assembly of 1784 was lessened until it was reduced to $500 per annum, and so continued until 1848. From documents furnished us by James A. Pearce, Esq., we learn that by resolution 31 of 1848, an additional sum of $1,500 was granted to Washington College, in consideration of which the visitors were required to board, educate and provide all necessary books and stationery to one scholar from each of the then existing eight counties of the Eastern Shore. By act of 1856, chapter 219, the former sum of $1,000 was granted to increase to a proper amount the compensation for these eight students, and after Wicomico county was organized, the further sum of $375 was granted by the act of 1870, chapter 339, for the education and support of a student from that county upon the same footing with the other Eastern Shore counties, thus making a total appropriation of $3,375.

The reduction of the appropriation of £1,250 (1784) to $500 (1805) after crediting all sums received by the college and not mentioning that for the sums actually received the college had furnished board and tuition to one scholar from each county on the Eastern Shore, although the original appropriation was intended only to pay the salaries of the professors, left the State indebted to the college in a sum exceeding $150,000. In consideration of this fact and matter recited in resolution of 1848 and in acts of 1856 and 1870; in 1874 by chapter 282, the Legislature increased the number of free students to fifteen, and the annual appropriation to $5,375, preserving the same proportion to each student.

The college after its reorganization in 1848 continued in a very prosperous condition for many years. Prof. Ringgold was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Francis Waters in 1854, being the second time he had held that position. During the same year two additional buildings were erected, one on each side of the main building. These are plain, but commodious brick buildings, three stories high, exclusive of the basement. All the buildings have been recently modernized and improved. During Prof. Waters' administration the affairs of the college were prosperous. The college was filled with students from Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. While the successors of Dr. Waters were gentlemen of recognized attainment as scholars, they were not good disciplinarians.

The college rapidly descended into disrepute. The young gentlemen were no longer patterns of gentlemenly conduct and scholarly attainment worthy of imitation, as they had been under the adminstration of Dr. Smith and his immediate successors. That relic of barbarism, hazing, was carried to such an unlimited extent that parents would not send their sons to the College, prefering no education to education obtained amid such pernicious surroundings. Even the property of those living near the college was not free from molestation. The matron's pantry was constantly suffering from the depredations of the students. One of the flues of the students' building was rendered useless by the empty fruit cans deposited therein. This wonderful fall in the reputation of the college was not owing so much to the natural depravity of the students as to lack of discipline. The college was in a semidormant condition at the breaking out of "the late unpleasantness between the states," and during the war it dropped below the surface of popular esteem. In 1873 Prof. W. J. Rivers, of South Carolina, took charge as principal; and during the 14 years he was at the head of the college, did much to raise the standard of the college and the moral tone of its students. Prof. Rivers was succeded by Prof. Thos. N. Williams, who has been at the head of the college for two years. Prof. Williams has resigned and is succeded by Prof. J. A. Chambliss, late professor of ancient languages in the Maryland Agricultural College. Dr. Chambliss is a distinguished scholar and popular gentleman, and merits the support of the community.

The board of visitors and governors at present is composed of the following named gentlemen: Hon. Joseph A. Wickes, president; Jas. A. Pearce, Esq., secretary; Hon. Frederick Stump, of Cecil county; J. B. Brown of Queen Anne's; W. R. Martin, of Talbot; W. Ford, of Caroline; D. M. Henry Jr., of Dorchester; John W. Crisfield, of Somerset; Samuel K. Dennis, of Worcester; R. W. Jones, N. W. Comegys, R. H. Ison, W. N. E. Wickes, M. deK. Smith, Dr. Samuel Beck, Dr. W. F. Hines, Colin F. Stam, C. T. Westcott, N. G. Westcott, W. B. Usilton, Wm. M. Slay, Jesse K. Hines, Thos. DeC. Ruth and Harrison W. Vickers, all of Kent county.

There have been and are yet many noble hearted men in Maryland, as the liberal contributions to educational institutions testify, but never has Washington College, so far as we can ascertain, received one cent in the way of donation or endowment. Millions of dollars have been expended on marble shafts erected in honorable tribute to the illustrious dead of her of his country, but no one has been found patriotic enough to endow Washington College, thus helping in the most effectual manner to perpetuate a more reverent and lasting memory of the beloved Washington than sculptured busts. It is true the people responded liberally to Dr. Smith's call for assistance in founding the college, but now other institutions have sprung up and the dollar is king instead of King George, the people no longer learn with patriotic zeal to commemorate their deliverance by cherishing the only institution bearing the name of Washington with his own consent.

The course of studies has been modified and improved to suit the modern requirements for a first-class college until Washington College will compare favorably with any college in the State.

The location of the college is very beautiful. From its observatory one can have a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. In the midst of a rich agricutural country blessed with excellent water, no situation could be more desirable. An experience of many years leads the writer to affirm that no place upon the Eastern Shore can claim more for the healthfulness and moderation of its climate. Noted as the Eastern Shore is becoming as a sanitarium, Washington College should certainly commend itself to those persons in the North, or in the sickly regions of the South, who would wish their sons to recruit their strength of body as well as of intellect.

The good accomplished by this institution is almost incalculable. Every year it sends forth young men into the great world admirably fitted to battle with its opposing elements, and meet with honor its highest responsibilities. This beneficent influence has not been confined to this State, but disseminated throughout the country. There are men today filling honorable places in their counties, and proving an inestimable blessing to their fellow men, who owe their influence to the liberal education obtained at Washington College. Is gratitude dead? Is American patriotism a forgotten thing of the past, and has King money torn into shreds the parchment of Maryland's history and bound the eyes of her once patriotic sons to all sense of obligation and civic pride? Our spirits revolt at the very idea; and yet with sorrow we must confess that such is not far from the fact.

We were touched by Daniel Webster's pathetic appeal for his alma mater before the Legislature of his State. In imagination, we can see that noble man, filled with enthusiastic love and veneration for the institution that had been the instructor of his youth, beating back with eloquent and indisputable arguments the miserly monopolists, who, like hungry jakals, were desirous of tearing with merciless fangs the vitals from that most important institution for preserving the safety of the State, in order to lessen by an almost pitiable sum the taxes upon their enormous properties. When old Washington College shall be assailed by the foes of popular education, shall we, her sons, suffer her to look upon us with sorrow and say, "*tu quoque mi fili?*" or shall we, with hearts swelling with gratitude, like Webster, manfully defend her rights, and ward off the insidious thrusts of her assailants? Why should our young men seek in colleges in other parts of the country that which they can get at equally cheap rates at home? Do they go because of numbers or exalted name? Why not increase the numbers and exalt the name of Washington College? There are men in every county on the Eastern Shore who should wield an influence for their alma mater. If she is not what they would wish her to be, who should be the ones to try to elevate her to that lofty position?

The Alumni Association, organized a few years since, gives promise of great things in the future. Nearly all the young Alumni of the College are active, energetic men, who are not willing, if possible to prevent it, to allow their alma mater to deteriorate, knowing that the more exalted her name, the more honor there is attached to their degrees. We are sorry that space will not allow us to mention the names of many of our distinguished Alumni. They are filling creditably every exalted position and are making their mark in their respective communities.

We should not conclude this notice of the organization of the first college in Maryland without mention of the nonsectarian character imposed upon it by the liberal spirit which marks the whole history of the State. Its incorporation was designed for the "training up of good, useful and accomplished men for the service of their country, in church and state; and youth of all religious denominations and persuasions shall be fully and liberally admitted to equal privileges and advantages of education, and to all literary honors of the college, according to their merit; nor should any preference be given in the choice of any visitor and governor of said college, or of any principal, vice-principal or any professor or master on account of his religious persuasion, but merely on account of his literary and other necessary qualifications to fill the place for which he is chosen."

How He Won Her.

A letter from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs says: "One of the most recent and interesting stories concerning the influence of Lover's Leap over the heart of a man has to do with a romantic and impulsive youth who proposed to a young girl here after a few days' acquaintance. He seemed to be simply frenzied with the intensity of his affection, and was wholly unconscious of how brief the period of his acquaintance with the object of his affections had been. He thought, of course, that he had known her for centuries, and that their souls must be mingled in some previous existence. The young girl was more level-headed and more arithmetical, and she begged to call the young man's attention to the fact that only forty-eight hours had elapsed since they had had the privilege of first gazing on each other, and intimated that she would prefer to know him a little better before deciding so serious a question as the one he had propounded. He replied with a good deal of intense feeling that he would concede anything in reason that would lead to the accomplishment of the desire of his heart and life, but intimated in turn that the rate of board per day at the hotel was rather high, and that if he had much waiting to do he preferred to wait at something less than $5 a day, and concluded by making the very brilliant suggestion that they might transfer their residence in the meantime to a less costly establishment, and she might get acquainted with him at her leisure without trepidation on his part on account of a constantly increasing hotel bill. This interesting story, like all real love stories, finished with all appropriate happiness, the girl being won so completely by the youth's naivette that she accepted him on the spot, and presumably they will be married in the fall and keep house under the most economical conditions possible."

An Editor Loose.

This is the way the editor feels when he does up his sentiment in blank verse: "I would flee from the city's rule and law—from its fashion and forms cut loose—and go where the strawberry grows on its straw and the gooseberry grows on its goose; where the catnip tree is climbed by the cat as she clutches for her prey—the guileless and unsuspecting rat on the rattan bush at play; I will catch with ease the saffron cow and the cowlet in their glee; as they leap in joy from bough to bough on the top of cowslip tree; and list while the partridge drums his drum and the woodchuck chucks his wood, and the dog devours the dogwood plum in the primitive solitude.

"O, let me drink from the moss-grown pump that was hewn from the pumpkin tree! Eat mush and milk from the rude stump, from folly and fashion free—new gathered mush from the mushroom vine, and milk from the milkweed sweet—with pineapple from the pine. And then to the whitewashed dairy I'll turn, where the dairymaid hastening hies, her ruddy and golden-red butter to churn from the milk of her butterflies; and I'll rise at morn with the earliest bird, to the fragrant farmyard pass, and watch while the farmer turns his herd of grasshoppers out to grass.

Mr. Appleton's Boarders.

Hiram Appleton was fond of money and as he lived in the most economical manner had managed to accumlate a considerable sum of it. As an intance of his economy he had worn the same blue coat with brass buttons for 10 years, to church and to muster, and there was considerable probability its having to serve for as much longer. Hiram was a batchelor. He considered a wife an expensive luxury from which he abstained from economical motives.

In the course of time, however, Hiram came to take a different view of the matter. He read somewhere that it was saving to be married, as the work that a wife would do would more than pay the expenses of her board and clothing. On reflection Hiram considered that under his circumstances this was a consideration of some importance.

"Besides," thought he, "we might take boarders, and taking boarders is profitable if you don't keep'm too well. I've heard that Aunt Jane Doolittle made a thousand dollars clear in one year from keeping boarders. And all the labor comes on the wimmin folks, too. I guess I must be married."

Mr. Appleton decided on the whole to marry a widow.

We give his reasons in his own words:

"It stands to reason," he soliloquized, "that a widow must have more experience about household matters than one who hasn't been married. Now, one that isn't experienced is very apt to waste things, and it takes a good deal of time to teach 'em better. Now a widow's already broken into the ways of a household, I must be on the lookout for a widow."

Mr. Hiram Appleton, accordingly, began to look about him.

Just at this time there came into town a certain widow Jones, on a visit, to a relation.

As Mr. Appleton was well acquainted at the house where she was visiting, he soon found it in his way to "call around."

The widow was sitting in the "keeping room," with Mrs. Felton her relation.

"Mr. Appleton," said the latter, "let me introduce to you my cousin, Mrs. Jones."

Hiram bowed.

"I wonder whether she's a widow," he thought to himself.

When Mrs. Felton accompanied him to the door, he ventured to make the injury.

"Yes," said Mrs. Felton, "her husband died two years since."

"You see, Mrs. Felton," said Hiram in a business like tone, "I've been thinking of getting married. I think on the whole it would be good policy. I guess I should prefer a smart, industrious, economical widow, if I could hear of one anywhere."

"Then," said Mrs. Felton, "I am quite sure that my cousin would suit you. She's as industrious a creature as you ever saw. Always has work in her hand."

"There's one thing I want to know about," said Hiram anxiously. "Is she fond of dress? I don't know much about it but I've heard that some wimmin spend a sight on their dress. Now I can't stand that anyhow. I calculate that my wife—if I ever have any—shall dress decent; but as to silk dresses, and gold chains and such, they won't come out of me."

Mrs. Felton assured the inquirer, that no one could be more simple in her tastes than her cousin—an assurance which gratified Mr. Appleton exceedingly.

"You needn't tell her what I've been saying," said Hiram. "I'll come in again two or three times, and see how I like her ways and if I do I'll propose pretty quick."

"You'd better," said Mrs. Felton, "for there's no knowing how soon somebody else may pick her up."

Instead of regarding Hiram's injunction Mrs. Felton straightway communicated the substance of the conference to the widow.

Now it so happened, for reasons which will appear, that the widow was by no means indisposed to a second marriage and on hearing that Hiram was a man of property, she concluded to "set her cap for him."

"You must appear to be very industrious and economical," said Mrs. Felton. "He laid particular stress on that."

"Don't fear for me," said her cousin. "It takes a widow to manage the men."

When Hiram made his second call, the widow Jones was arrayed in a very plain calico, which, at the utmost could not have cost more than ninepence per yard.

"You must excuse the plainness of my dress Mr. Appleton," said she, "but I don't approve of rich dresses. A calico is just as warm as a silk, or, at any rate there isn't much difference, and there is a great deal of difference in the price."

Hiram was delighted.

"You're a sensible woman, Mrs. Jones," said he. "Yu've got a soul above the majority of your sex."

"Thank you, Mr. Appleton," said the widow demurely. "I don't take no credit to myself for it. It's natural to me. It makes me sick to see how fond most women are of flummery and putting all they can earn on their back."

"That a fact," said Hiram. "That's just the effect it has on me. How, Mrs. Jones," this he said in a confidential tone, "how long do you think I have made this coat do for best."

Mrs. Jones couldn't possibly tell.

"It lasted ten years," said Hiram, with belonging pride. "Ten years, and it's a good coat yet."

"So it is," said the widow, "and I commend your prudence, Mr. Appleton. How long do you think it is been since I bought this dress?"

Hiram ventured to guess "five years."

"You are wrong," said the widow, shaking her head. "I had it just twelve years ago next spring."

Mrs. Jones did not think it necessary to mention that although it had been bought at that time, it had been cast aside some ten years since, and has been resuscitated for the sake of producing an impression on Mr. Appleton.

"Twelve years!" exclaimed Hiram in a glow of admiration. "You're a perfect treasure, Mrs. Jones."

"La now, you don't mean it," said the widow bashfully.

"Yes I do and you're the woman I have been seeking for years for a wife. So lovely and so—economical? Dear widow Jones may I hope that you will favor me with your hand—that you will become Mrs. Appleton."

"This is so unexpected," murmured the widow, "and yet I feel that a man of your just sentiments and prudent habits is not to be slighted. I will accept your offer in the same spirit in which it is made."

"There is one other thing," said Hiram, after a short pause, "that I should like to mention. I am a straightforward man, and I want everything to be understood. Would you have any objection to taking a few boarders after we are married?"

"Not the slightest," said the widow, "Indeed I intended to mention something of the sort to you."

"Did you though, really?" inquired Hiram with delight.

"Yes, the fact is, Mr. Appleton, I am social by temperament, and it is rather agreeable than otherwise to have a large family about me."

Hiram began to think that the widow was an admirable woman, and he could not have made a better match if he had sought the world over.

"In the course of time," said he to himself, "I shouldn't wonder if it proved thousands of dollars in my pocket. If I should only have met with such a woman twenty years ago. However, better late than never."

Preparations were hastened for the wedding. Hiram feared that something would turn up to prevent the marriage, on which he had set his heart. As for the widow she made no serious objections. And accordingly, one morning they rode over to the minister's and were united without any display. Hiram wore the same blue coat with brass buttons which had served him so long and faithfully.

"It looks well enough, and there is not any use going to any foolish expense," said Hiram.

The widow was dressed in a plain delaine with no ornaments.

"How much shall I give you?" asked Hiram of the clergyman who had united them.

"Whatever you please," said the clergyman, politely.

"How much does the law allow?" persisted Hiram.

"One dollar and a quarter."

"Then here's a two, and you can give me back 75 cents in change."

The clergyman made change with as sober a face as he could, and the happy pair departed for home.

The next day Hiram broached the subject of boarders.

"There ain't any use delaying the matter as I know of," said he. "We might as well begin first as last. Suppose we advertise."

"There isn't any need of that," said the new Mrs. Appleton. "I know of some friends in the place where I used to live who would be too glad to come and board with us."

"Do you?" asked Hiram, with eagerness. "That's a good idea. It will save the expense of advertising."

"Yes," said Mrs. Appleton. "That is very true. However it will be necessary to go and see them, and that will cost something."

"How much?"

"$1.37 each way," returned his wife.

"That will make $2.75," said Hiram. "I'll give you a three. The extra quarter will do for miscellaneous expenses."

This was an unexampled stroke of generosity on the part of Mr. Appleton; but the thought of the profits which he was going to make made him feel unusually generous.

"How long will you be gone?" asked Hiram.

"That will depend a little on circumstances. I think I can be back by the end of the week."

"And you feel pretty sure of bringing back some boarders?"

"I think I can promise you six at least," said his wife confidently.

"Six!" returned Hiram with satisfaction.

"Six, at three dollars a week, will make eighteen dollars. Then the actual cost of boarding them need not be more than a dollar apiece. That will make twelve dollars clear weekly, or six hundred dollars a year."

This was a very gratifying calculation, and Hiram awaited his wife's return with eagerness.

On Saturday night the stage stopped at the door. It appeared to be unusually full. Mrs. Appleton got out first. Then successively alighted three boys and three girls, varying in age from 15 to 5.

"So they are all children," said Hiram a little bewildered.

"Yes," said his wife. "Please help the driver in with their trunks."

"They won't eat so much as if they were grown," thought Hiram as he proceeded to do what was assigned him.

At length they were all in the house—baggage and all, and the driver had gone.

"What are their names?" asked Hiram, looking about him.

"Their last name is Jones. They are my children by my first husband."

"What!" exclaimed Hiram aghast, "ain't they boarders?"

"Of course. This will be their home henceforth. Where should they board but with their new father?"

Poor Hiram! He raved and stormed, but to no effect. The widow and her children had gained a foothold and they kept it.

Whenever anybody speaks to him now about the profits of keeping boarders he shakes his head and looks melancholy.

A Jeweller's Story.

I dislike to tell people how they have been imposed upon by professed friends, but occasionally I am compelled to do so for the protection of my own reputation. I presume that every jeweller with an extensive patronage has had a similar experience—perhaps many of such experiences.

As an instance, a few days ago a young lady came to my store with a ring which she honestly believed to contain a fine large diamond. The setting needed repairing, and when I received the trinket I examined it closely, according to my custom. I told the girl what I would charge her and she was just turning away when I called her back and informed her that I presumed she was aware of the character and value of the stone. She replied that she knew it to be a fine diamond. I at once informed her that it was one of the most common and valueless imitations.

Her indignation was boundless. She said that the ring was given to her by her dearest and best friend—a man who would scorn such deceit. I inquired whether she had had it repaired since it was given her, and she said she had not, and that she had constantly worn it from the time she had received it until it was brought to me.

I then told her that her friend must have purchased it of some irresponsible and dishonest dealer, but she declared that he obtained it from a house the name of which is a sufficient guarantee of honesty. I proved to her that her supposed diamond was only paste, and she went away in a towering rage.

This is one of many similarly unpleasant experiences. I am obliged to call the attention of my customers to such frauds, if I do not wish to be regarded as a thief. Sooner or later the imposition would be discovered, and then I would be charged with having substituted a paste for a valuable diamond.

A Varied Matrimonial Career.

A woman whose matrimonal career stretched across a continent and embraced six husbands has just died in California. At the time of her death her name was Josephine Baxter. At the hour of her birth it was Taylor, and in the fifty years that elapsed between her maidenhood and her last marriage she rejoiced successively in the names of Odell, Cushman, Williams, Wilkins and Esty. Her first marriage was an elopement. She was never divorced, but buried her husbands one by one, generally finding some one to take the place of each before many months were gone. A school teacher, a pork packer, an army officer, a missionary, a sugar planter and a lawyer successfully wooed and won her, and with one or another of her half dozen partners she visited nearly every part of the world. She resided with her brother in Philadelphia in 1875, and again in 1883, during her fourth and fifth bereavements. For a short time she lived in Louisiana. Mr. Baxter survives her.—*Times Democrat.*

Ten Hints For the House-wife.

A scientific journal gives ten good things worth knowing: 1. Salt curdles milk and should not be added until the dish is prepared. 2. Clear boiling water will remove fruit and tea stains. 3. Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth and also from the hands. 4. A tablespoonful of turpentine added while boiling clothes will aid the whitening process. 5. Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm salt or dissolved gum arabic. 6. That beeswax and salt will make rusty flat irons as clean and smooth as glass. 7. Blue ointment and kerosene, in equal proport