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KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.
JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. R. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 48. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1887. No. 17.

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 a longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, CARDS,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
AGENT FOR
R. J. BAKER & CO.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF
High-Grade Fertilizers!
AND
PURE CHEMICALS FOR ALL FORMULAS.
ANALYSES:

PURE GROUND RAW BONE:	PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONE:
5 to 6 per cent. Ammonia,	*3 to 3 1-2 per cent. Ammonia,*
50 to 52 per cent. Bone Phosphate.	*32 to 36 per cent. Bone Phosphate*

It is no longer a question for the farmer to determine wether Fertilizers pay him or not: it but remains for him to determine the kind and quality which pay him best. We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We sell it separate or will manipulate and mix it to order according to any formula which may be required. Our brands of Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates we guarantee to be made of the best and purest materials, and which have stood successfully the test and competition of 40 years, we respectfully commend farmers who are not governed in their purchases by the low prices regardless of the more important considerations of quality.

We have also a Carefully Prepared Fertilizer for Peach Trees, Corn and Oat Fertilizer, BIRD GUANO AND POTASH.

Pure Dissolved South Carolina Bone Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Agricultural Salts, Ground Plaster, and all Chemicals used for FERTILIZING PURPOSES.

Special Formulas Compounded.

LOW PRICES FOR CASH. FREE ON BOARD IN BALTIMORE.
All Orders Promptly attended to by addressing
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
March 12, 1887—7m. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

CAN YOU STAND
The low price of Wheat and the High Price asked for the Usual Fertilizers?
WE THINK NOT!
TRADE MARK
Have You Noticed the Results of Our Goods compared with others and in nearly all cases much Higher Priced Phosphates?
If so, you have also noticed that we were better in results as well as Lower in Price.
We realize your situation. We are willing and anxious to help you. We cannot be undersold. Our goods have no equal for the money, and if price, quality and square dealing will make a customer of you, then we intend to sell you.
What do you think of $24
For High Grade Phosphate equal in every way to the Usual $35 Fertilizer?
We have such a goods that we are now offering at this price. Space will not permit, but see what our highest grade and lowest grade will yield you. The following certificates are the result of a trial test on two acres, on lawn of Jos. E. Gilpin, Esq.:
CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 1st, 1887.
This is to certify that I have measured the wheat raised upon the lawn of J. E. Gilpin. One-half of the lawn on one side a High Grade Chestertown Fertilizer was used; upon the left side of the front gate going towards the house, measuring 28½ bushels.
Signed, JOHN W. DAVIS.
On the right side of said lawn, going in, C. W. Kennard's Fertilizers were used and 32½ bushels of wheat were threshed. Signed, JOHN W. DAVIS.
I hereby certify that I attended the cutting, shocking and threshing of the wheat mentioned in the certificates here presented.
Signed, CHARLES H. BOID.
This is to certify that I attended to, assisted and saw the wheat from Mr. J. E. Gilpin's lawn, threshed and know that it was properly divided without favor to either side of lawn.
Signed, T. J. DAVIS.
Allowing 80 cents per bushel for wheat, and 400 pounds to the acre—the amount used—and our fertilizer costing $4.00 per ton less than the other, the result shows that our goods gave a clear profit over the other of twenty dollars per each ton used.
The KENT NEWS mentioned last week a wonderful result for the season on the farm of Josias Ringgold, Esq., he having threshed thirty bushels to the acre, with our lowest price fertilizer. Mr. Ringgold says:
CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 3, 1887.
Gentlemen:—The goods I purchased from you last fall gave great satisfaction, yielding thirty (30) bushels to the acre. If the wheat had not have fallen, and the fly and worm had not troubled it, I would have received forty bushels per acre. You have my order for this fall and also say that your goods are better and cheaper than any goods I have ever used.
Very respectfully, JOSIAS RINGGOLD.
J. W. Jarman, Chesterville, received a very satisfactory yield from our fertilizer.
John Edwards, Chesterville, reports twenty-eight bushels to the acre from the Monarch Fertilizer.
We could name many more, but call and see the reports and save money by giving us your order early.
C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
August 6, 1887. Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE!
THAT YOU HAVE NOT TRIED
TRADE MARK
Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate,
THE GREAT WHEAT AND CLOVER PRODUCER.
Then we must plead guilty for not having seen you last season. But we were kept so very busy supplying those farmers who knew or had heard of its merits that we did not have the time to acquaint you with the same. But the facts are in view of the low price of grain and seeing the need of the farmers, we determined to try and meet their requirements. Having watched the market carefully we have succeeded in buying our stock LOWER than ever before, and by shaving our profits we are offering the farmers to-day **Our Old $32 Goods for $27, Time Without Interest, and Deliver it Without Freight.** Being the pioneer manufacturers of the Shore we necessarily have had large experience in manipulating Superphosphates and we are now thoroughly convinced that OUR A. A. is one of the finest combinations for wheat on the market without regard to price. As the whole 2,000 pounds is composed of Animal Bone, Nitrogen or Animal Matter, S. C. Floats and Potash—not one pound of Plaster, Sulphate of Soda, or any cheap or worthless materials entering into its composition—and this is not all theoretical but by reading these testimonials will be seen to be practical:
ROCK HALL, July 26th, 1887.
T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—In reply as to how I like your A. A. Bone Superphosphate will say I had a very satisfactory yield. We used about 30 tons of A. A. and so far got an average yield of 17 bushels for one. Also have good grass from its use.
Resp'y, R. BENNETT WILLSON.
Mr. Stewart Matthews and Mr. Wm. W. Newcomb say they used our A. A. on Stalk Ground and Fallow and got an average yield of 26 bushels per acre, and that they expect to use it again.
Mr. Allie Baker, near Fairlee, Kent county, says he used A. A. in connection with two other of the highest standard goods on the market and A. A. was equal in every respect and cost him less money.
FAIRLEE, July 23d, 1887.
T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—In the fall of '85 I purchased of you 12 tons of A. A. and used it on our three farms in connection with a goods that cost us $8 more per ton, and in every instance yours took the lead. Mr. Lewis on the Swan Creek place took a load of 200 sheaves from each, and whilst there was such a difference in the cost of the fertilizer A. A. yielded several bushels more per acre. My grass too was good, this led me to go into it more heavily, and we used 23 tons last fall, and whilst wheat generally is turning out poor my fallow gave me 25 bushels per acre. I expect to use it again this fall.
Respectfully, R. S. DIEHL.
A FEW PATRONS WHO HAVE USED A. A.
C. C. WOOD, RANKIN & BRO., WM. M. WILLSON, R. A. BOGLE, WM. STEVENS, A. B. JUMP, R. S. GRIFFITH, B. F. H. CAULK, JOHN GALE, T. A. JACOBS, GEO. R. REED, W. E. SANDERS, WM. G. TREW, JAS. R. JONES, J. B. HARRIS, JNO. PRICE, JAS. H. BAKER, J. WALTER SKIRVEN, COMEGYS BROWN, JAS. W. LAMBERT, A. J. WICKES, WM. NEWCOMB, STEWART MATTHEWS, WM. BRYAN, THOS. C. PARSONS, MRS. B. F. SAPPINGTON, W. T. HEPBRON, ROBT WICKES.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
July 30, 1887. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

GLASS FRUIT JARS with the Mason-Andrew Porcelain Disk Immerser. This Immerser forms a perfect Porcelain Lining and extends down into the jar keeping the fruit below the syrup level and preventing spoiling
For sale by J. H. SIMPERS.
BOOTS and SHOES.
A large stock, carefully selected bought at lowest prices, which we offer at prices as low as can be found. J. H. SIMPERS.
LOW ESTIMATES will be furnished on our Building Lime and Hair to large orders at
J. D. BACCHUS'
mh5-tf. Coal and Woodyard.
BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Picnic Hams, Dried Beef, for sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.
SMOKE the 105 Segar, best in town for the money
For sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER. FRANK LAWDER.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
88 South Charles Street,
jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. HERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
General Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
150 West 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.

A. P. CREW. W. H. LOANE.
CREW & LOANE,
Grain and General Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Camden St., New Number 15,
ja29. BALTIMORE, MD.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS.
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.
320 Light St., (old No. 114), Baltimore, Md.
Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

PERCY T. McFEELY,
Formerly with Chester River Steamboat Company,
WITH
WRIGHT & LONEY,
Successors to Wright & Sparks,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette sts. (ja29.

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.

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.

T. H. WINPENNY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GROVES & WINPENNY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
All Kinds of Fruits--Peaches a Specialty.
Live Stock, Hides, Furs, Wool, Poultry, Eggs and Country Produce Generally.
No. 324 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

J. 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.

PHILADELPHIA.
E. C. CROW,
No. 6 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANT
IN
ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE.
Market Price Guaranteed. d18.

R. E. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.
128 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent on sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y.

WALTER S. HILL,
Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant
180 Reade and 206 Duane Sts., New York.
REFERENCE—My account sale and check every Monday. je4.

—FINE—
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

REPAIRING AT SHORT NOTICE.
CHARLES A. ROUSH,
42 W. LEXINGTON STREET,
ag6. between Liberty & Charles.

New Wheat Wanted!
IN ANY QUANTITY FROM 100 TO 200,000 BUSHELS,
Delivered at any Station on the Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad. I am buying direct for one of the largest Flour Mills in the United States, therefore **Can Pay More for Grain** than either dealers or boatmen. The price is no object; quality is what we want. Farmers look to your own interest, and know what I am paying for wheat before you sell. Telephone will aid you.
E. T. COMEGYS,
LOCUST GROVE, MD.,
Agent for The WM. LEA & SONS CO.,
BRANDYWINE MILLS,
jy28. Wilmington, Delaware.
BEST GRADES OF FLOUR by the barrel.
E. W. F. SIMPERS.

WM. H. CACY,
(Late HINES & CACY.)
STANDARD - NEW LIFE - RELIANCE.
I offer the Farmers of Kent these Reliable Brands of Fertilizers. For the past two years they have been largely used in this and adjoining counties and have given general satisfaction. Many farmers who at first only used a few tons of these goods as a trial, last year used nothing else and have again given me orders for their entire consumption this fall. This in its effect is a sufficient guarantee of their quality and reliability. Their mechanical condition and drilling qualities cannot be surpassed and have always given perfect satisfaction. Before purchasing your goods this fall call and see me and compare analysis of above goods with that of the many so-called cheap fertilizers and you will see for yourselves that by buying
STANDARD, NEW LIFE or RELIANCE
you get more real Fertilizing Material for less money than by buying low grade goods which consist mainly of ingredients which are not only worthless but positively injurious to your lands. Having been able to purchase materials at slightly lower rates than hitherto, I have given the benefit to my customers and am confident that same quality of goods cannot be bought for less money anywhere than I am now offering them.
For Farmers wishing Special formulas or ingredients to mix themselves, I have on hand a large stock of
Pure Bone Meal, Dissolved Animal Bone, Bone Black, South Carolina Bone, Dried Blood, Tanking, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, &c., &c.
Read the Following Testimonials:
Chestertown, Aug. 3, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—For the past two years I have largely used your Fertilizers, last year using over fifty tons, and in all my experience in the management of land have never used any Fertilizer that gave me more general satisfaction. The goods have always been in good order and easily drilled and gave excellent results both in grain and grass. I can confidently recommend it to others as a good reliable Fertilizer. RICHARD HYNSON.
Chestertown, Aug. 11, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—The nine tons of Phosphate bought of you last fall and used by my tenant, Mr. Roeder, gave very satisfactory results, drilling without trouble and yielded five bushels more wheat per acre than I raised on my home farm. P. A. M. BROOKS.
Quaker Neck, Aug. 11, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—I have used your Fertilizer for the past two seasons with first-rate results, in both instances raising fine crops of wheat, and where I used it in the fall of '85 I this year cut the largest crop of grass I have ever raised. ED. W. EMORY.
Whiteleysburg, Del., Aug. 15th, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—I raised 40 bushels of wheat per acre with Phosphate (12 tons) purchased of you last fall. J. W. COOPER.
Cox's Station, Aug. 10, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—On the fifteen acres where I used the Phosphate bought of you last fall I got 34 bushels of wheat per acre. It is equal to anything I have ever used and heartily recommended it to others. C. WEEDMAN.
Massey's, Aug. 12, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—Your Fertilizer has given me perfect satisfaction. I have used it for two years and my crops of wheat and grass have been first-rate. It drills better than anything I have ever tried. JAS. DONAHOE.
Massey's, Aug. 12, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—We have used your Phosphate for the past two seasons with entirely satisfactory results. We believe it a thoroughly reliable goods and cheerfully recommend it. S. J. JOHNSON. C. S. HURLOCK.
Millington, Aug. 13, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—Your Fertilizer is the best I have ever used. For two years I have tried it along side of what is considered one of the best brands sold here. In both cases yours has given best results. It drills perfectly. J. S. NEWNAM.
Sassafras, Aug. 6, 1887.
W. H. CACY, ESQ.:—The Phosphate I bought of you last fall has grown me one of the largest fields of wheat I have ever raised. I can recommend it as being thoroughly reliable. J. T. SHALLCROSS.
Aug. 13, 1887. WM. H. CACY, Chestertown, Maryland.

"LISTER."
1850. 1887.
THE BONE FERTILIZERS,
PREPARED BY THE LISTERS,
Have stood the test so long, proved so true to grade, are so well-known, not only to the farmers of Kent and the Eastern Shore, but in all the States east of the Mississippi river, that words of commendation seem almost superfluous. Wherever used the increased yield and improved condition of the land attest their value. The rapid and permanent improvement of farms in our own county, where "LISTER" has been used *exclusively*, are pointed to as the best and most convincing evidence of their value as a crop Producer and Improver. Samples of all the various preparations are on hand at the store of WICKES & BRO., and an examination is solicited.
The Price is Below Former Years,
and will be found as LOW—perhaps lower—than goods of ordinary grade are sold at.
In addition to "LISTER" I have arranged for the sale of
Acid Phosphate, Pure Dissolved South Carolina Rock, Alkaline Bone and Other "Rock," and "Bone" Phosphates,
prepared by a thoroughly Reliable firm, and guaranteed to be as represented. KAINIT or almost anything that persons may wish to apply.
W. N. E. WICKES,
Aug. 20, 1887. AGENT FOR "LISTER" AND OTHER PHOSPHATES.

SURE GROWTH
TRADE MARK
SUPERPHOSPHATE!
A STRICTLY HIGH GRADE SUPERPHOSPHATE, made from Animal Bone Base, not Rock; Contains no Kainit.
Guaranteed in Perfect Drilling Condition.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Scott Fertilizer Co.
ELKTON, MARYLAND,
FOR SALE BY
ANDREW WOODALL, Georgetown, Md.
W. MELVIN, Chestertown, Md.
H. C. LAYMAN, Chesterville, Md.
TURNER BROS., Betterton, Md.
T. J. McWHORTER, Millington, Md.
August 20, 1887—6m.

FALL FERTILIZERS!
T. W. ELIASON, JR.'S
CHESTER COMPOUND —and— No. 1 AMMO. PHOSPHATE.
I again offer the Farmers of Kent these two Reliable Brands of **High Grade Fertilizers.** *They are both* **Complete Fertilizers,** *being rich in Ammonia, Available Phosphoric Acid and Potash, and do not contain a single pound of adulterating material. Their excellence has been proved by their* **Uniform Success** *running through a period of ten years' liberal use by many of our most successful farmers.* **This Excellence will be maintained,** *and no demand for cheaper phosphates will induce us to lower the quality of these brands.*
PRICES are somewhat reduced *from last season, and will be pleased to furnish quotations.*
I also invite the attention of those who intend to use a HIGH GRADE ALKALINE PHOSPHATE, to my
M. P. {MURIATE OF POTASH} BRAND,
which is composed of HIGH GRADE Dissolved South Carolina and Muriate of Potash, showing from 12 1-2 to 14 per cent. Avail. Phosphoric Acid and from 4 to 5 1-2 per cent. Salts of Potash.
Also, for sale Dissolved South Carolina High Grade, Dissolved Animal Bones, Plaster, &c.
Aug. 6, 1887—3t. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Maryland State Fair
in conjunction with the
SECOND ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
TALBOT COUNTY ASSOCIATION
WILL BE HELD AT
EASTON, MARYLAND,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 1887.
$13,000. In Premiums and Purses. $13,000.
Competition open to all. Grand Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Products of the Farm, Workshop and Fireside. Eighteen Races—Trotting, Pacing and Running. Amusements Daily. Splendid Music. Special Excursion Rates on Railroads and Steamboats. Racing Entries close Sept. 12th. All other Exhibits close Sept. 19th. Full information upon application to
ag20-3t. ROBERT HOUGH, SEC'Y.

—YES—
The die is cast,
The turbid dream,
of Pools is waning—
After ten long years the Wall Paper Pool has dissolved and now the manufacturers are
AT WAR
and Prices are Very Low.
NOW IS THE TIME
to buy. Having laid in a Large Stock of Paper at the low rates I am prepared to meet
ANY PRICE!
I have Paper from Six Cents up.
A Very Handsome Embossed Paper
at 30 cents, formerly 75 cents, other Prices in Proportion.
Ceiling Decorations—Two Band Borders and Friezes, Latest and Newest designs. Paper Hanging neatly and promptly done
AT VERY LOW RATES
And All Work Guaranteed.
A Large Stock of Paint, Kalsomine, Window Shades and Furniture constantly on hand at very low prices.
LOUIS K. STAM,
Aug. 20, 1887. CHESTERTOWN.

For Sale!
150,000 - PEACH TREES,
25,000 - - APPLE TREES,
500,000 - Asparagus Crowns,
AT
Little Grove Nurseries,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
The above PEACH TREES are grown from GENUINE NATURAL TENNESSEE PEACH SEED and buds cut from CHOICE BEARING TREES. In every way these trees are grown for the best interest of the planter.
My APPLES are grown from SEED IMPORTED FROM FRANCE and budded with grafts from the SOUTHERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA and the BEST NATIVE varieties, thereby obtaining long-lived, good-bearing and good-keeping Apples.
ASPARAGUS CROWNS are the SELECT CONOVER COLOSSAL variety.
To meet the demands of the trade my stock will be graded.
Correspondence attended to promptly.
Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address,
R. G. NICHOLSON,
je25-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

OEHM'S.
Everybody knows the reputation of this house for supplying the public with the very best Clothing for Men, Boys and Children, at the very lowest of bottom rock prices; ready-made and made to order. This Spring Season we are way ahead of all previous exhibits. Come and see. You will be welcome, and it SHALL *pay you.*
Pratt and Hanover Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.
SAMPLE AND MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

STRAW WANTED!
HAVING Leased the Chestertown STRAWBOARD MILL, I am ready to BUY ALL THE STRAW that Farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up ALL THE STRAW from the stackyards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 pounds per ton for dry straw; only asking those wishing to sell to take a little extra pains in Stacking and not put the chaff with their Straw.
MR. JAMES BRICE is my authorized agent to buy.
WILBUR ELIASON.

A COW'S HEAD.

Vaccination Causes a Picture of One to Appear on a Boy's Arm.

It is a disputed question among members of the medical fraternity as to whether vaccine matter injected into a human being's system really possesses the power which for so many years has been attributed to it of preventing the person so vaccinated from falling a victim to the dreaded disease, small-pox. Strong reasons are urged both for and against the practice of vaccination. Disputants of the anti-vaccination school boldly proclaim that the scabby material furnished by the bovine species inoculates the human blood with all manner of diseases and disorders. Now and then, rarely it is true, isolated cases are reported where persons have suffered fearfully after going through a course of vaccination. The afflicted ones have usually been children of tender ages and it is not long since that a case was reported from a little town in Connecticut where an infant was made insane through the effects of the "poisonous" bovine virus in its blood. San Francisco has at last gained its shining example in this line. It cropped up last week in the Health Office and it is really a strange, if not marvelous, manifestation of the freaks that vaccine matter will play with the blood of the human system.

"I want to see the doctor" said a tall woman, with a physique like a historic Roman matron, entering the Health Office during a vaccination matinee, dragging a boy about ten years old by the hand.

"Yes'm; just get into line with your little one," said the obliging attendant.

"Oh, yes," cried the woman fiercely, as she drew back and glanced at the attendant; "you would just like to rope me in again, wouldn't you, with your smoothy ways?"

"What do you mean, madam?" asked the astonished attendant.

"You don't recollect me, probably, but I do you," was the rejoinder. "I came in here three weeks ago and had my dear little Johnny vaccinated, and it's a pretty mark you made on his arm. Say, what pizen is that you use?"

"Best matter from the finest cow farm in Pennsylvania," murmured the attendant, while the loquacious matron became the centre of attraction in the office.

"Stuff from a cow farm? I should say it was! It's just chuck full of cow I should judge, why, it's lucky I didn't bring my little girl here. You'd have had a herd of cows sprouting out on her face to spoil her beauty. Just see here?"

As the woman was speaking she drew the sleeve of little Johnnie's shirt up to shoulder, baring the arm. A cry of astonishment was echoed from those around. On the white flesh just below the shoulder, and where it is considered proper to locate the vaccine matter was a black blotch of irregular shape. It was about the size of a standard dollar. A second glance showed that the irregular shape of the blotch was given to it by its being an exact representation of a cow's head silhouette. The nose, jaw and horns were perfect. There was even a speck of white flesh visible where the eye was supposed to be located.

"It is painted," cried at least a dozen voices.

"No 'tain't," snapped the mother viciously, as she eyed the now thoroughly discomposed attendant and other attaches of the office who had gathered around. Sure enough, a closer inspection proved conclusively that the blotch was caused by the discolored blood gathered under the skin. It was a cow's head done in blood. The sight of the picture seemed to arouse the mother's wrath to an alarming pitch.

"Now, what do you say to that," she vociferated, advancing threateningly upon the shrinking attendant, whom she evidently took for the artistic surgeon who had operated on Johnnie's arm. "That there cow's head came on his arm as the sore healed up. It's a burning shame." The lady was pacified finally by being told that the mark could possibly be removed by a skillful surgeon; that it was only a gathering of blood beneath the skin.

She at last departed in a mild state of wrath, without giving her name or address and did not appreciate the suggestion of a facetious reporter who had watched the proceedings that she rent little Johnnie out to a dime museum. The possible effects of vaccination, as displayed in little Johnnie's case, did not cause much consternation among the bevy of mothers present with their broods of children who were to be operated upon, and five minutes after the matron's departure the regular work of vaccination was going merrily on.

The Gulf Stream.

A correspondent asks what the gulf stream is, and how it is caused. The name is given to a warm current of the North Atlantic, which, emerging from the Gulf of Mexico, flows northward through the Florida channel at an average velocity of forty-eight miles a day, and after skirting the coast of the United States as far as Sandy Hook, then takes an easterly direction, crossing the Atlantic, and losing the attributes which make it recognizable at about the 30th degree of west longitude. In this region it degenerates into the general easterly drift of that portion of the Atlantic which is kept up by the prevalence of westerly winds, sometimes called anti-trades. When the Florida current is last distinctly recognized, it is a stratum about fifty fathoms thick, flowing due east at a velocity that would take it about one hundred days to reach Ireland. The initial movement in which the gulf stream has its origin is given by the trade-winds, which are continually driving the water of the intertropical region from the African towards the American side of the Atlantic, producing what is known as the equatorial current. This current is traced from the Bight of Bafra directly across the Atlantic to the coast of South America. That portion which becomes the gulf stream is deflected to the northwest by that portion of the South American coast north of Cape St. Roque, and skirting the northern coast of the continent, makes the circuit of the Gulf of Mexico, and gets its name, as stated above, where it passes between Florida and Cuba and re-enters the Atlantic. The trade winds are due to the rotation of the earth on its axis from west to east. Winds moving from the northern or southern hemisphere towards areas of low pressure near the equator are constantly arriving at places that have a greater eastward velocity than themselves. These places come up, as it were, against such north and south winds, the result being, in effect, an east wind, called "the trade."—*Baltimore Sun.*

AT this season of canning and preserving our lady readers should remember that it is not necessary to sweeten the fruit before canning it to insure its preservation: Scald the fruit well, fill the cans brimming full, seal them airtight, wrap the cans to exclude the light and it will keep well. In fact, it is thought that the natural flavor of the fruit is better preserved by canning without sugar, and sweetened to suit the taste when served.

TIRED WIFE—"John I've been bending over this washtub ever since 4 o'clock this morning, except the time I took to get the meals, and it is now night. I wish you'd go around the corner and buy a scuttle of coal." Husband—"It's five minutes to 8 o'clock, and I must be at that there labor meetin' at eight." Tired Wife—"More meetings! What is this one for?" Husband—"We're goin' to strike for 8 hours."

WHEN people lose their tempers they are apt to say things that are contradictory.—Two New York gentlemen got into a quarrel at their club. Finally one of them, who believes in the code, said excitedly: "You are a low blackguard and an unmitigated scoundrel. Now, sir, if you are a gentleman and a man of honor, you know what you have to do. Here is my card."

TWO HUNDRED and sixty-two pairs of twins were born in Chicago in 1886.

Insuring Maidens.

In Denmark there is a society known as the Maiden Assurance Society; its aim is to provide for ladies of well-to-do families. It shelters and cares for them, and furnishes them with "pin money." Its methods are thus described. The nobleman—for the association is peculiarly for this class—as soon as a female child is born, enrolls her name in a certain association of noble families and pays a certain sum, and thereafter a fixed annual amount to the society. When she has reached the age of, we believe 21, she becomes entitled to a fixed income, and to a suite of rooms in a large building of the association, with gardens and parks about it, inhabited by other young or older noble ladies who have, in like manner, become members. If her father should die in her youth, and she should desire it, she has shelter in this building, and at a time fixed her income. When she dies or marries all this right to income lapses, and the money paid in swells the endowment of the association. Her father may pay for twenty years and then her marriage cuts off all advantage of the insurance. But this very chance must enable the company to charge lower annual premiums and make the burden less on the father insuring. He has, at any rate, the pleasant feeling that his small annual payments are insuring his daughter's future, and giving her a comfortable home and income after he is gone. It is obvious that the chances of marriage among a given number of women can be calculated as closely as those of death. The plan has worked well for generations in Copenhagen.—*Manchester (England) Policy Holder.*

What She Wore It For.

The girdle has grown to be a monstrous fad with the girls. This morning, in an elevated car, I found myself beside an acquaintance who has some pretence to social position. Her slim figure was encircled by a huge silver girdle, from one side of which dangled forty-six little chains. At the end of every chain was a trinket. We fell to talking about them and I looked them over, while she chatted about the history of every one. There were fourteen Roman coins, a latch-key, penholder case, vinaigrette, skating medal, buttonhook, glove-buttoner, silver address tablet, tiny silver bonbon box, a corkscrew, a miniature cimetar, a chatelaine watch, a small oxidized iron parasol which when opened became a fan, a bullet with which she had killed a bear on her brother's ranch, a card case, a lock of hair in a locket, two miniatures—one of Herbert Kelcey with a drooping mustache and the other of Osmond Tearle with his eyes turned heavenward—a chain purse, a compass, a small paper-cutter, a dozen odd trinkets of every conceivable shape, and a double-barrelled dog-whistle.

"Where did you collect them all?" I asked.

"Everywhere," said she, with a shrug.

"Don't you find them troublesome?"

"Oh, no; they are vastly useful."

"How so?"

"They supply subjects of conversation to men who are a little stupid in the morning," she said, sweetly.

Signs of Wind.

Frank Dominick Naverette in the seventeenth century discovered certain infallible signs of winds. One never-failing token "was the running and fluttering about of little insects aboard the ship, and the more restless they are the higher the wind, and by observing what place they come from mariners shall know if it will be fair."—Another sign, according to his reverence, is when pigs begin to run and tumble about a ship in a calm. Bumgarten, in his "Travels, says he was with a pilot who, by putting his finger in his mouth and then holding it up, "prognosticated to us that we should have wind very speedily, which, indeed, proved accordingly." All that the modern sailor can do by wetting his finger and lifting it is to feel if there is any movement in the air. The digit has long ceased to be a sibyl. Formerly the Brittany fisherman raised the wind at will by procuring the dust swept out of a certain church and blowing it in the direction from which they had desired the breeze to come. Sardinian sailors also possessed the same useful art.—To procure a fair wind they had nothing to do but to sweep a chapel after mass and blow the dust of it after departing ships.

Kissed Us All Around.

Some little time ago a young lady who had been teaching a class of half-grown girls in the Sunday-school of Dr. B.'s church, Brooklyn, was called away from the city, rendering it necessary to fill her place. The superintendent, after looking over his available material for teachers, decided to request one of the young gentlemen of the congregation to take the class. It so happened that the young man upon whom fell the superintendent's choice was exceedingly bashful—so much so, in fact, that he insisted upon the superintendent's going and presenting him to the class. Accordingly the two gentlemen appeared on the little platform, and the superintendant began: "Young ladies, I wish to introduce to you Mr. C., who will in future be your teacher. I would like to have you tell him what your former teacher did, so that he can go right on in the same way." Immediately a demure miss of fourteen years arose and said: "The first thing our teacher did was to kiss us all around."—*American Magazine.*

Treatment of Insect Stings.

The stings of insects, such as gnats, mosquitoes, etc., says *Le Pharmacien Populaire*, are often painful. In such a case apply spirits of hartshorn or volatile alkali to the part. Spider bites are not only painful, but often venomous, and it is necessary to wash them with salt water or diluted vinegar. The sting of the bee is harmful only when the sting remains sticking in the wound. So the first thing to be done is to press the wound in order to make it bleed, since the blood that flows will carry along a portion of the poison. Then suck the wound and wash it well with water and then with a solution of knos powder. This latter, which is used much in England, consists of three parts of chloride of lime to eight of common salt. An ounce of this powdered is to be dissolved in a tumbler of water. If this composition is not to be had, Goulard's extract may be used. For the sting of the scorpion, volatile alkali should be used, and after the pain subsides, an emollient cataplasm may be applied.

PHILADELPHIA is in luck. Wharton Baker and other capitalists of that city have secured absolute control of a telephone system throughout the empire of China for a period of fifty years. The whole affair was conducted with so much secrecy and dispatch, lest the English, French and Germans should interfere with the arrangements, that we now learn for the first time that a party of seven left New York in March last for Shanghai equipped with instruments and one hundred and sixty miles of telegraph wire, and on reaching Shanghai went into the interior of the country, where they constructed their telephones and put them up. It is said to be the first concession ever granted to foreigners, and that the Chinese government have purchased half the stock. If this enterprise turns out well, railways will be the next thing in order.

A DEALER, in the New York *Tribune* says: "Not one man in 100 can count bananas correctly as they hang in the bunch. We use strategy. We take a paper of pins, count just how many are in it. They are arranged in rows, and we can count them and we know we are right. Then we go through the bunch of bananas and stick a pin in each one, going over them several times to make sure that each one has a pin. Then by counting how many pins are left and by performing a little problem in subtraction we learn what we are after."