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KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.
JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. H. 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, SEPT. 24, 1887. No. 21.

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 20 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.

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.

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.

A FEW PATRONS WHO HAVE USED A. A.

C. C. WOOD,	B. F. H. CAULK,	J. B. HARRIS,
RANKIN & BRO.,	JOHN GALE,	JNO. PRICE,
WM. M. WILLSON,	T. A. JACOBS,	JAS. H. BAKER,
R. A. BOZLE,	GEO. R. REED,	J. WALTER SKIRVEN,
WM. STEVENS,	W. E. SANDERS,	COMEGYS BROWN,
A. B. JUMP,	WM. G. TREW,	JAS. W. LAMBERT,
R. S. GRIFFITH,	JAS. R. JONES,	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 molding.
For sale by J. H. SIMPERS.
aug.

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. BACHUS'
mh5-tf. Coal and Woodyard.

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Picnic Hams, Dried Beef, for sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

SMOKE the 103 Segar, best in town for the money
For sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

"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.

WILLIAMS & CLARK CO.'S
HIGH GRADE BONE FERTILIZERS.
AMERICUS BRAND
Americus Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate.
Royal Bone Phosphate.
The Above Being Our REGULAR STANDARD BRANDS.
We take pleasure in again calling the attention of farmers to our High Grade Fertilizers. It being ten years ago they were first offered to consumers under their present form; and from that time until now there, has been an increased demand for them, which is a far better testimonial to us than any letters of praise could be, although we do not want for these latter, as we are in receipt of many. It has been our aim to put up the best fertilizers we know how, and the results in the field with them clearly show that we have hit the mark right in the bull's eye, and we believe if consumers will take our target (Americus Brand bull's head,) they will strike a good result every time—the bull's eye—if their aim is good.
THEIR CHARACTER.
The main character of our Fertilizers is that they are prepared with particular reference to the crop, and not to a chemical analysis; the latter does very well in its place, and we believe in chemistry thoroughly, but consumers are too often deceived with the idea that chemical analysis is the main thing, and if they get a good analysis and high commercial valuation as figured out with arbitrary prices by the chemist, they must have a fine fertilizer. Now it may happen that a fertilizer with a common valuation of $25.00 per ton will give a better result on the crop than one with a valuation of $40.00 as based on chemical analysis. And why should this be? Only because the material used in the one valued at $25.00 was better adapted to the crop than the other.
THEY ARE UNIFORM.
The goods we manufacture are uniform in composition, and are only varied in proportions, year after year, as we believe it to be an advantage to the crop. We have such large supplies of Bone, Blood, &c., from the slaughtering establishments of New York, that our Fertilizers are largely composed of these, and there is not that inducement for us to use cheaper material that there might be if we did not use this material.
BONE FERTILIZERS.
Our products are of a *bone base*, because we believe that it is the most satisfactory source of phosphoric acid, and the large amount of animal matter that our Fertilizers contain make them especially valuable in what may be called the off or poor seasons. Some years it is noticed that almost any fertilizer will give fairly good results, but we find the most favorable comparisons for our products are in the poor years. We keep in stock at all times
DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE,
BEING PURE BUTCHER BONES AND ACID.
Acorn Brand Prepared Chemicals.
Dissolved Bone Black, Plain Dissolved Bone,
Pure Raw Bone Meal, Dissolved S. C. Rock, Muriate of Potash,
Dried Blood, High Grade Sulphate of Potash, Tankage.
Sold separately for farmers to Mix, or Mixed to order when Desired. Guaranteed Analysis on each bag sold. Our Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate contains a very large amount of Soluble Phosphoric Acid, and is in the *very best mechanical condition*. We will make a specialty of Club orders and will deliver goods by rail or water at any point in Kent county.
We give below some of the farmers who have used these goods with marked success for two years and suggest that you talk with them before buying your phosphate this fall:

Geo. H. Snitcher,	John P. Nicholson,	A. J Hynson,	Isaac Snitcher,
Wm. T. Nicholson,	Hiram Brown,	J. Walter Skirven,	George Bell
Jas. T. Dixon,	D. A. Smith,	A. J. Wickes,	E. N. Roland,
Walter T. Morris,	Capt. J. B. Willson,	S. J. Wickes,	Jesse Usilton,
Thos. J. Willis,	Thos. W. Skirven,	Joseph Peterson,	A. Alexander.
Wm. W. Stephens,	Geo. W. Smith,	W. M. Miller.	

W. H. McFEELY, Agent,
August 27, 1887. Chestertown, Md., opposite Bank

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 with out 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.

EDWARD A. HARTMAN. NATHAN DUNBRACCO.
HARTMAN & DUNBRACCO,
FURNITURE!
222 W. BALTIMORE ST., near Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
A Full Line of FURNITURE Low for Cash March 19.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
AT PUBLIC SALE.
THE undersigned will sell the farm on which he resides, situated near Masseys, Kent county, Md.,
On TUESDAY, September 27th, 1887,
at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, said county and State.
THE FARM CONTAINS
256 ACRES,
about one-half tillable and in an improved state of cultivation, the balance in WOOD and TIMBER land.
On the farm are 25 Peach Trees, four years old, set for family use; about 30 Apple Trees, just coming in bearing; 40 Shropshire Damsons, 50 Quince and 500 Pear Trees, six years old;
Also, an Orchard of 900 Peach Trees,
set last spring.
The land is properly divided into fields and is well fenced.
THE BUILDINGS CONSIST OF A
TWO-STORY
Frame Dwelling,
48 feet front and an L 1½ story, 32 feet long, containing eleven rooms. A Stable for the accommodation of 8 horses, Cow Stable, Granary, Carriage House, Shed for farming implements, 55 feet long, Hen House, Ice House and Meat House, all in good state of repair. Also on the farm are two Frame Tenant Houses, built four years ago, containing three rooms each, conveniently located for the use of the farm. Two wells, one at the house and the other at the stable always furnish an abundance of good water.
TERMS OF SALE:
The farm will be sold subject to a mortgage of $5,200, with accrued interest, the balance to be paid one hundred dollars on day of sale, the remainder in three equal installments in one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale.
Liberal terms may be made with mortgagee, E. M. Eveth, 1000 Marshall street, Philadelphia, Pa., or J. W. Corey, Melitota, Kent county, Md.. Possession given to land when terms are complied with, to buildings Jan. 1st, 1888.
CHARLES H. SMITH,
s17-ts. MASSEYS.

ATTORNEY'S SALE
OF A
Residence and Storehouse
IN CHESTERVILLE, KENT CO., MD.
IN virtue of competent authority, the undersigned as attorney for the owner, will offer at public sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown,
On TUESDAY, September 27, 1887,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,
ALL THAT LOT WITH THE
Dwelling and Storeroom
thereon in Chesterville, Kent co., Md., now occupied as a Storehouse by Henry C. Layman, Esq. There is nearly an ACRE of Land in the Lot, which is situated on the corner of the roads leading to Galena and to Millington.
The Improvements are a
TWO-STORY
Brick Building,
40x20, with a Frame Back-Building, 32x16, with Kitchen attached, and STABLE and CARRIAGE HOUSE on the lot, all in good repair.
This is an old established business stand, having been occupied many years by the late A. L. Gooding in his long and successful mercantile life, and having been since occupied by Mr. Layman, the present tenant, who has also conducted an excellent business there.
TERMS OF SALE:
One-half cash on the day of sale and the residue, with interest from January 1st, 1888, in one year from day of sale. Possession given January 1st, 1888. Deed at cost of purchaser.
JAMES A. PEARCE, ATT'Y.
JOHN H. GREENWOOD, AUC'R. s17-ts.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
Desirable Little Farm.
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, passed on a petition for re-sale in a cause in said court wherein Harry B. Miller and others are complainants and Wm. T. Elben and others are defendants, the undersigned, trustee, will offer at public sale,
On SATURDAY, October 8th, 1887,
at 2 o'clock P. M., at Thomas' Hotel in Millington, Md., all that
Lot or Parcel of Land
recently belonging to the estate of Joseph Mann, deceased, and now held and occupied by Nicholas H. Rash, situated on the north side of the public road leading from Millington to Smyrna, about 1 mile from Millington and adjoining the land of Mrs. Holt and others. There are about
TEN ACRES OF LAND
in the tract, all of good quality and suitable for growing almost any crop.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE
SMALL DWELLING HOUSE
and Out-Buildings.
The location, quality of soil, etc., make this a very desirable property.
THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree are as follows: Cash to be paid on the ratification of the sale.
WILLIAM M. SLAY,
s17-ts. TRUSTEE.

IRON CULTIVATORS! IRON CULTIVATORS! and Extra Cultivator Points Complete at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

FOR SALE—12-Horse-Power Traction Engine.
JOSEPH TURNER,
je18-tf. Scott's Point

PRESCRIPTION CLERK'S WORK.

Careful Druggists and Others Who Save Doctors from Blunders.

A prescription clerk with years of experience talked the other day about fatal errors made by those who compound drugs.

"Yes," said he, "a druggist who makes a blunder that costs a life may as well go out of business or move away to escape his reputation. But, let me tell you, such blunders are few in proportion to the opportunities for making them. Take my own experience, for instance. I made one year an average of the number of prescriptions I put up daily during that time. I found I had averaged forty odd per day—call it forty. Now that foots up about 14,000 for the year. A thoroughly competent prescription clerk is able to average five prescriptions each hour. Of course some prescriptions require a long time to fill, but others are put up very quickly, so that, if a man has them to do, he can average, as I say, five per hour.

"Well, now, there are over 500 stores in New York city employing two prescription clerks each. That makes 1,000 clerks, and if each averages, say forty prescriptions per day or 14,000 in a year, the total will be 1,000 times that, or about fourteen million prescriptions put up in this city every year. The total is more than that at the daily average I named, but let it stand for round numbers. Yes, the amount is large, but then multiply that by 20,000 to cover New York State, and I dare swear that with so many chances to kill somebody, there are fewer fatal blunders by druggists than are made by the same number of men in any other vocation.

"But a prescription clerk must not only guard himself against blunders liable to be made by himself, as he is frequently called upon to save physicians from fatal or disagreeable errors. How? Why, a clerk on reading a prescription may find that ingredients are disproportioned so that if the written order was obeyed somebody would soon be a subject for burial. For instance, a clerk may get a prescription for pills with poisonous ingredients. The physician has written the proper relative quantities of the drugs, but has in haste or heedlessness neglected to order how many pills to make of the compound mass. He has neglected to write in his prescription whether the compound is to be made into one mighty pill or into fifty little ones. One of the latter might effect a cure, whereas the entire mass, if dropped down an unsuspecting throat, would be about the last the patient would ever swallow.

"What do we do in such a case? That depends upon who the physician is and what the customer may be. If the doctor be one whom we know we may right the error, if we are certain as to what should be done. That is, we may put up prescriptions daily for a physician, and so become acquainted with his methods and treatments. But, if we do not know the doctor, and if the customer is an educated person, we say to the customer: 'Doctor So-and-so has doubtless intended differently than he has written here, and we think you had best go back to him and say that your druggist desires him to see the prescription again before it is put up.'

An educated person will at once understand that a physician, under stress of professional anxieties, may have made some little slip, and the doctor does not suffer. But if the customer be an ignorant person the action to be taken differs. We desire not to injure the physician, but if we were to say to an ignorant person that his doctor had made such a blunder in his prescription that we could not put it up, why the customer would never forgive the medical man, but would out upon him as a quack. Yes, I'll tell you how we do. I'd say to that uneducated customer: 'Now, sir, one of the ingredients in this prescription is very difficult to get, and it will require some time—come back in three hours and it will be ready for you.' Then we send the prescription at once to the doctor, who sees the error, corrects it, and puts us in shape to go ahead. But do you suppose the doctor likes it? Why, I have saved doctors from serious consequences before now, and had them fly into a passion at what they called impertinent meddling, and advise their patients to shun us as incompetents. But I have observed that the suggested change is made or the omission is supplied before the medicine is prepared. Other physicians, however, appreciate the service rendered them."

Then the experienced prescription clerk was asked if the pasting of one label over another was approved by the pharmaceutical code of ethics, whereupon the E. P. C. grew warm.

"A druggist who does that, is absolutely lazy," said he. "The recognized right way is always to soak off old labels—remove them entirely and neatly. I have in times of great haste scratched off a label with my knife. That was slovenly, but it was at least right and safe. No, all druggists do not do it, but they should. I know they do not, because I have myself soaked six labels from a bottle brought in for a prescription."—*New York Sun.*

How Women Use the Telegraph.

From the Hartford Commercial Times.

A Hartford man, whose wife is going abroad, asked her to telegraph him a word or two letting him know of her safe arrival in New York. In a few hours he received the following message "collect:" "Dear George: Arrived here safely at fifteen minutes past six. The train was due at six, but we were delayed fifteen minutes while en route. Had a perfectly lovely trip. Don't worry about me. I'll get along all right. And take good care of yourself. Be so careful about taking cold this damp weather. Remember that you are to keep your flannels until the 15th of June. Be sure to have the house opened and aired as often as possible. Remember what I told you about your socks and shirts. Don't forget to keep the basement door locked. Write every day. I'm sure I'll have a lovely time. So good in you to let me go. You must come over after me in August. Forever and ever and ever yours. MAMIE."

An hour later Mamie was pained to receive the following reply to her "word or two:" "Don't cable anything from Liverpool. I'm a ruined man if you do. GEORGE."

He Showed the Wrong Card.

A story is told in regard to a christening in the lower end of the city, Peoria. Mother, father and infant were on hand. Also the godfather. The good old priest proceeded with the ceremony until it was necessary to name the child. The godfather, as usual in such cases, had written the name on a card, and when the ceremony had reached this point he dived into his vest pocket and handed out one. The priest took it, glanced over it, and a look of horror came over his face. The godfather turned as red as the gills of a turkey gobbler, went down in his pocket again, reached out another card, handed it to the priest, and received in return the one he had first given the good man, and the ceremony proceeded without further interruption. The one he had first handed to the priest read, "I am somewhat of a liar myself."

A YOUNG minister and his wife visited the congregation where his father was previously the pastor. He preached on the Sabbath, and, after service, one of the venerable elders, speaking with the young minister's wife, said, "Your husband preached from the same text that his father had the last time he was in the pulpit." "Indeed!" replied the lady, "I hope it was not the same sermon, too." "Oh, no," said the good elder, "his father was a dreadful smart man."

A YOUNG MAN politely offered his seat in a street car to an old gentleman, and then went and stood on the platform. "I am glad to see, sir," said a fellow passenger, "a young man like you pay that respect and deference to old age which it should always command." "Yes, sir," replied the youth, "that old codger is worth a million dollars."

Invalids and Long Life.

Care is a prime condition of continued health, even in persons who are physically vigorous, but up to middle life, the recuperative power is so strong and active that carelessness is the rule. Hence, persons who ought to live fourscore years and over die at the age of sixty and under.

When, however, one is stricken with a disease which naturally ends in death, this care is imperative. By care the patient's life may be prolonged many years, while a single act of carelessness may precipitate a fatal result.

The consumptive—not neglecting medical aid—may do much toward holding his disease in check; perhaps may eradicate it. Let him spend a large part of his time in the open air and sunshine; take gentle exercise daily; keep the functions of the skin active by means of friction night and morning and the bowels in habitual good order; and meanwhile guard against taking cold. To settle back feebly into the armchair of a sick room and depend on the medicines of a physician—even the best physician in the world—is to hasten the progress of the disease.

Most people, when told their heart is seriously affected, feel as if there was but a step between them and death; but the heart is a very strong organ and even when greatly obstructed or weakened can manage, with the intelligent co-operation of the patient, to keep the blood carrying life through the arteries for many years. Often it has to force the blood through a shriveled opening not much larger than a goose-quill; and this it does by working harder, thus causing its own enlargement.

But the enlargement may at length cause a dangerous thinning of some portion of its walls. Sometimes the walls of the aorta—the large arterial trunk into which the heart empties—lose their elasticity and swell out into a great thin tumor (aneurism). Sometimes the tough fibres of the heart are changed to fat. In such cases a fatal termination may be long delayed by avoiding undue excitement.

So, too, the diabetic patient may fill out a good measure of life provided he is willing to abstain rigidly from certain kinds of food.

Every one knows how fatal Bright's disease is, and yet Bright himself, whose researches respecting it have given his name to it, said, fifty years ago: "With care life may sometimes be prolonged many years, and without care it is materially shortened." The experience of half a century has confirmed and emphasized this truth.

Some Errors Corrected.

BY DR. W. G. PHELPS, GALENA, MD.

The advances made in modern surgery, year by year, in this and other civilized countries can scarcely be realized by those not brought into actual contact with such as operate with surgical instruments for the relief of pain. The extensive use of anesthetics for entirely deadening the nerves to pain is in a great measure the cause of the rapid strides surgery has made. Ether, chloroform and nitrous oxide gas may truly be called perfect "god sends" to those sensitively constituted and who cannot endure the pain of the surgical instrument. When *carefully* and *judiciously* administered by a competent person they are safe beyond question. Some sensational newspaper reports (one of which we noticed was much quoted of late by various exchanges) of alleged fatal results from the administration of these agents must be taken with several grains of allowance. When they have actually occurred (which is remarkable by rare considering the manner in which these powerful agents are tampered with by the unskillful) it may generally be traced to want of care in administering, or a functional disorder of the heart in the patient, which latter should have been inquired into and guarded against by the operator. It is possible to guard against any serious results to health or fatal effects of anesthetics, and every one who assays to give such should be posted. My sole excuse in contributing these few lines to the NEWS is to correct erroneous and absurd ideas that find lodgment in the minds of some respecting what may be considered the greatest boon of the age—our pain-saving agents, anesthetics, such as named above. There can be no doubt that every *shock saved* the human system by the use of such really *prolongs* human life and renders humanity far happier. In as far as we accomplish these results we are fulfilling a good and and heavenly mission.

Valuable Interest Table.

[Basis, commercial year 360 days, or 30 days per month.]

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the required number of days, divide by 9 and point off.

Five per cent.—Multiply by the number of days and divide by 7½.

Six per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 6, and point off three figures from the right.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by the number of days and divide by 45.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 4, and point off three figures from the right.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by the number of days and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 3 and point off three figures from the right.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by the number of days and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by the number of days, divide by 2 and point off three figures from the right.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by the number of days and divide by 18.

The interest in each case will be in dollars and cents.

A Stem Winder.

Stiggins was passing a watchmaker's establishment, and looking in at the window he noticed a very pretty girl behind the counter.

"Ha!" he soliloquized, "I'll go in and take a look at her under some pretext or other."

He entered and was waited on by the young lady's father.

"What can I do for you?"

"I want to get a key for my watch," he stammered, feasting his eyes on the young lady.

"Let me see your watch," said the watchmaker.

As if in a dream he took out his watch. The watchmaker examined it and said with surprise:

"Why, your watch is a stem-winder."

Stiggins don't remember how he got out, but he does remember that the young lady smiled audibly at his discomfiture.

No Smoker Need Apply.

I was sitting in the office of a mechanic not long since when a lad of about sixteen entered with a cigar in his mouth. He said to the gentleman:

"I would like to get a situation in your shop to learn a trade, sir."

"I might give you a place, but you carry a bad recommendation in your mouth," said the gentleman.

"I don't think it any harm to smoke, sir; nearly everybody smokes now."

"I am sorry to say, my young friend, I can't employ you. If you have money to smoke cigars you will be above working as an apprentice, and if you have not money your love for cigars might make you steal it. No boy who smokes cigars can get employment in my shop."

THE negative side of Heaven is revealed to us. We are told what is not there. What is there we shall know when the entrance shall be given, and then we shall be satisfied. There is a fullness about the word "satisfied" which allows no margin for disappointment, no void or vacancy in the soul, but abounding joy and overflowing peace.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Taxation of Mortgages.

A special meeting of the Maryland State Farmers' Association was held in Baltimore last week for the purpose of receiving the report of the special committee on taxation:

The report in referring to the exemption from taxation of certain railroads' property, states that at the time of incorporation no one saw how the infant creatures would grow into the powerful giants of to-day. The error of this action on the part of the State was the failure to enforce the principle that every citizen who embarks his capital in any enterprise must take his chance of failure or success in common with all persons who engage in business pursuits, sharing with all the burden of taxation. It is difficult to persuade the heavily burdened citizen that exemption meant that after their earnings should have increased sufficiently to pay remunerative dividends the remaining surplus should be spent in purchasing valuable property which is withdrawn thus from the taxable basis of the State. Other States have adopted this plan of taxing such properties with success, but the committee, while feeling that such a system demands the interest of all the people of the State, particularly the farming and laboring classes, recommend that the matter be urged upon the next General Assembly.

The committee is of the opinion that the exemption of property used for public worship, educational, charitable and beneficial purposes is by general consent regarded as wise and salutary, and is a fixed principal of the American system of taxation.

The present assessable value of the real and personal property of the State, including notes, judgments and private securities of all kinds, is $473,452,142. Governor Lloyd, in his message of 1886, estimated the sum at present invested in mortgages on property in this State, which are exempt, to be over $200,000,000. If this amount be added to the property now liable to taxation, there would be an increase of one-half of the present basis and a corresponding reduction of one-third in the amount of tax bills of those who now pay all the taxes. Farmers, as a class, would be relieved of one-third of the amount now paid if this exemption were repealed and the aggregate value of money so invested added to the taxable basis. In reply to the suggestion that the imposition of taxes upon mortgages would be double taxation, the report states that the constitution does not prohibit double taxation except as a matter of inference. The mandatory requirements of the bill of rights that every person ought to pay taxes according to his actual worth in real and personal property is certainly much stronger in favor of including actual wealth invested in mortgages than the inference sought to be deduced that this kind of wealth should be excluded for fear double taxation should follow. Nor can it be successfully urged that double taxation was sought to be avoided when the exemption of mortgages was made, for money lent on notes, bonds and judgments binding on property was still left liable to taxation. The objections to double taxation is as applicable to money represented by notes, bonds and judgments binding on property as to that represented by mortgages. In practice the multiplication of taxation will be found to apply to nearly all personal property which is the subject of sale and purchase from the time it is taxed as the stock in trade of the manufacturer, down into the hands of the jobber, the wholesaler, the retailer and purchaser. No objection to the taxation has been considered in any other State. The holders of mortgages should pay their proportion of taxes, as the magistracy and constabulary preserve the public peace for the protection and comfort of the mortgage-holders as well as the land-holders. The courts are maintained as well for the enforcement of their mortgage debts as for other suitors, and public buildings, vaults and records preserve the evidences of their wealth in the same as they preserve the titles of landowners. The report discusses income taxation, which the committee considers would be to the advantage of the agriculturists, and favors exemption of improvements upon farms. To correct the defects in the present method for correcting the tax list the committee recommend a system of blanks for yearly returns of all property and investments, that every person owning property or securities of any kind be required to procure a blank from a tax collector and make a return under oath or affirmation. The committee prepared a draft for a tax law in which provision is made for the taxation of mortgages as well as all other property; for the prevention of contracts compelling one person to pay another's taxes; for the exemption of improvements which do not add to the agricultural or commercial value of land; for an annual revision of the tax list, and for a correction of valuations up