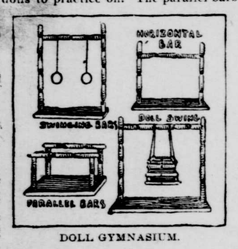


A DOLL GYMNASIUM.

It Is Highly Prized by Dollhouse Owners and Keeps Make-Believe People in Fine Trim.

Did you ever see a doll gymnasium? Well, you can have one if your brothers will help you. All that is needed is the common pocketknife and a little soft wood. Any boy can whittle out the bars shown in the diagrams and set them up for his sister. Take an ordinary cigar box lid, or any flat piece of board five or six inches square. Bore two holes in it, about four inches apart, and glue the whittled ends of the two uprights into them.

Then put the horizontal piece in place by fixing its ends in the uprights, and you have a good horizontal bar for the dolls to practice on. The parallel bars



DOLL GYMNASIUM.

are made in similar fashion, merely two horizontal bars, a little lower than the single one. To make the swinging rings, make your uprights longer than in the other designs, and tie on two mosquito bar rings with twine.

Now, if you fix the doll's hands to the rings she will do all kinds of antics, after a little push, but don't be too rough or dolly will lose her arms. To make a doll swing, the uprights are made still longer, two little hooks are screwed into the horizontal bar, and then two pieces of strong twine are run down through the ends of bits of wood or cane, which keep dolly from falling out, while the bottom or seat of the swing is formed of a single light bit of board or pasteboard.

The twine is knotted under the seat, and now dolly may swing safely as long as her mamma wishes. There is a chance for brothers and sisters to play together nicely, especially if the boys will not play too hard for the health of the dolls.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

VICTORIA'S BEAR TAMER.

Long Title Conferred on a Poor Animal Trainer at the Request of a Little Prince.

During the recent visit of Queen Victoria to Balmoral, says the Chronik der Zeit, the queen was taking a drive with her grandsons, the young princes of Battenberg, when, nearing the gates of the park, they beheld a bear tamer with a huge animal standing in the road, evidently waiting for the approach of the royal carriage.

Persuaded by the children, the queen ordered the carriage stopped and watched with much pleasure the performance of the bear. She sent the footman with a sovereign to hand to the tamer, who refused to accept the money and asked if her majesty would condescend to give him some sort of a note as a proof that his bear had had the distinguished honor of having danced before the gracious eyes of her majesty.

The queen hesitated to grant this rather impudent request, but the children prevailed upon her to accede to the tamer's wish.

"Why not do it?" argued little Prince Henry. "Was there not a horse made consul in Rome?"

"Well, tell me the name of the emperor who committed such folly," said the queen, "and the bear shall gain recognition."

The prince named Caligula without the slightest hesitation.

That same evening a letter bearing the royal seal was delivered to the bear tamer in which the title: "Bear Leader of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Ireland, Empress of India," was conferred upon the happiest of animal teachers.

Horse in a Hotel Parlor.

It is not often that a horse is entertained in the parlor of a hotel and fed from one of the best tables, but that was the experience of a Boston horse. The animal was doing duty between [illegible] a huckster's wagon and had been hitched in front of a hotel, while the driver went around the corner. Some practical joker released the horse from his servile position and led him up a short flight of steps to the veranda and thence through the hall to the parlor. A watermelon was taken from the wagon, cut up and spread on the table for the horse to eat. There was great excitement when the animal was discovered contentedly swishing his tail and devouring the succulent fruit. It took six men to persuade the horse to go down to the street, but all efforts failed to find the ingenious joker.

The Origin of "Gringo."

People often wonder and ask why the Mexican calls the American a "Gringo," or what the word means. That can be explained much easier than why the American calls the Mexican a "Greaser." When the Americans went to war with Mexico a melody every verse of which ended with "Green grows the rushes, oh," was very popular. It pleased almost everybody's fancy, and was sung by old and young. While in camp the soldiers would sing constantly, and all the Mexicans could hear was: "Green grows the rushes, oh." They immediately began to call the American soldiers by the first two words as it sounded to them, "grin-goes." They made it into one word, by [illegible] they will ever know the Ameri-

become
crowd.

JUDAS THE BETRAYER.

That Is the Disrespectful Name Given to a Decoy Steer at the Chicago Stock Yards.

One of the sights of the great cattle yards of Chicago is an old white ox named Judas. An ox may rise to eminence by his cunning and wisdom as well as a man, and Judas has risen. He came to the yards a good many years ago, while he was yet a frisky steer, and he was immediately purchased by one of the great packing houses and driven from the train which brought him from his Iowa home to a distant yard.

The life of most animals at the cattle yards is very short—a week at the very most. A few days after the arrival of Judas the herd of cattle which occupied the pen with him was selected for killing. The way to the packing house led down a long alleyway with high fences on each side, then up a narrow chute and into the building. For some reason the cattle seem to know what is coming, for they always object to being driven up the chute. Judas was no exception. He plunged madly about among the herd and the cattlemen had more trouble with him than with any other animal. At last, however, he seemed to realize that sooner or later he must go, and he made a virtue of a necessity, trotting quietly up the chute, and the other cattle followed rapidly after him. Thus he ran until he had just reached the door of the packing house. Then, quick as a wink, he turned and galloped down a side passage and escaped, while the other cattle went onward into the building.

Judas had been so very clever that the good-natured cattlemen let him go for that day, for genius is to be appreciated in a steer as well as in a man. The next day, however, they drove him

JUDAS AND HIS VICTIMS.

up again with another herd. This time he made not the slightest objection, but trotted forward quietly, and the other steers, having a confident leader, behaved admirably. But just as Judas reached the door of the building he dodged again, so suddenly that the men couldn't turn him, and escaped as he had done before, while the herd behind him went careering into the killing room.

Since then Judas has been a regular employe of the cattle yards. Every day he leads up a herd of cattle and every day he dodges just at the door of the building. He has saved the cattlemen no end of trouble and delay with riotous herds since he began his service. He has grown fat and sleek on the good living of the yards, and so highly are his services regarded that the cattlemen provide him with a white blanket on cold days to keep him comfortable.

And thus he is living to a green old age, but he bears the disrespectful name of Judas—the betrayer.—Chicago Letter in Detroit Free Press.

CATS IN COLD STORAGE.

Six Months in a Low Temperature Completely Changed Their Capillary Appearance.

The effect of cold upon the capillary properties of certain animals was strikingly illustrated in New York some time ago. A warehouse man in Jane street was annoyed by the ravages of hordes of mice. He had little trouble in the main part of his building, where a couple of well-trained cats kept the place tolerably free from the pests, but in the cold-storage portion the mice held full sway. They nibbled into packages and boxes, and destroyed such quantities of fruits that heroic measures were necessary. It seemed rather a cruel experiment, but the nuisance became so unbearable that he decided at last to install a cat in the cold-storage warehouse. [illegible] sion to a certain extent was made for her comfort and she was left to her own devices and the mice.

Pussy seemed to flourish, notwithstanding the cold, and in the course of about a week became the mother of a fine litter of six kittens. After a time three of the latter were removed, but the old cat and her remaining progeny were left in their arctic quarters. When allowed out it was noticed that she grew weak and listless. She tottered about in an aimless way, as though all energy and interest in life were lost. As soon, however, as she was returned to her cold quarters she recovered her vigor and became as bright and active as usual.

A curious feature was soon observed in the kittens. They grew to an immense size, their coats became long and shaggy and the fur much coarser than that of an ordinary cat; it had also a peculiar tendency to curl. The feelers, or whiskers, too, grew to nearly double the length, so that when they were placed beside the members of their own immediate family the difference was so marked that they might have easily passed for an entirely different breed.

The change took place within three months, giving a curious example of how suddenly and completely nature will adapt itself to the exigencies of climate with the young.

Borers should be cut or probed out whenever they are present. Their presence may be know[illegible] sawdust like [illegible] gressions

HORTICULTURE

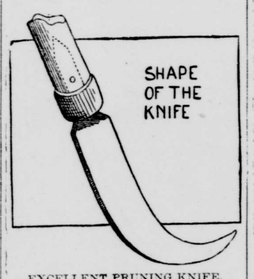
HANDY PRUNING KNIFE.

Especially Adapted for Cutting Out the Old Wood of Strawberry and Raspberry Plants.

Anyone having tried to cut out the old wood of raspberries and blackberries without a proper tool knows that the job is anything but a pleasant one. Various-shaped knives are in use.

I have seen more hook-shaped and V-shaped knives than any other kind. But such knives cut hard. The force necessary to cut an old woody cane is sometimes quite enough to pull up a whole raspberry plant. To make cutting easy one should draw the knife across the object to be cut. A slice of beefsteak may be shaved off much easier by a drawing cut than by pressure squarely against it with the knife, however sharp it may be. If the same principle could be applied to the old wood of our berry plantations something would be gained.

I have lately come across a knife that works well. I have tested it, and find



EXCELLENT PRUNING KNIFE.

it superior to anything else I have seen. Looking at the accompanying illustration one might suppose a knife of such shape would slip off instead of cutting. But that is not so. In testing it one will be surprised how nicely it will do the cutting. It will slip just enough to give the drawing motion, and thus it will sever the hard cane from the stub with the least outlay of strength.

The illustration represents the shape of the knife exactly as it should be. A good blacksmith should be able to make one out of a worn-out flat file. It should be inserted in an old hoe-handle, or something of that order, and be keyed on as shown. A leather loop may be nailed to the wooden handle about half-way up to prevent the hand from slipping on the handle, but this is not essential.

Gathering up the old wood and the trimmings is another unpleasant feature of berry culture. Here, also, the right tool will facilitate the work. The best thing I know of is a rake made out of a worn-out wheelrake, such as encumber many a farm. An enterprising farmer's boy of mechanical turn will be able to construct one without much trouble. It should be made narrow enough to work easily between the rows, and the two straight handles should be bolted on and left sticking out behind to guide and lift the tool by. A ten-acre field may be gone over with such a rake in one day, leaving all the brush at the ends of the rows. It is pretty hard work to run the tool.—F. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

THIS IS WORTH TRYING.

Method by Which an Ohio Grower Keeps Sweet Potatoes All the Year Around.

We packed away our sweet potatoes September 30 and expect to have some in May and June. We packed them in boxes with alternate layers of dry sand and have not failed to have them keep well when thus packed in many years of experience. The sand was thoroughly dried in the first place by being placed in the oven and heated, and the sand we packed with this year has been in use for the past 15 years for this purpose. The potatoes should not get chilled before packing, and should be perfectly dry.

We have also used "excelsior"—the fine shavings used by furniture men in packing goods—for the purpose of packing down sweet potatoes, and, while it keeps them in fine condition for some months, it does not pack sufficiently solid to answer as well as sand.

The boxes should be placed in some dry place where the temperature is not likely to go below freezing. This is the best method for keeping a supply of sweet potatoes for home use. Of course the commercial grower who keeps large quantities need not go to so much trouble.—John L. Shawver, in Ohio Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

It is a good plan to manure the garden thoroughly and then plow deep before cold, freezing weather sets in.

While mulching is beneficial to strawberries it should not be done until the ground freezes hard enough to bear up a wagon.

One item in preventing decay in fruit through the fall and winter is to preserve a uniform temperature. It is the changes that injures.

Now is a good time to secure what trees one needs for planting and heel them in carefully, providing good drainage and protection from rabbits.

Never set out a tree with the leaves on. If they come from the nursery with the leaves on, strip them off carefully before setting out.—St. Louis Republic

SETTING OUT TREES.

They Should Be Planted a Little Deeper Than They Grew in the Nursery and Well Mulched.

In selecting a site for an orchard a northeast slope should, if possible, be chosen. A southwest slope is the worst location, as the trees are liable to sun scald both summer and winter. To protect the young trees from sun scald, cornstalks may be tied loosely around the trees up to the lowest branches. The ground should be plowed, well fitted and marked off into squares with a string or wire, 25 feet each way. After most of the leaves have fallen is a good time to set out the trees, and what leaves remain should be stripped off so as to give the roots all the chance possible. The trees should be obtained from the nearest nursery, and four of a kind are enough for home use, two of a kind being planted this fall and two of a similar variety planted next fall. After the second planting blossoms the trees should be stripped of their blossoms in an effort to have one-half of the trees bear each year. As a rule trees bear heavily once in two years. Summer, fall and winter apple trees should be selected of both the sour and sweet varieties, so that apples may be had from late summer until spring. In setting the trees the varieties should be mixed so the blossoms will become fertilized. The hole for the tree should be dug large and deep to suit the size and shape of the roots, leaving a few inches of mellow soil in the bottom. Lean the tree slightly toward the southwest, put mellow dirt among the roots, keeping them straight, and when the roots are covered pack the dirt slightly, pour on a pail of water and fill up with more dirt. Trees should be set a little deeper than they grow in the nursery. A mulch of rotten manure is then put around the trees; strawy manure is not good, as mice will nest in it and girdle the trees.—E. Ames, in Prairie Farmer.

KEEPING SEED POTATOES.

Kansas Farmer Has Invented a Method That Seems to Be Eminently Satisfactory.

How to keep potatoes sound and in good condition until planting time, or even later, is a matter that causes farmers in this latitude anxiety should the weather be variable in winter. A Kansas farmer tried the experiment of putting his potatoes in an airtight chamber and burning sulphur therein for a few minutes until the fumes of he sulphur filled the chamber, which was then closed for half an hour. The potatoes may then be placed in bins in a cool place. He found that the sulphur fumes prevented sprouts from growing, destroyed all disease—such as scab—and the potatoes were as sound and attractive in appearance as those bought for seed. He also found that they germinated ahead of others planted alongside, and made a much stronger growth. He tested with only a few bushels, being afraid of injury to the potatoes, but recommends to farmers to try the plan with a few bushels and compare with some not so treated. If a tight barrel (whisky or vinegar) is used it may be filled three-fourths to the top a sulphur candle lighted and the top put on throwing a piece of carpet over the top to prevent leaking of the gas. There will be enough oxygen in the barrel to supply sufficient sulphur for the purpose. Every half hour the barrel may be emptied and more potatoes used. The gas is heavy and sinks to the bottom. —Troy (N. Y.) Times.

A Clear Understanding at Start.

Newlywed (after the ceremony)—Do you really think I shall make a good mate, darling?

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, you're all right. How do you like your captain?—Philadelphia Record.

Pie That "Ate" Well.

Ted's friend treated him to a piece of pie. It was so good that he wanted another, but thought it would not be polite to ask for it. So he sidled up to her and said: "Miss Turk, that pie eats well."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

He has Plenty of Green Corn.

Some people of Dover are not satisfied with the early crops of green corn, as in former years but through the enterprising and successful trucking of James M. Kerbin, 82 years old citizen, are enable to eat tender sugar corn on the ear from July 25 to November 12. Mr. Kerbin plan's his different varieties at times when he will always have tender corn for his customers. He does the planting, cultivating and marketing himself and from the one acre of ground back of his home he has sold this year 812 dozen ears of corn which payed him $65 and now has a good supply of fodder for his cows. The first corn was ready for market July 25 and the last was pulled November 12. This same acre of land has been used for corn for many years in succession.

Twenty Things on a Penny.

The following things are to be found on a penny. A messenger, one cent; mode of ancient punishment, stripes; means of inflicting it, lash, eyelash; piece of armour, shield; a devoted young man, beau; a South American fruit, date; a place of worship, temple; spring flowers, tulips, two lips; three weapons, arrows; first American settler, Indian; emblem of victory, wreath; an animal, hare; two sides to vote, ayes and noes, eyes and nose; one way of expressing matrimony, United States; emblem of royalty, crown; youth and age, 18 and 97; part of a river, mouth; plenty of assurance, cheek; something found in school, pupil; implement of writing, a quill.

Glorious News

comes from Dr. D. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by George & Redden Druggist. Guaranteed. 4

Dorchester Politics.

The recount in the commissioner contest—Woodford vs. Leonard—began on Saturday. Unless Woodford should overcome Leonard's majority of 35, the county is in the hands of the Republicans for the next two years. Mr. Leonard has his commission, and is in office, but no appointments have been made, save that of counsel to the board. The old clerk James M. Robertson, is still in charge, his successor not having been named. A majority of the new board on last week voted to reconsider a contract made by the old board with two Democratic papers in town—Democrat and News and the Cambridge Chronicle—to do the county printing for two years, to come. The Democrats claim the contract good and will bring suit to enforce its terms should Mr. Leonard remain in.

The Hessian Fly.

Every fall inquiries come in from all parts of the State concerning injuries to the young wheat. The fields have been looking especially green and harty and the farmer has been congratulating himself on the good start they have made, when gradually many of the plants commence to turn yellow and a few die. Such are the symptoms of the injury to wheat; which upon examination is almost invariably found to be due to the Hessian Fly.

Of the injurious insects peculiar to the wheat plant, the Hessian is undoubtedly the most widely distributed and most destructive. Very often it is responsible for the loss of from ¼ to ½ of the crop; and one-tenth of the whole yield of the United States, or 55 to 65 millions bushels, is estimated to represent the amount lost annually by its ravages.

Having been first noticed as injurious on Long Island, in 1779, near where the Hessian troops had landed three years before, it seems altogether probable that it was brought to this country by them, and it is therefore, named after them. Rapidly spreading over all the wheat land of the East, it appeared in California in 1884, was reported as injurious in England in 1886, and in 1888 was found to be destructive in New Zealand.

The adult flies are little dark colored gnats about one-eight of an inch long, but these are less often seen than the immature stages. Each of the females lays from one hundred to one hundred and fifty minute reddish eggs, placing them in irregular rows of from three to five, generally upon the upper surface of the leaf, but often beneath the sheath of the leaf in the spring. In a few days these hatch into small redbish maggots, which soon turn white, are cylindrical, about twice as long as broad, and like all maggots, have no true head or legs.

The fall brood of maggots burrow beneath the sheath of the leaf and its base, which is still below the ground, causing a slight enlargement at the point of attack; but in the spring they usually stop at one of the lower joints above the surface, in both instances becoming fixed in plant and weakening it by obsorbing its juices.

This difference in method of attack results in a corresponding effect on the plant. The first indication of the work of the maggots in the fall is the tendency of the plants to stool out, and the dark color of the leaves, which are somewhat broadened, the absence of the central stems, later many of the plants turn yellow and die. The spring maggots attack the laterals, or tillers, which have escaped the previous brood, so weakening them that the stems break and fall before ripening, and cannot be readily harvested.

In about four weeks the maggots become full grown, and are then light greenish-white, and about six-tenths (6-10) of an inch long. Their skin now turns brown, shrivels slightly, and inside of it is formed the new stage called the pupa. This outside case larval skin, is known as the puparium, and this stage is generally spoken of as the "flax seed stage," from the close resemblance to that seed. In this stage the full brood passes the winter, the flies emerging in April or May, while the spring brood so remains during midsummer emerges during September. Besides the above there are often two supplemental broods, one following the spring brood and one preceding the fall brood.

Rye and barley are the only other plants known to be infested by the fly. When rye is planted early for pasture the following spring, it will generally stool out so that the work of the fly does but little real injury. Otherwise, it may be protected in the manner as wheat by late planting.

Several parasitic insects are of great value in holding the numbers of the fly in check, (but as yet no method is known whereby these parasites can be artificially encouraged; were it not for them the fly would be much more injurious than it is.

The most important method of keeping the fly under control is by deferring planting till as late as possible in the fall, by which time the flies will have laid their eggs in other fields, or have largely died.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia, writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $500 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my reccommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at George & Redden's drug store. 4

Some Delaware History.

The Milford Chronicle is just a little off in its history of "more than sixty years ago." Is says that hotels sold drinks "at a fip-in-bit." The point we make is, that there was no such coin or currency known as a "fip in-bid." It is evident that our friend of the Chronicle did not live sixty years ago, and is, therefore, unfamiliar with the coin alluded to, its significance and value. It was a small silver coin of Spanish origin, a half real, of the currency value of 6¼ cents, or one-sixteenth of a dollar, and filled the place now taken by our "nickle." It was known in different sections of the country, as fourpence ha' penny, four pence, six pence, fip-penny-bit, and in Louisiana as a picayune.—Ex.

Eat plenty, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will digest what you eat. It cures all forms of dyspepsia and stomach troubles. E. R. Gambril, Vernon, Tex., says "It relieved me from the start and cured me. It is now my everlasting friend." —George & Redden.

The Devil Discussed.

"Is there a personal and a physical devil?" is the question which was debated Saturday night at the Peach Blossom School Institute, in Peach Blossom Valley, two miles from Easton. Miss Emilie Pratt is principal of the institute, which is the public school for that section of Talbot, and she has succeeded in getting together a fairly good school library and a well patronized literary society. The debaters about the devil were Mr. Joseph Longenecker, formerly of Carroll county, a noted conversialist and an elder of the Baptist Church, and Mr. George Haddaway, editor of the Easton Ledger, on the affirmative side; and on the negative, Mr. Wilson M. Tylor, editor of the Easton Gazette, and Mr. William M. Mackintosh, an eminent Scotch Swedenbargian teacher. A large congregation assembled to hear the disscussion, people coming from places as far off as Trappe and Oxford. The disputants were given two rounds each. The only physical and personal devil Editor Tylor would admit is the printer's devil. The affirmative side took up Job and the devil, which was deemed to be an impregnable position. The referees, after much consultation, announced that the affirmative had won and the question was settled for all time in favor of the personel devil, at which time there was much applause.

Thought to be Conjured.

There is a colored boy at Nanticoke who has caused a consternation among his race. He has been sick for several weeks and his father and a great many of his friends fully believe that he has been conjured. They claim that various articles have been taken from him, such as pieces of wood, matches, nails, gum, leather and live bugs. They state this to be true and there are at least a dozen witnesses who would swear to it as they were present at the time. Nothing will cause them to believe otherwise. The boy is no better but seems deranged for he says he has been to Heaven and seen the Lord, and his mother and such as that. He has spells of fits, and when they come on it takes several persons to hold him.—Crisfield Leader.

"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months standing; after eating it was terri ble Now I am well," writes S. B. Kneer, Hoisington, Kas., of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. George & Redden.

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f 9 57	f6 06	Slaughter	f8
10 03	6 12	Marydel	
f10 10	f6 19	Henderson	f8
f10 17	f6 26	Goldsboro	f8 0
10 27	6 36	Greensboro	7 5
10 37	6 46	Ridgely	7 4
10 46	6 55	Queen Ann	7 [illegible]
f10 53	f7 02	Cordova	
f10 59	f7 08	Chapel	
11 11	7 20	Easton	
f11 28	f7 37	Trappe	f
11 38	7 47	Oxford	

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