Cut this out for your scrap-book and watch for the next. These selections are made with great care by the Editor of the GAZETTE.

Long Ago.

I once knew all the birds that came
And nestled in our orchard trees;
For every flower I had a name—
My friends were woodchucks, toads and bees.
I knew where thrived in yonder glen
What plants would soothe a stone-bruised toe—
O, I was very learned then,
But that was very long ago.

I knew the spot upon the hill
Where the checkerberries could be found;
I knew the rushes near the mill
Where the pickerel lay that weighed a pound;
I knew the wood—the very tree
Where lived the poaching, saucy crow,
And all the woods and crows knew me—
But that was very long ago.

And pining for the joys of youth,
I tread the old, familiar spot,
Only to learn this solemn truth:
I have forgotten, am forgot.
Yet, here's this youngster at my knee
Knows all the things I used to know;
To think I once was wise as he—
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain
Of whatsoe'er the Fates decree;
Yet were not wishes all in vain,
I tell you what my wish should be;
I'd wish to be a boy again,
Back with the friends I used to know;
For I was, O, so happy then—
But that was very long ago.

Eugene Field.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

An Eminent New York Chemist and Scientist Makes a Free Offer to Our Readers.

The distinguished New York chemist, T. A. Slocum, demonstrating his discovery of a reliable and absolute cure for Consumption (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) and all bronchial throat, lung and chest diseases, stubborn coughs, catarrhal affections, generaf decline and weakness, loss of flesh, and all conditions of wasting away, will send THREE FREE BOTTLES (all different) of his New Discoveries to any afflicted reader of the Easton GAZETTE writing for them.

His "New Scientific Treatment" has cured thousands permanently by its timely use, and he considers it a simple professional duty to suffering humanity to donate a trial of his infallible cure.

Science daily develops new wonders, and this great chemist, patiently experimenting for years, has produced results as beneficial to humanity as can be claimed by any modern genius. His assertion that lung troubles and consumption are curable in any climate is proven by "heartfelt letters of gratitude," filed in his American and European laboratories in thousands from those cured in all parts of the world.

Medical experts concede that bronchial, chest and lung troubles lead to Consnmption, which, uninterrupted means speedy and certain death.

Simply write to T. A. Slocum, M. C., 98 Pine street, New York, giving postoffice and express address, and the free medicine will be promptly sent. Sufferers should take instant advantage to his generous proposition.

Please tell the Doctor that you saw his offer in the Easton GAZETTE. 8-7-1y

Personally Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Personally-Conducted Tourist System of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the highest perfection yet attained in railway travel; it affords all the comforts and conveniences of modern railway equipment, and at the same time eliminates all anxiety and annoyance inseparably connected with individual travel.

For the season of '97 and '98 it has arranged for the following tours:—

California.—Four tours, leaving New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg January 8, January 27, February 16, and March 19. With the exception of the first party going and the last returning, all of these parties will travel by the "Golden Gate Special" between New York and California, stopping at intersecting points *en route*.

Florida.—Four tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia January 25, February 8 and 22, and March 8. The first three admit of a sojourn of two weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the fourth tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1898.

Tickets for the above tours will be sold from all principal stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For detailed itineraries, giving rates and full information, address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Educate Your Bowels with Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c., 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money. 11-13-tf

LIME ON WINTER WHEAT.

Will It Help or Injure the Crop?—What Different Authorities Say.

The following question was asked by a Pennsylvania farmer: "I have river bottom land. It is a sandy loam. This fall it was sown to wheat. I would like to put lime on it during the winter when it is frozen or there is snow on the ground. What effect will 50 bushels of lime to the acre have on the wheat if it should be spread over it at the time above named? Following are some of the replies made through The Rural New Yorker:

William T. Smedley, Chester county, Pa., wrote:

"I would not advise the application of lime on wheat during winter. The only effect it would be likely to have would be to neutralize any acidity that might be in this river bottom land. Lime with most farmers in eastern Pennsylvania has ceased to be considered a manure, acting mechanically only. The benefit, if any, it has on growing crops is claimed to come from its ability to render inert matter in the soil active. This is theoretical. Formerly it was the custom all through our region of country to lime the land at least once in five years with from 40 to as high as 100 bushels to the acre. This caused much labor and no little expense. Now not over 1 farmer in 50 uses lime for farm purposes, and we raise much heavier crops. If your inquirer intends to apply lime, it would be best to put it on the wheat stubble after next harvest—that is, presuming that he intends to follow with clover and grass."

Professor J. P. Roberts, writing from Ithaca, N. Y., says: "There is no reason why lime may not be spread during the winter on wheat when the ground is frozen. It would of course have little or no effect on the plants until they started to grow in the spring. It would seem wise to apply a rather less amount than indicated, since 25 bushels would be likely to produce as good results as 50 bushels if evenly distributed over the land. This lime would have a tendency to produce bright straw and plump grains provided the land is deficient in lime or is acid or contains a large amount of undecomposed vegetable mold. The suggestion is made that part of the field be left unlimed and the results noted. Farmers who have used lime think that it is most effective when spread late in the fall on the surface where plants are growing."

Thomas Sharpless, a Pennsylvania farmer, replied: "I have had no experience in applying lime on wheat, but as I understand the action of lime upon the soil it would hardly seem to be the right time to apply it. Lime acts to decompose the vegetable matter in the soil, making it available as plant food. But little lime has been used in this neighborhood for many years, but as a boy I was quite familiar with its use. It was then almost always applied upon the wheat stubble, sometimes upon the upturned sod for corn, being well harrowed in, the idea being, as I understood it, to decompose the sod."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Dr. Councell's Pharmacy. 2-5-1y.

TELEPHONE FOR WAR

PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR USE ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

United States Signal Corps Officers Develop a Double Service System Available For Telephoning and Telegraphing—Possibilities of the Plan—Some of Its Details.

As the British Indian government has found out during many years of border scuffles, nothing educates the soldier so thoroughly as a little real fighting. The United States does not afford the soldier many opportunities for practical education, but the recent operations against the Arizona Indians were taken advantage of to test the utility of an important scientific invention that will aid materially the general who directs the operations of an army corps in a future battle.

By means of this apparatus, which has been perfected by Captain James Allen of the signal corps, under the direction of General A. W. Greely, it will be possible to string a line of wire from point to point of an army's communications and use the same wire for both telephoning and telegraphing. General Greely has declared it to be the most notable scientific advance of the year, the importance of which is not confined to military work alone, but may be applied the world over.

The present field telephone-telegraph apparatus of the signal corps represents the result of more than five years of experiments. General Greely, chief signal officer, secured from abroad a Charallois system for telephonic communication in 1892. By this system oral communication was possible through uninsulated bimetallic wire laid on the ground, each end being connected by a Charallois transmitter and receiver. The success of this so called system was attributed by its inventor, Captain Charallois of the French army, to the peculiar properties of the wire used by him.

After one trial of the Charallois telephones they were permanently replaced by the Crown magneto telephones, owned by the signal corps, with a resulting sound many times louder than with the Charallois instruments.

Next a study of the bimetallic wire led to the conclusion that it did not possess any special qualities in an electric way, and it was theoretically demonstrated that as good results should follow the use of a single metal wire of the same diameter as the bimetallic, and practical test proved this to be a fact. Pure copper, silicon, bronze and other wires of the size of the bimetallic gave entirely as good results.

As the original idea was to use the uninsulated wire only for oral communication, and as, in fact, it was not possible then to otherwise use it, the problem of adapting it to the use of the signal corps as a part of its means of telegraphic communication was confronted.

Captain James Allen of the signal corps, an expert electrician, was charged with the solution of this problem by General Greely. He replaced the magneto telephones used as transmitters, substituting a carbon transmitter, with greatly improved results. These instruments were introduced into a circuit with a battery, induction coil and telegraph key and communication by Morse telegraph code attempted.

The back stroke of the diaphragm being much louder than the sound obtained when the current was sent through the magnet seemed for a time a fatal objection to the use of the instrument as part of the telegraph system. An ingenious solution of the problem was found by Captain Allen whereby the Morse code is read as easily through the receiver as from an ordinary telegraph sounder.

Having in mind comparatively successful experiments abroad in the use of a single wire for telegraphing and telephoning, Captain Allen began work on that line and, ingeniously surmounting the many difficulties met with in his exhaustive experiments, perfected the instrument now used by the signal corps.

It has been rigidly tested at distances up to 625 miles and pronounced a success in its various capacities as a "buzz," Morse, telephonic and phonoplex instrument. The whole outfit weighs only 16 pounds, including battery enough to work over any length of line that the corps would probably be called upon to operate. An operator may therefore easily carry in his hand a combination telegraph and telephone office.

With it, while one operator is engaged in telegraphing a message in Morse characters, another may, over the same wire, talk telephonically with another station, the distant operators hearing only their own messages.—New York Herald.

The City of the Future.

We have the solemn assurance of the Philadelphia Press that the city of the future, and no very distant future, will have no trolley poles or wires and no horses. All movements will be on rail by silent air motors or by horseless carriages equally silent. All pavements will be asphalt. Unlimited light will be as cheap as unlimited water is today. No coal will be delivered at private houses and no ashes taken from them. With no horses, no coal and no ashes, street dust and dirt will be reduced to a minimum. With no factory fires and no kitchen or furnace fires, the air will be as pure in the city as in the country. Trees will have a chance, and houses will be warmed and lighted as easily and cheaply as they are now supplied with water.

Ghost of a Photographed Object.

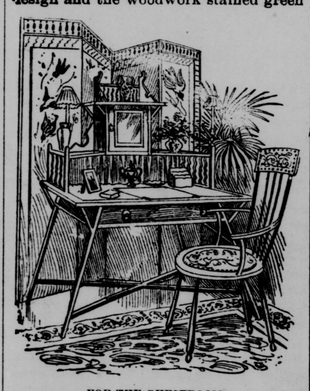
M. L. Vidal of Paris found that the doubling of a photographed group by another faint image ("mirage") of it was produced by a pinhole aperture in the front board of the camera. This confirms Dr. Elmer Gates' remark that disturbing light may find its way through the walls of a camera in high magnification.—Popular Science News.

BRIGHT BEDROOMS.

Light, Cheerful Effects and Variety of Style In Furnishing.

The bedrooms of a small house should if possible be treated quite differently each one, both as regards the decoration of the walls and the style of the furniture, while everything should contribute toward a bright, cheerful effect. For this reason heavy colors should not be used, but delicate tones, such as pink, pale blue, green, cream, golden yellow and white, which always look fresh and cool. Then the window and other draperies should be light and very simple in arrangement, with no thick folds in which the dust may collect, and there should only be sufficient furniture for comfort, nothing superfluous to take up valuable space.

Suppose the walls of the first room to be hung with a dainty green and cream colored cretonne in a small, effective design and the woodwork stained green



FOR THE GUESTROOM.

and polished. Oh the floor a square of carpet in two shades of green, with a surround of Japanese matting in cream color, will provide quite a luxurious covering, while very uncommon curtains may be made of printed sateen.

If the furniture can be fitted to the room, it will give an air of space, as the odd corners are thus turned to account and the center of the room is free. Such fitments are somewhat more costly than the ordinary separate pieces, but if made in pine, painted white and kept quite simple in character, the expense will not be very alarming, and the result will be decidedly pleasing.

For a second room a pink wall paper will insure a pretty contrast with white paint, draperies of muslin and a carpet in a deep shade of rose color. The furniture to look the best against such a background will be in the Sheraton style and mahogany or rosewood finish, not fitted to the room, but each piece separate.

In a third room a very good effect may be gained by using plain pale blue paper for the walls and having a pretty stenciled frieze in a soft shade of cedar color, with woodwork painted and flatted to resemble cedar wood.

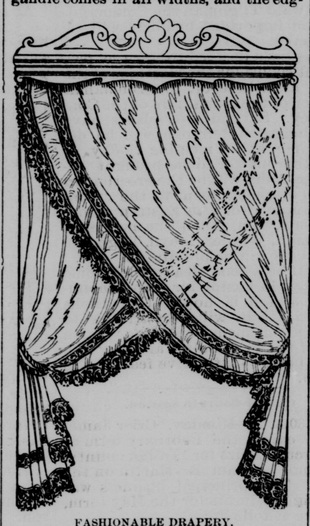
Here the window curtains may be cream spotted muslin and the floor covering a daintily flowered carpet of cream ground, with brass bedstead and any uncommon shapes in the lighter colored woods for the rest of the furniture.

A Nice Pudding.

Moisten 3 rounded tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with milk, add 4 heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, the beaten yolks of 3 eggs, and pour into a quart of boiling milk. When it boils again, turn into a buttered dish, sprinkled with sugar. Beat the whites of the eggs with a teacupful of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla, spread over the top and brown in a quick oven. Serve cold.

Curtain Draping.

Organdie curtains are daintier for sitting room and bedroom than those of swiss and are handsome when trimmed with organdie embroidery. As The Standard Designer tells, the curtains can be easily made at home, for the organdie comes in all widths, and the edging is merely gathered and whipped along the edges. Some of the handsomest of New York houses have this style of curtain from the top of the house to the bottom, all trimmed with the same pattern of embroidery.



FASHIONABLE DRAPERY.

A drapery shown by the journal mentioned is made of wide curtains gracefully crossed and held back with white silk cord.

Recipe For Butter Scotch.

A cup light brown sugar, a half cup hot water, a tablespoonful butter, a teaspoonful vinegar. Boil about 20 minutes, testing in cold water when it begins to thicken. It can be flavored by adding a half teaspoonful vanilla when done if desired. Pour on buttered plates and mark in squares as it cools. It may also be flavored with a few drops of ginger instead of vanilla if preferred.

To The PEOPLE of TALBOT COUNTY

THERE will soon be published, for it is now in course of preparation, a book of rare value to the people of Easton and the citizens of Talbot, and a valuable accession to the historical annals of the county, entitled

"Yesterday and To-Day in a Land of Traditions"

OR

ROMANCE AND REALITY

ON

THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Book is compiled by Col. Prentiss Ingraham, who has devoted months to its preparation. It is a concise

HISTORY OF TALBOT,

truly a Land of Legends, and of many Romances, Traditions, strange stories, mysteries and interesting reminiscences.

Commencing with Talbot's earliest times, when the Indians dwelt here, the book follows the march of enterprise from those crude days of danger and struggles up to today. The book will be well printed, bound and illustrated with

FINEST HALF TONE PICTURES,

while the price will be within the reach of everyone. A large edition will be issued and the earnest support of the people is asked for it. It will tell the outside world just what this county was in the past and is in the present.

A book for subscribers to this work is at the GAZETTE office, where persons can name the number desired, and see just what the book is to be. The following will give an idea of the contents:

CHAPTER I.
The White-Winged Canoe.
CHAPTER II.
The Passing of the Indian.
CHAPTER III.
The Romance of Reality.
CHAPTER IV.
Retrospective Musings.
CHAPTER V.
Some Gleanings from Early History.
CHAPTER VI.
Talbot's First Town.
CHAPTER VII.
Two Hundred Years Ago.
CHAPTER VIII.
As Seen Through Strangers Eyes.
CHAPTER IX.
In Slavery Days.
CHAPTER X.
Old Time People and Customs.
CHAPTER XI.
The Old Maryland Way.
CHAPTER XII.
The "Friends" of Talbot.
CHAPTER XIII.
Linked with the Past.
CHAPTER XIV.
Ancient Churches.
CHAPTER XV.
Weird Tales That Are Told.
CHAPTER XVI.
Maryland of Ye Olden Time.
CHAPTER XVII.
Talbot's Worthies of Colonial Days.
CHAPTER XVIII.
Old Burying Grounds.
CHAPTER XIX.
Told by Gravestones.
CHAPTER XX.
Historic Families.
CHAPTER XXI.
Pen Pictures.
CHAPTER XXII.
Random Sketches.
CHAPTER XXIII.
A Man of Strange Destiny.
CHAPTER XXIV.
The Battle of the Admirals.
CHAPTER XXV.
The Towns and Villages of Talbot.
CHAPTER XXVI.
Easton's Environs.
CHAPTER XXVII.
A City by the Sea.
CHAPTER XXVIII.
Men of Mark.
CHAPTER XXIX.
The Strange Story of the Villa.
CHAPTER XXX.
A Mecca for Boys.
CHAPTER XXXI.
A Sail along Chesapeake's Eastern Shore.
CHAPTER XXXII.
The Talbot of Today.
CHAPTER XXXIII.
Past and Present.
CHAPTER XXXIV.
Notes of General Interest.
CHAPTER XXXV
Agricultural and Fruit Products.
CHAPTER XXXVI.
In Touch with the Times.
CHAPTER XXXVII.
Leading Men of Easton.

In the way of illustrations there will be Scenes in Easton and Talbot County Landscapes, Marine Views on the Avon, Choptank, Miles, Wye and Chesapeake, Old Time Homes, Homes of to-day, Churches and Burying Grounds, Water and Land Views of Talbot Towns.

Advertisers and subscribers communicate immediately with THE GAZETTE, Easton, Md.