Chestertown Transcript.

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Chestertown Transcript
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E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

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JOB PRINTING.

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

SUITABLE FOR

STORES, TRUSTEES' SALES, Public Sales, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Cheap for Cash, and at short notice.

NOTICE TO Merchants, Traders, AND OTHERS.

ALL PERSONS AND BODIES,

Corporate or politic, in Kent county, who are or shall be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the occupation of any house or place for any purpose for which a License is made necessary by the laws of Maryland, are hereby warned to obtain a License or renew the same, on or before the

FIRST DAY OF MAY ENSUING,

under the penalties prescribed by said laws for the infraction thereof.

Those interested are notified of the following requirements of the License Laws passed by the General Assembly of Maryland.

The rates required for Traders' Licenses are as follows:

If the amount of goods on hand at the principal season of sale, or expected to be kept on hand, does not exceed one thousand dollars, the price of License is			$12 50
If over	$1,000 and not over	$1,500	15 50
"	1,500 " "	2,500	18 50
"	2,500 " "	4,000	22 50
"	4,000 " "	6,000	30 00
"	6,000 " "	8,000	40 50
"	8,000 " "	10,000	50 50
"	10,000 " "	15,000	65 50
"	15,000 " "	20,000	80 50
"	20,000 " "	30,000	100 50
"	30,000 " "	40,000	125 50
"	40,000 "		150 50

The applicant must either make oath, as heretofore, before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the County where he is engaged in business, of the amount of goods kept on hand at the principal season of sale, or the oath may be administered by a Justice of the Peace when the person wanting the License applies through an agent. If the latter course be adopted, the following form will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the act:

Kent County, to Wit:

On this——day of——1868, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for said County, personally appeared ————, and declared that he intends to apply for a trader's license, under the laws of the State, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and made oath that the amount of the stock of goods generally kept on hand by him (or by the concern in which he is engaged, in case it is a partnership) at the principal season of sale, (or if the applicant has not previously engaged in such trade, that the amount of the stock of goods which he expects to keep, &c.,) does not (or will not) exceed $

Sworn before ————, Justice of the Peace.

If the oath be administered by a Justice of the Peace out of the county in which the application is made there must be attached the certificate of the Clerk of the county in which the Justice resides.

The rates of License of females vending millinery, &c., whose stock at any season of the year does not or will not exceed $500, is $6 50. If their stock does or shall exceed $500, the rates are the same as those of Traders' License, and the same form of application must be observed.

The law requires all persons proposing to sell spiritous or fermented Liquors, or Lager Beer in quantities not less than a pint, to apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in person, or in making the oath before a Magistrate as above, state that he desires a license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, as the case may be, and the amount of stock in trade, in the same manner as those applying for Traders' License. If the amount of stock does not or shall not exceed $500 the rate is $18 50

If over	500 and not over	1000	35 50
"	1000 " "	2000	50 50
"	2000 " "	4000	75 50
"	4000 " "	6000	100 50
"	6000 " "	10000	120 50
"	10000 " "	20000	140 60
"	20000 " "	30000.	150 50

Persons applying for Ordinary licenses, in which spirituous or fermented Liquors or lager beer is sold in quantities less than a pint, must make application to the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the county in which they reside, and must also be recommended by two respectable freeholders of the immediate vicinity of the applicant, which may be made in the following form:

To the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County:—We the undersigned, freeholders of Kent county, living in the immediate vicinity of —— ——, who is about to apply to you for a license to keep an Ordinary at ——, in said County, do hereby recommend him as a suitable person to obtain the license.

—— ——, 1868. —— ——,

The applicant must then make oath to the Clerk to the following effect: That he has bona fide, and without intending to evade the requirements of the Acts of Assembly of this State, regulating the issues of Licenses to ordinary keepers and traders, provided and expects to maintain six good beds with sufficient clothing therefor, and three rooms more than sufficient for the private use of said applicant, and stabling and provender for five horses at least.

In addition he shall also make oath to the Clerk of the rate of rent or annual value of the house or place at or in which the business to be authorized by the License may be done or intended to be done. If the said rent or annual value does not exceed $100 the rate is $25 50

If over	$100	and not over	200	" 40 50
"	200	"	300	" 50 50
"	300	"	400	" 60 50
"	400	"	500	" 75 50
"	500	"	750	" 90 50
"	750	"	1000	" 100 50
"	1000	"	2000	" 150 50

Any person proposing to keep an oyster house, &c., or any place other than an ordinary, for the sale of spirituous or fermented Liquors, or Lager-beer in quantities less than a pint, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County where he resides, and must be recommended by two respectable free-holders of his immediate vicinity as a suitable person to keep such a house. The License in all cases is $50.00

The oath required to be made by applicants for Traders' License, and License to sell spirituous liquor in quantities not less than a pint, may be made before a Justice of the Peace and forwarded to and filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to whom all applicationns for License must be made.

Any person, or company of stage players, ventriloquists, slight-of-hand performers, rope-dancers, tumblers, and wire-dancers, shall, previously to exhibiting or performing for a reward in any county in this State, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court for such county thirty dollars for one year, or one dollar for each exhibition, at his or their option.

Every person or company of circus riders or equestrian performers, who shall exhibit for a reward in any county in this State, shall pay to the Clerk of the Cicuit Court for such county, the sum of thirty dollars for a license therefor for one year.

Every person or company who shall exhibit for a reward any animal or animals, or natural or artificial curiosities of any kind, (except models of useful inventions,) shall pay to the said Clerk the sum of fifteen dollars for a License therefor for one year.

Each license shall contain a list of the personal performers, or animals, or other articles or things to be exhibited.

The owner or keeper of every stallion or jack shall, before being permitted to stand or station such animals, pay to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of some one of the counties in this State the highest sum which he intends to ask or receive for the season of one mare; and the receipt of the said Clerk, with the seal of his Court attached thereto for said sum, shall be the License for stationing or standing such stallion or jack for one year from the date thereof: Provided, that in no case shall the sum directed to be paid by this section for such license be less than ten dollars; and that every stallion or jack upon which the said tax is paid, shall be exempt from all other State tax.

Any owner or keeper stationing or standing any stallion or jack without a license, shall forfeit and pay twice the sum authorized and required to be paid in the last preceding section, one-half to the State and the other half to the informer.

JOSEPH E. GILPIN,
Sheriff of Kent County.

LAWS

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, at the regular session commencing January, 1862, relating to Licenses.

An Act to amend the twenty-first and twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the Licenses of Hawkers and Pedlars.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the twenty-first and the twenty-second sections of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to the licenses of hawkers and pedlers, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:

"Twenty-one." For every such license not to extend beyond the county in which the same be issued, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: For every license to travel on foot, the sum of forty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of fifty dollars; with two horses or beasts burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of seventy dollars. For every such license to extend over the whole Eastern Shore or the whole Western Shore, there shall be paid the following rates, to wit: for every license to travel on foot, the sum of sixty dollars; to travel with a horse or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred dollars; with two horses or other beast of burden, and wagon or other vehicle, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Twenty-two." No such license shall be granted to any other than a white person or to any hawker or pedlar in the name or style of partnership or company and but one person shall act under any such license.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the day of its passage.

An Act to amend the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to Licenses, adding thereto the following section, relating to partnerships taking out Licenses.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the following section be and the same is hereby added to the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws, to follow the second section thereof:

Any license may be obtained by partnerships or firm, as well as by individuals; but in all cases, the names of all the partners of any firm shall be set forth in full in the license, and no license shall protect any person pretending to act under the same, unless it is named therein, or is entitled as a representative, or assigned under the provisions hereinafter contained in this article, and the clerk issuing the license shall enter upon the record of license, the full names of all the members of a copartnership to which such license is issued.

Section 2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the 30th day of April next.

An Act to amend the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth Article of the Code of Public General Laws, relating to License for Ordinaries.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the seventieth section of the fifty-sixth article of the Code of Public General Laws relating to License for Ordinaries, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

If any person or body politic shall propose to open or keep an Ordinary, shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which said applicant may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore, to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor, under which license spiritutous or fermented liquors, or lager beer, may be bartered or sold in quantities less than a pint.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect on 30th day of April next.

An Act to amend the forty-second section, relating to the granting of Licenses to Traders, of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of Article fifty-six of the Code of Public General Laws relating to the granting of License to Traders, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted as a substitute therefor:

Sec. 42. When any person or body, politic, or corporate, shall propose to sell or barter anything mentioned in the preceeding section, except spirituous or fermented liquors, he shall apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he may reside, or if he resides in the city of Baltimore to the Court of Common Pleas, for a license therefor; but no license to trade or sell spirituous or fermented Liquors shall be issued by any Clerk of a Court to a feme-covert, or to any person under the age of twenty-one, without the special order of the Judge of the court; but no judge shall give such special order to issue license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors, unless upon the recommendation of at least ten respectable free holders, resident of the ward or district wherein the place of sale may be, and whenever any license shall be issued to a feme-covert, or minor, the said feme-covert, or minor, shall be responsible for all contracts made in the prosecution of their business under such license, and shall be liable to be sued therefor in any court of this State; and the said feme-covert may be sued, or indicted and prosecuted in case of a violation by her of the license laws of this State, or in case she should keep a disorderly house, as if she were a feme sole; and, if judgment be obtained against her on any contract, execution shall or may issue in the ordinary way to affect her separate estate, provided however, that such responsibility shall in no manner affect or impair the responsibility of the husband, or parent under the existing laws: and that this Act shall take effect on the Thirtieth of April next.

JOSEPH E. GILPIN,
Sheriff of Kent county.

The foregoing are truly taken and copied from the laws received from the Comptroller.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk Circuit Court Kent Co.
March 28—tm.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. A. PERKINS, having removed to Chestertown for the active resumption of his profession, offers his professional services to the public.

May be found at his residence in Princess street, opposite Miss Caroline Thompson's, when not professionally engaged.

Chestertown, June 1, 1867.

Selected Poetry.

BACON AND GREENS.

In Maryland, this dish is a favorite one
with all classes, whether rich or poor; and
if in this dark hour of our country, any
solace can be found in the contemplation
of the following lines—with or without the
"Bacon and Greens"—we commend them
to the lovers of that fare:

I have lived long enough to be rarely mistaken,
And borne my full share of life's changeable scenes,
But my woes have been solaced by good greens and bacon,
And my joys have been doubled by bacon and greens.

What a thrill of remembrance o'en now they awaken,
Of childhood's gay morning and youth's merry scenes,
When one day we had greens, and a plate full of bacon,
And the next we had bacon and a plate full of greens-

Ah! well, I remember when, sad and forsaken,
Heart-wrung by the scorn of a miss in her teens,
How I fled from her sight to my loved greens and bacon,
And forgot my despair over bacon and greens.

When the banks refused specie and credit was shaken,
I shared in the wreck and was ruined in means;
My friends all declared I had not "saved my bacon,"
But I lived—for I still had my bacon and greens.

Oh! there is a charm in this dish, rightly taken,
That from custards and jellies an epicure weans;
Stick your fork in the fat—wrap your greens round the bacon,
And you'll vow there is nothing like bacon and greens.

If some fairy a grant of three wishes would make one
So worthless as I, and so laden with sins,
I'd wish all the greens in the world—then the bacon—
And then wish for a little more bacon and greens.

POSTSCRIPT.

I return to confess that for once I'm mistaken,
As much as I've known of this world and its scenes;
There's one thing that's equal to both greens and bacon,
And that is a dish of good bacon and greens.

Female Beauty.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black, and their lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak around their eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures.—The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indians paint them red.—The pearl of the tooth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzurat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by saturating threads in soot, inserting them beneath the skin, and then drawing them through. Hindoo families, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, tumeric and grease.—In nearly all the the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland, they cut themselves with shells, and keeping the wounds open a long time, form scars in the flesh, which they they deem highly ornamental. And another singular mutilation is made among them by taking off, in infancy, the little finger of the left hand at the second joint.

In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crowd; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattens the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes in Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arcan, continual pressure is applied to the skull in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair. Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it.

In china, small, round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows, that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of aChinese lady is in her feet, which in her childhood are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are bent under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life.—Another mark of beauty consists in finger nails so long that casings and bamboo are necessary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, large flat nose and a skin beautifully black. In New Guinea the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. In the northwest coast of America an incision more than two inches in length, is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guinea the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth, and the points resting on the chin.

Promise to a Baby.

Lord Eldon was siting in his study over a table of papers, when a young and lovely girl—slightly rustic in her attire, embarrassed by the novelty of her position but thoroughly in command of her wits—entered the room and walked up to the lawyer's chair.

"My dear," said the Chancellor, rising and bowing with Old World courtesy, "who are you?"

"Lord Eldon," answered the blushing maiden, "I am Bessy Bridge of Wobley, the daughter of the Vicar Wobley, and papa has sent me to remind you a promise which you made him when I was a baby, and you were a guest in his house on the occasion of your first election as member of Paraliament for Wobley."

"A promise, my dear young lady," interrupted the Chancellor, trying to recall how he had pledged himself.

"Yes, Lord Eldon, a promise. You were standing over my cradle, when papa said to you, 'Mr. Scott, promise me if ever you are Lord Chancellor when my little girl is a poor clergyman's wife, you will give her husband a living;' and you replied, 'Mr. Bridge, my promise is not worth a crown, but I give it to you, wishing it were worth more.'"

Enthusiastically, the Chancellor exclaimed, "You are quite right. I admit the obligation. I remember all about it," and then, after a pause, archly surveying the damsel, whose graces were the reverse of matronly, "but surely the time for keeping my promise has not yet arrived? You cannot be any one's wife at present?"

For a few seconds Bessie hesitated for an answer, and then with a blush and a ripple of silvery laughter, she replied "No! but I do wish to be somebody's wife. I am engaged to a young clergyman, and there is a living in Hertfordshire, near my old home, that has recently fallen vacant, and if you will give it to Alfred, why then, Lord Eldon, we shall marry before the end of the year."

Is there need to say that the Chancellor forthwith summoned his Secretery; that the Secretary forthwith made out the presentation of Bessie's lover, and that having given the Chancellor a kiss of gratitude, Bessie made good speed back to Hertfordshire, hugging the precious document all the way home?

The Spring Fashion.

Wednesday, the 25th, ult., was an opening day in New York. The following is an outline of the styles: Bonnets are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. By next year it is believed they will have vanished out of existence, and be regarded only as pleasant memories of the past. The substitute now in vogue consists of a diadem crown of tulle frosted with silver, arched over the forehead, and about the size of a small oyster shell. This is to be laid right in front of the chignon, now worn more on top than at the back of the head. The lace strings are elaborate, tasteful and becoming. The charming head-dresses are of various colors, the most fascinating being the Sultan, or scarlet, the Metternich, or light-green, and the Carambier, or plum-colored. The trimmings are colored blondes, or plain and frosted colored tulle.

In dresses the gored skirt of no less than nine breadths, and having biased seams in the back, is the style. Over them will be basque waists and sashes, the lower part of the basque being trimmed to represent belts, which are no longer worn separately from the dress. The trail for evening dresses has not yet been tabooed, but, as if to compensate for the additional meterial required in the trail, fashion has decreed that low necks in the evening are to be the future style. In other departments there has not been any appreciable alteration The *modistes* have no fears of the immediate introduction of panniers lately worn by the Empress Eugenie, the personification of fashion, whose dictates are unmurmuringly obeyed by the women of two continents. The old saying that one might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion, is inapplicable to the Empress, who can never be out of fashion until she is out of the world, as everything she wears is fashionable.

A Good Story on Butler.

A Southern correspondent writes:—There is a loose darkey about Williard's Hotel named Tom. You can bribe Tom to do anything. The other day there was a dinner party given by a New York contractor, at which it was understood that Ben. Butler would be a guest.—Some disloyal wag, without the fear of Congress before him, got hold of Tom, feed him liberally, and put him up to a piece of outrageous and treasonable tomfoolery.

After the plates were served the host said, "That will do, Tom; you can go." But Tom did not go. Observing that his orders were not obeyed, the contractor repeated, "I told you to go, Tom; if I want you, I'll ring for you."

Still Tom hung about the door and did not retire. At last, very much worried at his contumacy, New York turned upon Ethiopia and said sternly, attracting the whole company, "I've told you twice to leave the room, and by——, I'll be obeyed or put you out myself."

Tom approached the table humbly, and replied in a subdued tone, but loud enough to be heard by all present, "If you please, sir,'—with submission—"I can t go; I'm obliged to stay."

"The h—ll you are! What for?"

"Well, sah, if I must tell, I must. I axes Mars Butler's pardon, but I'm 'sponsible for de spoons. Dem spoons is silver an' I was specially set to watch 'em. I can't go, sah. It's as much as my place is wuf, sah." The sequel can better be imagined than decribed.

Romantic Wedding.

We have heard of all sorts of curious weddings as occuring in all sorts of curious places, and under all sorts of strange circumstances, but we don't think we ever before heard of a couple being spliced in a buggy while driving along a public road. This, we are assured, actually occurred in the county of Chesterfield a few days ago, and we may safely say it could have occurred nowhere else on the top of this green earth. As the story goes, a young couple had long been engaged, and the day was fixed when the nuptial knot was to be regularly tied at Mount Herman Church. The affianced bride visited Manchester, and perhaps Richmond, to select the "wedding dress and things." When she returned by rail, and reached Coalfield station, she was met by her lover with a top-buggy, to carry her home.—On the road they met the pastor of their church, and as the license had already been obtained, the impatient and too eager bride-groom insisted upon the ceremony being performed at once, the preacher on horse-back and they in the carriage—with a farmer and his wife, who happened to be present, for witnesses. His wedding, he declared, must be unusually romantic, or he would not marry at all. And so the ceremony was performed, and the happy couple went home to surprise their friends with a description of the "Wedding in a Carriage."—*Rich. Dis.*

The Age of Humbug.

It is in and through everything.—Charity just now is saturated with it. One half of the applications made to us for aid are not worthy. And if you follow up the case that seems the most pressing and important, it is ten to one but you find you were imposed upon. This is true of public as well as private appeals for benevolent assistance. The freedom with which good men, especially ministers, give their names to appeals in behalf of so-called charities, is one of the curiosities of the age. Some will go and make speeches for objects that will not bear judicious investigation. They themselves are sincere, but being credulous and easy they are led to do an *amiable* thing, and thus they give their influence to a cause that would be let alone if it were thoroughly understood.

No general rule can be laid down as to giving or recommending. But we are quite sure that indiscriminate charity is no charity. And we know that ministers and others are morally responsible for the use of their names, their reputation, and their position. Such responsibilities are not to be trifled with.

It is needless to say that this disposition to humbug and to be humbugged runs through political science, literature, art and trade. It would be easier to write a volume on it, than to condense what is to be said into a column or a paragraph. And when it is written, none will be so inaccessible to the truth as they who need it most.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Misunderstood the Text.

A worthy deacon hired a journeyman farmer from a neighboring town for the summer, and induced him, although he was unaccustomed to church going—to accompany the family to church on the first Sabbath of his stay. Upon their return to the deacon's house, he asked his hired man how he liked the preaching. He replied:

"I don't like to hear a minister preach politics."

"I am very sure you heard no politics to-day," said the deacon.

"I am sure that I did," said the man.

"Mention the passage," replied the deacon.

"I will." He said; "If the Democrats scarcely are saved, where will the Republicans appear?"

"Ah," said the deacon, "you mistake. These were the words: 'If the righteous scarcely are saved, how will the wicked and ungodly appear?"

"O, yes," said the man, "he might have used those words, but I know deuced well what he meant."

Fit for a Lawyer.

An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place:

Lady—"Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him."

Lawyer—"The boy appears rather young, madam, how old is he?"

Lady—"Seven years, sir."

Lawyer—"He is too young, decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?"

Lady—"O! yes, I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told the old man I thought this little fellow would make a first-rate lawyer, so I called to see if you would take him."

Lawyer—"No, madam, he is too young yet to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy any better calculated for a lawyer than your older sons?"

Lady—"Why, you see, sir, he is just seven years old to-day. When he was only five he'd lie like all natur'; when he got to six he was sassy and impudent as any critter could be, and now he'll steal everything he can lay his hands on."

☞ A housemaid wrote to a friend respecting the fashions of the city. She says: "As for lo nees, the loer it is the more fashunabli you air drest. Miss Goordra gave me a blu silk ov hern, and i cuts it's nec of, and Suzin Simmons cut of hern, and we attack a great eal of attention to our nees prommoding in the streets lyke uther ladys, holden up our cloz. Nobody isn't nothin' now that don't hoal up her cloz, and the hier you hoal them up the moar you air notest."

Farmers' Column.

Making the most of a Farm.

In every neighborhood a striking difference in the productiveness of farms may be noted; and this variation, when acre is matched against acre, cannot, in most cases, justly be attributed to the diversity of the soil, but rather to the effect of the methods by which the farming is conducted. It is the difference of character in the farmers, and of the objects they aim at which are illustrated in their labor and its products. And various are these methods and their results, yet we have little doubt but every farmer flatters himself that, considering circumstances, he is making the most of his farm. We will briefly sketch some of the various ways by which farmers strive to reach the same end.

One adopts the skinning process; his cultivation is shallow but spreads over a good deal of surface. In measuring land he never considers depth but breadth only; so he sows as many acres as possible, but slights the work and grudges the expenditure of every dollar in that direction. A rich farm and fine improvements are not so desirable in his eyes as a *large* farm and money at interest. He farms at as little expense as possible, and makes his property,—if he is so fortunate with crops of wheat yielding ten bushels per acre, corn twenty and grass a ton,—by saving and pinching. If he dies young he dies poor, but if he lives to an old age by miserly economy he may amass considerable property. Another considers the farm a sort of a mine from which he may draw treasure. He works with skill and patience, and spends freely for necessary or profitable labor. He keeps good breeds of stock, for there is the most profit in such, and builds barns and sheds to shelter them. He sees depth to the soil, as well as breadth, and works accordingly. He underdrains and subsoils, cultivates well and performs all labor in the best manner. His object is to get the most from the soil, and he transforms its products into other forms of wealth. Such a course may answer for one man's lifetime, but in the end his farm will resemble the "squeezed orange," or the mine whence the ore has all been taken and the lodes run out. The majority of what are termed our best farmers in this country, are persuing this plan. It is one that adds little real wealth to the aggregate, for it is substantially but transforming the wealth of the soil into other forms, and as the soil is not inexhaustible the time must come when the supply from that source will diminish. A third, and the smallest of all classes of farmers, adds to thorough and skillful cultivation the more important idea of constantly replenishing the soil with the plant elements which crops have extracted from it. The coarse products are consumed on the farm, and more food for stock, or special fertilizers are bought to replace the fertility carried away in the animals and cereals that are sold. We said there are few farmers of this class, few that have matured and practice a system of farming by which the maximum of products may be produced from the soil, and yet maintain it as fertile and productive for a century.

But we have not yet arrived to the condition where American farmers will work for the Future. The American Farmer is not permanent enough in his location; the abundance of land in proportion to the population, the fertility of the soil, the rapid advance in prices, stimulate the restless element in his nature, and render him too migratory to become a scientific agriculturist. It needs an ordinary lifetime to develop, with legitimate means, scientific agriculture on American farms; and not until the young farmer shall come to look upon his domain as his future home can we hope for its attainment.—*Rural-New Yorker.*

"That's How!"—After a great snow-storm a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing along. "By keeping at it," said the boy cheerfully; "that's how!"

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is, but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller, until it is done.

If a hard lesson is to be learned do not spend a moment in fretting; do not lose a breath in saying, "I can't, or "I do not see how;" but go at it and keep at it, study. That is the only way to conquer it.

If a fault is cured, or a habit broken up, it cannot be done by merely being sorry, or only trying a little. You must keep fighting it, and not give up fighting until it is got rid of.

If you have entered your master's service, and you are trying to be good, you will sometimes find hills of difficulty in the way. Things will often look discouraging; and you will not seem to make any progress at all; but keep at it. Never forget "that's how!"

☞ A lot of boys in New York city, organized as a base ball club, have been arrested by Kennedy as being members of the "*Ku-klux-klan.*" Now, this terrible word, *Ku-klux-klan*, will hang before the eyes of all sorts of sneaks, cowards and rascals, like a thousand goblins. Whisper *Ku-klux-klan* in a Mongrel's ear, and he will shake like a sick dog. It is an awful word, which is destined to frighten to death all the fools and rascals in the United States. Good thing.

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