The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11 1884. VOL. XXIII-NO. 19

Connelly & DeFord,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPERIAL



SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

GIVES ENTIRE SATISFACTION. DRILLING CONDITION GUARANTEED.

Its use in the past has demonstrated its superior quality, and being composed of

PURE PHOSPHATE MATERIALS

it can not but give satisfaction if properly applied.

We take pleasure in refering to the many farmers who have used it in this and adjoining counties. Aug. 28.

Fertilizers for Wheat and Clover!

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

NO. 1 AMMO. SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME AND POTASH, AND CHESTER COMPOUND.

A number of the finest crops of Wheat in the county have been raised by the application of the above Fertilizers. They have been on trial for a number of years with increased popularity after each year's use. They contain no adulterating material and their present high standard will be maintained. I would be pleased to have buyers call before purchasing.

Also, for sale

DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE,

(SOUTH CAROLINA) AND ALKALINE SALTS.

Price $20 and Interest on Crop Time.

Aug. 21—9t. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Wheat Seeding for 1884

OFFICE OF

T. R. Hubbard & Son,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN·STANDARD

& Extant Bone Supe-Phosp hates.

THE ABOVE 

FERTILIZERS

ARE MANUFACTURED OF

Pure Dissolved Bone, Bone Tanking, Nitrogen and Potash,

AND ARE SOLD UPON GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Which can be seen in our Pocket Diary. Aug. 14.

"MONARCH"

Super - Phosphate.



Manufactured of PURE ANIMAL BONE

—BY—

C. W. Kennard & Co.,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

These goods, so well and favorably known to the Farmers in this and adjoining Counties, have for this season been greatly improved and are GUARANTEED to contain no South Carolina Rock, nor any adulterating material.

STRICTLY PURE ANIMAL BONE, raw and dissolved, constantly on hand and for sale at exceedingly low prices.

KAINIT and all other fertilizing material.

Inspection and comparison of quality and prices solicited.

BALTIMORE OFFICE, cor. Light and German sts., in charge of

C. C. McCOLGAN & SON, Seedsmen.

All kinds of Flower, Garden and Field SEEDS, fresh and genuine. Catalogue free. Aug. 7, 1884—y.

FOR SALE.

BUGGIES FROM $50 TO $150.

By R. F. BRIGGS & CO.,

53 W. Fayette St., and 31 North St., Baltimore.

A. W. HAWKS Manager. July 24—2m.

TO THE

Peach Growers

—OF—

KENT & QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES!

PREPARE IN TIME TO UTILIZE YOUR CULLING FRUIT.

The undersigned are agents for the AUTOMATIC FRUIT EVAPORATOR, the Best in the Market. There are Twenty of these Evaporators in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, and all who are in need of an Evaporator can satisfy themselves of the good qualities of this machine. We request all who are in need of an Evaporator to call on us or write to us before purchasing. Descriptive circulars furnished on application.

We refer to the following gentlemen who have this Evaporator in use:

T. A. Hulme,	Fairlee, Kent	county,	Md.
A. L. Corey,	"	"	"
J. W. Corey,	"	"	"
T. W. Skirven,	"	"	"
I. Clark Taylor,	Lankford	"	"
H. E. Cooper,	Werton	"	"
T. J. Shallcross,	Loc'n Grove	"	"
J. R. Clements,	Chestertown	"	"
G. H. Snitcher	"	"	"
B. S. Elliott,	2 Sudlersville	Q. A.	"
E. R. Walls,	Price's Station	"	"

Address

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

or JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,

May 22, 1884—tf. Chestertown, Md.

THE OLD STAND

Still Alive.



I am now ready to serve the public with

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, BUNS, ROLLS, BISCUIT AND PIES,

EVERY DAY.

CANNED GOODS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Orders for Families and Parties promptly attended to; also, orders for Ice Cream taken.

Wm. H. Blakeney,

HUDGINS' OLD STAND, CROSS ST.

Chestertown, July 17—3m.

PEACH ROUTE.

Chester River Steamboat Company

1884. *1884.*

On and after Monday, August 11th, the steamers of this Company will run as follows:

The Steamer GEO. LAW

will leave Grey's Inn, Daily [Except Sunday] at 7 A. M., stopping at Queenstown and Kent Island. Arriving in Baltimore at Noon.

Returning, will leave Pier 7, Light Street Wharf at 2.30 P. M., Daily [except Sunday], for the above landings.

Steamer GEORGEANNA

will leave Rolph's Wharf Daily (Except Sunday) at 7 P. M., stopping at Wilkins', Booker's and Quaker Neck. Arriving in Baltimore at Midnight.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 8 A. M., making the above landings, and Hooper's Wharf in Corsica Creek.

Steamer CORSICA

will leave Crumpton Daily [Except Sunday] at 3 P. M., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Travilla's and Round Top; will leave Chestertown at 5 P. M., stopping at Centreville and landings in Corsica Creek. Arriving in Baltimore at Midnight.

Returning, will leave Pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 7 A. M., making the above landings, except those in Corsica Creek.

☞ NOTE.—Our facilities for Storing Fruit this season are surpassed by none in Baltimore. Our Pier, which has been rebuilt thoroughly and enlarged, gives us capacity to Store At One Time 15,000 Boxes. In erecting our shed over the pier, especial care was given to ventilation.

We have no hesitancy in saying to our patrons, that the improvements made in our pier, are for their advantage, and we believe they have but to visit us to become convinced themselves of the fact.

We will always, as heretofore, endeavor to keep abreast with the times, and meet the requirements of the trade, as the demands are made.

GEO. WARFIELD

Aug. 14, 1884. President.

Spring Goods

—AT—

J. H. SIMPERS',

GLASS FRONT.

We have just received a large supply of spring goods, comprising in part

Dress Goods,

Percals, Ginghams, Calicoes, Muslins, Cassimere, Cottonades, Flannels, Cheviots, Victoria Lawn, Piques, Swiss, Nainsook.

A full variety of

Hosiery and Gloves,

Hamburg Edging, Laces, Towels, Bed Spreads Shawls and Notions Generally.

SHOES

of all grades, from the cheapest to finest goods made to our order. Gent's and Boys' Calf English Ties, Congress Gaiters and Button Shoes. Ladies and Misses Pebble Button, Kid Button and Kid Fox Button Shoes, Children's Pebble Button, Kid Button and Solar Tipped Shoes.

Large assortment of Fine

Straw Hats,

for Men and Boys; also, common Straw Hats,

MATTING—Fancy, Check and White Matting to arrive.

CARPETS,

FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTH

GROCERIES,

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Tobacco. Segars, &c.

With a full line of goods put at lowest prices, we are prepared to sell at prices to compete with the lowest. A call solicited.

April 10. J. H. SIMPERS.

CANNING WAX,

JAR RUBBERS.

Large Stock, Low Prices, at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

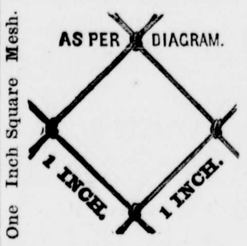
$66 at home. $5 outfit free. Pay a wek, absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time the work, with absolute certainly, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine

NETTING,

—FOR—

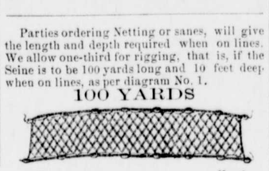
SEINES AND POUNDS.

We Measure the Mesh.



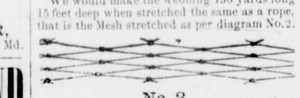
Parties ordering Netting or sanes, will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is, if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.

100 YARDS



10 Feet. No. 1.

We would make the webbing 150 yards long 15 feet deep when stretched the same as a rope, that is the Mesh stretched as per diagram No. 2.



No. 2.

In the absence of any instruction, we will make as above. In ordering give full description of what you want; leave nothing to be guessed at.

Parties unknown to us ordering goods will be required to remit us one-third the value before we ship them, the balance to be paid on delivery.

☞ Send for price list.

BALTIMORE TWINE AND NET CO.

Wm. J. Hooper & Son,

6 S. Calvert St., Baltimore Md.

Dec. 27—y. (Mention this paper.)

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including **Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery,** and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."

Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

The Harvest

For clothing buyers has arrived, and no one should fail to grasp the opportunity to buy good, reliable Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing for a mere song. We have done a good season of successful business, and are now determined to offer the balance of our stylish, nobby and well made garments at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

We only ask you to notice our figures, examine our goods and compare them with the many trashy offerings made by other clothing houses.

Our $1 Sailor Suits for Boys from 3 to 10 years; sold every where for $2.

Our line of $3 75 Boys' Long Pants Suits usually sold at $6.

Our Indigo-Blue Men's Suits, $7 50—a tremendous bargain.

Our Fat Men's Suits at $10; reduced from $16, $15 and $13 50.

Men's Cass. Coats, $2, 2 50, 3 50, many of them fully worth from 7 50 to 12. An enormous line of thin Coats, Suits and Dusters at extraordinary low figures.

Come early and get the pick at

C. N. OEHM & SON,

POPULAR CLOTHIERS.

Surrounding Corner

HANOVER AND PRATT STREETS.

All Goods Strictly as Represented.

Wanted.

100,000 BUSHELS

—OF—

Wheat!

For the WM. LEA & SONS CO., Brandywine Mills, Wilmington, Delaware.

E. T. COMEGYS,

LOCUST GROVE,

KENT COUNTY, MD.

July 10, 1884—y.

Writing Paper

In Beautiful Boxes, the Nicest Assortment in town—at

STAM'S DRUG STORE.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN-TOP.

Dear World, looking down from the highest
of heights that my feet can attain,
I see not the smoke from your cities, the dust of
your highway and plain;
Over all your dull moors and morasses a veil
the blue atmosphere folds,
And you might be made wholly of mountains
for aught that my vision beholds.

Dear World, I look down, and am grateful that
so we all sometimes may stand
Above our own every-day level, and know that
our nature is grand
In its possible glory of climbing; in the hill-
tops that beckon and bend
So close over every mortal he scarcely can
choose but ascend.

Though here, O my World, we miss something
—the sweet multitudinous sound
Of leaves in the forest a-flutter, of rivulets lisping
around,
The smell of wild pastures in blossom, of fresh
earth upturned by the plow—
The uplands and all the green hill-sides lead the
way to the mountain's brow.

One world; there is no separation; the same
earth above and below;
Up here is the river's cloud-cradle; down there
is its fulness and flow,
My voice joins the voice of your millions who
upward in weariness grope,
And the hills bear the burden to heaven—humanity's anguish and hope!

Dear World, lying quiet and lovely in a shimmer of gossamer haze,
Beneath the soft films of your mantle I can feel
your heart beat as I gaze;
I know you by what you aspire to, by the look
that on no face can be
Save in moments of high consecration; you are
showing your true self to me.

Dear World, I behold but your largeness; I forget that aught petty or mean
Ever marred the vast sphere of your beauty,
over which as a lover I lean;
And not by our flaws will God judge us; His
love keeps our noblest in sight;
Dear World, our low life sinks behind us; we
look unto His infinite height!

—LUCY LARCOM: *Harper's for August.*

GAMBLING AMONG MINERS.

SCENES IN AN IDAHO MINING CAMP —THE CHIEF AMUSEMENT.

A letter to the New York *Time* from Murrayville, Idaho, one of the mining camps in the recently discovered gold regions, says: Saloons fill more than half of all the buildings in a mining camp. The lodging houses come next in number and the balance are restaurants stores and shops of various kinds The lodging houses are really ha saloons, for most of them contai bars. Drinking and smoking ar unquestionably the most active em ployments. The whisky and othe liquors dealt out are bad—dreadfu the price, two "bits," (twenty-fi cents), for a single drink is simp outrageous. Beer and all oth drinks, likewise cigars, are the sam price. There seems to be an obje tion to using any smaller change f these luxuries, though ten-ce pieces are to be had in the countr There are two kinds of "bits," t long and the short. They are ve familiar to those who have lived traveled on the Pacific slope. T long "bit" is fifteen cents, the sho ten cents. If one buys an articl worth one bit and gives twenty-five cents to pay for it, he gets back only ten cents. It seems to be an ar rangement in favor of the seller, and its origin is due to the scarcity of small change in the West years ago. The saloons of the Cœur d'Alene are not handsome. Many of them are in tent houses and have only a cheap bar, a dirty wooden floor and a few chairs. Some have stoves, and some are without any bottom but the bare earth, but all have the same array of cheap liquor behind the bar. A peculiar feature of the Western saloon is that each one contains one or more gambling tables. No saloon is complete without at least one gambling table, and one of them has one or more "faro" tables, and in addition a "stud-horse poker" table. "Stud-horse poker" is like other poker, but the cards are dealt out by a gambler, who sits on the inside of a semi-circular table. On the outside sit the players, who bet among themselves, according to the nature of their hands, the gambler simply dealing the cards as they are asked for, and taking a certain percentage of each "pot" from the one who wins. The ga is a sure thing for the dealer, for takes no hand, and no matter w wins he is bound to get his perce age. The gamblers in these salo are not their own masters. T are paid to run the games by owner of the tables; sometimes saloon keeper owns both saloon games, but it is more often the that the games are run by an side party. The usual pay of t gamblers or dealers is $35 a w and in addition they are entitle supper, all the cigars they can su and all the whiskey they can dr The gamblers change off with another as a rest, and often against the game themselves. T is no particular time for the op ing of the game. From early in morning until late in the even in fact, all night long, if there any players, the game goes on, the bulk of the playing is in evening. In this region, and through out the West, every gambling game is open to the public. Any one can go in and look on who likes, and he has only to put his money on the table if he wants to play. In most places there is a limit, but it rises or falls according to the solidity of the bank or the character of the town. Helena, the capital of the territory, is an old mining town, and it always has been a great gambling town. Gambling is going on there at a great rate to-day in its many saloons, and it is all open and in plain sight from the streets. There is not the slightest pretense of concealment. The doors of every saloon are as wide open as any in New York, and there is a constant stream of men walking in and out. They look at the game a few seconds, and perhaps, leave, but the chances are that they will throw down a dollar or half-dollar carelessly and watch indifferently for the result. If it is swept from the board, per chance they will try again, but it is probable they will walk out and down street, step into another saloon, and put the same amount of money on a table there. If a winning is made a chair is apt to be secured and a stay made until their money is either gone or its pile sensibly increased. To gamble or to indulge in anything a man has a fancy for is no crime nor even vice in this country. If he does not steal, play the sneak, or impose upon another, nothing the worse is thought of him. Clustered around a gaming table, either playing or looking on, can be seen any evening, in any of these Western towns, a specimen from almost every class of people in the country. Tradesmen, clerks, miners, laboring men of all kinds, all indulge at times. But in the larger and more established towns, and, as a rule, throughout the country, the better class do not indulge in play—at least not before the public.

The success of the gaming tables depends considerably on circumstances. The game is more lively on some days than on others because of the changing condition of the pockets of the players. The workingmen are their chief supporters, and on days when they are paid off the tables fairly ring with the sound of coin. When the Northern Pacific railroad was under construction the gamblers made quantities of money. They followed along as it was completed, and kept their hold upon the workingmen. With them, too, went the loose women, who have since scattered themselves all over country and been reinforced by numbers of their kind from either coast. There is a fraternity between them and the gamblers; where one is the other is sure to be; both are here in plenty. Confidence men are also numerous in the Cœur d'Alene country, and the tricks and devices to catch people are many. The weakest game I have seen is that in which one draws conditional prizes. A man bets three times on the running of a ball into a slot. He usually wins twice, but he wins what he has made only on condition of

[redacted]

tubes.

"Shaking" is profitable for the seller. Twenty five and fifty cent pieces are getting more plenty in the country of late; for a long time there was a great scarcity of them. Bank notes of large denominations frequently could not be broken without great difficulty. Bank notes of small denominations are very scarce. One does not see one once a month, but the country is flooded with silver dollars. People East dislike the silver dollar, and I do not doubt that they are purposely shipped West. I know they are very plenty even in St. Paul. Anything passes out here without a question. Trade dollars, coin with holes or other mutilation, are given their par value. Canadian twenty-five cent and fifty cent pieces, which are discounted in value East, pass here the same as our own money. One often sees Canadian bank bills and money of foreign countries, beside an occasional shinplaster. I presume the emigrants put the foreign coin in circulation.

The Microscope in Analysis.

The recent gift by Andrew Car-

[redacted]

The intricate relation which botany bears to medicine presents a field in which intelligent use of the microscope must produce excellent rosults. The student of medicine is to day enabled to unravel, before the potent glance of the perfected microscope, the deepest mysteries of the medicinal plant, flower, herb, or root. The nature, virtues, attributes, etc., of these can be studied at leisure, and gazed upon with an eye that magnifies from a few hundred to thousands of diameters.

The brilliant discoveries by Pasteur and by Koch are as much due to the perfected microscope as to any one cause. The nature and habits of the tubercular bacillus have only been capable of study since the microscope was so improved that organisms heretofore unrecognizable stand revealed. Disease has been traced to its source, the presence of bacteria and germs, by the use of the finest microscopic appliances; and, in fact thorough course of study in the art of intelligently using this instrument is becoming yearly a greater necessity, not only to the medical student but the pharmacist who wishes to keep abreast of the age we live in. The relation of the microscope to cholera is at present an interesting and close one. And when another potent servant of man, electricity, is summoned to aid the microscope, the power of the latter is increased to an astonishing degree. Recently in London such an apparatus threw upon a screen the image of a cholera germ, magnified two million times, and in which these long hidden and minute organisms appeared the size of the human hand.

The motto of the modern microscopist seems to be: "There is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed." And the determination of the modern student of medicine and of drugs and their effect and nature should lead him to expend less upon cigars and divers luxuries and aim to be the possessor of an instrument without three-fourths of the realm he proposes to enter will remain invisible. Fortunately, the growing perfection of the instrument does not imply increased cost. And it is now possible to secure a microscope of marvelous power for a sum which a decade ago would by no means have secured a much less perfect instrument.

We are satisfied, concludes the *Independent Record*, of this city, that in the next few years the microscope, in the hands of brainy and quick witted American students, must pave the way for discoveries in the realm of medicine that will be worthy of a place beside those of Pasteur or of Koch.—*Scientific American.*

THE late Alexander H. Stephens was fond of young animals, and always had several dogs about him, whom he treated as if they were almost human. Mr. Culver, his private secretary, thus speaks of the great Georgian's love for his pet dogs:

He treated them as almost human, and I think he considered them nearly so. He would talk to them and pet them. They slept at night either in his room or on the outside of the door.

At Liberty Hall the doors were not closed at night, and any one might have gone through the house were it not for the dogs. They slept in the library and Alexander Stephens always occupied the chamber which opened into this. A step on the porch would raise a terrible howling, and it would have been indeed dangerous for any robbers to have entered over such a guard.

There is one dog who deserves to be known in history, and that is Mr. Stephens' old poodle, Rio. He was for years his constant companion. He loved him as an intimate friend, and when he died he shed tears over his grave.

Rio was a remarkable dog. He could reason more than any animal I have ever known. I remember at Liberty Hall we would be talking about something going wrong on the place, and Rio would rise and go to the spot spoken of by us. He seemed to understand language, and his face was very much like that of a human. He was a big, fat poodle, with wool as white as snow, as heavy as that of a sheep and as soft as silk. He had a high forehead, and bright, black eyes. He grew blind several years before he died, and Mr. Stephens took as much care of him as he would have done had he been his own flesh and blood. When he died he put him in a wooden coffin and buried him in the garden. He had intended to have erected a marble slab over his grave, but this was put off, and finally neglected.

He never cast off any of his dogs in their old age, and Troup, Pluck, Frank and half a dozen others of his pets were cared for through their declining years of senility and decrepitude.

THE true economy of human life adjusts expenditures to a moral scale of values. De Quincey pictures a woman sailing over the water, awakening out of sleep to find her necklace untied and one end hanging over the stream, while pearl after pearl drops from the string beyond her reach; when she clutches at one just falling, another drops beyond recovery.

Our days drop one after another by our carelessness, like pearls from a string, as we sail the sea of life, until we learn that the waste of time is a more serious loss than the extravagances against which there is such loud exclaim. The expenditure of a few dollars on taste is a small matter in comparison with the wasting of months and years by thousands who have every advantage society can offer, and exact every privilege it affords as a right.

THE finest private ship in the world, William Astor's Nourmahal, is nearly as large as some of those ocean steamers which first began transatlantic navigation. She is built of steel, and her length is 232 feet, her breadth 30 feet and depth 20 feet. Her engine is 1400 horse power and her supply of fresh water is 4500 gallons. To this is added an ice machine which will make 500 pounds per day. The finish of her saloon is in the finest possible style.

A LOCAL paper of Dakota is responsible for the following: A Dakota farmer in 1881 planted a single grain of spring wheat and from it grew twenty-two stalks, each bearing a full head of wheat, yielding in all 860 grains of wheat; 760 of these were planted the next year, producing one-fifth of a bushel of splendid wheat. This was planted last spring, yielding seventeen bushels, making 1,020 pounds of wheat from one grain in three years.

AUGUST.

Red summer burns to its last ember;
Wake, Love, and sing to me;
Wake, Love, and bring to me
The rose's sweet late ruin; let me hold
Great handfuls of the fervent marigold
And splendid peony.

And when young birds pipe at the early dawning,
Come, Love, and stay with me;
Come, Love, and stray with me
By languid pools, where the dusk lily flower
Fades with the summer slowly, hour by hour,
In sleepy ecstacy.

Or in some sweet, old-fashioned garden,
Come, Love, and walk with me,
Come, Love, and talk with me;
For peaches brown and gold and rosy red,
Upon celestial dews and sunshine fed,
Wait now for thee and me.

Or 'mid the orchard's blowing grasses,
Oh, Love, come muse with me,
Oh, Love, come lose with me
The long, green afternoons. There, worm and sweet,
The breath of flowers and smell of ripe fruits meet
In rarest mystery.

Red summer burns to its last ember;
Come, Love, with many a sigh,
We'll see fair summer die,
While August lilies in rich perfume drown
The royal heads that wore the red rose crown
Through June and hot July.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

There is nothing so scarce as good nonsense. You may find a hundred owls who can sit on a dry limb, look wise, say nothing, and be respectable to one monkey who can play the fool and do justice to the subject and himself too.

Whenever you see a man who can tell you all about the weak spots in his neighbors, you will find one who needs as much watching as an east wind does.

All the original thoughts have been uttered in the simplest words. When I read an abstruse sentence, I say, this writer has been stealing, and is trying to hide.

Propriety is proper, and I have seen people who were so proper, that their propriety was all there was proper about them.

Don't watch the weather, young man; you can't tell whether it will rain or not, and the worst of it is, it unfits you for other kinds of business.

There are plenty of people in the world who think they are wise, because they can ask questions that no one but a fool can answer.

We are happy, not in what we possess, but in what we have that others can't get.

If I were a rooster, and wanted to fight something bad, I would invite the other rooster to my dunghill, and then I wouldn't fight with him, if he came,—not if I could make a decent compromise.

The most repulsive aristocrat we have among us is a democrat gone to seed.

Very stubborn people are stubborn, not because they are right, but because they are wrong. The man who is right can afford to let the other fellow have the whole of the road, and he generally does.

There are plenty of people in the world who are always expecting to have their modesty shocked; they are as badly off as the man who never would eat a boiled egg, for fear it might be a bad one.

Lawn tennis is an innocent game, so far as I know; but, to play it well, an able-bodied young man must part his hair exactly in the middle, and have nothing else on his mind for the time being.

All cliques are narrow, and those who compose them are the same width.

The curiosity of mankind is too much for its sympathies; when a man breaks his leg, the first thing we inquire is: "How did he come to do it?"

Philosophy would seem to be the science of making abstruse things plain, but many of our cultivated moderns have reversed the order, and are satisfied if they can make plain things abstruse.

Human energy must have work, and if there are no elephants to catch, you will see mankind trapping mice.

All snobs are toadies, and invariably they are toadies to some other snob.

Wise men sit alone and look on, while fools hunt in couples and stir up the game.

My dear sir, old friends may be better than new ones; but if you don't make any new ones, as you jog along through life, pretty soon you are going to get left by the wayside.

The man with whom you can be familiar without losing your own or his respect is something more than human.

If you want to make friends, interest yourself in the affairs of others, don't try to interest them in yours.

The devil is not only a philosopher, but a great moralist, and, at times, even a penitent. No one can drop on his knees more artistically, none can weep more fluently and shed less tears.—*Century Magazine.*

AT a recent meeting of the Berlin Medical society, photographs were shown by Professor Virchow of the gigantic plane tree in the island of Cos, under the shade of which Hippocrates is said by tradition to have held medical consultations. The tree stands in the market-place of the town of Cos, on the east side of the island, and the branches, which spread over nearly the whole of the market-place, are supported by marble pillars.

By taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and fed.

THE owners of large stock farms find it more profitable to raise hogs that grow rapidly rather than those that fatten easily. Western pork, in consequence, is becoming younger and leaner.

Mr. Peter Stallman, Bennington Township, Iowa, having suffered with rheumatism was induced to try St. Jacob's Oil, the marvelous pain-reliever, and was entirely cured by its use.

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