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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887. VOL. XXVII-NO. 50

R. T. TURNER, (Senior),

BETTERTON. Office :—Chesapeake House.

Commercial Paper; Loans and Mortgages Negotiated; Surveyor for Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for Kent county; Agent for the Exchange of Agricultural Stock and Implements, and for the Purchase of Grain, Fruit, etc.

Address by mail as above, or Telephone No. 63.

☞ Farmers having excess of Stock or Implements to dispose of or Exchange would do well to communicate, apr14.

J. W. BRYANT. HOWARD BRYANT.

J. W. & H. BRYANT,

Attorneys at Law,

303 ST. PAUL STREET,

COR. SARATOGA, - - - BALTIMORE.

April 7–3m.

JOHN D. URIE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE ADJOINING STORE OF T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's counties. sep16.

DR. T. H. COOPER,

HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 10 A. M. till 12 M., Sundays excepted.

Special attention given to women and children. j.20, 1887—tf.

INTERESTING CARD

FROM DR. PHELPS, GALENA.

The demand is for GOOD DENTISTRY at REASONABLE CHARGES. I meet the demand!

NO PAIN in extracting teeth. Teeth inserted OVER OLD ROOTS by new method of BRIDGE WORK give GREAT SATISFACTION,

Thanks for increasing practice.

Sets for $5. j.20.

REMOVAL.

Dr. C. P. Gilpin has taken the dwelling house on High street adjoining the store of Mr. A. J. Cahall. He will be pleased to see his friends and patients at his new location, where, having more room, he will be able to afford many more comforts than in the past.

Jan. 6, 1887—tf.

RAG CARPETS.

Buy from the maker. Another big lot ready for inspection. Hundreds of yards to select from. Biggest Variety and lowest prices ever offered.

JOHN BARTLEY,

Apr. 7—3m. Cross St., near the jail.

NOTICE.

CHAS. B. SENART,

Practical Florist and Landscape Gardener, is prepared to do Garden Work by the day or job. He has had a long experience in trimming fruit trees of every description. He has trimmed peach trees for fifteen years in this State. For trimming and all other work put in his hands, satisfaction is guaranteed. Address at Chestertown, or call at green house, out High street near railroad depot. f24-3m.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

I MUST settle my levies, and therefore I must collect taxes that are due. Those who have not settled will please take notice and settle immediately. I shall regret if I am compelled to advertise. I will be at the Court House in Chestertown every Tuesday, and at Hanesville every Saturday, until further notice.

M. M. RASIN,

Jan. 20—tf. Collector Third District.

TAX-PAYERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THOSE who are yet owing me for taxes must settle. All levies are now due, and unless those owing pay promptly, I must proceed to advertise. Interest will in all cases be charged from the 1st day of January. I will be at the sheriff's office, Court House, Chestertown, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

STEPHEN LECATES.

Jan. 20. Collecter for 4th district.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS

AND THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING.

If you have a Farm or other Real Estate to sell, place it with us. Our facilities are such, if there are purchasers in the market, we can find them. We have some fine farms in Southern Maryland. Good soil and healthy locations that we can offer at from $10 to $30 per acre. These farms are in tracts of from 100 to 500 acres. All of them improved with good buildings, and near railroad or water transportation. If you wish to buy a farm or city property, or to exchange either, it will be to your interest to write to us.

JUDEFIND BROTHERS,

LICENSED REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Feb. 17—3m. Edesville, Md.

T. H. MCGAW. A. E. DROMAN.

McGAW & DROMAN,

DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, WINES & LIQUORS

108 SOUTH CALVERT ST.,

Between Lombard and Pratt Streets.

BALTIMORE.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

☞ The Demijohn and Medicinal trade a Specialty. f.10-6m.

TO ALL PERSONS

Interested in Coal.

WE, having made arrangements by which we have our Coal shipped direct from the mines to Chestertown, perhaps it would be to your interest to call and see us before buying elsewhere.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

COAL. COAL.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

We would be pleased to call your attention to the fact that we are this season buying direct from first hands and at first cost which will enable us to sell at low figures. The buying community will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Will be receiving monthly until further notice.

Respectfully,

July 9. J. D. BACCHUS.

LANDRETH'S

GARDEN SEED.

LARGE STOCK! FRESH SEED!

CHOICE VARIETIES.

LOW PRICES!

COLIN F. STAM,

March 10, 1887. Druggist.

COMMISSION CARDS.

PHILIP E. CREW. WM. P. IRELAND.

CREW & IRELAND,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT, EGGS, POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, &c.,

324 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of Northern Liberties, and The Produce Trade of Philadelphia. m24, 1887-y.

J. E. HENDRICKSON. R. A. BRICE.

J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,

PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

328 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ We respectfully solicit correspondence and shipments. Returns promptly made. Refer to Union and Produce Banks.

March 3-y.

A. P. CREW. W. H. LOANE.

CREW & LOANE,

Grain & Fruit

AND GENERAL PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 4 CAMDEN STREET,

New No. 51. BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN AND FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

March 17, 1887.

DAVID H. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY

D. B. STEWART CO.,

—GENERAL—

FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

150 W. Pratt St., Balto., Md.

Mr. Berry has an experience of fourteen years and Mr. Stewart four years as salesmen of different kinds of produce in the Baltimore market Shippers contemplating changing their commission merchants this season will do well to give us a trial. We report all sales daily and send checks every Monday. Oftener if desired.

We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also, The Peoples Bank, of Baltimore. [June 24

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Tolchester Line.

On and after Tuesday, March 8th, 1887, the

Steamer PILOT BOY

Leaves Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M, and 2.30 P. M.

Leaves Tolchester at 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 30 P. M.

☞ Freight received in Baltimore daily.

For further information apply to

TOLCHESTER STEAMBOAT CO..

Office Pier 16 Light St., Baltimore.

March 10, 1887.

Chester River Steamboat Company

FALL AND WINTER SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 4th, the steamers of this Company will run as follows:

Steamer EMMA A. FORD

will leave Chestertown for Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock a. m., stopping at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Grey's Inn, Queenstown and Kent Island.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 o'clock a. m., for the above landings.

Steamer CORSICA

will leave Crumpton every Tuesday and Thursday at 3 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 12 m., stopping at Spry's, Deep Landing, Round Top, Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck and landings on Corsica river.

☞ Will leave Chestertown Tuesday and Thursday at 5 o'clock p. m., and on Saturday at 3 o'clock p. m.

Returning, will leave pier 7 Light Street Wharf at 12 o'clock midnight, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for the above landings.

GEO. WARFIELD,

March 17, 1887. PRESIDENT

BALTIMORE & DEL. BAY R. R

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1886.

Connecting with Delaware Rail Road at Clayton

On and after Monday, Dec. 20th, 1886, until further notice trains (Sundays excepted) will run as follows:

GOING NORTH	Pass'a Fr'e No. 1 daily	Passe'r & freight No. 3 Thursdays only.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Chestertown	6 15	1 35
Worton	6 35	1 55
Lynch's	6 39	2 02
Still Pond	6 45	2 12
Kennedyville	6 57	2 27
Blacks	7 13	2 43
Lambson	7 28	2 58
Masseys	7 40	3 08
Delanys	7 55	3 22
*Bingham	7 59	3 26
arr Clayton	8 25	3 40
leave "	8 38	5 08
" Middletown	9 00	5 35
" Wilmington	9 42	6 35
arr Philadelphia	10 32	7 40
" Baltimore	11 10	8 32

GOING SOUTH.	Pas'er & Fr'g't No. 2 daily	Passenger No 4, Th'r'd'ys only
LEAVE	a.m.	p.m.
Baltimore	6 40	2 30
Philadelphia	7 27	3 01
Wilmington	8 30	3 50
Middletown	9 33	4 37
arr Clayton.	10 00	4 58
leave "	11 05	5 10
" Binghams*	11 14	5 17
Delanys	11 19	5 22
Masseys	11 34	5 35
Lambson	11 46	5 44
Blacks	12 00	5 53
Kennedyville	12 16	6 03
Still Pond	12 31	6 09
Lynchs	12 37	6 14
Worton	12 47	6 19
arr Chestertown	1 15	6 37
	p. m.	p. m.

Stations marked thus (*) have no agents.

Freight for Bingham, Flatland and Nicholson's must be prepaid.

The morning trains make connection at Clayton with trains on Delaware Railroad going North and South.

Pasengers to and from Baltimore change at Porter's.

Freight carried at low rates to all points and must be at Stations 30 minutes before starting time in order to insure dispatch.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

The above arrangements will give passengers four and a-half hours in Philadelphia, 3 hours and 20 minutes in Baltimore, and return home the same day.

FRED. GERKER.

Dec. 20. Lessee.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' ANNUAL NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

the 1st day of March, 1887,

at 11 o'clock A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY,

Until the 3d day of May next,

For the purpose of noting transfers and correcting assessments.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since their last sitting for said purpose, are particularly requested to attend at an early day to have their assessments corrected and adjusted.

After Tuesday, 10th of May next

No Alterations or Corrections in the assessments will be made for the present year.

☞ All persons having Accounts against the county are requested to present the same on or before

Tuesday, the 7th day of June next

otherwise they will be excluded from the levy this year. All accounts properly chargable to the county are required to be made out in a clear manner and itemized and rendered under oath.

All applications for pensions must be made in writing, stating the condition and circumstances of the applicant and vouched for by three or more freeholders having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

N. B.—All persons neglecting to have their assessments corrected are hereby notified that no allowance for taxes paid in error in consequence of such neglect will be made.

J. C. WHEATLEY, Pres;
JOHN F. ERNEST,
BEDFORD ROE,
SAMUEL F. COOPER,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
Attest— Commissioners.
T. W. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Feb. 17, 1887.

Remarkable Success!

THE IMPERIAL BURNER

I herewith annex a few testimonials:

I never could find a lamp which would give a satisfactory light until I was furnished with the Imperial by Mr. Stam. W. J. SCOTT.

Eight burners light my hall brilliantly. They give me more light and less trouble than any burner I have ever used. COLIN F. STAM.

Mr. L. K. Stam—Dear Sir—The Eight Light Chandelier purchased of you, with the Imperial Burner has given perfect satisfaction, lighting up the entire hall, and was commented upon favorably by all present.

Yours, &c., T. A. HULME.

I am delighted with my lamp; never had so much satisfaction with light before.

H. W. VICKERS.

I have tried several different kinds of Burners in lighting my store, and find the Imperial excels them all; it gives more light and greater satisfaction than any I ever used.

M. T. GOSLEE.

Reference is also given to any one using the burner. It is not necessary for me to say any more regarding this burner, though I give the simple and only directions needed:

DIRECTIONS.—The Burner when sent out is wicked and properly trimmed. After that it needs no trimming whatever, or further attention than occasionally wiping off with a soft cloth. In lighting, never use paper. When the Lamp is lighted, turn up the wick gradually until the chimney is heated, then turn to full height. The chimney requires no wiping or other cleaning than rinsing in cold water, and allowing it to drain and dry.

☞ These Burners can be bought at the Paint Store next door to Goslee's Shoe Store.

L. K. STAM.

Feb. 24, 1887.

SPECTACLES!

I have the agency for the celebrated

Diamanta Spectacles

AND EYE-GLASSES.

They are ground on scientific principles; they are perfectly Colorless, and do not tire the eye as common glasses do. If persons who need glasses will call on me I will test their eyes with an optometer and give them glasses to suit their eyes.

I also have on hand a Nice

Assortment of Watches,

JEWELRY, CLOCKS,

and

ROGERS & BROTHER SILVERWARE.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

C. M. LUCAS.

March 10, 1887—y.

worm Syrup

USE

ANDREW G. THOMPSON'S,

March 3, 1887. At TOULSON'S

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)

Science emerging from Darkness.

NO BAD EFFECT.
NO HEADACHE.
NO NAUSEA.
No Ringing Ears.
CURES QUICKLY
Pleasant, Pure.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

Bellevue Hospital, N.Y., 'Universally successful'

St. Francis Hospital, N.Y. 'Every patient treated with Kaskine has been discharged cur'd

Dr. L. R. White, U. S Examining Surgeon, writes: "Kaskine is the best medicine made."

Dr. L. M. Glessner, 360 East 121st St., New York City, has cured over 290 patients with Kaskine after quinine and all other drugs had failed. He says: "It is undoubtedly the best medicine ever discovered."

Prof. W. F. Holcombe, M. D., 54 East 25th St., N. Y. (late Prof. in N. Y. Med. College) writes: "Kaskine is superior to quinine in its specific power, and never produces the slightest injury to the hearing or constitution."

Rev. Jas. L. Hall, Chaplain Albany Penitentiary, writes that Kaskine has cured his wife, after twenty years suffering from malaria and nervous dyspepsia. Write him for particulars.

Thousands upon thousands write that Kaskine has cured them after all other medicines had failed. Write for book of testimonials.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1.00 per bottle. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.

KASKINE CO.,

Jan. 27. 54 Warren St., New York

FRAME HOTEL.

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.

THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.

MY TABLE

will be furnished with the best the market can afford.

MY STABLES

contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.

SAMUEL MALLALIEU,

Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING leased the ARMSTRONG HOUSE in Chestertown I am prepared to accommodate the general public.

☞ MY TABLE ☜

will be supplied with the best the market affords, and I shall use every effort to insure the comfort of those favoring me with their patronage. On Tuesdays and Saturdays extra preparations will be made to secure our county friends a First Class Dinner.

FREE HACKS will connect with the Steamboats and Trains. First Class Livery attached.

TERMS—$1.50 per Day.

jan6-3m. ALBERT I. DUGAN.

THE CRAWFORD HOUSE

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

[FORMERLY HALL'S HOTEL.]

HAVING Leased the House, which is fitted up in the very best manner, I am prepared to accommodate parties at very reasonable rates. I will leave nothing undone that will add to the comfort of my guests. I shall aim to have everything in season, and no effort will be spared to make this the BEST HOTEL ON THE SHORE. This House has a

FIRST CLASS LIVERY ATTACHED,

and parties will be conveyed from Boat or Cars free of charge, and to any part of the Peninsula at LOW RATES.

SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD,

Jan. 8, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

FOR MEN AND YOUTHS, FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN

A. C. YATES & CO.

SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

GARDEN SEED!

ALL FRESH

AND PERFECTLY RELIABLE

AND CHEAP!

VALUABLE GARDEN MANUAL FREE!

M. A. TOULSON, Druggist.

RHEUMATISM

USE

BLAIR'S PILLS

At TOULSON'S Druggist.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.

A Letter from Far-Away Nebraska.

HAIGLER, NEB., Apr. 7, 1887.

Western Kansas, western Nebraska, and the whole of Colorado lying east of the mountains, were once thought to be an irreclaimable desert. Writers spoke of the desert of western Kansas presenting an effectual obstacle to settlement; everybody supposed that the buffalo and the Indian held the land for all time. White men passed through this land but did not pause being lured on by the gold of the mountains. Here they endured hunger and thirst and danger of conflict with the Indians, there they disputed possession with the grizzly bear and the mountain lion. Through the desert their path followed the streams thus rendering the journey longer by far than the distance seems by a cursory glance at the map. Many of the emigrants died on the westward journey, many were unfortunate in the mountains and returning to their old homes combined to vent maledictions on the mountains and the desert. But some were fortunate and the subjugation of the mountains was begun in earnest. The occupation of the mountains was the guaranty of settlement on the plains; the extermination of the original occupants was made certain. From the Missouri the land began to be cultivated and settlement and cultivation have ever since been moving westward. From the west beginning at the base of the mountains cultivation moved eastward. But here the task was more difficult. Irrigation was practiced and finally developed into a system of costly ditches. The fertility of the soil was thoroughly demonstrated; the promoters of the system of irrigation received good returns for their labor and capital. But it was supposed that artificial irrigation would be always indispensable to the farmer; the necessity of the ditches is now beginning to be questioned. During the years that these improvements were making near the mountains the white man kept getting nearer the desert from the east, and after a while he had overstripped its bounds and established a residence on the forbidding expanse that stretched far away to the west. The buffalo and the bunch grass, the cactus and the sage brush were the only kinds of vegetable life that met his gaze, save now and then a few cottonwood trees along the bank of some stream, fed from the snow-capped mountains hundreds of miles west of him. Countless buffalo with cayotes and wolves following in their trail and feeding on the disabled, were the principal animals found. The leisure time of the settler was devoted to the extermination of the buffalo. To some extent it was necessary for him to so employ himself, for the first plowing of the soil was not always to be depended on to produce a crop, and many times the pioneer with a serene self-confidence entered upon his task of subduing the desert at an inappropriate season, and lived through the winter in a dug-out with a buffalo skin for a roof. The flesh of the buffalo furnished him food; its dried dung fuel to cook it with. The first settler, too, was often not an agriculturist but a raiser of cattle, and he depended not on what he produced but on the natural grass to support his herd. While he could follow his business successfully on Government land having neither rent nor taxes to pay he was satisfied, and naturally retarded the general settlement of the country. He was quite willing that the rest of the world should leave him to his desert. But every move of the cattle man was followed by the farmer until now the large herds of cattle on these ranges are almost of the past. The movement of the farmer from the east will soon be arrested by that of the farmer from the west until the whole of the desert is tamed and converted into an agricultural region. It is now known that crops can be raised almost anywhere on this supposed desert; that here as well as in Illinois labor will meet with its reward. The breaking of the sod has rendered the soil more porous and absorptive and the rainfall instead of hastening down the canons and through the canons to the streams is retained and given off gradually by evaporation. Thus what was some years ago a periodic rainfall has been in a great measure converted into a more irregular one; one that freshens and produces crops through the growing season. Water can be had anywhere on these plains at varying depths, sometimes within a few feet, and we are not now dependant on the streams. There are yet thousands of acres of Government land open to settlement under the pre-emption, homestead and timber culture laws. Any industrious and able-bodied man with a capital of $1,000 or upwards can do well by coming here. A very lazy or a very poor man had better stay away. At the present rate of settlement all the good land will be occupied within a year or two. The soil is without stumps or stones and needs only to be broken to yield a fair return. The first breaking often gives a fair crop without further cultivation. The winters are milder than yours and the snowfall is remarkably light. Occasionally, however, a cold storm from the northwest reminds us that we are only in the temperate zone. If a person is so unfortunate as to be on the unmarked prairie in one of these blizzards he is likely to perish, just as you would in your country if it was unsettled. The writer knows of the case of two men who lost their lives near this place in a blizzard two months ago. They were in charge of a wagon loaded with lumber and provisions and had plenty of blankets, and when the storm overtook them instead of sticking to their wagon they started to ride their horses in search of shelter, and perished with cold and hunger. Accidents of this kind, due often to ordinary precautions, lead some of our Eastern friends to believe this a land of blizzards. This is not Dakota, nor Minnesota; to experience the full benefit of a blizzard it is necessary to spend a minute in one of these places. The cyclone and tornado are also supposed to be regular visitors all over the West. The fact is that a cyclone is an unusual occurrence, and that they do comparatively little damage. And our friends must remember that the undefined territory called the Great West is vast in extent and that a cyclone however severe must wear itself out before destroying us all.

Another National Park.

A bill which the Fiftieth Congress is to be asked to consider and pass will be one in which the soldier element will have a peculiar interest. Its main features have already been agreed upon by the body of Tennesseeans having it in charge. In brief it will provide for the purchase by Congress of the battle fields of Lookout Mountain, Moccasin Bend, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, all of which are comparatively near together, for the purpose of establishing a national park. So far as possible the outlines of the battle fields will be preserved and, provided suitable appropriations are made, monuments will be erected to the memory of the fallen on both sides and statues of the leading generals placed in position. In support of the measure it will be urged that the Yellowstone, the only national park owned by the Government, is practically inaccessible to the masses of the people and that the proposed reservation would be within easy reach. It would also, the memorial says, "surpass the Yellowstone in beauty, if not in grandeur, and would serve as a perpetual and appropriate memento of the great conflict of the rebellion, appreciated by the northern and southern people alike, truly national in character."—*Philadelphia Times.*

A RECEPTION in the European style was given last month in Tokio by Mrs. Suizo Aoki and her husband, the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. About four hundred guests, Japanese and foreign, were present, and the remarkable feature of the occasion was that there was only one Japanese dress in the company. The Japanese ladies were noticeable for their fine dresses and for their display of handsome diamonds. An elegant supper was served, and after the ball carriages conveyed the Yokohama guests to the railroad station, where a special train was waiting for them. A Yokohama English journal comments on the change which has taken place in 20 years in a city where the foreign visitor then went about with a heavily armed guard.

AGRICULTURE.

Spring Work in the Corn Fields—Timely Suggestions as to Farm Work.

April is the month during which the ground is made ready for corn, and the earlier the plowing shall be done the better, as a heavy frost before the season becomes warm assists in reducing the soil and destroying the insects. It is well known that the corn plant is a gross feeder, and may be supplied with any amount of manure, provided such be well rotted and in a condition best adapted as plant food. The corn crop is one that does not permit of the expenditure of unnecessary labor, and wherever the cultivator can be used the hoe should be discarded. It is not intended here to inform farmers how to plant corn, or how to lay off the field and rows, as such advice would be superfluous; but there are some things connected with corn-growing that are usually overlooked and to which it is not out of place to call attention. First, it will be of no advantage to resort to new varieties until such shall have been tested and found suitable for the climate and soil to which they may be introduced. It is well known that the difference in the time from germination to ripening between some varieties will often cause a loss, especially when the season shall have been dry and the frosts come early in the fall. The corn plant is a semi-tropical one, and delights in warmth. It is during the period when the nights are warm that it makes rapid growth, and as it must, in some sections, mature in ninety days the matter of variety is very important. Hence farmers should be careful before discarding the well known kinds. Another point is that although the roots penetrate in all directions, and become very numerous, it is not safe to depend altogether upon the manure, as very frequently the manure does not entirely decompose until after the crop has been removed. In order to give the plants a start, no matter how fertile the soil may be, a proportion of some kind of soluble fertilizer should be applied when the ground is prepared. A mixture of a bag of super-phosphate with 50 pounds of nitrate of soda (saltpetre) per acre will be found excellent. Good cultivation not only keeps down the grass and weeds, but serves as a mulch. For that reason the cultivator should be used in dry seasons, as the loosened earth will serve as a covering over the roots, and not only prevent loss of moisture by evaporation to a certain extent, but more readily absorb moisture from the atmosphere, as well as permit the retention of a larger amount of moisture from showers. The cultivator is a great factor in corn culture, and should be used as often as possible.

The value of ensilage is greater than its most sanguine friends anticipated. A well known breeder at Franklin, Pa., states that he can keep as many cows on twenty-seven acres by the use of ensilage as he formerly did with 127 acres in meadow. He thinks ensilage very wholesome, and the cost per cow is only $12 per year. Such evidence solves all problems, and should remove all doubts. Ensilage is destined at some time to be an indispensable article on all farms.

Breeding flocks of poultry should consist of the best in the whole number. A dozen selected hens, mated with a choice cock, and the eggs from them used only for hatching purposes, is a sure mode of gradually increasing the quality of the stock, and by so doing the poultryman can make a selection of particular breeds at a small cost.

A Canadian dairyman who feeds turnips and cabbages to his cows, claims that he prevents the peculiar flavor to the milk from the feed by putting a small piece of gum camphor in the steamer with the cooking food, which destroys the flavor without imparting its own odor. He only feeds such food just after milking.

The purchase of linseed and cottonseed meal for stock always gives a profit. If the expense be only returned in the product sold there is, however, a greater value to the manure, and hence, while the profit may not be immediately secured, the succeeding year's crops will be larger.

A Western horticulturist advises pruning rose bushes. He says that as the rose blossoms only on the young shoots of the current year's growth (as with the grape) the last year's wood should be cut away in the spring. Each bud left will then make a blossom-bearing branch.

The introduction of the ensilage system not only increases the value of corn as a special plant for that purpose, but it will add largely to the interests of cattle, probably leading to the establishment of the soiling system, in preference to pasturage over the whole country.

Our consul at Amsterdam writes that the term "Holstein" is unknown in Holland, and that to style them "Dutch cattle" is a misnomer. We may add, also, that there are no Alderney cows in the United States, although it is a term frequently used.

Although salt and soda are said to benefit asparagus, analyses show that a ton of asparagus takes from the soil 2.6 pounds phosphoric acid, 6 pounds potash and 7.4 pounds nitrogen, and there is scarcely a trace of soda in its composition.

It is always best to milk rapidly, so as to get the milk out of the stable as soon as possible, in order to prevent the absorption of gases by the milk, as the cooler it becomes the more readily the milk is affected by odors.

It is now claimed that if turnips be grown thickly late in the summer and left in the ground during winter they make an excellent fertilizer when turned under in the spring.

Sow kale and radish early, and put in a few Early Rose potatoes as a first crop for family use. Mustard may also be sown early for greens.

Although buttermilk is usually fed to pigs, yet it is excellent on the family table as a refreshing drink, and should be more generally used.

Asparagus will soon be in the market, and spring broilers will at the same time be in the greatest demand and at high prices.

Fine, silky hair on an animal indicates that it will fatten readily, while coarse, stiff hair indicates the reverse.

Manuring Cannot Be Overdone.

The value of manure for all crops, and especially for garden vegetables, is thus explained by the veteran Peter Henderson, who is considered excellent authority on such matters. He says: It is a great blunder to attempt to grow vegetable crops without the use of manures of the various kinds. I never yet saw soils of any kind that had borne a crop of vegetables that would produce as good a crop the next season without the use of manure, no matter how rich the soil may be thought to be. An illustration of this came under my observation last season. One of my neighbors, a market gardener of twenty years' experience, and whose grounds have always been a perfect model of productiveness, had it in prospect to run a sixty foot street through his grounds; thinking his land sufficiently rich to carry through a crop of cabbages without manure, he thought it useless to waste money by using guano on that portion on which the street was to be, but on each side he sowed guano at the rate of 12,000 pounds to the acre, and planted the whole with early cabbages. The effect was the most marked I ever saw; that portion on which the guano had been used sold off readily at $12 per hundred, or about $1400 per acre, both price and crop being more than an average; but the portion from which the guano had been withheld hardly averaged $6 per hundred. The street occupied fully an acre of ground, so that my friend actually lost over $1,000 in crop by withholding $60 for manure. Another neighbor, with a lease only one year to run, also unwisely concluded it would be foolish to waste manure on his last crop, and so planted and sowed all without; the result was, as his experience should have taught him, a crop of inferior quality in every article grown, and loss on his eight acres of probably $2,000 for that season.

How Horses Are Spoiled.

When we have succeeded in inspiring the horse with entire confidence in himself and in his master also, there is but little likelihood, unless he is a very nervous or a very perverse horse, that he will become troublesome through any vicious act, or want of honesty. "Balking," that one vice that pretty nearly takes all the virtue out of some horses, is undoubtedly always, or very nearly always, chargeable to indiscreet management on the part of those who have had the breaking—training—and after management at work. Thus, if a horse is overloaded while yet young, stops to rest without being told to do so, and finding the rest agreeable, and the starting—being weary—disagreeable, it is not to be wondered at that he forms the habit of stopping, and henceforth becomes a "balker." If, when this first inclination to stop and hesitate is observed the temptation be taken away by getting onto an easier piece of road, lightening the load, or giving the horse rest, and feed if needed, after avoiding a similar occasion for stopping, the danger of having a confirmed balky horse may be averted. But when under these circumstances the horse is hit with a whip and sharply reprimanded, then look out for a retaliatory effort. The horse assumes that you are his enemy, and from that moment he places himself in an antagonistic position, looking upon his master as an enemy.

The question is often asked whether a confirmed balker can be cured. This admits of a double answer—yes and no. If the horse is in good hands, managed by some person who has firmness and judgment, he can sometimes be cured by driving a stake and hitching him at the spot where he stops, until he is glad to move along to where his rations are. Horses have been cured by, as the saying is, "taking them at their word," and if they want to back, then keep them backing, giving the animal to understand that that is just what you want him to do. You can, in half an hour to an hour, convince him that backing is a very much harder motion than going forward.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Inhabitants of Other Worlds.

The *Popular Science News* presents in a late issue an article bearing on this subject, in which it sets forth one reason why such bodies as the moon, Jupiter, and Saturn could not be inhabited by beings of the same physical constitution as mankind, even supposing that other conditions governing existence there should be favorable, which is not the case. The argument in question depends on the action of gravitation at the surface of these several bodies. Thus, at the moon's surface, the force of attraction being very much less than at the earth's surface, a being constituted like man, and endowed with the same muscular energy, could leap to astonishing distances—clearing, for example, a three-story brick house with the same ease that he would clear a post and rail fence on the earth; the elephant would become as light footed as the deer; a stone thrown from the hand of a thoughtless boy might fall in an adjoining county before accomplishing its mission of destruction; armies could engage each other in battle at great distances apart; and all kinds of labor would be greatly lightened by reason of the diminished weight of tools and materials.—While this state of things might not render human life, endowed as we have it on earth, impossible on the moon, the opposite state of things which would prevail on Jupiter and Saturn would certainly render life, in reality, a burden. The masses of Jupiter and Saturn, being so much greater than that of the earth, the correspondingly greater attractions which they would exert would so impede locomotion that unless endowed with enormously greater muscular power than he is gifted with on the earth, man would only be able to crawl along as though his feet were weighted with lead, while the larger animals, in all probability, would be crushed by their own weight.

Greatness Mocked.

It is perhaps generally supposed that the American Indian is so far childish in his tastes as to be easily dazzled by the glitter of military uniforms, but a story which I heard the other day shows that the members of some of our New England tribes have learned to discriminate between the show and the substance of such displays. A certain New England Governor had occasion to visit a tribe of Indians who have their home within his jurisdiction, and took his staff along with him. One of the officers, who was of a consequential turn, resolved to make a deep impression upon the untutored red man, and with this object arrayed himself with great care and crowded on all the gold lace and braid that his uniform would bear. As he expected, the display attracted the attention of the chief of the tribe, but the impression made on him was not just what the owner of the showy uniform had looked for. As he strutted up to the chief, the latter expressed himself in curt Indian fashion. "You Army?" "No," said the officer. "Navy?" "No." "Militia?" "Yes." Whereupon the chief with a look of supreme contempt ejaculated "Oh! bah."

Edison May Still Hear Beecher's Voice.

In the house of Thomas A. Edison, at Llewellyn Park, is a remarkable memento of Beecher. The inventor's phonograph for impressing on a soft metal sheet the utterances of the human voice, and then emitting it again by the turning of a crank, has never been put to any very valuable use, and Edison has only gained from it a few thousand dollars in royalties from exhibitors. But he utilized it to make a collection of famous voices. Since he became famous his visitors have included hundreds of celebrities. Instead of asking them for their autographs or photographs, he has, in two or three hundred instances, requested them to speak a few sentences into a phonograph. He has kept the plates in a cabinet, and occasionally he runs some of them through the machine, which sends out the words exactly as uttered. Edison is probably the only man who can revive the silenced voice of the great preacher.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Checks of Perfect Peaches and Cream.

Chicago Mail.

In one way at least a certain conspicuous beauty shows her rare good sense. That is in regard to her complexion. "No one knows," she says sometimes, "how strong the temptation often is to put something on my face when I am going out. I get very tired, and then I think I look gray or yellow, and I want to put on just a little powder."

"Don't you ever?" she was asked the other day.

"No," she said. "So far I have resisted the temptation. When I think my skin is not clear, then I try to find the cause. I walk and I rest, and I am careful what I eat, and then it gets all right again."

"All right" means very pink and white, with absolutely the texture of a baby's cheek.

WE MAKE the following statement merely to give our people an idea of the large profits in the oyster planting business: In the spring of 1885, Capt. Taylor Chelton, Fairmount, planted about $200 worth of oysters on his lot. This spring he was offered fourteen hundred dollars cash for the same oysters, but the offer was declined. This only shows the immense profit in this business, and it certainly is a great pity that our oystermen were so blind and unwise as not to see that the cultivation of oysters was capable of yielding a large revenue to those who engage in it. Had they been wise and not been led away by prejudice, the planting system would have no opponents at this time, and our oystermen would be generally prosperous.—*The Crisfield Leader.*

FUNNY BUSINESS.

Untidy But Clever.

St. Nicholas.

Writing lines is the penance Harrow boys do for all their sins in and out of school. If a boy is late for school he writes lines; if he misses "bill" he writes lines. If the lines are not finished at a stated time their number is doubled. There was one clever boy who escaped writing half the ordered quantity, and the masters tell the story of how he did it to this day. He was an untidy boy, and was often taken to task for his carelessness and disorder. One day his master, who had very dignified and impressive manners, and who always said "we" instead of "you" when talking to the boys, found occasion to reprove him.

"We do not look very clean," he said, with much severity; "we have not washed our hands this morning, have we?"

"I don't know about yours," was the impudent boy's answer, "but I've washed mine."

"Ah!" said the master, "we are very impertinent to-day: we will have to write a hundred lines before the next 'bill.'"

When "bill" time came the master sent for the boy.

"Have we written our lines?" he asked.

"I've written my fifty," the boy answered very promptly, handing in his paper, "but I don't know whether you've done your half!"

A Satisfactory Test.

Atlanta Constitution.

By way of preface it may be remarked that the first telegraph line in the world was put up between Washington city and Baltimore, and that the line was extended from Baltimore to Philadelphia. That was in 1844. Dr. William Abraham Love, of Atlanta, then a young M. D., was in the Philadelphia office when the first connection was made with the Capital. He says that when the communication was secured and the messages began to pass to and fro the crowd in the Philadelphia office declined to believe that they were really receiving messages from people in Washington. After a time one young man proposed what he said would be a conclusive test. He knew one of the men then in the Washington office, and the two had some private transaction about a gun. "Ask