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"LISTER!"

1880. 1887

THE BONE FERTILIZERS

PREPARED BY THE LISTERS,

Have stood the test so long, proved so true to grade, are so well-known, not only to the farmers of Kent and the Eastern Shore, but in all the States east of the Mississippi river, that words of commendation seem almost superfluous. Wherver used the increased yield and improved condition of the land attest their value. The rapid and permanent improvement of farms in our own county, where "LISTER" has been used *exclusively*, are pointed to as the best and most convincing evidence of their value as crop Producer and Improver.

☞ Samples of all the various preparations are on hand at the Store of WICKES & BRO., and an examination is solicited.

THE PRICE IS BELOW FORMER YEARS,

and will be found as Low—perhaps Lower—than goods of ordinary grade are sold at.

In addition to "LISTER'S" I have arranged for the sale of

Acid Phosphate, Pure Dissolved S. C. Rock, Alkaline Bone and Other "Rock" and "Bone" Phosphates,

Prepared by a thoroughly reliable firm, and guaranteed to be as represented.

KAINIT, or almost anything that persons may wish to apply.

W. N. E. WICKES, Agent

Aug. 18—2m. [8] FOR "LISTER AND OTHER PHOSPHATES.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE

THAT YOU HAVE NOT TRIED

TRADE MARK

OUR A. A. BONE PHOSPHATE,

The Great Wheat and Clover Producer!

Then we must plead guilty for not having seen you last season. But we were kept so very busy supplying those farmers who knew or had heard of its merits that we did not have the time to acquaint you with the same. But the facts are in view of the low price of grain and seeing the need of the farmers, we determined to try and meet their requirements. Having watched the market carefully we have succeeded in buying our stock LOWER than ever before and by shaving our profits we are offering the farmers to-day.

OUR OLD $32 GOODS FOR $27, TIME WITHOUT INTEREST,

AND DELIVER IT WITHOUT FREIGHT.

Being the pioneer manufacturers of the Shore we necessarily have had large experience in manipulating Superphosphates and we are now thoroughly convinced that OUR A. A. is one of the finest combinations for wheat on the market without regard to price. As the whole 2,000 pounds is composed of Animal Bone, Nitrogen or Animal Matter, S. C. Floats and Potash—not one pound of Plaster, Sulphate of Soda, or any cheap or worthless materials entering into its composition—and this is not at all theoretical but by reading these testimonials will be seen to be practical:

ROCK HALL, July 26th, 1887.

T.R.Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—In reply as to how I like your A. A. Bone Superphosphate will say I had a very satisfactory yield. We used about 30 tons of A. A. and so far got an average yield of 17 bushels for one. Also have good grass from its use.

Resy'p, R. BENNETT WILLSON.

Mr. Stewart Matthews and Mr. Wm. W. Newcomb say they used our A. A. on Stalk Ground and Fallow and got an average yield of 26 bushels per acre, and that they expect to use it again.

Mr. Allie Baker, near Fairlee, Kent county, says he used A.A. in connection with two other of the highest standard goods on the market and A. A. was equal in every respect and cost his less money.

FAIRLEE, July 23d, 1887.

T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—In the fall of '85 I purchased of you 10 tons of A. A. and used it on our three farms in connection with a goods that cost us $8 more per ton, and in every instance yours took the lead. Mr. Lewis on the Swan Creek place took a load of 200 sheaves from each, and whilst there was such a difference in the cost of the fertilizer A. A. yielded several bushels more per acre. My grass too was good, this led me to go into it more heavily and we used 23 tons last fall, and whilst wheat generally is turning out poor my fallow gave me 25 bushels per acre. I expect to use it again this fall.

Respectfully, R. S. DIEHL.

A FEW PATRONS WHO HAVE USED A. A.:

C. C. WOOD,	B. F. H. CAULK,	J. B. HARRIS,	WM. NEWCOMB,
RANKIN & BRO.,	JOHN GALE,	JNO. PRICE,	STEWART MATTHEWS,
WM. M. WILLSON,	T. A. JACOBS,	JAS. H. BAKER,	WM. BRYAN,
R. A. BOGLE,	GEO. R. REED,	J. W. SKIRVEN,	THOS. C. PARSONS,
WM. STEVENS,	W. E. SANDERS,	COMEGYS BROWN,	Mrs. B.F.SAPPINGTON,
A. B. JUMP,	WM. G. TREW,	JAS.W.LAMBERT,	W. T. HEPBRON,
R. S. GRIFFITH,	JAS. R. JONES,	A. J. WICKES,	ROBT. WICKES.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,

Aug. 4. 1887. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

CAN YOU STAND THE LOW PRICE OF WHEAT

AND THE HIGH PRICE ASKED FOR THE USUAL FERTILIZERS?

WE THINK NOT!

Have You Noticed the Results of Our Goods compared with others and in nearly all cases much Higher Priced Phosphates? If so, you have also noticed that we were Better in Results as well as Lower in Price.

We realize your situation. We are willing and anxious to help you. We cannot be undersold. Our goods have no equal for the money, and if price, quality and square dealing will make a customer of you, then we intend to sell you.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF $24 FOR HIGH GRADE PHOSPHATE

Equal in Every Way to the Usual $35 Fertilizer?

We have such a grade that we are now offering at this price. Space will not permit, but see what our highest grade and lowest grade will yield you. The following certificates are the result of a trial test on two acres, on lawn of Jos. E. Gilpin, Esq.:

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 1st, 1887.

This is to certify that I have measured the wheat raised upon the lawn of J. E. Gilpin. One-half of the lawn on one side a High Grade Chestertown Fertilizer was used; upon the left side of the front gate going towards the house, measuring 28½ bushels.

Signed, JOHN W. DAVIS.

On the right side of said lawn, going in, C. W. Kennard's Fertilizers were used and 32½ bushels of wheat were threshed.

Signed, JOHN W. DAVIS.

I hereby certify that I attended the cutting shocking and threshing of the wheat mentioned in the certificates here presented.

Signed, CHARLES H. BOID,

This is to certify that I attended to, assisted and saw the wheat from Mr. J. E. Gilpin's lawn threshed and know that it was properly divided without favor to either side of lawn.

Signed, J. T. DAVIS.

Allowing 80 cents per bushel for wheat, and 400 pounds to the acre—the amount used—and our fertilizer costing $4.00 per ton less than the other, the result shows that our goods gave a clear profit over the other of twenty dollars per each ton used.

The *Kent News* mentioned last week a wonderful result for the season on the farm of Josiah Ringgold, Esq., he having threshed thirty bushels to the acre, with our lowest price fertilizer. Mr. Ringgold says:

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 3, 1887.

Gentlemen:—The goods purchased from you last fall gave great satisfaction, yielding thirty (30) bushels to the acre. If the wheat had not have fallen, and the fly and worm had not troubled it, I would have received forty bushels per acre. You have my order for this fall and also say that your goods are better and cheaper than any goods I have ever used.

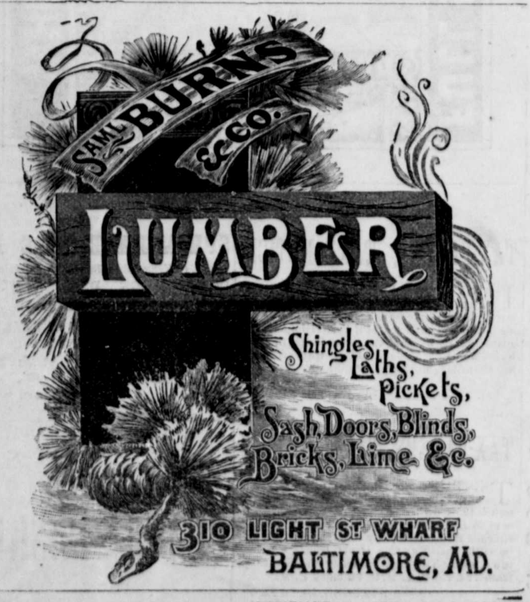
J. W. Jarman, Chesterville, received a very satisfactory yield from our fertilizer.

John Edwards, Chesterville, reports twenty-eight bushels to the acre from the Monarch Fertilizer.

We could name many more, but call and see the reports and save money by giving us your order early.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,

August 11, 1887. Chestertown, Kent County, Md.



Worm Syrup

USE

ANDREW G. THOMPSON'S,

A TOULSON'

WE ARE now taking orders for BINDER TWINE. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, and will make it to the interest of buyers to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing.

J. H. SIMPERS

THE POET OF THE PAST.

Sadly the Poet of the Past complains
That all his fair illusions fade away!
No more the fairies in the woodland play,
No longer Fancy undisputed reigns.
The stubborn world his magic art disdains,
And harsher grows, and colder, day by day;
Beauty, for use, is trampled into clay;
Music is dead, and only sound remains.

The Golden Age was ended long ago;
The songs are sung, and greatness is no more;
What themes are left to set our hearts aglow,
And wake anew the fiery tongues of yore?
Far from its source, the Stream of Life runs low,
In weedy shallows on a barren shore.

—F. W. Clarke in American Magazine.

AROUND BLANCO BAY.

A List of the Useful Plants Which Grow in That Region.

Between many plants we found in the vicinity of Blanco bay I will mention a few which, on account of usefulness, are already, and will be still more, of very great importance. Between these plants the first place belongs to the wild date or datililo tree (Yucca Scottii), a tall tree, occasionally forty and fifty feet high.

Datililo looks sometimes like a palmetto, but has narrow long and very sharp leaves. The stem is very fibrous, and excellent from which to prepare paper, cordage, matting, etc. The London Telegraph is printed on the paper manufactured out of the flier of lower California wild date. It grows in abundance south of San Quentin and Rosario valleys.

Candlewood tree (fuguiera gigantea), by the Mexicans called cirio, is a very remarkable plant. It presents a very singular appearance in a desert, sometimes growing straight like an arrow, sometimes inclined in all possible positions, or bent in most fantastic forms. The leaves are very small, the bark white and it is covered with long twigs. The stem contains pith, which is eaten by cattle. In the hollow trunks of this remarkable plant swarms of wild bees find their abode. Here I must remark that the bees were unknown before on the peninsula. They came from upper California, and now they are everywhere, honey being used by the Mexicans instead of sugar for tea or coffee. The candlewood tree is also very fibrous and can be used in the same manner as dat lillo.

The third remarkable plant is maguey or agave shawii. It belongs to the family of the century plants, and it grows everywhere from San Diego to San Lucas. It forms a beautiful object in the desert, with its dark green leaves and splendid yellow flowers. It has also fibrous qualities; besides, out of this plant is prepared the celebrated Mexican beverage—mescal.

Though the country in the vicinity of Blanco bay is very rich in flora, yet there is a perfect absence of animal life, and a perfect silence reigns there supreme. The only living creature that seems to thrive there is the trap door spider, occasionally though wrongfully called tarantula. This trap door spider, cteniza California, is only half as large as the tarantula, but belongs to the same family of mygalidæ. It inhabits the underground holes or tubes, provided with very ingeniously constructed trap doors. The nests I found near Blanco bay were about a half dozen in number, and dug on level ground, but as I could see all of these tubes were abandoned.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Smartening the Coronation Chair.

We shall not know how much harm has been done to Westminster abbey in preparing it for the royal thanksgiving service until the scaffolds have been removed. More care, it is believed, has been taken than on previous occasions, but one wanton piece of mischief has certainly been committed. We shall scarcely be believed when we say that the coronation chair, perhaps to most Englishmen the most precious of all the precious relics in the abbey, was handed over to some barbarian to be smartened up, and he has daubed it the orthodox Wardour street brown and varnished it! Yet this is true. The chair made 600 years ago to contain the stone which even then had a long story behind it, has suffered much from hard usuage and from the hands of the mischievous. But not even in the perilous time when George IV was crowned was it attempted to take away the chair's age and make a new thing of it. Now, when we pride ourselves on knowing more about old art work than our fathers did, this has been done, and the throne of six and twenty monarchs has been vulgarized into the semblance of the hall chair of a Cockney Gothic villa.—The Athenæum.

Rhode Island's Peculiarities.

She is the only state that has no provision in her constitution for calling a constitutional convention.

She is the only state that requires more than a majority of votes to ratify amendments to the constitution.

She is the only state whose constitution draws a distinction between native and naturalized citizens.

She is the only state whose legislatures vote by secret ballot.

She is the only state that requires the governor to share the pardoning power with the senate.

She is the only state that requires voters to register one year in order to vote the next.

She is the only state that requires a majority vote to elect all officers.

She is the only state that requires a property qualification of voters.—Boston Globe.

What Sporting Men Care For.

Fully one-fourth of the people who visit the races nowadays do so merely to avail themselves of the betting privileges afforded on the course, and not because they care a continental for the sport of racing as a recreation. Hundreds of men never go fifty feet from the betting paddock during the afternoon. They care only for the result and are utterly indifferent to the niceties of the struggle. If they win they are eager to get their money as soon as possible in order that they may play it again in the next race. They are the men who are the most eager for the latest stable tips and information. Though they consider themselves sporting men par excellence, they have little claim to the title, but are gamblers, pure and simple.—New York Sun.

A Bookseller's Trick.

In New York they tell tales of a bookseller who buys books at auction here in the spring, takes them with him to Paris in a trunk in the summer, ships them back to his store in the fall in cases that are opened in the presence of flabbergasted book men. He shows a Paris invoice for them. Sometimes it is the library of a marquis, sometimes the collection of a cousin to a descendant of a governess of a queen's children. The trick is said to pay well; doubtless it does, judging by librettos that fetch from $15 to $30 for having been in the Tuileries library ("as witness the binding with its large, gilded initial N."), but these things are manufactured by wholesale in the Boulevard Saint-Michel.—New York Times.

An Art Criticism.

Henry Labouchere thus criticises Holman Hunt's picture, "The Awakened Conscience": "In plain language, I should say of this picture that it is the art of the nursery, the color of the jam pot, and the sentiment of the Salvation Army."

Scorpions of Southern Mexico.

Mexicans are complaining about the increase of scorpions of late in the southern part of Mexico. They are so numerous that nearly every house is overrun with them. They are within the cracks of the walls, and dart everywhere with inconceivable rapidity; their tails, which hold the sting, are held ready to fly up, with dangerous effect, upon the slightest provocation. The average scorpion is mahogany hued, and about two inches long; but they have been found five inches in length. The small, yellowish variety are considered more dangerous, and their bite is most apprehended at midday. In Durango they are black and so alarmingly numerous—having been allowed to breed for centuries in the deserted mines—that the government offers a reward per head (or rather, per tail) to whoever will kill them. Their sting is seldom fatal, but it is more or less severe, according to the state of the system. Victims have been known to remain for days in convulsions, foaming at the mouth, with stomach swelled as in dropsy, while others do not suffer much more than from a bee sting.—Demorest's Monthly.

It has been officially decided that $1,200 a year is plenty for a Cambridge student to spend.

It is only within the past 500 years that women have danced publicly with men.

The Kind He Wanted.

"Mr. Doppenheimer, I want to introduce a burglar alarm into your house. It will indicate at which door or window"——

"I don' want none of dose tings. I don' bodder me mit burglars."

"Once you have tried them, Mr. Doppenheimer"——

"Look here, meester. If you wash got a coudrivance what keeps mine wife from goin' dru mine pockets when I wash asleep, den I talks mit you a leedle bit."—Harper's Bazar.

SOME FLIES THAT BITE.

THE WINGED PESTS OF AMERICAN WOODS AND FARMS.

Their Haunts and Seasons of Pernicious Activity—The Black Fly and the "No See 'Ems"—Forest Fly, Musquito and Stable Fly.

Every season has its peculiar winged pests, the victims of which are ready to declare it more unendurable, if possible, than that which preceded it. From early June till late September there is no month without its blood sucking insect. While it will prove small comfort to the fly bitten victim of the forest to know the name and habits of each little torment that did its best to make his cuticle resemble the lid of a pepper box, perhaps a description of the most annoying of these pests may enable some health or pleasure seeker to adopt means that will in part protect him from their exasperating attentions.

THE VICIOUS BLACK FLY.

The earliest of these winged torments to appear on the scene is the black fly or midge of the woods of Canada, New England, New York and northern Pennsylvania. It appears in great clouds about the first of June, just when the ascending sap has loosened the bark of the hemlock and oak and invited the bark peelers to their work. In appearance it is black, with transparent wings, and about one-tenth of an inch in length. If one is caught before it is gorged and rolled between the fingers its body, wings, head, proboscis, legs and all will make a little ball no larger than the head of a pin. Unlike the musquito it does not make much noise. Lighting gently upon the cheek, forehead, or preferably upon the back of the neck of its victim, it dexterously inserts its sucking proboscis, causing no inconvenience until it has gorged itself, and its wicked work is done. Then the poisonous saliva which has entered the wound produces a sharp itching or stinging sensation, causing the victim involuntarily to slap at the bitten place. If the fly hasn't gone it will be crushed in a dot of its victim's gore, as large as a five cent piece.

AND MUSQUITOES ALSO.

They think they have musquitoes along the Jersey coast, and most sojourners by the sea, from Cape May to Long Branch, can testify both to the numbers and biting capacity of the Jersey galliniper. But Michigan is the favorite haunt of the musquito. Its multitudinous small lakes and cat tail marshes breed them in clouds, and the winds distribute them over the gently rolling country as impartially as the Michigan farmer used to broadcast his wheat before the days of grain drills. No hill is too high to be free from their presence, and no valley so low that they won't find it. It was in Michigan where the luckless traveler is said to have had his neck girdled by the musquitoes while sleeping, waking up to find his hair turned white in the morning.

THE LAST OF THE FLIES.

The last to appear and most widely diffused of the biting flies is the ordinary stable fly. It is about the size of and very nearly resembles the house fly. It is most abundant in August and September, and most annoying and pertinacious after the nights begin to get cool. On a bright day, after a cool night, it attacks horses and cattle in great numbers and seems to acquire at that time a sticking propensity never manifested by any other fly. It can scarcely be brushed off. Its bite is so savage as to render sensitive, highbred horses nearly frantic. It does not hesitate to fasten on the hand or neck of the luckless man or woman that comes in its way, and its bite is forceful and emphatic enough to be remembered. The bite of the stable fly, like that of the forest fly, is apt to cause the blood to follow. This fly is generally distributed throughout the cattle rearing portions of the older settled states, and unlike the forest fly does not care anything for the neighborhood of forests or wooded lands.—Philadelphia Times.

For a Month's Jaunt.

"Give me some idea of the outfit required for a month's jaunt in the mountains or by the seashore?"

"Well, in the first place, you would want a flannel shirt—a good one—which would cost $3. Then, perhaps, if you wore knickerbockers, I could sell you a pair of boots or a pair of canvas shoes. The first would cost $7 per pair and the last $2. A polo cap, at $1, would complete the wearable outfit; of course, taking into consideration that you had clothes. A big canvas tent can be purchased for $15 and will stand the wear and tear of two or three seasons. Then you would want, in case you were going to the mountains, a canoe. Medium sized ones can be bought cheap, some selling as low as $2. Fishing tackle, guns, shade umbrellas and hammocks come all prices. In hammocks many novelties are shown. Here is one which can be carried easily in one side of a medium sized hand bag. It is very compact and folds up like an umbrella. In the past hammocks caused complaint, owing to their bulk. Give me $50, and with that sum I would guarantee to have a glorious month's fun."—Brooklyn Eagle.

A New Trick in Theft.

The lining thief is, I believe, positively the latest exploiter in the realm of crime. This is the man who trades hats with you in the barber shop, in the sleeper car, and outside the hotel dining room. The mere act of exchange is a trick old enough in itself, but with the oldest adroitness of the lining thief it becomes a very tantalizing sort of meanness. The lining thief carries about him one or more linings which he has pulled out of old and rusty hats, and by a clever juggle slips them, as occasion offers, into the property of others, who have no means of identity so sure as the look of the inside. In this way, though you may seem to think you know your hat by its general appearance or color, you are nonplused by the changed character of the lining. I hear of the recent detection of this sort of thievery on a sleeping car by a passenger who saw the legerdemain connected with it through a clumsy performance.—Syracuse Standard.

Bootblacks and Lilies.

One of the principal articles of traffic at Lake Minnetonka about this season is that beautiful species of the white water lily, which grows in such profusion there, and is said to resemble the famous lotus blossom of the Nile. These lilies are not vended by pretty country girls with blushing faces and twinkling bare feet, such as the story books tell of, but by the bootblacks. "Shine yer shoes and water lilies," these arabs will shout, and it looks strangely inconsistent when with their grimy little paws they hand out the immaculate blossoms.—Pioneer Press.

WORK OF THE STEVEDORE.

The Cost of Loading a Cargo—The Stevedore's Liabilities.

The loading and unloading of vessels is never done by the ship's crew. It is effected by contract with a middleman, called a stevedore. In New York harbor there are, all told, 300 of these stevedores, and many have amassed great wealth. They are in effect the agents of the consignees to whom cargoes are brought and like agents for the "charter party," the legal maritime term for any person or company chartering a vessel to convey a cargo of goods from one port to another.

To illustrate: A vessel has been chartered to convey a cargo from New York to Liverpool. She is ready for her cargo and her cargo ready for her. The "charter party" calls for his stevedore, as all large shippers usually continuously employ the same man, and contract with him to put their cargo aboard. This does not mean that it shall merely be put on the vessel's deck. It must be stowed away in the hold and between decks in a proper manner for an ocean voyage. These contracts are based either on weight or measurement, and often on both; and as the cost of loading a cargo of a 1,000 ton bark or a great ocean steamer will vary from $1,500 to $6,000, the opportunity and measure for profit and loss on the transaction are such that the stevedore at once becomes a person age of no little importance.

While the vessel is being loaded he is practically its master. For while a ship's captain may suggest regarding stowage, he must after all yield to the arbitrary ruling of the stevedore, who thus becomes the responsible party for the good condition of the cargo on delivery at its foreign port, barring general sea risks; and the recourse of the captain who helplessly objects to the manner of loading may be had in any port of the world, where, if he discover that his freight is coming out in bad order from improper stowage, he can demand and secure a survey by a "port warden," on whose certificate he bases his own and his vessel's immunity from damages, and fixes them back upon the stevedore. Therefore, while the stevedore's profits are often large, his liability to loss is also very great.—New York Cor. Globe-Democrat.

A Hygienic Restaurant.

It is said that London is to have a "hygienic restaurant," where dyspeptics will dine. When they enter they will tell their symptoms to one of the attendant doctors, who will plan out proper dinners for them, which they then will proceed to eat in a prescribed manner.—The Argonaut.

TRIPLE SOMERSAULTS.

THE REASONS WHY SO FEW OF THEM HAVE BEEN TURNED.

Several Attempts Which Resulted in Broken Necks—A 14-Year-Old Boy's Successful Feat—A Circus Man's Bold Offer—The Requirements.

The first remembered attempt to throw a triple somersault in this country was by a performer in Van Amburgh's circus in Mobile, Ala., in 1842. He fell on his head and broke his neck. Another attempt was made in London, Eng., in 1846. It was made in Astley's amphitheatre, then leased to Howe & Cushing, the American managers. In the company were Mr. I. Lipman, a fine vaulter now in Cincinnati; the late Levi J. North, a famous equestrian; the late William O. Dale, an acrobat and equestrian, who afterwards lost his sight and died at Cincinnati; and William I. Hobbes, a champion leaper. It was previously announced that Hobbes would attempt a triple, and the house was jammed. He tried it, and was instantly killed.

The next to attempt the dangerous feat was John Amor, who was born in the home of Dan Rice's father, near Girard, Pa. Amor traveled for years in this country with Dan Rice's circus, and in that day was considered the greatest gymnast in America, if not in the world. He was said to be the first performer in America to turn a double somersault over four horses. In 1859 he went to England and traveled with a circus all through the United Kingdom. In the same year he attempted to turn a triple somersault at the Isle of Wight, but landed on his forehead after he turned twice, and broke his neck.

Billy Dutton performed the great feat while a member of Lake's circus, at Elkhorn, Ills., in 1860, at a rehearsal, in the presence of John Lowlow, the famous clown. Dutton was ambitious to have it to say that he did it, but did not make the attempt with the intention of repeating it. He made the leap from a high spring board, and actually turned three times. Dutton was very proud, but sensibly said that he would not try it again, and that his alighting on his feet was an accident, as he could not control his body after turning the second time.

OTHER FATALITIES.

Frank Stark, who was reared by John Robinson, the circus manager, undertook the feat at the fair grounds in Indianapolis in 1870 for a wager of $100. In the first attempt he turned three times, but alighted on his hands. Everybody was satisfied with the feat and the money was tendered him. He proudly refused it, saying that the feat had not been accomplished; that he would repeat it, and alight upon his feet before he felt sufficiently justified in taking the $100. He did repeat it, but struck on his head, dislocating his neck, and his death resulted in a few hours afterward.

Bob Stickney, the Apollo Belvedere of the modern arena, accomplished the great feat at the age of 14 years, while practicing in the Hippo theatre, on Fourteenth street, New York, in 1846. William Stein, at the time an attache of the circus, and who now, with his wife, gives a "second sight" performance, was one of the persons who held the common woolen blanket upon which Stickney alighted.

Sam Bernhardt, of Columbus, O., a retired leaper, while traveling with the Cooper and Bailey circus, in 1840, became dissatisfied with the double somersault feat, in which he was an adept, and burned to perform the triple. At Toledo he announced that he would make the attempt, and he did so, notwithstanding the advice of his friends not to try it. Sam made a splendid high leap, actually turned three times, but landed on his seat instead of his feet.

A BOLD OFFER.

Bob Stickney, who is now traveling with Forepaugh's circus, was interviewed in Detroit last Decoration Day. He said:

"I did it once, as related in your article, and although I have confined myself to riding, and have done no leaping for seven years, I can do it again. I get the highest wages in the profession, $250 a week, but if any circus manager will give me $300 a week I will engage to attempt a triple at every stand during the testing season. I do not mean to make the attempt more than once a day, and only in the daytime."

"Would you need any improved or original apparatus?" was asked.

"No. I would simply need the usual springboard at five or six feet from the ground. But I would need a strong net, with fine meshes. Farina introduced the net when he came to this country in 1878, and in Barnum's circus fired a woman out of a cannon into the air. It was really a very strong spring which elevated the performer. The net into which she fell made the feat possible. If ever the triple somersault can be made a daily performance, it will be by means of the net. If I undertook it I would have a straw mattress, ten feet square and one foot thick, placed on the ground about twenty feet from the spring board. On this I would have a feather mattress of the same length and width, but about two feet thick. On the top of the latter, and touching it, I would have a strong net, with meshes not more than one inch apart, and strained perfectly tight. For $300 a week I would make a daily attempt at the afternoon performances to accomplish this feat. But it would seem that leaping was going out of fashion nowadays. Since we had a fatal accident at the opening of this season, Forepaugh has discontinued the leaping act altogether."

That a triple somersault was ever accomplished before a circus audience after due announcement, and under the same conditions as double somersaults are performed, may be seriously doubted.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Tribulations of an Inventor.

The way of inventors without means or supporters is not to be envied. Nothing can be done with an invention in the present day unless the aspiring genius who secures a patent also engages the attention of men with money. Great corporations have to be appealed, and as they are not, as a rule, disposed to espouse the cause of every plausible device, the man with a patent must demonstrate to the satisfaction of managers that his ideas will stand the brunt of actual service after emerging from the experimental stage. The moral of this is that an inventor, to be successful, must have sufficient ability to organize a strong company composed of men whose names are a guarantee, and then one corporation will protect the other. This would have assured the adoption of the Terry cable system in this city. Without a big company behind the patent to take care of it, eastern capitalists who invested in the bonds issued on the new cable system refused to look at it, and simply said: "If you want our money you must take a system that has been tried to our satisfaction. We want no experiments involving our millions."—Globe Democrat.

Uses for Pine Needles.

Another use for pine needles beside that of spreading an aromatic odor through the fancy covering of a pine pillow has been developed by a new southern industry. One product of the pine needle is a remarkably strong oil that possesses many medicinal virtues. Another is pine wool, which is bleached, dyed and woven. The wool is a fleecy brown mass, possessing a pleasant odor, which gives it value as a moth destroyer when used as a carpet lining. A strong, cheap matting is made from the wool, useful for halls, stairways and offices.—Chicago News.

Men Are More Fidgety.

In many respects men are more fidgety than women. A woman with a baby in one arm and a bundle in the other, besides holding in her hands a pocketbook, a handkerchief, a reticule, and a lot of other things, will get up and never look to see if she has forgotten anything, but an empty handed man, who has nothing whatever to lose, will look on the seat and under the seat to be sure he has left nothing behind.—New York Sun.

This Actually Happened.

A boy went into a Ridge avenue grocery store the other evening and bought some groceries. In the change there was a Canada ten cent piece. The boy, throwing it on the counter, said: "Give me another; this is a Canada ten cent piece." The man shortly returned with a can of peas, and upon being asked what he meant by that, replied that he had been asked for a can of ten cent peas.—Philadelphia Record.

The First Locomotive Engine.

Trevethick in 1810 made the first locomotive steam engine. Till his experiment it was imagined that turned wheels would give no locomotion, and this mistake obstructed the introduction of steam navigation by revolving paddle.

What Gen. Pope Says.

Gen. Pope says, in The North American Review, that "during our civil war, the most tremendous convulsion that is recorded in history, New England produced neither a great soldier nor a statesman of commanding influence."

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

THE RECENT EXPERIMENTS MADE BY A RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Result Quite Favorable, but the Prospect Not Good for Any General Use of Petroleum as a Fuel for Locomotives.

The fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad company has been making experiments in the use of petroleum as fuel on some of its engines has already been announced. It is interesting to know that all the experiments have been attended with success. In speaking of the matter, T. N. Ely, superintendent of the motive power of the company, gave information which cannot fail to prove interesting to the reader and to the general public.

He said: "For some months a passenger locomotive has been running west of Altoona, and within a few days has made several trips between Altoona and Pittsburg, hauling regular passenger trains, the fuel used being the residuum of oil refineries. The attention of the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad was attracted to reports published in English engineering journals in regard to a method in use on the Grazi Tsaritzin railway in southeastern Russia, where oil was burned upon a large number of locomotives.

"A representative was sent to Russia, who found in successful use upon all the locomotives of the Grazi Tsaritzin railway a method for burning residuum, which method had been developed by Mr. Thomas Urquhart, locomotive superintendent of the road. In applying Mr. Urquhart's system to the Pennsylvania railroad locomotives it was necessary to make a number of modifications, due to the fact that the speed is greater and the size of the locomotives much in excess of those used in Russia.

THE PRACTICAL RESULTS.

"The final results, however, have been very satisfactory, and it is indeed a novelty to see a fast express train running without smoke or cinders. The work of the fireman is ideal, consisting simply in the management of a small hand wheel, which controls the amount of oil delivered to the fire box, the device being so sensitive that the slightest turn of the wheel enables him to supply more or less oil to meet any change in the condition of the work to be done by the locomotive. In the trips referred to between Pittsburg and Altoona the average number of cars hauled was seven, and on one occasion twenty-five minutes were made up on the schedule time of the day express, the locomotive steaming very freely at all times. The average amount of oil consumed on the westward trip was 4,511.025 pounds, and on the eastward trip 3,9 5.30 pounds.

"Admitting that the practical part of burning oil in locomotives or stationary boilers has been successfully worked out as described, which we may safely do after the information gained from the Pennsylvania railroad and the Grazi Tsaritzin railway, we are led to look at the matter from a commercial standpoint as relating to the economy in the use of oil, as compared with coal. We have the following data, which are the result of careful experiment, conformed by a chemical examination of coal and oil.

OIL AND COAL COMPARED.

"One pound of petroleum successfully burned will generate as much steam under the same circumstances as would one and three-quarter pounds of coal. In locomotive practice, when the cost of handling fuel, disposing of ashes, and the diminished repairs to the fire boxes of locomotives is taken into consideration, it is found that one pound of oil is as valuable as two pounds of coal. The oil preferred weighs on an average seven and three-tenths pounds per gallon; therefore, six and one-half barrels of oil, at forty-two gallons per barrel, would make exactly one ton. In order to ascertain the relative economy for heat production, the cost of six and one-half barrels, divided by one and three-fourths, gives an equivalent value of coal.

"These figures will vary when heavy or light oil is used. The prospect for any general use of petroleum for fuel is not favorable. The Pennsylvania railroad alone burns about 8,000 tons of coal each day, which would consume over one-third of the total daily production of the United States. It could hardly be questioned, however, that there is a demand for a limited use of oil as fuel for stationary boiler purposes in localities where smoke and cinders from coal are objectionable, and in locomotives running in cities and on high class trains where it is possible that an increased expenditure would be warranted.

"Even this limited use, should it come about, would, in the aggregate, amount to a very large consumption of oil. Judging from past experiences in matters of this kind, the natural tendency would be for refiners to increase their price, and possibly to such an extent that those desiring to use the oil could no afford to do so in competition with coal, and would have to seek some other means of obtaining the advantages which the oil had given them."—Pittsburg Cor. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Singular Adventure.

The W. H. Upham, who is at the head of the Upham Manufacturing company, which lost $500,000 by the great fire at Marshfield, Wis., was the hero of a singular adventure when a young man. He was a member of a Wisconsin regiment which participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and was thought to have been killed. His comrades saw him fall and none of them made any doubt of his death. Being the first victim of the strife in his own neighborhood there was great public mourning for him. A memorial service was held, in which thousands of people participated, and many eloquent eulogies were passed upon him.

Six months later Upham appeared in Washington with a party of exchanged prisoners. He had been desperately wounded and taken prisoner, but the Confederates had attended to his wants, and when the exchange took place he was sent home. When in Washington he was taken to the White House by Judge Doolittle, then a senator, and introduced to President Lincoln as a soldier who had come back from the grave. As Upham was on all the records as dead, Mr. Lincoln ordered a correct entry to be made, and then gave the boy an honorable discharge from the service. When he reached his home in Racine he was the lion of the hour, and the people who had participated in the memorial meeting in his honor got up a jubilee which was hardly less numerously attended. Later on in the struggle the fortunes of individuals were not so closely watched.—Chicago Herald.

The Chinese in Honolulu.

Honolulu is almost overrun by the Chinese; many of these are merchants of no small pretensions, and one or two are millionaires. One of the prettiest residences in the fashionable part of the city is owned by a Chinaman named A. Fong. His establishment is one of regal and oriental splendor. The natives appear to take very kindly to the Chinamen—the Kanaka women marrying them in preference to white men or men of their own nationality, and in this I think they are fully justified and evince sound discretion. The Chinaman is frugal and thrifty—respects and takes pride in his Kanaka wife, escorts her about and furnishes a good home. The native is too indolent, too improvident or too big an Indian to take his wife into consideration, and the white man abuses and deserts her whenever and as often as it suits his purpose.—Home Journal.

Boarding House Chat.

"Why is marble cake so called?"

"Marble cake is so called because it is marble cake—carved out of the solid rock in Italy and imported here at great expense."

"What's the idea of that?"

"Economy. It's cheaper in the long run. You see a piece of genuine marble cake will last a long time. Now here's a piece on this plate that has been in the house ever since I came to town—thirteen years ago this summer. Examine it closely and you will observe that it is almost as good as new. You will see here and there some scratches. They were made by strangers who had extra good teeth. There's a spawl knocked off that corner. That was done by the man with the iron jaw, who was through here last season with a circus."—Oil City Derrick.

Children Starving to Death

On account of their inability to digest food, will find a most marvelous food and remedy in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Very palatable and easily digested. Dr. S. W. COHRS, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissues, but gives strength and increases the appetite. I am glad to use such a reliable article." Dr. CHARLES C. GARRETT, Calvert, Texas, says; "I have used your Emulsion for over a year, and have derived much benefit from it in the marasmus of children, being tolerated by the stomach when all other medicaments were rejected."

Sept. 22, 1887—4t.

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