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The Chestertown Transcript.

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KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN

JAS. S. KIRK & CO'S WHITE RUSSIAN

The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very bes

SOAP.

June 30, 1887—y.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Walter S. Hill,

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

180 Reade and 206 Duane Sts.,

NEW YORK.

REFERENCE—Irving National Bank, N. Y.

June 2, 1887.

THE BEALL & BERRY FEED CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BEALL & BERRY,

General Commistion Merchants,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

Grain, Flour, Mill Feed, Baled Hay and Straw, Potatoes, Etc.

Office and Warehouse—No. 4 Camden St., (New Number 15) Baltimore, Md.

Consignments solicited, upon which Liberal Cash Advances will be made. Telephone 965. May 19—y.

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. 15. BALTIMORE, MD.

GRAIN AND FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

March 17, 1887.

WM. B. TILGHMAN. C. C. TILGHMAN.

WM. B. TILGHMAN & CO.,

(successors to Kenly & Tilghman.)

General Commission Merchants,

—for the sale of—

GRAIN, FRUIT, and All Kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

219 (Old No. 18) Bowly's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Having secured the services of Mr. WALTER B. SIMPSON, a thoroughly competent salesman, we are now prepared to give special attention to the sale of

FRUIT, LIVE STOCK, WOOL AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

June 9, 1887.

DAVID B. 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 frui growers in this county, also, The Peoples Bank, of baltimore. [June 24

SPRINGDALE PURE RYE,

(5 Years Old), 50 Cents a Bottle.

ROCKBRIDGE RYE WHISKEY,

$2.00 A Gallon.

PURE MALT OLD WHISKEY,

$3.00 A GALLON.

H. ROSENHEIM & SON

413 W. BALTIMORE ST.,

m24-y taw and Paca

Machinery Oil!

for all purposes

AT TOULSON'S DRUG STORE.

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

McGAW & DROMAN,

DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES, WINES & LIQUOR

108 SOUTH CALVERT ST.,

Between Lombard & Pratt Streets,

BALTIMORE.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

The Demijohn and Medical Trade a Specialty. f.10-y.

SALTED FISH, Shad, Mackerel, and Laborador Herring for sale by J. E. SAPPINGTON.

HOLIDAY GREETINGS

FROM

Mabley & Carew.

About the most seasonable subject we can discuss is the subject of warm, comfortable CLOTHING, UNDERWEAR and winter "FIXINGS," things that everybody must be provided with during cold weather. We know that thousands upon thousands of our patrons are depending upon MABLEY & CAREW'S mammoth store to supply them with Clothes, Furnishings, &c., and it is a pleasant privilege for us, during the holiday season, to send forth the tidings that MABLEY & CAREW are abundantly prepared to meet every demand.

MABLEY & CAREW.

To visit our mammoth store is like visiting a mammoth exposition. Every available space is fairly crowded with attractive goods, and our general preparations for an enormous trade during the holiday season are as perfect as money, experience and good judgment could accomplish. We know that this is buying time. Even folks who are most economical (either from choice or necessity) realize that when the season of Christmas and New Year approaches it is necessary to "fix up," and now, whilst we're discussing this subject, let us remind you that the outlay of cash required to make your necessary purchases at MABLEY & CAREW'S is all of 30 per cent. in favor of the buyer as compared with prices charged at other stores. Of course, we wouldn't be foolish enough to make such a statement if the practical evidence of this truth could not emphatically be established to the entire satisfaction of our patrons. MABLEY & CAREW.

Of course we must say a few words concerning our OVERCOAT Department with its enormous and wonderfully attractive stock of Overcoats of every style, material and quality. STORM COATS, those warm and comfortable "big collared" garments are just the thing for farmers, teamsters and others who are obliged to be out doors during cold weather. In better qualities we have STORM COATS made from Shetlands, Fur Beavers, Scotch Homespuns, Elysians, &c. Some are astrachan trimmed, others fur trimmed and lined with soft cassimere. We sell comfortable Ulsters, warranted for wear and service, at $5 and $6.

OVERCOATS by the thousand for dress and everyday wear, made from all sorts of material, that can be recommended. $5 will buy a good, reliable garment; $8 or $10 is our price for first-rate Chinchilla or Melton; $12, $15 and $18 gives you choice among thousands more that you'll admit are the best values you ever saw for the money. MABLEY & CAREW.

IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT the array of Boys' and Children's Overcoats is marvelously grand. To satisfy yourselves about our LOW PRICES you must come to our store and see exactly what we offer for your money. We sell Children's Overcoats (all wool) for $3.50, and first-rate Overcoats, sizes 5 to 9 years, as low as $2.50. In finer grades we show the prettiest patterns in Cheviots, Fancy and Neat Worsteds, Astrachans; Beavers with fur collars; Norfolk Styles, with silk-lined Capes or Hoods, &c. Prices vary little by little from $4 to $12. MABLEY & CAREW.

Everything is in first-class trim at MABLEY & CAREW'S for the holiday season. Children's Department never was more attractive, and, aside from offering the finest assortment of Juvenile clothing, shirt waists, hats, caps and Boys' furnishing goods, our display is larger than the combined stocks of any other three stores in the city. The same can be said of our Men's Suit Department and during the entire holiday season we shall make our low prices pleasantly interesting to buyers. If there's one thing more than another that MABLEY & CAREW have repeated again and again and which we shall continue to repeat for all time to come it is plain, matter-of-fact every-day truth that we shall not permit any house to name prices as low as those quoted by us. For things useful and ornamental, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR Gifts, just take a look at goods in our Furnishing Goods Department. Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Silk Suspenders, Fine Gloves, Toilet Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Elegant Neckwear, etc., all at prices fully 25 per cent. less than are charged at exclusive Furnishing Goods Stores. When you come to the city visit our store and just make up your mind that you're an invited and welcome guest. Step right up to our first floor bundle counter and have your parcels and baggage checked subject to delivery on demand. These privileges cost you nothing, but will add greatly to your comfort and convenience.

We shall give a Christmas Present of an elegant GUN, SLEIGH or box of TEN PINS with every Suit or Overcoat sold in our Children's Department during the holiday season. In grateful appreciation of past patronage from our out-of-town patrons we wish you each and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year.

Mabley & Carew,

S. W. Cor. Baltimore and Light Streets.

Send your name and address and we will mail, free, our Fall and Winter Fashion Review, containing rules for self-measurement and descriptions of all the latest fashions. Also, Furnishing Goods Price List and set of handsomely-colored cards.

Dec. 15, 1887.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A SMALL FARM, suitable for Peach Growing. Address or apply to JUDEFIND BROHERS, Edesville, Md

April 14—tf.

THREE-FURROWED Peach Tree Plow—a splendid plow for working Peach Orchards; for sale at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

BEFORE purchasing your Underware, call and see what we have in that line. Gents Undershirts from 25c. to $2.00; Ladies' and Children's Vests at popular prices. J. H. SIMPER

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridles Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at WROTH & ALDRIDGE'S.

REFRIGERATORS, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

SHAFER & MEDDERS,

KENNEDYVILLE, MD.,

Would respectfully invite all in need of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

to call and examine their stock.

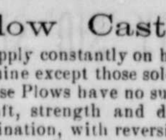
Plows Plows

We are the only agents in Kent Co.

—FOR THE—

OLIVER CHILLED

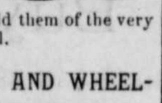
Plows



And Plow Castings,

and we keep a supply constantly on hand. No Castings are genuine except those sold by us or our agents. These Plows have no superior for lightness of draft, strength and durability. The Oliver Combination, with reversible Share and Point, is perfect. For economy it takes the lead.

—OUR—

FARM WAGONS AND DEARBORNS 

HAVE NO SUPERIORS. We build them of the very best material Give us a call.

OUR BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING DEPARTMENTS

receive our personal attention. REPAIRING promptly attended to. Horse-Shoeing a specialty.

All orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. m24-y.

SHAFER & MEDDERS.

A REMEDY FOUND AT LAST TO CURE

Hog Cholera!

LIEBERMAN'S

HOG CHOLERA REMEDY

WLL POSITIVELY CURE & PREVENT

HOG CHOLERA.

It is not a new remedy, but has been tried and experimented with for two years, and found that if used when the hogs are first attacked that it will cure the diseased hogs and prevent the contagion from spreading to the others in the same pen.

Manufactured and sold by N. LIEBERMAN, MELITOTA, MD.

Correspondence solicited. Telephone Call 36.

PRICE, 50c. per Package; by Mail, 75c.

Oct. 27, 1887.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTORY

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Ice Cream

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Cool and Pleasant Ice Cream Parlors for ladies and gentlemen.

Cream put up in Boxes for Families.

IN OUR CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT

you will always find just what you want, and always

Fresh Bread

ROLL AND RUSK DAILY.

CUMMINGS & Co.

May 5, 1887.

NOTICE! NOTIE!

The Rising Sun Sal n

IS now open for the Summer Trade. We are now making

THE BEST ICE CREAM

that the town or county can produce.

Frozen Custard, Water Ices, Cakes, &c., Beefsteak, Ham and Eggs, Coffee, Lobster, Canned Oysters, Turtle Soup, Ox-Tail Soup, Hard and Soft Crabs.

P. S.—We are also making a BOSTON CREAM that cannot be beaten. All lovers of good Ice Cream please give our Boston Cream a trial.

I have Harrison Jenkins, a very nice young man, who will receive all orders and act in my place when I am absent.

WILLIAM PERKINS, Proprietor.

May 19, 1887.

Soda Water!

FRESH AND COLD.

Those who can appreciate a good glass of Soda give me a call. TOULSON'S.

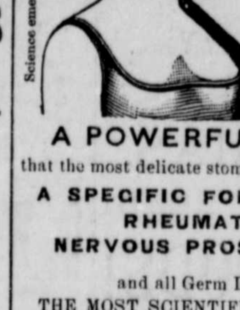
REMOVAL.

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.

KASKINE

(THE NEW QUININE.)



MORE STRONGLY VOUCHED FOR THAN ANY OTHER DRUG of MODERN TIMES.

A POWERFUL TONIC

that the most delicate stomach will bear.

A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,

and all Germ Diseases.

THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURFIER. Superior to quinine

Mr. John C. Ccarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years."

Other letters of similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

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.,

FOR SALE.

150,000 - PEACH TREES,

25,000 - - APPLE TREES,

500,000 - Asparagus Crowns,

—AT—

Little rove Nurseries,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THE above Peach Trees are grown from Genuine Natural Tennessee Peach Seed and buds cut from Choice Bearing Trees. In every way these trees are grown for the best interest of the planter.

My Apples are grown from Seed Imported from France and budded with grafts from the Southern part of North Carolina and the Best Native Varieties, thereby obtaining long-lived, good-bearing and good-keeping Apples.

Asparagus Crowns are the Select Conover Colossal variety.

To meet the demands of the trade my stock will be graded.

Corresdondence attended to promptly.

Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address

R. G. NICHOLSON, Chestertown, Md

Aug. 11—8m.

MUSLINS,

5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.,

5c., 6c., 8c., 10c.,

—AT—

J. H. SIMPERS',

CHESTERTOWN.

New Fall Prints, Satines—Muslin @ 5, 6, 8, 10 cents per yard; Canton Flannels from 6 cts. per yard up; Ginghams 6, 8 and 10 cents per yard; good Dress Gingham 10 cents per yard, —5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting; Dress Cloths; Red Twilled Flannel as low as 20 cents per yard, White, Blue and Grey Flannels, Tickings, Kerseys, Cassimere, White and Colored Blankets; Ladies' Hose @ 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 38c., 50c. per pair; Children's Hose all grades; Ladies' and Children's Vests at low prices; Men's Undershirts @ 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 each; Skirts, Shawls, Jerseys, Men's Heavy Shoes; Damask and Fancy Turkish Towels, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c.

Ladies' grain Button Shoes @ $1.25 and $1.50; Ladies' goat button Shoes @ $2.00; a finer one at $2.50; Misses' Grain and Goat Button; Children's Solar Tip and Spring Heel Grain and Goat Button Shoes; Men's fine Shoes @ $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3; Men's Heavy Boots @ $2, $2.50, $3, $3.75; Boy's Heavy Boots at low prices; Men's and Boys' Rubber Boots; full line Rubber Shoes, all at low prices.

Newest styles Stiff and Soft Hats; cheap line of Children's Hats; large assortment of Men's and Boys' Winter Caps; Men's Fur Caps.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Flour, Spices, Laundry Soaps, Tobacco, Cigars.

Cash buyers will find our prices at the lowest.

J. H. SIMPERS.

Oct. 6, 1887.

JOS. E. WEER & SON

are prepared to do

BLACKSMITHING

—AND—

WHEELWRIGHTING

In all its branches at their shops in Kennedyville. Special attention given to

HORSE-SHOEING.

Give us a call.

JOSEPH E. WEER & SON, Kennedyville.

May 26—6m.

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, PROPRIETOR.

Jan. 27, 1887.

JACOB WOLF,

Dealer in WINES & LIQUORS.

OLD RYE FROM	$1.50 TO $2.00	
" SHERWOOD,	2.50 TO 6.00	
" MONTICELLO,	2.50 TO 6.00	

CORNER OF LIGHT AND CONWAY,

opposite Chester River Steamboat Co.

May 19—6m.

A LOT OF FAMOUS CRIMINALS.

The Colony of New Caledonia Bettef than the Slums of Paris.

An interesting account of the present status of the notorious French criminals in New Caledonia has been furnished by an official who has just returned from that penal colony. The most respectable, as well as the senior, of all the convicts is Berezovski, the Pole who fired at the Emperor Alexander II during the Paris exhibition of 1867. Frequent applications have been made for the liberation of Berezovski, but they have all been refused. He is now in the island of Nou, where he occupies a little room apart from all the bad characters, and has even a small garden for himself. He roams about the island, which is one-fourth of the size of Paris, at his own sweet will, and his conduct has always been irreproachable. He receives a large quantity of newspapers, books and pamphlets from different countries by every mail. Berezovski is now old and feeble to an extreme degree.

Of a different class are Gillies and Abadie, the murderers of the Paris grocer Lecercle. These worthies are employed as street scavengers at Noumea, and their occupation is looked upon by their companions in penal servitude as a good one, for it is easy, and also enables them to pick up bits of tobacco and various odds and ends, including occasional alms. Guichard, who murdered a bank messenger at Marseilles, is doing well as a store clerk, and hopes one day, if not to get to Australia, at least to settle down in New Caledonia as a colonist. One of the most comfortable and thriving of the convicts is Fenayrou, the chemist of the Boulevard Malesherbes, who led the lover of his wife into an ambush at Chatou, and then murdered him in a most atrocious manner. This criminal has passed through the various categories until he arrived among the first class convicts. He has a share in a farm, which he and his wife superintend, and he has under his orders some of the lower class of criminals. His life sentence has been commuted to one of twenty years. The doctor who was condemned last year for having sent poisoned game to a colleague is giving satisfaction, and hopes to be able to attain the privileges accorded to Fenayrou.

On the whole, the educated criminals, even those who are undergoing sentences for serious crimes, are highly spoken of by the governor of Noumea, and the most unmitigated rascals are the Paris gamins and the brutish peasants or laborers, most of whom are murderers. Every year a certain number of these has to be shot down. The official who uses his revolver against the convicts is tried as a formality by a court martial and acquitted.

The number of convicts is 10,000 or more, and there are in addition 240 female convicts, who, however, were sent out to Noumea of their own accord from the Maison Centrale of Paris for the purpose of marrying first class misdemeanants. These women are supervised by nuns. There are on the island 600 warders. The number of first class convicts amounts to 1,600, and some of them, like Fenayrou, have been allowed to send for their wives. The state furnishes them with agricultural implements, food, and even a few head of cattle, when they are permitted to begin farming, and they generally contrive to do well. Another class, apart from all the others, is composed of skilled tradesmen and mechanics, musicians, and even actors. These have a savings bank of their own, a kind of club, and are almost too prosperous for convicts. The bandsmen are said to be as good as many regimental performers, and they play programmes of select music before the governor's mansion twice a week, besides giving occasional concerts. From this it will be seen that the life of many convicts is far better than that which is led by thousands in the slums of Paris, and is no wonder that, such being the case, numerous transgressors against the law of the land, including those who commit the most terrible crimes, should view with longing and delight their dispatch to New Caledonia by the clement mandate of the president of the republic. —London Telegraph.

A Modest Millionaire.

In his former days of prosperity the personal habits of Mr. Henry Villard and his family were of the most modest character. A friend who saw the family at the opera describes the scene as follows: "In looking about me at the new opera house the other evening—it is the thing to look about you up there; the boxes would be awfully cut up if you did not rake them all over—I noticed across the aisle from where I sat (mine was only a poor $5 orchestra chair) a family of three—father, mother and daughter. I was particularly struck by the plainness of their appearance, contrasted with the glint and glitter of the rest of the house. They were well enough dressed, the father in evening suit, the mother in a white crepe shawl and bonnet; the daughter, a fresh looking girl in her teens, wore a brown silk dress and a black felt hat, trimmed with feathers, set square upon her head. She evidently felt the cold winds that rushed through the lower part of the house, and had pulled across her shoulders a white worsted breakfast shawl. I don't think that there is anything in the way of a wrap much uglier than one of these crocheted breakfast shawls; but I liked the girl's independence in wearing it. I will wager a $10 bill that there was not another in the house, and, what is more, not another young lady in the house who would have dared to wear one.

"In chatting with a friend between the acts I said, for want of something better to say, 'I wonder if that girl wears a breakfast shawl to the opera because she likes it, or because she can't afford a cloak.' He looked and laughed. 'That girl could afford to wear twenty opera cloaks if she wanted to. Don't you know who she is?' 'No,' said I. 'Is she anybody?' 'Well, her father is; that big, German looking man sitting by her side is her father, and his name is Henry Villard, and his business the Northern Pacific railroad, as you are probably aware.' For once I saw a millionaire who did not flaunt his millions, who sat in an orchestra seat rather than in a box, whose wife was not sown with diamonds, and whose daughter could wear a worsted breakfast shawl to the opera." A millionaire who, together with his family, could be as modest as this in the days of his prosperity will find few who will not wish him the very best success in these days of his returning good fortune.—New York Graphic.

A Bill for $15,000.

The fees demanded by eminent New York lawyers are seldom small. A prominent lawyer relates that in a matter of litigation he recently called in the services of a distinguished Wall street attorney, whose career in public life has given him great prominence. The affair terminated in a settlement outside of the court, pending which some dinners were given, at which the principals and their attorneys came together. When the banker asked for his bill from the attorney the figures were $15,000. It struck the man of money that this was a trifle high, and he asked for an itemized account. The itemized bill read as follows:

To retainer	$5,000
To attendance on five dinners at Delmonico's, $2,000 each	10,000
Total	$15,000

The banker is not likely to invite lawyers to dinner hereafter.—New York Tribune.

CHEAP EATING-HOUSES.

Stomachic Satiety for Fifteen Cents—"Is that the Same Voice You Eat With?"

The Chicago *Tribune* has been looking around in the cheap chop-houses of that city. It says:

There is a restaurant on the West Side which advertises to "appease your hunger" for 5 cents, give you "a square meal" for 10, "satiate you" for 15, and give you the best dinner in the city, with frills," for 20. Of course, people's ideas differ as to what constitutes a good dinner. Huckleberry Finn, for instance, was strongly of the opinion that "there warn't no dinn r in the world could beat corn-sodgers an' fat bacon an' greens." There is a place on the South Side that has a sign hung out offering "a good bed, a doughnut and a cup of good coffee for 10 cents." Who could ask anything cheaper? There is another South Side restaurant that advertises:

All meats	5 cents.
Two eggs	5 cents.
Griddle cakes with syrup	5 cents.
Coffee and two hot rolls	5 cents.
All dinner dishes	5 cents.
Nearly half of a pie	5 cents.
Hot soup and stews for both dinner and supper	5 cents.

The piece-of-pie-with-every-15-cent-meal restaurant is still a flourishing institution, and the man who started the first one five years ago is now rich. The shortest cut to honest wealth is to give people plenty for their money.

It is pleasant to see a young man and a young woman going to lunch together. It is a good way to become thoroughly acquainted with each other. If the young woman takes roast beef and potatoes and eats a hearty dinner that costs only 30 cents or so the chances are ten to one that she will make a good wife. If she starts off with blue-points on the half shell it is better to let some one else love her. She knows too much for a poor man's wife.

It would be a good thing, by the way, if somebody would write a book on restaurant etiquette and the city council pass a law compelling people to read it. The man who eats with his knife, and the man who eats with his mouth open, and the man who uses a toothpick at the table, and the man who swallows his soup and coffee with a noise like the exhaust-pipe of a bath-tub might then learn to have some consideration for other people's feelings. "Is that the same voice you eat with?" asks one of the characters in a recent comic opera. Some people eat their liquids with a voice like the death-rattle of an expiring horse.

The Care of the Ears.

1. Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache.

2. Never wear cotton in the ears if they are discharging pus.

3. Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear.

4. Never drop anything into the ear unless it has been previously warmed.

5. Never use anything but a syringe and warm water for cleaning the ears from pus.

6. Never strike or box a child's ears; this has been known to rupture the drum and cause incurable deafness.

7. Never wet the hair if you have any tendency to deafness; wear an oiled-silk cap while bathing, and refrain from diving.

8. Never scratch the ears with anything but the finger if they itch,. Do not use the head of a pin, hairpins, pencil-tips or anything of that nature.

9. Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with tne back toward a window, as these things tend aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

10. Never put milk, fat or any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else.

11. Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect.

12. Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed, enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear. —*Health and Home.*

Mr. Blaine's Tariff Views Repudiated.

The Chicago *Tribune* has been the thick and thin advocate of the renomination of Mr. Blaine for President, but it repudiates Mr. Blaine's tariff views without reservation or hesitation. It says: "Mr. Blaine's general position in this interview is that the war tariff shall be perpetuated; that there shall be no reduction of duties, and that Congress must devise methods for squandering the surplus, instead of removing it by the obvious and natural plan of the President. This position will not commend itself to the American people, for unquestionably an immense majority believe in remitting a large share of these oppressive tariff taxes, which bear upon the producing and consuming classes with crushing weight. It is the weakest ground Mr. Blaine has ever yet occupied, and no national party can expect to go into a presidential campaign on that issue, no matter who may be its leader, and win. Is is in a position of direct hostility to the report of the Tariff Commission and the Republican platform of 1884. Upon this question, therefore, we beg leave to differ from Mr. Blaine, as he differs from us. Freely acknowledging his right to his own belief as a Republican, we claim the same right as such, and are free to state our belief that in leading the cohorts of the coddled State of Pennsylvania, with his Lieutenants, Randall, Kelley, Cameron and McPherson, he will find that Pennsylvania is but one State, and that there is a large army outside its borders who do not propose to be levied upon and longer for its benefit. * * * * It is a matter for congratulation, whatever else Mr. Cleveland may have done or not done, that he has brought it (the question of a reduction of the tariff) before the people, and it now remains for them to take sides and settle it. The surplus question must be settled in some way, and in a different way from what it has been settled. It cannot be settled in accordance with the Blaine idea."

American Enterprise.

There are 25,000 workmen engaged in the rubber industry in this country.

A California mechanic has invented a stemming-machine that stems five full carloads of raisins daily.

A Maine mechanic has invented a hydraulic press that compresses sawdust into one-fourth its loose volume.

Several new glass works, including two or three to make plate glass, are projected. One will be at McKeesport, Pa., one at Pittsburg and one at Riverton.

It has been estimated that the present production of finished silk goods in the United States is $60,000,000; capital employed, $30,000,000, and number of hands, 50,000.

Six skilled American miners, with two hundred tons of mining machinery, recently left San Francisco for China. They will aid in the mineral development of that country.

A strong effort is to be made by manufacturing and commercial interests of America to induce the Government to encourage and develop American shipping. Interior cities are taking a hand in the agitation.

The foundry business has grown to very large proportions this year, and within three years the size and cost of equipment has greatly increased. About 50 large foundries, worth from $50,000 to $150,000, are now under course of construction throughout the country.

At the beginning of the century paper was hardly an article of manufacture in this country, and we now make 500,000 tons per annum, and twice as much as is made in Europe. The raw materials used are worth $10,000,000 and the products $20,000,000.

There are 20 blast furnaces in and about Pittsburg, 35 rolling-mills, 29 steel works, 15 window-glass works, 37 flint-glass works and 11 green-glass works. The blast furnaces make 900,000 tons of iron per year; the rolling-mills 575,000 tons; steel works, 750,000 tons; plate-glass works, 3,250,000 square feet; window-glass works, 900,000 boxes.

Great Things.

The greatest cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara; the largest cavern, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; the largest river, the Mississippi—4,000 miles in extent—the largest valley, that of the Mississippi—its area 5,000,000 square miles; the greatest city park, that of Philadelphia, containing 2,700 acres; the greatest grain port, Chicago; the biggest lake, Lake Superior; the largest railroad, the Pacific railroad—over 3,000 miles in extent. The most huge mass of solid iron is Pilot Knob of Missouri—height 250 feet, circumference 2 miles; the best specimen of Grecian architecture, Girard College, Philadelphia; the largest aqueduct, the Croton, of New York—length 40½ miles, cost $12,500,000; the longest bridge, the elevated railroad in Third avenue, New York—it extends from the Battery to the Harlem river—the whole length of the eastern side of Manhattan Island—7 miles long or nearly 40,000 feet. The longest bridge over water, however, is the one now being constructed in Russia over the Volga, at a point where the river is nearly four miles wide. The most extensive deposits of anthracite coal in the world are found in the State of Pennsylvania.

Cannot Spirits Talk Welsh?

In the summer of 1881 the Spiritualists were jubilant over the coming to Saratoga of Slade, the famous spirit-medium, and the newspapers had much to say of his remarkable feats, which seemingly could not be accounted for on any natural grounds. The medium had taken rooms at Congress Hall, and had given out that all persons desiring proof that the spirits of the dead communicate with the living could, by paying him a fee of $5, have tangible evidence of the fact. Saints and sinners patronized him, and many who did not wish to be known sought the medium by night and gladly paid their fee. One day there came to my house a Christian gentleman of fine culture, Prof. B——, who expressed a desire to see me. He said that a friend of his, a well-to-do Congregational deacon from Connecticut, was very desirous to meet Slade and witness some of his performances, and that he wished to know if I would accompany him, and in that case he would pay the fee. He also said I might invite another clergyman, and thus make a party of four, of which the professor would be one. The good deacon was evidently afraid of getting so near the devil, without a couple of clergymen alongside him.

I consented to the arrangement, invited the Rev. Dr. C—— to accompany us, and the invitation was accepted. We engaged accordingly to meet Mr. Slade at noon the following day, in his room at Congress Hall. When we entered, Slade was alone and sitting at a table. He rose, politely extended his hand to us, and then locked the door. I carefully scanned the room. The only articles of furniture in it were the table and the chairs we sat on. There were neither shades nor blinds on the windows. All was broad daylight. We took our seats at the table in the following order: Slade at the head of the table on my left, Prof. B—— on my right, Dr. C—— opposite Slade and the deacon opposite me. We placed our hands on the table, Slade doing the same.

In a moment there were raps at the corners of the room. On hearing these I turned round to the professor, when lo! a white sheet was moving up his vest. "Why, professor," I said, "what's that?" The instant he turned his eyes upon it, it dropped at his feet, a tangled knot. Taking it up, it turned out to be my pocket handkerchief.

Slade, having thus prepared the way by exciting our interest, passed to each of us a small book-slate, having one side on the back and another inside. He requested us to write a communication to any departed friend on the back-slate, and turn it over on the table and pass to him. One after the other did so. Then he would put a small pencil inside and close the cover on it. The covered slate was then put on the centre of the table. Then the pencil began audibly to write, stopping with a strong dash at the close of the message. Professor, deacon, and doctor read their messages with expressions of surprise.

I concluded I would test the matter in a way, I supposed, Slade could not suspect, so I wrote, unknown to any of them, my message in Welsh, thus,—

FY ANWYL DAD—Fyddwch chwi ingystal a rhoi i mi air or byd arull?

Eich mab, THOMAS.

That is:

DEAR FATHER—Will you be so kind as to communicate a word to me from the other world?

Your son, THOMAS.

Handing my slate to Slade, he carefully placed the pencil in it and passed it to the centre of the table as he did the others. But presently I perceived a confused look on his face as if half angry and half puzzled. The pencil didn't move. Soon, as if greatly excited, he slapped on the table, saying, "Spirits, why don't you write!" and turning to the deacon he said: "Strange they don't write! . . . Why, I see them hovering all around you! . . . Here they are. . . . Scores of them. . . . They are coming thicker and thicker." His evident confusion and the idea that so many spirits were hovering over that Welsh and trying to make it out, tested exceedingly my risibility so that it was with great effort I kept from breaking into laughter. Perplexed and defeated, he angrily cried out, "There is a medium at this table, opposing the spirits." Soon afterward the pencil wrote, but not a reply to the message, nor in the language in which it was written—it simply wrote "He is not here."

I said to Mr. Slade: "Why is it that my friends received such ready reply to their communications, and I not?" "Well, well," he said, "your father may be just at this time *fifty millions* of miles away." "But admitting that," I said, "is it not strange that there isn't a spirit near that understands the Welsh language? Millions of Welshmen have died—strange that not one of the mighty host is near!"

On putting these questions to him he appeared irritable and hurriedly dismissed us. Meeting a prominent Spiritualist, a very intelligent man, on the street the next day, he remarked to me: "Slade says he never had such a set of hypocrites before at his table as you and your company." "But look here," I said, "why did not my father reply to my message as Dr. C——'s father did to his?" "Why," he replied, "your father may have been fifty millions of miles away at the time! Do you suppose your father has nothing to do but to be hovering about you all the while?" He simply echoed what Slade had told him.

On reading the above, thoughtful minds will naturally ask: What is the true explanation? I will state my opinion; it rests wholly on observation, as I have no preconceived theory about the matter.

I observed when the pencil wrote that there was a strange wildness in Slade's eyes, and that the veins on his temples swelled as if ready to burst. From this I concluded that he had the double power of reading the writing on the under-slate and of communicating motion to the pencil, though how this was done I do not understand. It seems clear, however, that though he could read the English and Continental languages he was unacquainted with the Welsh. The only alternative supposition is that the spirits are equally ignorant.—*T. W. Jones, in American Magazine for December.*

A Popular Issue.

The Democratic party could not have a more popular issue than the one with which the President has supplied it.

The appeal for free food, free fuel, free clothing, free building materials and free essentials of manufacturers will meet with a wide spread response.

A demand that the surplus be stopped instead of spent in sound economy and a good campaign cry.

The tax-payers outnumber the tax-eaters. The people are stronger than monopolies. The policy of abolishing needless war taxes after twenty-two years of peace will carry the country.

The issue is joined; on with the fight. —*New York World.*

He (at a very late hour, with deep tenderness)—How can I leave thee?

She—Really, Mr. Stayer, I can't tell you. I wish to heaven I could.

FUNNY BUSINESS.

A little mite heard the grown folks discussing the recent action of Anthony Comstock in raiding an art gallery. Mamma remarked that her copy of the Greek Slave wasn't safe on the drawing room table. No one dreamed that the four-year-old Effie understood why till she tumbled in with a collection of old Christmas cards and insisted that her mother should put them away to keep them from that "Comstalk man."

"What would Mr. Comstock want your cards for, child?" asked papa.

"Tos' a' ain't no 'tockins on 'em 'ittle boys' leds," said the young one.—*N. Y. Letter.*

Little Mary M., aged 2½ sunny years, is learning to talk, and picks up everything she hears. A few days ago Judge B. called on Mary's papa, but took no notice of the little one playing about the room. The Judge is wordy and pompous, but little Mary was not a bit afraid of him, and edged herself up to his knee, where she stood regarding him with critical eyes. Pretty soon their was a pause in the conversation, when the baby asked gravely in her high treble voice:

"Jub, did 'oo ever dit left?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Church was over, and as usual a company of women were standing about the doorway talking and laughing, though probably not concerning the sermon. Soon a young man acquainted with the group approached, saying: "Aren't you going home? You are blocking up the way like Balaam's ass."

"You are wrong there," replied a young lady with a toss of her head. "It was the angels who blocked the way and the ass made a fuss about it."—*Boston Times.*

Brown was abusing Smith violently on the sidewalk one night. Jones, who was Smith's friend, heard it from an upper window, and yelled to Smith, "Knock him down!" The next day Jones and Smith met. "Why didn't you knock that man down?" asked Jones. "I hollered to you to do it." "Yes," replied Smith, "and I would have hollered the same thing had I been up where you were."—*Texas Siftings.*

First Citizen—Do you know anything about Bullwinkle, the butcher, Brown—if he is a reliable man or not?

Second Citizen—Well, I'll say this much for Bullwinkle: I've bought sausages of him for over five years.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A young man was reading Hamlet to his sweetheart, and when he read, "Or if thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool," she exclaimed, "Oh, Alfred, is that a proposal?" "Yes, darling," he replied, and there was no more Hamlet for them until after the honeymoon had passed.

Innocence: "Johnnie," said his mother the other day, catching the young gentleman in the act of propelling pebbles in the direction of neighbor Jones' windows; "Johnnie, do you know that it is very wrong for little boys to throw stones? Never let me see you do it again." Johnnie looked into his mother's face with that calm assurance which comes of a sense of innocent intent, and said: "Mamma, sposing David's folks had been so particular, wouldn't it have been a bad thing for the Israelites?"

The thoroughbred Bostonese: Little Johnny (Boston boy who has been permitted to see his new baby brother)—Are you going to keep it, mamma? Mamma—Yes, Johnny; won't you be glad? Johnny (wiping his spectacles, dubiously)—I fear, mamma, I cannot welcome it with the affection of a brother so long as it has that absurdly florrid complexion. I have heard almond-meal recommended. Have we none about the premises?

"So you failed in business, my poor fellow. How was it?" Tramp—On account of the raise in shirt collaas, sor; it left me bankrupt. "What! Were you in the furnishing goods trade?" "No, sor; but when the judes took to wearing collars three inches woide me ould woman laid aside the washboard and shut up shop. Now Oi depend on the mercies of the could, could world."—*Life.*

Small Brother—Waiting to see Ethel? Young Somerby—Yes; I sent my card up some time ago. "Well, she aint in." "Why am I kept waiting, then?" "I heard mamma say that she expected the new minister every minute, and you looked so well with the rest of the things in the parlor she wanted to keep you."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bobby had been a bad boy, and his mother was very much displeased with him. "Why, Bobby," she said, "what in the world will become of you when you grow to be a man if you will be so naughty?" Bobby looked completely discouraged for a moment over his gloomy prospebts and then brightened. "Well, ma," he said, "wouldn't I make a good weather prophet?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

"White wings they never grow weary," sang the sallow pimple-faced young man. "No," said the old man gloomily as he paced up and down in the room above, "I've often wished they would, but they never do."

Don't

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

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I DESIRE to call the attention of those intending to plant orchards this fall or next spring, to the following facts:

I HAVE 80,000

Fine, Healthy, Vigorous Trees, of the varieties which experience has shown to be the best.

These Trees are all budded with the greatest care, and are warranted to be true to name in all cases.

These Trees are entirely grown from 100 bushels of natural seed, purchased in Tennessee. I have used none other than natural seed in my nursery, and I claim that my Trees have all the good qualities resulting from this exclusive use of natural seed.

My nursery is planted in Virgin soil, in which trees have never before been grown, and has not been forced by the use of artificial fertilizers.

I can give references to some of the best growers in this and adjoining counties. Among others to

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and others, both in and out of the county.

I have catalogues of nursery which I will be pleased to mail to all applicants.

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