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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.50 PER ANNUM. CHESTERTOWN, MD., THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1888. VOL. XXVIII-NO. 35

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP.

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

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 Commission 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. 624, 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 Keuly & 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 fruit 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 e 6a taw and Paca

Machinery Oil!
for all purposes
AT TOULSON'S DRUG STORE.

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

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES
DON'T pay fancy prices for Shoes. We have a good, fresh stock for Ladies, for Misses, for Boys and for Babies, at prices that will sell them on sight. Call and see at
J. B. SAPPINGTON'

J. H. HILL, M. D.,
Millington, - - - Maryland.
Office and Drug Store on Cypress street. May be found at Mallalieu's Hotel at night. A supply of Medicines carried for out-of-town patients. d15-tf.

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 is, in 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,
April 14—tf. Edesville, Md

THREE-FURROWED Peach Tree Plow: a sdlendid 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.

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

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 Saloon
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,
May 19, 1887. Proprietor.

Soda Water!
FRESH AND COLD.
Those who can appreciate a good glass of Soda give me a call.
TOULSON'S.

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

KASKINE
(THE NEW QUININE.)

Science emerging from Darkness.
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 PUERFIER. Superior to quinine
Mr. John C. Cearborough, 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 meat 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 Grove 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.
Correspondence attended to promptly.
Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address
R. G. NICHOLSON,
Aug. 11—8m. Chestertown, Md

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., 2oc., 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.
Oct. 6, 1887. J. H. SIMPERS.

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,
May 26—6m. Kennedyvill

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.

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.

LADIES' CORSETS—Lace Edge ones 30 cents a pair. Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, very cheap at J. B. SAPPINGTON'S.

PURE APPLE VINEGAR. Home-made for sale by J. B. SAPPINGTON.

MY FIDDLE.

My fiddle—Well, I kind o' keep her handy,
don't you know?
Though I ain't so much inclined to tromp
the strings and switch the bow
As I was before the timber of my elbows
got so dry,
And my fingers was more limber-like and
caperish and spry.
Yet I can plonk and plunk and plink,
And tune her up and play,
And just lean back and laugh and wink
At every rainy day.

My playin's only middlin'—tunes I picked
up when a boy—
The kind o' sort o' fiddlin' that the folks
call corduroy.
"The Old Fat Gal," and "Ryestraw," and
"My Sailor's On the Sea,"
Is the cowtillions that I saw when ch'ice is
left to me.
And so I plunk and plonk and plink,
And rosum up my bow,
And play the tunes that make you think
The devil's in your toe!

* * * * *

That's how this here old fiddle's won my
heart's endurin' love!
From the strings across her middle to the
screechin' keys above—
From her apern, over bridge, and to the
ribbon round her throat,
She's a wooin', cooin' pigeon, singing "Love
me" every note!
And so I pat her neck, and plink
Her strings with lovin' hands,
And, list'nin' clost, I sometimes think
She kind o' understands!

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

Ancient Advertising.

It is a common delusion that advertising is the result of the printing press. The ancients, like the moderns, were not blind to the advantages of advertising. The Greeks, in spite of their love of art, did not shrink from posting their advertisements upon the statues of the gods, although the more pious amongst them must have regarded the custom as a shameful sacrilege. They seem to have preferred, however, to have subsidized the infernal gods rather than the celestial gods as the bearers of their advertisements. If they turned Pluto, the King of Hell, into a sort of sandwich man, they never ventured, so far as we know, upon subjecting Jupiter, the King of Heaven, or Pallas Athene, the Goddess of Wisdom, to such an indignity. The Bristol Museum is in possession of a whole collection of ancient Greek advertisements, which were dug up in the island of Kuidos in the year of 1758. They are in the form of leaden plates, upon which are inscribed the names of honest persons, who had found articles, or of rogues who had stolen them. Such a plate could, of course, be used again and again, the old advertisement being erased, the plate smoothed and a new advertisement indented upon it. These, however, are by no means the oldest advertisements in the world. That wonderfully cultivated people, the old Egyptians, seem to have been regular advertisers. Papyrus leaves have been excavated amongst the ruins of Thebes, more than three thousand years old. They are inscribed with the description of runaway slaves, and the offer of a reward to anyone who can catch them and return the wretched men to their proprietors. Possibly it was a custom in Egypt, as it certainly was in Greece and Rome, to fasten advertisements on the walls of public buildings, on the pedestals of statues, in the most frequented spots. In such cases, however, the people had to go to the advertisement, instead of the advertisement coming to the people, as it now does in our newspapers.
—*Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press.*

Self-Control.

An expert and experienced official in an insane asylum said to us, a little time since, that these institutions are filled with people who have given up to their feelings, and that no one is safe from an insane asylum who allows himself to give up to his feelings. The importance of this fact is too little appreciated, especially by teachers. We are always talking about the negative virtues of discipline, but we rarely speak of the positive virtues. We discipline the schools to keep the children from mischief, to maintain good order, to have things quiet, to enable the children to study. We say, and say rightly, that there cannot be a good school without good discipline. We do not, however, emphasize as we should the fact that the discipline of the school, when rightly done, is as vital to the future good of the child as the lessons he learns.

Discipline of the right kind is as good mental training as arithmetic. It is not of the right kind unless it requires intellectual effort, mental conquests. The experienced expert referred to above was led to make the remark to us by seeing a girl give way to the "sulks." "That makes insane women," she remarked, and told the story of a woman in an asylum who used to sulk until she became desperate, and the expert said, "You must stop it. You must control yourself." To which the insane woman replied, "The time to say that was when I was a girl. I never controlled myself when I was well, and now I cannot." The teacher has a wider responsibility, a weightier disciplinary duty than she expects. The pupils are not only to be controlled, but they must be taught to control themselves, absolutely, honestly, completely.—*Journal of Education.*

Memory of the Horse.

A writer in *Wallace's Monthly* tells a good story of the famous horse Messenger, which had once belonged to a Mr. Bush, and which after his transfer to other hands had acquired notoriety for his ferocity. It seems that years after he was sold, Mr. Bush determined to see his old favorite, whom he found kept in a pasture surrounded by a fence ten feet high, through a hole in which the food and water were passed to Messenger as if he were "a dangerous convict." Mr. Bush was warned not to enter the enclosure for his very life, but he went in and, unobserved, concealed himself behind a tree and whistled. With a neigh the grand old fellow came bounding across the field in search of the well remembered whistle. The horse raced around the pasture, and when at the height of his run Mr. Bush exposed himself and whistled again, Messenger wheeled and made directly for him, while the outlookers trembled in terror. But instead of seeking to kill, the horse came up gently and laid his head over his old master's shoulder to receive the customary caress. When Mr. Bush's time for departure had come, he had proceeded but a few yards from the enclosure when there was a crash, and out came Messenger, bounding through the strong bars. He followed his former owner to the stable gently, where he was secured by strong ropes, and for a long distance upon the road homeward Mr. Bush could hear the noble animal neighing, lashing the stall, and struggling to be free and follow.

The Catacombs of Rome.

From an illustrated article by Professor Philip Schaff, D. D., in the January *Century*, we quote the following extracts: "The Roman Catacombs are long and narrow passages or cross-galleries, excavated in the bowels of the earth, in the hills outside and around the city, for the burial of the dead. They are dark and gloomy, with only an occasional ray of light from above. The galleries have two or more stories, all filled with tombs; and form an intricate network or subterranean labyrinth. Small compartments (*loculi*) for the reception of the dead were cut out like shelves in the perpendicular walls, and rectangular chambers (*cubicula*) for families or distinguished martyrs. They were closed with a slab of marble or tile. The more wealthy were laid in a sarcophagi. The ceiling is flat, sometimes slightly arched. Space was economized so as to leave room usually only for a single person, the average width of the passages being two and one-half to three feet. This economy may be traced to the poverty of the early Christians, and also to their strong sense of community in life and in death. The little oratories with altars and Episcopal choirs cut in the tufa are probably of later construction, and could accommodate only a few persons at a time. They were suited for funeral services and private devotions, but not for public worship.

"The furniture of the Catacombs is instructive and interesting, but most of it has been moved to churches and museums and must be studied outside. Articles of ornament, rings, seals, bracelets, necklaces, mirrors, tooth-picks, ear-picks, buckles, brooches, rare coins, innumerable lamps of clay (terra cotta) or of bronze (even of silver and amber) all sorts of tools, and in the case of children a variety of playthings were enclosed with the dead. Many of these articles are carved with the monogram of Christ or with other Christian symbols. (The lamps in Jewish cemeteries generally bear a picture of the golden candlestick.)

"A great number of flasks and cups, with or without ornamentation, are also found, mostly outside of the graves and fastened to the grave-lids. These were formerly supposed to have been receptacles for tears, or, from the red, dried sediment in them, for the blood of martyrs. But later archæologists consider them drinking-vessels used in the agape and oblations. A superstitious habit prevailed in the fourth century, although condemned by a council of Carthage (397), to give to the dead the eucharistic wine, or to put a cup with the consecrated wine into the grave.

"The instruments of torture which the fertile imagination of credulous people had discovered, and which were made to prove that almost every Christian buried in the Catacombs was a martyr, are simply implements of handicraft. The instinct of nature prompts the bereaved to deposit in the graves of their kindred and friends those things which were constantly used by them. The idea prevailed also to a large extent that the future life was a continuation of the occupations and amusements of the present, but free from sin and imperfection.

"On opening the graves the skeleton frequently appears even now very well preserved, sometimes in dazzling whiteness, as covered with a glistening glory, but falls into dust at the touch."

The True Patagonia.

There used to be a place called Patagonia. It appears on our geographies now as "a drear and uninhabitable waste, upon which herds of wild horses and cattle graze, that are hunted for their flesh by a few bands of savage Indians of immense stature." I am quoting from a school book published in 1886 and in common use in this country. Several years ago Patagonia was divided between Chili and the Argentine Republic, the Ministers from the United States in those two countries doing the carving. The summits of the Cordilleras were fixed as the boundary lines. Chili took the Strait of Magellan and the strip along the Pacific coast between the mountains and the sea, and the Argentine Republic the pampas, the archipelago of Terra del Fuego being divided between them. Since the partition ranchmen have been pushing southward with great rapidity, and now the vast territory is practically occupied. There are no more wild cattle or horses there than in Kansas, and the dreary, uninhabited wastes of Patagonia have gone into oblivion with the "great American desert." The remnant of a vast tribe of aborigines still occupies the interior, but the Indian problem of the Argentine Republic was solved in a summary way. There was considerable annoyance on the frontier from bands of roving savages, who used to come north in the winter time, steal cattle, rob and ravish, and the outposts of civilization were not safe. General Roca, the Sheridan of the River Platte, was sent with a brigade of cavalry to prevent this sort of a thing. East and west across the territory runs the Rio Negro, a swift, turbid stream, like the Missouri, with high banks. Fifty miles or so from the mountains the river makes a turn in its course, and leaves a narrow pathway, through which everything that enters or leaves Patagonia by land must go. Across this pass of fifty miles General Roca dug a ditch 12 feet deep and fifteen feet wide. The Indians, to the number of several thousand, were north when the work was done, raiding the settlements. As spring came they turned to go southward as usual, in a long caravan with their stolen horses and cattle. Roca galloped around their rear and drove them night and day before him. When they reached the ditch they became bewildered, for they could not cross it, and after a few days of slaughter the remnant that survived surrendered, and were distributed through the army as soldiers, while the women were sent into a semi-slavery among the ranchmen they had robbed. The dead animals and men were buried together in the ditch and there has been no further annoyance from Indians on the frontier.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Discovery of a Wonderful Subterranean Cavern in Kentucky.

BLOOMFIELD, Ky., Dec. 27.—J. A. Allen, of this place, while excavating the foundation for a new mill, struck the dome of a cavern of immense proportions, from which a strong current of cold air issued with great force as the workmen made the opening. Torches were procured and Mr. Allen and Mr. Gain Hurst were lowered down by means of a windlass. It was about 60 feet from the surface to the floor of the cave, which they found to be level and sandy, as if it was once the bed of an ancient subterranean stream. They followed the main avenue for a distance of over two miles and discovered an opening in a cliff on the farm of Mr. Benjamin Wilson, and a well beaten path was easily discerned that was once trod by human beings, although it is now in many places covered with forest trees and undergrowth. Mr. Allen and Mr. Hurst, after emerging from the cave, hastened back to the town and reported their discoveries. A large party was at once formed, which entered the opening of the cliff on the Wilson farm.

On one of the main avenues numerous evidences existed that the place had evidently been the abode of the cavemen, as numerous relics were found in the shape of pottery and bronze articles. A sepulchre was also discovered in a large niche or avenue at right angles with the main avenue and in it numerous mummified bodies. Three of them have been removed to the town and excited great curiosity.

The formations in the cave are beautiful beyond description. Stately towers of stalagmites and beautiful pendants of translucent stalactites, suggestive of grotesque and unique figures are encountered all along the wonderful subterranean avenue. There is a beautiful little lake with water as clear as crystal, and, as is usual in cave streams, it is full of tiny eyeless fish.

The avenues of the cave will measure in all probability about seven miles, so that it may be fairly considered another rival to the Mammoth, and certainly one of the many great cave wonders of Kentucky, the country of caves.

A WESTERN farmer manages the Canada thistle in this way: He keeps about 200 sheep, and whenever he discovers a patch of thistles he salts the sheep there, putting a small handful of salt in each thistle, at the root. Besides the action of the salt, which tends to destroy them, the thistles are eaten by the sheep close to the ground, and after one or two saltings the grass among the thistles, as well as everything else that hides them from view, has been eaten off so that each thistle is easy to be seen and to receive its handful of salt. After this treatment it is seldom that any thistles are seen the second year.

A Table of Tariff Figures for Every Workingman to Paste in His Hat.

Cut out the table given below and keep it for reference. It was compiled from official figures by Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. It presents the woolen imports for 1886 with the rates of duty paid thereon.

	Per cent. of duty.
Woolen carpets, Axminster	47.91
Woolen carpets, Brussels	59.05
Mats, rugs and screens	40.00
Cloaks and ladies' garments	71.84
Clothing, skirts, &c	53.91
Woolen cloths valued not above 80 cts per pound	91.95
Woolen cloths valued above 80 cents	68.57
Dress goods, part wool	67.85
Dress goods, value under 20 cts. per pound	60.60
Dress goods, all wool, light	82.18
Dress goods, all wool, heavy	68.15
Knit goods	60.61
Woolen shawls	63.17
Woolen worsted	61.24
Webbing and braids	69.30
Woolen yarns	69.36
Worsted yarns	67.00
Worsted, other qualities	68.22
Worsted, other qualities	70.04
Worsted, other qualities	67.57
Blankets, and other manufactures of wool	60.14
Other manufactures of worsted	67.91
Other manufactures of worsted	68.66
Other manufactures of worsted	64.75
Rags, shoddy, waste	29.32

Value, $40,536,509; duties, $27,274,527; per cent., 67.29.

Deducting the imports under the head of "rags, shoddy and waste," it is found that the average duty paid last year on imported woolen fabrics was 70 per cent. It will be noted that the highest duty paid—nearly 92 per cent.—was that on the *cheaper* grades of woolen cloths. In the face of these enormous duties—which American wooled manufacturers attempt to justify largely because there is a high duty on raw wool—the wool-dealers and wool-growers in conference in Washington are seeking to create a popular sentiment, not only in favor of maintaining the existing duties on imported woolen goods, but also in favor of increasing the duty on imported raw wool. And they graciously recommend that in reducing the surplus, Congress should not lower the wool duties, but should give the people free whiskey and free tobacco. To all the men, women and children of the country, woolen fabrics are among the necessaries of life. Do they desire to wipe out the tax on whiskey and tobacco in order that the existing enormous duties on woolen goods may be continued?

Look at the following facts recently presented by the New York *Times*: "In 1886 we imported 25,200,570 square yards of mixed woolen goods, which cost about $5,377,092.28, or an average of 21¼ cents per square yard. On this our tariff exacted a duty of $4,418,888.21, or as nearly as possible 82.18 per cent. That is to say, there was a tax of over 17½ cents on a square yard of woolen dress goods that cost 21¼ cents." Now, if one proposes to reduce this unjust and excessive tax he is set down as a "free trader," as having "British sympathies," and as an "enemy of the workingmen." Can any true friend of the workingmen honestly defend the existing wool schedules of the tariff?—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Farmers of Michigan.

The Commissioner of the Labor Bureau of Michigan has just made a report which gives some startling statistics in regard to the condition of the farmers of that State. He has been gathering facts respecting the mortgages held on farms in Michigan, and his figures indicate that probably one-half of the farming land of the State, and possibly more, is incumbered with these burdens. Of 90,803 farms about which the Commissioner was able to learn 43,079 were mortgaged, in whole or in part, or about 47 per cent. of the entire number, while the mortgages amounted to from 55 to 60 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the land. On the mortgages the farmers are now paying an average rate of interest as high as 7.2 per cent., which means that they are paying the mortgagee his entire loan every fourteen years, in addition to being held for the principal. This is a lamentable condition of affairs, and one under which no agricultural community can maintain even the appearance of prosperity for any length of time. The Michigan farmers are seemingly engaged in a struggle to enrich the money-lenders of the State, instead of to render themselves independent, and the records show that their history is not peculiar among agriculturists. The farmer will never wrest a good inheritance from the ground until he is content to live within his means and ceases to discount the future by borrowing the security of his homestead.—*N. Y. Times.*

Adam and His Madame.

Men are more enthusiastic and ready to espouse the cause of woman than her sister women are.

Women, when their interest is finally won, are more lasting in their friendships.

There is an instinctive rivalry between women which, until it is overcome by the bonds of sympathy, is a bar to true, unselfish friendship.

There is an instinctive attraction between men and women which is a bar to safe and unselfish friendship.

Men expect more in return for their favors than women do.

Men are far more agreeable to approach in any matter requiring courtesy and politeness.

Women are far safer and more reliable friends in the long run.

The friendship of men noticeably decreases after a woman marries.

The friendship of women noticeably strengthens after a woman marries.

A good and efficient man is a better friend and adviser than a weak woman.

A good and efficient woman is a better friend and adviser than a weak man.

There is no rule which governs the matter.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Value of a Hobby.

If we ever become vindictive toward a fellow man, and desire to punish him, we would deprive him of his hobby; without that, he would be lomesome in a crowd, and crowded in a wilderness, and would seek what he had lost and find it not. The business man with a hobby that he rides is a happy man; but if the hobby rides him, the business will suffer sooner or later. The man without a hobby will be found in the club room, the billiard room or card room. The hobbyist, with his loft of pigeons, his bird skins or eggs, bugs or beetles, takes more substantial happiness than all the members of the highest toned club in a city combined. Besides that, home and Dame Nature is all the world to him and all the heaven he ever aspires to.—*Wade's Fibre.*

OINTMENT FOR HORSES.—Use bees-wax two ounces, lard four ounces, carbolic acid one drachm, honey one-half ounce; melt all together and bring slowly to a boil, then remove from the fire, and add slowly one gill of spirits of turpentine, stirring all the time until cool; used with good success for galls, cracked heels, flesh wounds and bruises.

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.

FUNNY BUSINESS.

"Are you interested in the newest discoveries in science and the inventive arts?" asked Mr. Knowall of Miss De Pork, a Chicago girl.

"Oh, yes, indeed!" she replied enthusiastically. "I am so interested in everything of that sort. Why, do you know that when my papa first went into the pork business he had to kill all his pigs by hand one at a time; and it was dreadful tiresome sticking 300 or 400 in a day. But now he has machines that simplify and beautify the work, so that they kill and scald and scrape and cut up thousands in a day at his pork packing parlors, as you would say in Boston, and the work is done beautifully. You must go with me and see it some day; it's just lovely!"—*Puck.*

St. Louis man (in his room at Chicago hotel preparing to retire)—What's this sign, "Don't blow out the gas?" All right; if the landlord wants 'er to burn all night it's nuthin' to me. What's this tacked up over the door? "Rules of the house." Jesso. "All gas burned after 12 o'clock p. m. will be charged for." So that's the game, is it? Daresn't blow it out, and yet got to pay for it if it burns after midnight, have I? Not by a gosh blamed sight! I'd like to see any dog-goned Chicago bulldozer get ahead of me that way! (Empties water pitcher on gas jet and crawls into bed).

Young Husband—Clara, my dear, I wish that in sending in notices of your luncheons to the Sunday papers you would not speak of yourself as Mrs. Henry Hustler, nee Vander Poel. I don't like it. Her husband's name should be sufficient for a wife.

Young Wife (meekly)—Well, Harry, how shall I put it?

"Oh, say, 'Mrs. Henry Hustler, wife of that enterprising and successful real estate man, Henry Hustler, whose beautiful residence addition is now on the market."—*Kansas City Times.*

"You say you are starving," said a magistrate to one of the unemployed, "and yet the Sergeant here says you keep a dog."

"The Sergeant ain't speakin' the truth," replied the tatterdemalion; "the dog's been keeping me."

"How?" asked his Worship.

"Why, I takes 'im out and sells 'im for five bob or so, and he allus comes back; that's 'ow."—*Judy.*

The country pastors are the happiest and best cared for where they give their whole time to the work of the ministry. When a p