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The Chestertown Transcript.

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1888

WM. H. CACY.

Standard, New Life, Reliance.

During the past three years the above Brands of Fertilizers have been used in this and neighboring counties. During that time my sales have doubled. This should be sufficfent recommendation of their excellence For Uniformity in Quality and Mechanical Condition they Cannot be Surpassed. For farmers wishing Special Formulas prepared, or Materials to mix themselves, I have a large stock or

DISSOLVED ANIMAL BONE, BONE MEAL, TANKAGE,
DRIED BLOOD, BONE BLACK, SOUTH CAROLINA BONE,
MURIATE OF POTASH, &C.

WM. H. CACY,
a30-8t. MANUFACTURER OF FERTILIZERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WE OFFER AGAIN

To the Farmers of Kent

OUR A. A.

BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE!

THE GREAT WHEAT AND CLOVER PRODUCER!

Notwithstanding the fact that all kinds of Fertilizer Materials have advanced we are enabled to offer our customers Fertilizers at last year's prices. Having laid our contracts early and before the advance, have determined to give our patrons the advantage of same. Being the pioneer manufacturers of the Shore, we have necessarily had large experience in manipulating Superpsophates, 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 his is not all theoretical but by reading these testimonials will be seen to be practical:

MR. WM. STEVENS, of Rock Hall, says he used Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate on his different farms, and as far as he has threshed, is pleased with the result, having got 22 bushels average from corn ground, and expects to use it again.

NEAR CRUMPTON, JULY 23, 1888.
T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—I used your A. A. Bone Superphosphate last fall and have in the years I have been farming used lots of high grade Fertilizers, but the yield of yours this season surpassed anything I ever used, having more wheat than I have ever threshed from the farm, and I will use it again this fall.
Respectfully, ROCHESTER WOODALL.

T. R. Hubbard & Son—Gentlemen:—We have for several years used your Fertilizers on our wheat with gratifying results. Last fall, as a test, we drilled it beside another high grade goods which cost me more money and could see a difference, and on both farms where your goods went we got an average of 25 bushels per acre from stalk ground and fallow, and the grain was more round and plump. Expect to use it again this fall.
STEWART MATTHEWS,
W. W. NEWCOMB.

MR. J. THOMAS PENNINGTON, of Galena, says: For two years he has used Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate on several places in connection with other standard articles with satisfaction, and will buy more this fall.

—A FEW PATRONS WHO HAVE USED A. A.:—

Wilson,	J. Walter Skirven,	Jas. R. Jones,	Samuel Vannort,
Jones,	I. Clark Taylor,	T. A. Jacobs,	W. S. Melvin,
	Joseph Rasin,	R. S. Griffith,	Wm. Bryan,
	John Morris,	B. F. H. Caulk,	T. C. Parsons,
	R. S. Diehl,	Jas. W. Chapman,	O. B. Crisfield,
	Jesse H. Usilton,	J. W. Lambert,	J. B. Harris.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Aug. 2, 1888. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,
AGENT FOR R. J. BAKER & Co.,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
MANUFACTURERS OF

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS

GROUND AND DISSOLVED RAW BONE,
DISSOLVED S C PHOSPHATES, CHEMICALS,

and all goods used for Fertilizing purposes. SPECIAL FORMULAS compounded for all crops. Write for prices. All goods free on board at Baltimore.
March 8, 1888—6m.

Bargains In Clothing!

A Special Offer to the Public During the Next Three Months.

The season for Spring and Summer Clothing having been so backward, I find myself in possession of a great many Suits, etc., that I do not care to carry over, consequently I am determined to adopt some plan by which every suit must go.

☞THE PLAN.

During the next three months—JUNE, JULY, AUGUST—I will sell to any one, on an approved note, anything in the shape of Clothing or Gents' Furnishing Goods, at *Actual Cost.*

—:0:—
J. W. BORDLEY.

☞THE TIME.

The time that these notes are to be drawn can be satisfactorily arranged at the time of purchase. J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

☞THE STOCK.

The quality of stock kept in my store exceeds that of any other store in Chestertown, as I buy from only reliable houses, and among it will be found Handsome Cutaway Suits, $10 to $25; All Wool Frock and Sack suits, $5 to $20; Complete Line Suit Goods ranging in price from (Men's Suits) $5 to $20. J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

☞PANTS.

An Endless Variety, comprising Hairlines of the Most Beautiful Quality; Fine Goods in light colors; Cheap Goods for working purposes; Cheap Summer Pants—all of which will be closed out Cheap at J. W. BORDLEY'S.

—:0:—

☞THE PLACE.☜

My store is located in Bordley's Brick Corner, immediately opposite the old market house, and adjoins the drug store of M. A. Toulson. Don't make a mistake and get in the wrong place, if you do you will miss a bargain. Respectfully, &c. J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

☞THE PRICE.

The price *shall be* Lower than any other house in the county, as I am determined to get rid of this large stock if Low Prices will do it. J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

☞DON'T DELAY.

In order to secure the cream of this splendid stock of Clothing *come at once* and don't delay as purchase of a nice suit until others have selected the most desirable goods. *Come early and often*, to

J. W. BORDLEY,
June 14, 1888.

Salesmen Wanted

to canvass for the sale of

NURSERY STOCK! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.)
SNELL & HOWLAND,
April 19—2m. ROCHESTER, N. Y

NOTICE.

THE RISING SUN SALOON is now prepared to accommodate the public with all the delicacies of the season, such as Spring Chickens, Soft, Develled and Hard Crabs, Beefsteak, Ham and Eggs, Turtle Soup, Terrapin Soup and Ox Tail Soup.
June 1887 WM. PERKINS, Proprietor.

W. N. E. WICKES

—HAS CONTROL OF—

LISTERS'

AND ALSO OF

H. S. MILLER & CO.'S

Phosphates!

These goods are prepared from Bone, and it would be insulting to the intelligence of this community to enlarge upon the efficiency of Bone as a crop producer and improver of land.

The products of these works are offered at prices greatly reduced from those of former years, while the standard is the same that has been maintained for thirty years.

BOWEN & CO.'S S. C. ROCK.

ALKALINE AND AMMONIATED BONE GOODS, which were used by many last year, with such results that the parties intend to apply them again, will be sold at prices that it would be well for purchasers to inform themselves of before giving their orders.

☞ Samples of these goods at the store of WICKES & BRO.

Inspection is solicited and orders left there will be promptly attended to. Goods delivered at any of the wharves or landings on the river or bay.

Aug. 23, 1888—8t.

NOW.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

—TO—

BUY DRY GOODS!

NOTIONS,

Hoisery, Corsets, Shoes,

And a Hundred Other Articles which you need every day,

AT YOUR OWN PRICE!

We shall retire from the business at the end of the present year, and the

Stock Must Be Sold

Remember, we will not stand for price or profit. You need these goods and can now buy them

VERY CHEAP!

Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, Canton Flannels, Tickings, Shirtings, Gingham, Pants Goods Calicoes, and every article in the Dry Goods line must be sold. Notions of all kinds, Ladies' Misses' and Gent's Underwear, Lamps, Glass, and Queensware, Tinware, Stoves, &c will be closed out, as we positively will not storekeeping at the close of the present year.

—OUR STOCK OF—

Groceries, Provisions and Flour

WILL BE KEPT COMPLETE,

AND SOLD AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

We will take Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Meat, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rags and anything salable in exchange and give you full value. Thanking our patrons for support for the last twenty years we will now give you the advantage of closing out prices. Very respectfully,

J. B. SAPPINGTON,
At the old stand, nearly opposite Chapman & Lambert's Blacksmith Shops, Chestertown, Md.
aug. 9, 1888.

Selling At Cost!

EVERYTHING IN MY STORE FOR SALE AT AND BELOW COST.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE!

I am going out of business, come and buy at your own prices.

H. A. SPARKS,
Aug. 16, 1888. UNDER NEWS OFFICE.

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., and from 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays excepted. Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

CULTIVATORS! CULTIVATORS!

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO,
m10. Glass Front Hardware Stor

Soda Water!

FRESH AND COLD.

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

FOOD IS THE BEST

For Young Infants it is a perfect substitute for mother's milk, often saving life; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic it is of the greatest value. It is

THE FINEST BABY FOOD,
THE BEST INVALID FOOD,
THE MOST PALATABLE FOOD,
THE MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD.

150 Meals for an Infant for $1.00.

A Cabinet photo. of MRS. DARY'S TRIPLETS—three beautiful children—sent to the mother of any baby born within a year. Also a valuable pamphlet on the Care of Infants and Invalids.

Sold by Druggists. 25c., 50c., $1.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

READY FOR

SPRING TRADE

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Chain and Rope Traces, Plow Hames, Wagon Hames, Grub Hoes, Corn Hoes, Bush Hooks, Plow Lines, Cotton and Sisal Ropes, &c. For sale at Lowest Market Prices by W. A. WHEATLEY, adjoining the bank.

BARBED AND BUCKTHAWN

FENCE WIRES

For sale by WM. A. WHEATLEY, adjoining the bank.

MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED

GRINDSTONES!

For sale by WM. A. WHEATLEY, Adjoining the bank.

ALL KINDS OF

TINWARE, SMOKESTACKS, &c.

—Manufactured by—
WM. A. WHEATLEY,
N. B.—Roofing and Spouting a specialty, and old Tins Repaired at short notice.

The Modern Marvel!

THE SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW with Reversible Shares and Points, the most Durable and Economical Plow on the market. Jointer attached to standard and will not choke in grass or weeds. Below find names of some persons who have used them:

V. Hendrickson,	Samuel T. Rolph,
George Bell,	Dan'l R. Woodall, Jr.
Wm. J. Tarbutton,	W. B. Strong,
E. P. Janvier,	Wm. A. Hendricks.

Twenty-five of them just received, and we invite inspection. The old reliable REMINGTON CHILLED PLOW for sale and Repairs furnished for them.

WM. A. WHEATLEY,
March 22, 1888. adjoining the Bank

ESTABLISHED 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

Dealer in Grain,

LOCUST GROVE, MD.

NEW WHEAT Wanted!

IN ANY QUANTITY,

Delivered at any point convenient to farmers. As I am buying direct for the manufacturers, I can pay more for Grain than those who buy on the market.
Yours truly,
July 5, 1888. E. T. COMEGYS.

50,000 BUSHELS

CORN WANTED

HIGHEST NET CASH PRICE PAID!

To be delivered at any point on Worton Creek.

W. B. TURNER,
Dec. 1—tf.

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.

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

NEW Stock of Horse-Collars and Bridle Halters, Traces and Plow-Lines at
WROTH & ALDRIDG

IRON Cultivators! Iron Cultivators!! and Extra Cultivator Points complete at
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

EVAPORATED FRUIT.

Rochester is the recognized center of the evaporated and dried fuit industry of United States, which during recent years has assumed very large proportion, the goods being shipped in large quantities to all of the leading markets of the world. No finer fruit is produced on this continent than is grown in the territory embraced under the name of New York, comprising some twelve of the most fertile and richest counties of the Empire State. The cultivation of fruit, especially apples, has superseded all other agricultural products, and has proved the most remunerative to the growers. The orchards of the farming community are the chief souces of their wealth, and the industry is prosecuted with unabated vigor, largely aided by the experience, skill, and resources of the great nurseries of Rochester, famed throughout the world. Whether due to this proximity, the favorite climate and the soil, or the superior and skillful cultivation of the orchardists, one thing is certain, that the apples of Western New York are sought with avidity, and bring relatively higher prices than those grown in any other porton of the country.

The success and magnitude of the evaporation industry is due largely to the fine quality of, easily and cheaply procurable in abundant quantities, and also to the enterprise of the producers in adopting new and improved evaporators and machinery in place of the crude process in vogue years ago producing thereby a quality of fruit fully as good and palatable to the sight and taste as though it were in the fresh or uninjured state. Thousand of tons of apples are produced every season from a quality of fruit heretofore wasted and allowed to rot on the ground, and which now forms a nice income to the grower. It is in the utilization of these waste products that the desiccation of fruit becomes a valuable and indispensable adjunct to every fruit grower, and the business may be consided as yet in its infancy.

Within a radius of forty miles of Rochester there are more than 1,5000 evaporators, from the small farm house drier of a capacity of twenty-five bushels a day, to the large steam evaporators, drying 800 to 1,000 bushels of apples each twenty-four hours. These evaporators give employment during the autumn and early winter months to at least 30,000 hands, who average from $5 to $12 a week according to experience and usefulness. New factories are erected every season, proving that the business is profitable when properly and economically conducted. Constant care and scrupulous cleanliness are the first elements of success in evaporating good fruit. The production during the past season, 1887, may be well considered the largest since the inception of the business, some fifteen years ago. A careful estimite places the total quantity at about 30,000,000 pounds, worth at first cost some $2,000,000. To produce this quantity of apples is required 5,000,000 bushels of apples, 15,000 tons of anthracite coal, and the constant attendance, night and day, of an army of men, women, and children, numbering 25,000 to 30,000. The water eliminated in the process of evaporation amounted to 225,000 tons, reducing the bulk of green fruit to about one-eighth of its orinial weight, each 100 pounds yielding when properly evapoaated twelve pounds on an average. The fruit is usualy packed in cases of two cubic feet measurement, holding fifty pounds net, the product of say eight and one-half bushels of green apples.

The advantages in freight alone will be apparent from the following comparison, showing the cost of shipping one case to Liverpool, England, which at existing freight rates will cost a little less than thirty cents, while in the green or fresh state in barrels the same quantity would cost $2.25, and in the canned state almost $2.10, without considering the deterioration of green fruit and the dangers of fermentation to the canned articles, the apple, in the evaporated state being transported without any danger of deterioration or decay. The refuse of the apples, snch as the parings and cores, are dried and form the base of all the cheap jellies manufactured at present. The quantity produced last season will aggregate some 12,000,000 pounds, so that not a particle of the fruit is wasted.

The principal consuming counties abroad are Germany, England, Belgium, Holland, and France, in which the new product has entirely displaced the old-fashioned sun-dried fruit. There were shipped alone to France during 1887 some 18,000 barrels of a quality known as chopped or sliced apples, which is dried without being peeled or pared or cored, and used chiefly for the production of cider, cheap wines, and distillation when the vineyards of France suffer from the phylloxera Some 4,000,000 pounds were exported during the season, of which more than one-half were shipped from Rochester. New York State evaporated fruits have secured a very favorable reputation and strong foothold abroad, and can be had in almost any town or city of importance on the European continent. The goods are also taken in considerable and increasing quantities by the West African and Australian trade every season, and with the popularity and growing demand at home the success of the business is more than assured.—*Bradstreet's.*

TO EUROPE BY BALLOON.

The Trip two Germantown Men Propose.

A novel form of balloon is in process of construction by two Germantown gentlemen, who have great hopes that they will be able to demonstrate the long-studied problem of the navigation of the air. The inventors are W. G. Toplis and C. P. Fest, and the principal feature of their balloon is that in its inflation hot air its used instead of gas. A machine has been patented to be carried in the balloon, which, by the consumption of gasoline, sustains a constant high temperature upon the interior of the balloon, and this apparatus is so constructed that the heat may be regulated the temperature inside of the silken bag maintained at an even ratio with the temperature of the outside air. The reason why the inventors have displaced gas is because a gas balloon can remain in the air for only a limited time, whereas in their own invention a constant supply of hot air can be maintained.

Mr. Toplis has estimated that a forty-five foot balloon could be kept up one hour with one gallon of gasoline, hence the time of remaining in the air would only be limited by the amount of gasoline that could be carried. The steering apparatus to be applied to the new air-ship has not yet been completed, but the inventors are working assiduously upon it. They claim to have a propulsive power which will render their balloon independent of air currents; but while denying that this power is electricity, steam or any of the well-known sources of motion, they will not yet disclose its real nature. Messrs. Fest and Toplis have, as yet, had no opportunity to test the value of their invention on a practical scale, but they have under construction a balloon to be 45 feet in diameter, and capable of lifting into the upper atmosphere a weight of 1100 pounds. With this they expect to be able to transport themselves for considerable distances, directing their course at will, and they will probably undertake to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Letters patent have already been granted for some portions of the machinery, and all that remains to be done is the completion of some details in the steering apparatus.

A stockman in Phœnix, Arizona, offeres to bet a good ranch twelve milis square, having plenty of water and grass, against 120 mares, value $12,000; 100 two and three year old colts, $4,000; 100 colts, $2,000; six Percheron stallions, $4,000; house, stables, and shops, $1,000; vineyard and field with ditches, $3,000; total, $26,000, that Cleveland will be elected.

WHEN a girl who is engaged to marry one man runs off with another, the one who was engaged is the man who is to be congratulated.

Personal.

A veteran New York newspaper man who has accompanied Judge Thurman on his recent journeyings says that not only is the Old Roman a prince of good-nature, but that his conversation is one continual intellectual scintillation. There is a flash and sparkle imparted to every subject that he discusses.

San Antonia, out in California, boasts the smallest baby ever born. It is the son of Alfred Maguire, a railroad brakeman, and when born it weighed only sixteen ounces. A pint cup covered it. The father and mother are both well proportioned.

Hanson Craig, of Kentucky, claims to be the heaviest man in the world. He weighs 796 pounds, and it takes 37 yards of cloth to make him a suit of clothes. He weighed 206 pounds when he was two years old. His father weighed 115 pounds, and his mother 122.

The statue of William Penn which is to surmount the tower of Philadelphia's new City Hall will be the largest bronze figure ever cast, being thirty-seven feet in height.

Frank Stockton has been enrolled as a member of a New Jersey Democratic campaign club.

London's latest fashionable subscription is one whose aim is to raise a fund to build an addition to Westminster Abby, so that future greatmen shall not be overcrowded when they die.

An American base-ball team is going to Australia on a starring tour.

David Lyon, of Denver, Colorado, has the most curious collection of pens in the world. He has over seven hundred different varieties, showing the styles of all lands and of all ages.

Rheumatism is harassing Henry Irving.

A New York watch dealer has imported from Switzerland the smallest watch ever made. The dial and works are just the size of a silver half-dime, but it is a complete watch in every respect, being a stem winder, stem setter, and full jewelled. Other watches have been made quite as small as this, only they have always hitherto had their size through the omissson of part of their works.

Twenty years ago Joshua P. Grisworld left his home at Madison, Connecticut, with only $2 50 in his pocket. He had failed at everything he undertook. Last week he turned up in Madison to look over the scenes of his younger days. He came in his private car. He has made a million of dollars through his own enterprises in the West.

The arrangement of a pension for the widow of General Sheridan points the fact that the widow of four of our Presidents—Polk, Tyler, Grant, and Garfield—are receiveing the government remembrance of $5,000 a year each, while the widows of three Major-Generals—Blair, Hancock, and Logan—are receving $2,000.

Twenty-two hitherto unpublished letters of Charles Dickens are promised this fall by an English magazine.

A number of Short-horn and Hereford cattle have been sold by Queen Victoria from her herds for exportation to the United States.

Attorney-General Garland will devote next nonth to shooting deer in the forests of Arkansaw. If public business were less pressing, President Cleveland would take a hand in the sport too.

Fifteen dollars a month, his wages as a hardware clerk, was, when he was twenty one years old, the whole fortune of James McMillan, who is now foremost millionair of Michigan.

A Laboring Man's Easy Questions.

Robert H. Cowdy, the candidate of the Labor party for President, asks the following plain questions. They come home to the observation and reason of every person affected by labor and wages, and the voter who answers them as his good sense will readily enable them to do, will, in his own interest, unless party bound, cast his ballot for Cleveland and Thurman.

1. Have you ever seen the laborer who cared a nickle whether he worked for a protected or unprotected employer?
2. Have you ever seen the laborer who expected to receive more wages from a protected than an unprotected employer.
3. Have you ever seen a protected manufacturer pay higher wages than he was compelled to?
4. Have you ever seen a very wealthy firm pay more wages than a moderately wealthy one?
5. Have you [illegible] given more for anything than you were required to?
No, and [illegible] furthermore if you should yourself a fool.
6. If, then, the unprotected manufacturer pays just as high wages, and still is able to make a profit, by what method of reasoning do you arrive at the conclusion that the protected manufacturer pays higher wages because of protection?
7. And if the protected manufacturer does not pay more wages than the unprotected one, what becomes of your protection theories?
8. Is it your answer that protection raises all classes of wages in all occupations?
9. If that is it, then as labor is not protected from foreign immigration, you must of course include the raising of all wages in all countries. Now, if that is true, then how about the pauper wages of Europe?
10. If you say capital will not be invested unless it is protected, how explain the fact that it is being invested in unprotected industries?
11. If protection prevents [illegible] selling in foreign markets, does not protection
12. If there is free trade in labor, and high protective price for those things which laborers must buy, is not the laborer being robbed instead of benefitted?
13. If protectionists desire to pay high wages, why do they always employ the cheapest labor they can find?
14. If wages are increased by protection, why do those protected manufactvrers indorse protection anp spend large sums of money to uphold it?
15. If unprotected industries pay the same wages as those that are protected, are they not as valuable, and if so, why burden them by making them pay heavy taxes to the protected ones?

WILLIAM SAMUELS, a saloon keeper and champion boxer of Wales, recently entered alone a den of lions in a menagerie at Swansea. He wore a prize-fighter's costume and a blue rosette on his breast, and carried a heavy cudgle. The lions seemed inclined to resent his entrance, but he walked boldly to the end of the cage where they were grouped, and held his cudgel under the nose of the biggest one. They growled; and he walked in among them, driving them to the right and left as he passed. Men with red-hot irons stood outside to help in case he was attacked, but there was no occasion for their services, and after Samuels had walked about among them for awhile and fired a loaded pistol in their faces, he went back to the door of the cage and waited there while the manager of the menagerie presented him with a trophy and a certificate that he had really been in the lion's den. After the performances Samuels was carried through the streets by a cheering crowd, while the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes."

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD Sherman Small of North Chesterville, Me., decided that he wanted to be a pirate, and, as a preliminary ran away and walked to Gardiner, where he hoped to find one of the long, low, black, rakish vessels of which he had read. He didn't find it, and he didn't find anything that his fancy had pictured, and that night as he wandered along the wharves, a night watchman collared him and took him to the lockup, and there Sherman saw four drunken sailors, and they didn't fit the picture that his mind had drawn, and Sherman wept bitterly, and begged for a chance to walk back to North Chesterville and when it was granted to him he started brinkley homeward.

A Plain-Spoken Man.

HIS STYLE—
I'm a plain uncultivated man, not much inclined to grabbing, though I speak my mind where'er I am and generally not very low.

HIS CAUTION—
I wait until the black clouds rift before I venture in a boat; I try to understand the drift of politics before I vote.

HIS STRUGGLES—
For years I've toiled and struggled hard to keep a roof above my head; I've never drank or played a card, and yet I haven't got a red.

HIS DAILY TASK—
From rising of the sun I strive with all my might each blessed day to keep my family alive and drive the hungry wolf away.

HIS THANKS—
I've no complaint to make of toil; I'm thankful that I've got the health to dig a living from the soil—I prize that more than wordly wealth.

HIS DISGUST—
Though troubles come to me enough, I seldom grumble, never balk; but I'm disgusted with the stuff that certain politicians talk.

HIS OPINION—
From morn till night they work their jaws which seem to be in good repair; to back up their protection cause with can't and lies they fill the air.

HIS ARGUMENT—
They tell me I must surely vote for tariff high while I've a chance; I show to them my ragged coat, likewise the patches on my pants.

HIS QUESTIONS—
They tell me how protection shields the farmer and inproves his lands; I ask them why it takes whole fields of wheat to meet our months' demands.

HIS POINT—
They tell me there is no desire in farm homes throughout this nation; I point them to my poor wife's dress, and ask them for an explanation.

HIS CRUSHER—
That knocks their talk all silly; when they raise the old free-trade alarm I listen till they're through, and then I show the mortgage on my farm.
—*Chicago Times.*

A Peculiar Theory.

"I have a theory," said a Pittsburg man, "which is not founded on anything that I ever read or anything I ever heard anybody say. It is entirely original with me, though it is quite possible a great many other people may have entertained the idea before."

"Produce your theory, please, and end this suspense."

"The theory is concerning little men and women. I believe that people of small stature are far better natured than those of average size. Did you ever see a small man who wasn't good natured and declined to take a rosy view of life? And did you ever know a little woman who wasn't jolly and full of fun? I've studied humanity a good deal and I never yet have encountered a small person who was surely or misanthropic. Who are the pessimists? Lank, tall, rawboned, dispeptic individuals almost invariably. Did you ever see a man of five feet six inches that was melancholy? No, and you are not likely to. I tell you the world would be mighty lonesome without the little grown-up people. They make more than half the fun there is in this vale of tears."

"Little men are invariably good story tellers. They are hearty laughers; they are quick to see the humorous side of any question and they relish a joke, even if it is at their own expense. They make the firmest friends and adhere to those whom they like through thick and thin. They are seldom quarlesome and never conceited. They are often sensitive, but quick-witted people generally are. Altogether they are the best folks in the world to get along pleasantly with, whether in a business or social way."

Helping an Old Enemy.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

James Gordon Bennett is not only a great newspaper man, but he is something better—he is a good fellow.

Some years ago Bennett became involved in a quarrel with Fred May, who at that time was a wealthy and fashionable man about town in New York. The two met to fight a duel, but May nervously fired before the word and Bennett discharged his pistol in the air.

After this affair the duellist never spoke to each other. Bennett looked after his paper, and went on with his business and amusements as usual. May squandered his money, took to drink, became a social outcast, and a few weeks ago was arrested for trying to shoot an officer who had interferred to protect a woman from insult. It was dangerous for him to stand his trial, as his offence was not finable, and would certinely have landed him in prison.

Editor Bennett heard of the trouble in Paris. With the eccentric generosity of a man, he at once cabled his agent to indemnify May's bondsmen so that the unfortunate man could escape without injuring anybody. At first May refused to accept the favor, but the prospect of going to prison caused him to change his mind, and he fled.

The news comes from Paris that Bennett and May are togather. They are no longer enemies, and they appear to be stronger friends than they were in the old days before the duel.

Gresham Tells Eli Perkins a Story.

From the Chicago Mail.

"One day," said Gen. Gresham in a recent interview with Eli Perkins, "I met an old soldier who had been wounded in his face, and when I asked him in what battle he had been injured in he said:

"'I got it the first day at Shiloh, sir.'

"'But how could you get it in the face at Shiloh?' I asked.

"'Well, sir,' he said, half apologetically, 'after I had run a mile or two I got careless and looked back.'

"This story reminds me of how one of Ellsworth's fire zouaves killed the first Confederate. He said that he marched out to the battle of Bull Run, and when about half way there he met a Johnny Red in ambush.

"'What did you do then?' I asked.

"'Well, sir,' he answered, 'I drew out my revolver and he drew out his bowie knife, and then I took the lead from the start and kept it clear into Washington city, and—'

"'But how did you kill the man?'

"'Run him to death, sir,' was the reply."

Origin of the Red Bandanna.

From the Chicago Herald.

Judge Thurman has not always used a red bandanna. The chosen emblem of pure Democracy, if a gentleman in Illinois be correct, is an article of comparatively recent date with the Old Roman. The gentleman referred to is W. A. Robinson of Fairmount. While in the Senate gallery in 1876, listening to a speech of Judge Thurman, he accidentally dropped his red cotton bandanna. It floated gently downward and alighted on the Old Roman's desk, and a little later Mr. Thurman abstractedly picked it up and wiped off his perspiring brow. There was a titter in the Senate chamber, the Judge was railled on his gorgeous wipe, and at that time it is said to have first occured to him to adopt the red bandanna as his regular style of handkerchief.

It is said that Belva Lockwood's letter of acceptance will appear as soon as she can make up her mind what style of ribbon she will tie the leaves together with.

A Spaniard with a Rifle Kills Fifty Malays.

From the Singapore Free Press.

A correspondent says that a mob in the village of Antique, near Hiolo, in the Indian Archipelago, attempted to kill a priest and fifty of them were successively shot down and killed. The village, which is near Manila, is inhabited by several thousand natives. The only white men are a Spanish priest and another Spaniard, who lived some distance away on his own estate. There has been for some time past bad feeling between the natives and the race that holds them in subjection, and recently a mob of the natives attacked the priest, intending to put him to death by torture. The other Spaniard, who was quickly informed of what had occurred, took his rifle and cartridges and hastened to the rescue of the priest. As soon as he arrived at the priest's dwelling, which was surrounded by a black mob howling for blood, he opened fire on the crowd. He picked out the biggest and foremost men and shot them down one by one. When he had used up fifty cartridges fifty dead blacks lay before him.

The natives, awe stricken, fled in terror, crying that the Spaniard was assisted by the evil one, and that he had a gun that could shoot forever without reloading. They did not even come back to gather up and bury their dead, leaving this duty to the two white men.

It is believed that had it not been for the marksmanship and nerve displayed in this case the natives in the neighboring provinces would have risen and massacred the Europeans living there.

The Great August Storm.

During the week ending August 21st, the United States were visited by a severe wind and rain storm which may fairly rank among the great storms of the year. It began on Monday, Texas and the adjoining territory being the starting point. Thence it moved in a northeasterly direction, its center reaching Memphis, Tenn., at 8 o'clock that evening; twelve hours later it reached Louisville, Ky.; and twelve hours more brought it to New York. A low barometer prevailed along its course, 29.46 being the Memphis and Louisville readings at the periods when the storm center passed over them. On its way to New York the storm passed through the Ohio Valley, and even reached the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrance River.

In the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico the high water on the rivers and coast did much damage. The plantations about the mouth of the Missisippi were inundated, a large portion of New Orleans was flooded, many washouts were caused on the railroads, and a great number of coal barges were sunk. Elsewhere similar occurrences are reported, a vast extent of country being inundated along the course of the storm.

In this city the wind reached the rate of thirty-six miles an hour, and in eighteen hours of August 21st, the rainfall amounted to 3.30 inches. In some respects it ranks as the most severe storm of the year.—*Scientific American.*

The Protection of Trusts.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

A "trust" is a combination of captalists to control the produduction of some article which everbody must buy, and to put up the price by limiting production.

Its first step is to close up some of the establishments that produce the article, thus turning great numbers of men out of work without just occasion.

Its next step is to "corner" the market, and put up the price, thereby making everybody pay more than is just or fair for an article which everybody must buy.

If anybody else sets up an establishment to make the article, the trust, with its great capital and connections, ruins him and forbids dealers to buy of him.

If anybody thinks of interfering with the trust monoply by importing familar goods from abroad, the "protective" tariff forbids

The Democratic party is trying to reform the protective tariff so that it shall not thus "protect" monopolists in their schemes to control and limit production and make themselves rich by discharging workmen and putting up prices. The Republican party has pledged itself to support the trusts and monopolists, and never to consent to "the surrender of any part of our protective system."

Found his Canteen Where he Left It.

From the Albany Argus.

A gentleman told me yesterday of a strange experience related by a friend of his. It was during the battle of Gettysburg that his friend, just before entering the action, took his canteen from his shoulder and hid it in a crevice in the rock. Then came the fiery hail of shot and shell that swept down regiments like fields of wheat before the reaper. At the close of the battle the soldier forgot all about his canteen, nor did it ever occur to him again until he visited the field at the late reunion. Then it flashed through his mind, and after a few minutes' search he found it where he had left it on that momentous day. It seemed scarcely credible that it could have been overlooked during the minute exploration of the field ever since the war, but the gentleman who related the incident is of unimpeachable veracity.

She asked him once, she asked him twice,
She asked him thrice to wed.
He thought her friendship "very nice,"
But each time shook his head.

At last, when he felt more inclined
The wedded state to try.
He told her he had changed his mind;
But she said, "So have I.
—*Century.*

CANKER humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this, as a cure for all diseases originating in impure or impoverished blood.

AN Alabama paper published the following notice: "Married, at Flintstone, by the Rev. Samuel Windstone, Ephriam Grindstone to Emiline Sandstone, both of Limestone." Look out for a lot of small Grindstones, we trust not to be followed by brimstone.

IF you have sick or nervous headache, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They will cleanse the stomach, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, remove effete matter (the presence of which depresses the nerves and brain), and thus give speedy relief.

A MEDDLESOME old woman was sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her infant, and said: "I declare, a woman never ought to have a baby unless she knows how to hold it." "Nor a tongue, either," was the quiet rejoinder.

"Mr. Scrapem," said the hostess to a amateur violinist at an evening gathering, "you play the violin, do you not?"
"Yes—after a fashion, you know," was the modest reply.
"How nice!" murmured half the company.
"Did you bring your violin with you?"
"No, I did not."
"How nice!" murmured the other half of the company, in fervent unison.

The Babies Cry for It

And the old folks laugh when they find that the pleasant California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs is more easily taken and more benefical in its action than bitter, nauseous medicines. It strengthens the Liver, Kidneys, Stomac, and Bowels, while it aroused them to a healthy activity.
Sept. 6—4t.

One of the richest men in St. Paul who owns block after block of real estate, lives on less than $800 a year