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The Chestertown Transcript.

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1888. 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 sufficient 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 of

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

TRADE MARK

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 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 this 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 more money and could see a difference, and on behalf 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, J. W. NEWCOMB.

MR. J. THOMAS PENNINGTON, of Galena, says: For two years 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.:—

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

GROUND AND DISSOLVED RAW BONE,
DISSOLVED SUPERPHOSPHATES, 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.*

J. W. BORDLEY.

—:0:—

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 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 the purchase of a nice suit until others have selected the most desirable goods. *Come early and see us,* 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, Rochester, N. Y.
April 19—2m.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMŒOPATHIC,

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.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

BALTIMORE'S LARGEST
CLOTHING HOUSE.

BALTIMORE, Fall, 1888.

To the People of Maryland and the South:

This will interest you; it will pay you. We've the grandest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing in all Baltimore and the South. Made from choice weavings—foreign and domestic—in newest styles and finish. Grand goods, grander work, grandest results.

Fine Dress Suits, $10 to $40.
Splendid Business Suits, $7.50 to $25.
Fall and Winter Overcoats, $5 to $40.

FURNISHINGS.

This department is a mine of richness and beauty. Grandest stock; gorgeous styles. Everything for men and boys to fit them out. For instance: Neckwear in superb array and exquisite styler, 50 cents, worth $1.00—and everything in same ratio.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

The efforts of our buyers show magnificent results in this department. Our Boys' Suits are marvels of elegance, beauty and popularity. They are made of the best fabrics and finest trimmings, and they show for it.

Suits $2.50 upward.
Boys' Hats and Caps in Cloth, Felt, Velvet, Plush and Silk. Everything for your boy at ⅓ less than the regular price.

MEASURED GARMENTS.

Clothing made to order in matchless style and harmony of effect.

Thousands of patterns to select from and all newest styles. Fit guaranteed.

Everybody is welcome. Baggage is checked free. Waiting and toilet rooms. Telephone and telegraph. All these are at your service.

Fashion Catalogue and Samplesent free of charge.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,
One door from Charles Street,
5 AND 7 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

REMEMBER
Chapman & Lambert's
CARRIAGE
—AND—
WAGON WORKS

and call and look at their Fine, Solid Work, which they are SELLING LOW for the quality of work. We have in stock Bruster Side-Bar Buggies, Daytons, Phetons, Jump-Seats and Surrey Carriages. All kinds of Family Carriages made to order.

We shall give special attention to
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

The Painting and Varnishing of old work will be done in the highest style of art, and all other repairs in workman-like manner.
We have had long experience in the business and only ask a trial to prove our ability to give satisfaction in work and prices.

—IN OUR—
BLACKSMITHING & WHEELWRIGHTING

Line, we consider that we have the best facilities of any shop on the Peninsula.

We would call attention to our
FARM AND PEACH WAGONS,
and our LIGHT PLATFORM DEARBORNS and EXPRESS WAGONS.

We keep up our old standard and reputation, and our work is sold at a Lower figure to suit the times.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
April 5, 1888. Chestertown, Md

PEACH BASKETS!

50,000 PECAH BASKETS
FOR SALE.

Buying direct from the manufacturers in large quantities, I am prepared to sell very LOW.

Binder Twine! Binder Twine!
STANDARD AND PURE MANILLA.
Quality and price guaranteed. Call and see me before purchasing.

J. H. IRELAND,
May 31, 1888. LOCUST GROVE, MD

LIME! LIME!

No. 1 Wood Burnt Lime,
—FOR—
BUILDING AND WHITEWASHING
LOWEST PRICES
J. B. SAPPNGTON.

Agents Wanted

To canvass for one of the LARGEST, OLDEST ESTABLISHED, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY. Established 1856.
W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y.
June 7—3t.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON
THE NERVES,
THE LIVER,
THE BOWELS,
and the KIDNEYS

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow the nerves to remain weakened and irritated, and these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

PAINE'S { CELERY COMPOUND

WILL CURE BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, AND ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS,

By quieting and strengthening the nerves, and causing free action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious Pains and Aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over Disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND and rejoice in health. It is an entirely vegetable remedy, harmless in all cases.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00, *Six for* $5.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

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.

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

STRAW WANTED

HAVING leased the Chestertown Straw-Board Mill, I am

READY TO BUY ALL THE STRAW

that farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up all the straw from stack-yards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 lbs. per ton for dry straw, only asking those wishing to see to take a little extra pains in stacking, and not put the chaff with their straw.

Mr. James Brice is my authorized agent to buy.

WILBUR ELIASON.
Aug. 5, 1888.

YOUNG LADIES' SMALL TALK.

Conversation Overheard on a Hotel Piazza.

"What on earth did you do with my needle, Lou?"

"It wasn't me. I had Lillie's. Don't pull the floss like that!"

"Can I help it? Do move your chair a little so I can get my feet up."

"Jen's shoes are just like yours!"

"Jen's shoes never saw the day they'd look like mine; nor Jen's feet, neither."

"Just see how my hands are tanned. The sun was blazen hot on the water."

"You had gloves on."

"I hadn't."

"You had, too. I saw them."

"What! Yesterday?"

"Yes—yesterday."

"No such thing—not yesterday."

"Well, I've got eyes, I hope. When we stood on the pier there, before you got into the boat you had on those long brown chamoise."

"That was Thursday."

"It was yesterday! Maud, didn't Lil have gloves on yesterday?"

"I guess you are thinking of me. I wore old dark ones."

"I'm positive Lil had gloves on when we stood on the pier, anyway."

"No that's a mistake. I didn't really. My brown gloves were in my gray coat pocket. Honor bright!"

"Oh, I suppose I've got to believe you. I must have been hallucidated then, for I certainly saw those gloves."

"No; you saw mine; your brain's all right so far, Nell. You mistook the hands that was all."

"There goes the Maggie. Who took her out this morning?"

"That isn't the Maggie."

"Will Manning took her out."

"Of course it's the Maggie. I should think I ought to know the Maggie."

"You ought to, but you don't. That's the Mystery."

"Oh, listen—the Mystery! It's the Maggie."

"It's the Mystrey."

"It's the Maggie and Will Manning. He's got those Reilly girls on board. I hope he'll steer them back to their native bog."

"Will Manning couldn't sail the Maggie. He couldn't sail a tub."

"He'd be a mighty clever seaman if he could, Miss Lil."

"I know I'd be aufully scared to go out with him."

"So would I."

"I, too."

"I wouldn't dare to go out with Will Manning. Would you, Laura?"

"Well that's too bad. He wants us all to go. He told me to ask my party, and he'd run us down to Cliff House for lunch."

"Oh, my! he didn't. Did he really?"

"Yes, he did, and it is the jolliest place for lunch—lots of Yale boys. But, of course, if you are all afraid—"

"Afraid?"

"Who's afraid?"

"There isn't any danger in the Maggie."

"I'll go."

"I'm going."

"The idea of being afraid. I never said I was afraid."

"Well, he's putting in now."

"Goody! sure, s you live."

"Let's go down to the pier."

"Oh, let's!"

Rustle, scamper, general stampede and grateful silence.—*Madeline S. Bridges in Judge.*

The Future of New York.

Mr. A. H. Green, formerly comptroller and park commissioner of New York, predicts that the town of Westchester, the whole of the Kings county, of Flushing, Newtown and Jamaica, in Queens county, and the whole of Staten Island will be absorbed in the corporation of New York, giving to the city an area of about 320 square miles, as compared with London with an area of about 687 square miles. To effect this object, Mr Green would remove all obstacles, open ways, build bridges, and make it cheap and convenient to live in New York. From the easternmost point of Staten Island to the northerly line of the city, being the south line of Yonkers, would be 32 miles From the Battery to its extreme northerly line would be, say, 18 miles, and from the Hudson river to the easterly line of Flushing would be about 7½ miles. It cannot be kept too constantly in the mind, says Mr. Green, that New York is, and is, to be, the great manufacturing center of the American continent. Its domestic is probably three times its foreign commerce. No impediment should be placed in the way of convenience for continuing the hold of New York on the great continental traffic which by all the rights of topographical advantages belongs to it. The Hudson should be bridged, of course avoiding needless obstructions to the waterway. The great continental railway lines must be afforded facilities in establishing their terminals there. Where capitalists are willing to embark their money to open new ways to the city, to bridging and tunneling the adjacent waters, they should be encouraged, not opposed by vexatious legislation. Within a radius of 25 miles from the Battery in Jersey there are more people to-day than in Brooklyn, more than in the whole State of Connecticut, and the day is not distant when the necessities of business and the convenience of administration will force a concentration of the various towns, cities, and villages within the above radius into one great municipality, with immense advantages for accommodation of domestic traffic and with excellent water facilities.

Apropos to the above, Mr. Simon Stevens a lawyer of some note in this city, is reported by the New York *Tribune* as saying: "It is a curious thing in the study of the world's history to see how the commercial centre has shifted, from time to time, in a general course around the globe. You can go back to the time when Antwerp was the centre of the world's commerce. Next Amsterdam held the threads of commercial venture. Then the centre was shifted to Liverpool. Now it is London. Next it will be in New York. A careful study of the world's commerce at the present time gives sure indications that the power and prestige of England in her commercial relations is beginning to shaken, while the commercial empire is drifting across the Atlantic to the metropolis of the new world." And as indicating what the powerful money kings of Europe think, ex-United States Minister Noyes reports that Baron Rothschilds said to him recently: "The financial prosperity of the United States is without a parallel in the history of the world. You are drawing from all the treasuries of the old world to fill your own."

Two ladies of San Quentin, Cal., were stopped by a tramp as they were driving from San Rafael, three miles distant. He made them hand over the proceeds of their shopping tour—a yard of silk, three spools of silk thread, two dress shields, and a roll of butter. He also took all the money they had, fifteen cents, and, bowing low, said as he departed: "Pardon me, missuses, but folks must take grub where they finds it." A few days afterward one of the same ladies driving on that road saw the same man again, and, turning around, drove back and notified the police. Two of them rigged themselves in skirts, shawls bonnets, and heavy veils, and, getting into a buggy, drove out on the road. Suddenly a man jumped from the brush, and, grabbing the horse, said: "Hold on me pretties." "All right my man," said the driver, in gruff tones, and his companion poked a revolver from under his shawl and covered the tramp. It was a complete surprise to that person, but he recovered sufficiently to say that he thought their hitch line was loose, and thinking they were ladies, wanted to fix it. The officers smiled.

Faithfulness in little things fits one for heroism when the great trials come.—*L. M. Alcott.*

Proverbs from the Talmud.

Do not to others what you would not have others do to you.

A simple light answers as well for a hundred men as for one

A myrtle, even in the desert, remains a myrtle.

Hospitality is an expression of divine worship.

Thy friend has a friend, and thy friend's friend has a friend; be discreet.

Deal with those who are fortunate.

The weakness of thy walls invites the burglar.

The place honors not the man; 'tis the man who gives honor to the place.

If a word spoken in time is worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth two.

The rose grows among the thorns (Latin, cepe sepe sub sepe criscit).

No man is impatient with his creditors.

Two pieces of coin in one bag make more noise than a hundred.

Man sees the mote in his neighbor's eye but knows not the beam in his own.

If thou tellest thy secret to three persons ten know it.

The camel desired horns and his ears were taken from him.

He who increaseth his flesh but multiplieth food for the worms.

Silence is the fence around wisdom.

Many a colt's skin is fastened to the saddle its mother bears.

Truth is heavy, therefore few care to carry it.

He who is loved by man is loved by God.

The cat and the rat makes peace over a carcass.

The soldiers fight, and the kings are heroes.

Commit a sin twice, and it will not seem to thee a crime.

When thou art the only purchaser, then buy; when other buyers are present, be thou nobody.

The cock and the owl both await daylight.

The thief who finds no opportunity to steal, considers himself an honest man.

The best preacher is the heart; the best teacher is time; the best book is the world; the best friend is God.

Rabbi Eliazar said: "Charity is more than sacrifices."

Rabbi Jochanan said: "He who gives becomes rich."

Rabbi Jones said: "I never call my wife 'wife,' but home; for she makes my home."

A Premature Reformer.

A rough-looking man, wearing a big slouch hat, was seated opposite to a clerical-looking gentleman in a car on a Kansas railroad.

"Did I understand you to say to the conductor a while ago that you were from Arizona?" asked the clerical-looking passenger.

"Yes, stranger. I'm from Tombstone, Arizony."

"I've heard that there is a great deal of lawlessness there; that they hang a man almost every day."

"They don't hang a man reg'lar every day, but I reckon it will average that.—Some weeks they don't hang a man for two or three days, but the next day they may hang five or six. It goes in streaks."

"Dear me, why don't your mayor stop it?"

"He can't well do it. You see he was elected on the law and order platform and he can't go back on it. Besides, he has a hoss ranch of his own, and the more hoss thieves is hung the safer he feels about his property. He is sorter conservative, you see."

"Does your City Marshal make any effort to stop these lynchings?"

"Not much. You see, he is in with the coroner, and gets a commission. The coroner gets $10 for every inquest. They are both getting rich and haughty."

"These outrages should be ventilated by the press. Why don't your local paper speak out?"

"Stranger, you tech me on a sore spot. The press did speak ouct, and onct only. I suggested, editorially, a trial by jury in murder cases, and my press and type are at the bottom of Dead Man's Creek, and I am a fugitive from justice. I was editor of the *Arizona Weekly Hooter and People's Palladium.* I was chased seventeen miles, and thar is a standing reward for my scalp offered by the Governor of Arizona. In about ten years from now trial by jury may become popular, but the people out thar ain't ripe yet for startling innovashuns and premature retormers of my type. Get off here, do yo? Well, here's my keard. If you hear of a newspaper needin' a premature reform journalist jest drop a postal to that address."—*Texas Siftings.*

One Thousand and Seventy-six Bushels Potatoes to the Acre.

Farmers will be interested in knowing that the yield of potatoes may be vastly increased by what is called the French system of culture, a highly successful experiment in that direction having been made this year on the experimental farm of the editor of the *Rural New Yorker* in New Jersey. There were three kinds of seed, Nos. 2, 3 and 4. No. 2 produced the enormous yield 1,076 bushels, one row of No. 3 298 bushels, and the other 253 respectively. The general average was 583 bushels. The method of culture is thus described:

Trenches are opened 15 inches wide and 6 inches deep and 3 feet apart, measuring from middle to middle. Potato fertilizer, at the rate of 880 pounds to the acre, was then strewn in the bottom of the trenches, about two inches deep of loose soil drawn in over this, and all mixed together by drawing a Hexamer hoe along in the trench. The potato sets were then planted a foot apart. Two inches deep of soil was drawn in over sets and potato fertilizer, at the rate of 880 pounds to the acre strewn over this and mixed as before. Also powdered sulphur, at 440 pounds to the acre, was strewn in the trenches and they were then filled. The sets were mostly medium-sized potatoes cut in halves, each half having two or three good eyes. Summer care consisted in keeping the ground clean. The drills were not hilled up, but kept level. Shallow cultivation was practiced. Paris green and plaster were used against the potato beetle.

It is claimed that the yield would have been even greater but for the cold late spring. The benefit of the trench system is that it provides for very deep tillage and that the crop suffers less from drought in hill.

A Sad Flatterer.

Husband (tipsy; late home; wife fixing up her hair before the looking glass; her heart full of rancor; ready to give him a dreadful scolding)—Why, dear, what are you doing?

Wife (snappishly)—Don't you see what I'm doing? Fixing up my hair.

H.—Well—hic—I'm glad to see you doing that.

W.—And where have—

H.—I shay I'm glad to see you doing that, for you have the most beautiful hair I ever saw.

W.—Where have you—

H.—I shay you have the most beautiful hair I ever saw. And it just matches your face, for you have the most beautiful face—hic—I ever saw—so there.

W. (smiling)—Do you think my face beautiful?

H. (putting his boots under the pillow)—You are the most beautiful woman in the world.

W. (lovingly)—You darling John. You are a sad flatterer. Let me unbutton your collar for you.—*Boston Courier.*

A Vassar girl being asked by her teacher what kind of a noun kiss was, replied with a blush that it was both proper and common

Garden, Dairy and Field Notes.

In an experiment it was found that a cow fed upon 24 pounds of hay and 12½ pounds of potatoes voided one bushel of solid excrement daily, which contained 2½ pounds of the salts of ammonia, potash, lime and soda. The manurial product of a cow is estimated at about 1½ tons per year, which contains 190 pounds ammonia, 70 pounds phosphate of lime, 15 pounds potash and lime in other forms. It is estimated that 100 pounds of hay make 170 pounds of manure, water contributing to the weight.

The garden plot should now be cleaned up and all material raked and burnt. A heavy plow should be used, and the soil turned over so that the frosts can penetrate which will kill cutworms and many insects, as well as render the plot more easily cultivated in the spring. All the clods and lumps will be pulverized by the frost, and if cross-plowed early in the spring it will be an additional advantage. If the plow cannot be used spade it up. A light application of lime will also be found beneficial.

Though no correct estimate of the value of manure can be made, yet Prof. Lawes gives the following as an estimate that is as correct, on the average, as can be arrived at. He gives the value of manure from cottonseed meal at about $28 per ton; linseed meal, $20; beans, $16; clover hay, $10; corn meal, $7; straw, $3, and turnips, $1. The value of manure depends not only upon the food but also upon the condition of the animal that makes it.

The enormous yield of (at the rate of) 1076 bushels of potatoes was made at the experimental grounds of the *Rural New Yorker* with the trench system. An experiment this season gave on two plots together at the rate of 788 bushels per acre. These yields being by reason of experiments, the cultivation and application of fertilizers, given in order to discover the best mode of growing the crop, were liberally bestowed.

It is better to make your land produce more rather than to attempt to cultivate more land. The larger the area cultivated the greater the proportionate expense.—Even the matter of simply traveling to the distant end of a large farm becomes quite an item of expense in the course of a year. The work should be consentrated on the smallest space that permits of profit.

Now is the proper time to select the seed potatoes for next year. They must be carefully handled and stored separately from the crop. Select those that are well matured, even and smooth, and particularly those that are free from all signs of disease, as disease is easily communicated by seed. The small potatoes may be cooked and fed to stock.

Don't try to crowd fifty hens into a poultry-house suitable for only twenty-five, as the larger the flock the fewer the eggs, proportionately, unless they have perfect accommodations. As a rule small flocks give a larger profit from the same outlay than when numbers are kept that cannot be properly provided for.

Plants sometimes need a variety of food as well as animals. Variety gives them all that may be needed. A plant will not thrive if given an excess of one kind of food and stinted in another. In applying fertilizers the object should be to use substances that are lacking, to a certain extent in the soil.

Good cider vinegar is always salable, and it pays to convert the surplus apples into cider for the purpose of making vinegar. The artificial vinegar cannot be used for choice pickles and other purposes for which good cider vinegar only is adapted, and does not, therefore, largely compete with it.

Cut out the old canes of blackberries and raspberries as soon as the ground freezes and burn them, which will aid in destroying insects. It is not advisable to postpone such work until spring, as it cannot then be done as well as now.

Bones may be reduced by first pounding them and moistening the mass. Gradually add sulphuric acid, stirring while so doing, and the bones will be dissolved. The proportions are 40 pounds sulphuric acid to 100 pounds of bones.

Low wagons should be preferred on the farm. The difference in labor required to load and unload a low wagon, as compared with a higher one, is very great. Broad tires are also better than those that are narrow.

It is claimed that if melons are packed in sawdust and stored in the cellar they will keep for several months. Squashes may also be kept in the same way, but care must be exercised, as bruising causes them to rot.

Cabbages should not be stored away until the weather becomes quite cold, as they will not keep well should a few warm days occur. It is best to use them from the field as long as possible before storing.

Assort your potatoes so as to have each lot or bin of uniform size, and they will present a more uniform and attractive appearance as weil as bring a higher price in market.

An application of kerosene oil will materially prevent rust on the iron-work of implements. Implements should be put away in a dry place, where dampness cannot reach them.

A temperature of 110° in the manure heap will kill the seeds of weeds, but the materials should be frequently handled in order that the whole mass may be completely decomposed.

You cannot make a special butter cow of one that is not adapted for such a purpose, but judicious feeding will increase the yield to a certain extent.

It is not necessary to use a heavy plow in the orchard, as it sometimes cuts the roots too much. The cultivator is sufficient.

The soil should be more than supplied with the elements removed by each crop, and it will never lose its fertility.

A hard crust over the soil prevents the rain and heat from entering. Always keep the surface of the soil loose.

Mud on the cows should not be allowed. Use the brush. A cow should be kept as clean as a horse.

The Record of the Pivotal States

From the Buffalo Commercial.

A short table from 1840 tells the story of these three pivotal States:

1840—All for Harrison.
1844—New York for Polk, New Jersey and Connecticut for Clay.
1848—All for Taylor.
1852—All for Pierce.
1856—New York and New Jersey for Buchanan, Connecticut for Fremont.
1860—New York and Connecticut for Lincoln, New Jersey for Douglas.
1864—New York and Connecticut for Lincoln, New Jersey for McClellan.
1868—New York and New Jersey for Seymour, Connecticut for Grant.
1872—All for Grant.
1876—All for Tilden.
1880—New York and Connecticut for Garfield, New Jersey for Hancock.
1884—All for Cleveland.

Saving Trouble.

Mormon Suitor (who has just been accepted)—And now can I see your—your—?

Young Lady (shyly)—My father, Mr. Brigham?

Mormon Suitor—N—no. Your sister, darling; and then I can see your father about you both.

Commercial Traveler (in a facinating tone of voice to pretty waitress)—Steak an' baked potatoes, Mary.

Pretty Waitress (haughtily)—My name ain't Mary, Culley.

Commercial Traveler—Well don't get mad about it, dear. My name ain't Cully.

The new chief justice has eight daughters. How judiciously appropiate. *His home in Washington will be a court house.*

A Business-like Baltimore Girl.

From the Ansonia Sentinal

An Ansonia lawyer was sitting on the steps of the Central House, in Newtown, Wednesday when a pretty young lady passed out of the hotel and up the street. "There goes a remarkably pretty girl," exclaimed a gentleman conversing with him, "and there's quite a little romance connected with her, too." The legal gentleman was all attention at once as his friend continued:

"She belongs down in Baltimore and her father is a wealthy liquor distiller of that city. She's got a cool $200,000 in her own right and a decisiveness about her that means business. She located at the George Hotel, Black Rock, this summer, coming there all alone. A young man sitting at her table attracted her attention. She spoke to him one evening after he had met her but three times, and she broke him all up by asking him if he was married. He replied that he was too poorly situated for marriage just then; he hadn't much money and had to support his father. "Well I've plenty of money,' she said: 'why don't you marry me?' She returned to her home in Baltimore, told her father about the circumstances, got his consent, and returned to Black Rock with her father, was married in Bridgeport, and she and her husband are passing the remainder of the summer in Newtown as happy as turtle doves'

PROF. LEE of Bewdoin College, who accompanied the Albatross expedition as a naturalist, tells of a curious experience in the South Pacific Ocean. Years ago the Ecuador Government planted a convict colony on Charles Island, one of the Galapoges group. The convicts revolted, killed the Governer, and escaped, leaving behind pigs, cattle, donkeys, and horses. Since that time no one was thought to live there, and at Chatham Island, another of the group, the Albatross party were told that Charles Island was entirely deserted. They were, therefore, rather surprised when they visited Charles Island to come upon a man nearly naked, carrying a pig on his back. He was quite as surprised as they, and was at first in great fear; but finally they got him to talk. His hair and beard had grown to a great length and he he had lost all notion of time. He said that some years ago he had come from Chatham Island with a party in search of a certain valuable moss, that he had deserted his companions, who had gone off without him, and that since that time he had been alone on the island. He had lived on fruits and herbs; had captured wild cattle by setting traps for them, killed them with a spear made by tying his pocket-knife to a stick, and from their hides made a hut. He was glad to see men again, and asked to be taken back to Chatham, which was granted.

A Mighty Underground River.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 28.—News has been received that a great sensation prevails at Whiteville, the county seat of Columbus, over the discovery of an underground river. What is claimed to be the roaring and rushing of water can be plainly heard, and hundreds of people are visiting the spot. When in the vicinity of the supposed stream it can be plainly heard, but when a person lies upon the ground the phenomenon becomes really alarming. The sound indicates that the water is not a small stream, but a majestic river that is coursing unseen in the bowels of the earth on its way to the sea. Vehicles passing the ground where the phenomenon exists creates a hollow echo from below, and the earth in the vicinity seems to be cavernous, judging from the sounds that follow sharp blows.

A Challenge from Billiardist Carter.

Eugene Carter, the champion player, deposited in the *Clipper* office yesterday $100 as an earnest of a challenge which he has issued for a public game of cushion carrons, 400 points up, for $500 a side, open to any player in America, save Jacob Schafer. The *Clipper* is to be the final stake holder, and the match is to occur in public in this city. Carter said yesterday: "I want to play cushion carrons with Geo. Slosson particularly. I called a bluff of his the other night, and he has since wriggled out of a match by declaring that I insisted upon playing in public. Of course I do. Who ever heard of private billiard matches among professionals? I want a record, and I'll have it."—*New York Sun.*

The Astors.

They are eternally adding to their possessions, they have thousand of buildings—residences, offices, stores, warehouses—and may in time hold title to the bulk of the town. No one, outside of the immediate family, and but very few in it, have any idea how this absorbing process goes on, month after month, year by year, generation after generation. The Astors keep their affairs as secret as possible, they are reticent—men, woman and children—as a rock on that subject, though only their head and their manager have any definite information. They know that they are superlatively rich; that every day, every hour, every minute, augments their riches and with this they are satisfied.—*The Cosmopolitan.*

A MAN was digging a hole in a field adjoining Trinity Church, Margate, England, when his pickaxe suddenly penetrated a cavity and fell from his hand. He just managed to move before the earth gave way and exhibited a large subterraneous chamber about 12 feet in height. It was found to contain a number of human and other remains, and there was also a long underground passage, probably connecting the chamber with the seashore. Within a hundred yards of the spot there are some very remarkable smugglers' caves, and there is little doubt that the present discovery is of an obscure portion of this retreat.

Then Silence Reigned.

Mrs. Penn—What a quiet young man Mr. Walnutt is. I don't know any one who is so modest, so retiring, so unobtrusive, so—"

Mr. Penn—I do.

Mrs. Penn—You do? Why, William, who?

Mr. Penn—His brother is so much quieter that comparison ceases to compare.

Mrs. Penn—His brother?

Mr. Penn—Yes. He's dead.

And then the silence was so intense that they could hear the bed tick.—*Detroit Free Press*

INVALIDS should remember that the cause of sick and nervous headaches may be promptly removed by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use.

A YOUNG lady in Aroostook county, Me., has been an invalid for upwards of a year in consequence of some one sportively drawing a chair from under her as she was about to sit down. She fell to the floor and has never recovered from the shock.

IT is useless to attempt the cure of any disorder, if the blood is allowed to remain impure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are traceable to a disordered condition of the blood, and in numberless cases have been cured by taking a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

An Experton Boys.

"Dot vos the vorst poy in Brooklin," shouted a frenzied grocer. "He puts 'take vun' on dose oranges ev'ry tay ven I don't see him, und I lose moneys."

"Whose boy is he?"

"Dot I don't know, but he ain't fid to live, he ought to be shooted. I've got a poy of mine own," he further remarked, "so I knows choost yat a pad poy is."

Bringing Gladness.

To millions, pleasing their palates, cleansing their systems, arousing Livers, Kidneys, Stomachs, and Bowels to a healthy activity. Such is the mission of the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs.