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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1889. VOL. XXIX—NO 51.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposit 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.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CHALL'S STORE.

OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A.M.; 1 to 4 P.M.

Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 809 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE BEALL & BERRY FEED CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BEALL & BERRY,
General Commistion Merchants,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Flour, Mill Feed, Baled Hay and Straw, Potatoes, Etc.
Office and warehouse, No. 4. Camden street (new number 15), Baltimore, Md.
☞ Consignments solicited, upon which Liberal Cash Advances will be made.
Telephone 965. May 19—y.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
GENERAL
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Dealers in Produce and Foreign Fruits,
118 E. PRATT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
ORDERS AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
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 People's Bank of Baltimore. Jan 1-y

C. WRIGHT SPRY,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
seccessors to Wright & Sparks,
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Wholesale LIQUOR DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Brandies, etc.
PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

The Proof of the Pudding is in the eating; so is the proof of
LEA'S
TABLE CORN MEAL!
as is also of our
Flour,
Hominy,
Hominy Grits,
Buckwheat,
Farina.
The Wm. Lea & Sons Co.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

ESTABLISHED 1886.
D. T. WILLIAMSON,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND ENGRAVER,
Cross Street, near High, Chestertown, Md.

WATCHES in GOLD, SILVER and NICKEL.
JEWELRY in SOLID GOLD and FINE ROLLED PLATE.
CLOCKS in POLISHED WOOD and NICKEL.
SPECTACLES and EYEGLASSES.

LOW PRICES, FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND RELIABLE GOODS
are the inducements offered for a share of the public patronage.

☞ We make a specialty of low-priced American Watches. Call in and examine our $4.00 genuine American Watch in ladie's and gentlemen's sizes. March 21-6m.

TO THOSE FARMERS
Who Contemplate Using Fertilizers on Their Corn and Truck, We Offer
Our Bone Super PHOSPHATES

And think we can make it to your interest to deal with us. We had reason to believe last season that Fertilizer materials of all kinds would be higher this year, and it has proven to be the case, hence we congratulate ourselves that we have now in our building nearly 500 tons of Materials that were bought under last year's contract, and are prepared to offer *Special Inducements for Cash or first-class paper.*

MR. R. J. CATLIN says he used our fertilizer last spring on a field that contained 26 acres, and lofted 1700 bushels of corn, or a little over 65 bushels per acre, and gives his order for 5½ tons for his present tillage.

MR. J. CORDRAY LOUD says our Corn Phosphate prevented his corn from frenching in the low lands, and made for him better corn than the up grounds.

J. R. MASSEY, of Harford, says he made a test of our Corn Phosphate alongside Dissolved Bone and Oriole Phosphate. Sold his corn to canners, and that our goods netted him $14.00 more per acre than the others.

DAVID HANWAY, of Harford, says our Phosphate gave such universal satisfaction on Sugar Corn and Tomatoes, that he will want to use and sell from 75 to 100 tons this spring.

WM. R. ALABAND, of Wyoming, Del., says Hubbard's Fertilizers paid him better on his Tomatoes than any he ever used. When picking time came it was all and all.

WM. M. BATTEN, Sweedsboro, N. J., one of the largest truckers, says our Special Potato Manure gave him a basket more to the row than Mapes that cost him $13.00 more per ton.

Send for Circular containing Certificates.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
March 21-2m. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SPRING FERTILIZERS!

From the results of the various SPECIAL FERTILIZERS manufactured by us last spring, we expect a large trade this spring, and laid in a heavy stock of raw materials. From the way orders are coming in, and the expressions of satisfaction from our last year's customers, we take the greatest pleasure in offering the same brands of Fertilizers again. Our goods are so well known in the county that it is not necessary to publish many testimonials, but we will be pleased to show a large number at our office to whoever may require it.

ACME FERTILIZER, No. 1, prevents frenching in corn, and will grow a large crop used on heavy land.

ACME FERTILIZER, No. 2, a Corn Fertilizer for lighter soil, stands high. The increase of Fodder alone will pay for the use of the above Corn Fertilizer.

CLIMAX TRUCK FERTILIZER was used last season by the largest growers of Truck in the county with wonderful success. It is the best truck Fertilizer at the price on the market.

SPECIAL POTATO FERTILIZER.—At the request of some of our customers, we made last season a Special High Grade Fertilizer for Potatoes. We have so far more than doubled the sale of these goods over last spring. The results were very large. Try it on early or late potatoes.

OUR PEACH TREE FERTILIZER has given great satisfaction, the results of last year more than ever convincing those that have used the same that it pays well; Better Fruit was had, consequently better prices. The Fruit Ripened up Splendidly; the trees more vigorous; no complaint of Yellows. Fruit-growers use the goods and your Trees will be Healthier, your Fruit Finer and your Pocket-book Better Filled at the end of the season.

A Wonderful Result.—LYNCH'S, March 1st, 1889.—Gentlemen: I grew Seventy-Five Tons of Tomatoes on (7) Acres of Ground where I used your Fertilizer along with manure last spring. I am very much pleased and want a larger quantity this spring. BENJ. R. RASH.

Seven Hundred Dollars Clear from Seven Acres, Who Can Beat It?
CHURCH HILL, March 1, 1889.—Gentlemen: Once again I wish to state the excellent results received from your Peach Tree Fertilizer used by me last fall. My fruit commanded the highest price at Price's Station, a large quantity bringing ($1.25) one dollar and twenty-five cents a basket. I realized ($700) seven hundred dollars clear from seven acres.
Respectfully, GUS. PORTER.

☞ For prices of the above fertilizers call on us or see our representatives.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.
Office Under VOSHELL HOUSE. Ap 4-3m.

Likes, Berwanger & Co.,
10 & 12 E. BALTIMORE ST.
GREAT REDUCTION SALE!

Having purchased the entire interest of Mr. B. Katzenstein, our retiring partner, we desire to reduce our large stock. To accomplish this, we have reduced the price on every article in our establishment from

15 to 20 **PER CENT.** 15 to 20

We want our customers to derive the benefit of the reduction—we take the loss. These goods being all our own Manufacture, and as we handle no shoddy or cotton goods, we can safely guarantee entire satisfaction. This is an extraordinary chance to buy Bargains. Inspect our stock and judge for yourself.

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST CLOTHING FOR
MEN, YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN.
10 and 12 East Baltimore Street.
BALTIMORE, MD.

EUGENE B. BOWEN
—WITH—
ALBERT SIGMUND,
The Popular HATTER and FURRIER,
103 E. Baltimore St., Two Doors from Light,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
Will be pleased to show his Kent and Queen Anne's friends a full line of
SPRING HATS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Fur Goods at half value. Buy them now before they are put away for summer. M28 3m

THE
DIAMOND STATE HARNESS.
PARKER & WILLITS,
Wholesale Manufacturers of the Diamond State Brand.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE
Ask your dealer for this brand, which is all HAND MADE and of the BEST OAK STOCK, and guaranteed as represented, and sold at a reasonable price. If not on sale in your town write us for prices.
☞ The only wholesale manufacturers of Harness on the Peninsula.
PARKER & WILLITS, Middletown, Del.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

I come, I come! ye have called me long—
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!
Ye may trace my steps o'er the waking earth,
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,
By the primrose stars in the shadowy grass,
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

I have breathed on the South and the chestnut flowers
By thousands have burst from the forest bowers,
And the ancient graves and the fallen fanes
Are veiled with wreaths of Italian plains;
But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,
To speak of the ruin or of the tomb!

I have looked on the hills of the snowy North,
And the larch has hung all his tassels forth,
The fisher is out on the sunny sea,
And the reindeer bound o'er the pasture free,
And the pine has a fringe of softer green,
And the moss looks bright where my foot has been.

From the streams and founts I have loosed the chain,
They are sweeping on to the silvery main,
They are flashing down from the mountain brows,
They are flinging spray o'er the forest boughs,
They are bursting forth from their sparry caves,
And the earth resounds with the joy of the waves.

Come away from the dwellings of careworn men!
The waters are sparkling in grove and glen!
Away from the chamber and crackling hearth,
The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth!
The light seems to thrill to the wild-wood strains,
And youth is abroad in my green domains.

THE SNOW PLANT.

A Beautiful Flower That Blooms in Mountains.

One thing that never fails to interest all who see it, when alone it is found on the mountain heights of the Sierras, is the snow plant, known to botanists as the Sarcodes sanguinea, meaning blooded flesh. Both names are said to be misnomers. The first was given it from its supposed birth among the Sierra snows, some travelers asserting that it sent its roots into snow-banks as other plants into the earth. Superficial observers were deceived by seeing the brilliant spikes of flowers rising from the snow that had fallen around them in the quick mountain squalls after the plants had grown, says the American *Gardener*. No flesh or blood could be as exquisitely beautiful; imagine a rosy and snow tinted, crowded hyacinth, from eight to twenty inches in height, every miniature bell wound about by a rosy and frosted silver ribbon, all topped by a huge head of asparagus in her frost and silver.

The frosted papilla is very marked on every sepal and bract. Though the whole translucent spike is flushed with rose and carmine, the petals are the deepest and most brilliantly colored parts of the flower, which is five parted, and each one showing slightly the stamens and pistils. There have been specimens bearing eighty perfect flowers and a pseudo bulb twenty-two inches in circumference, brittle almost as spun glass, and although solid as a pine-apple when first dug up, dried away to the size of the stem. All attempts at cultivation have thus far failed, and bulbs refusing to stand transplanting and the seeds to sprout. For the man who can discover the way to introduce them to cultivation there is a fortune in store, and what a glorious addition they will be to our early garden flora! They have been gathered in their wilds from May until past the middle of July, but even at home are said to be capricious in growth. Localities where they abound one season may be without them the next. They are found as high as 8,000 feet above the sea level and not much below 4,000.

It was once said that they would not survive below the level of the summer snow line, but they have been since seen almost covering the ground far below. The sown-banks seem, however, to protect them from the wind sweeping among the mountains, and they make their early growth and development beneath the mountain snows, and when the approach of summer leaves the ground exposed it is covered in a few days with the red crowns of the snow plants. The flowers are at first protected by the leaf-like bracts, which gradually unfold as the weather warms and apparently close up again when the temperature becomes suddenly cold. When thus closed the parts of the flower are so perfectly fitted together as to resemble a huge head of asparagus.

The brittle roots extend into the ground almost as far as the flower does above it. Although once thought to be parasitic upon decaying cedar roots, no indications of a parasitic character are found upon digging them up. The plant is said to be found in soils of a varying nature, but always where it gets the water from melting snow. Perhaps some new system of refrigeration will be discovered by which the bulbs may be transported to other regions.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully.
T. A. SLOCUM.; M. C.,
Nov. 15-y. 181 Pearl St. New York.

"How many of the wise and learned," says Thackeray, "have married their cooks! Did not Lord Elden himself, the most prudent man, make a runaway match? Were not Achilles and Ajax both in love with their servant-maids?"

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

SPRING FARM NOTES.

One cause of trouble with churning (provided the temperature of the cream is right) is too much milk with the cream.

A close observer is credited with the statement that shoddy in America dispenses with the employment of no less than 50,000,000 sheep.

Cows cannot make much milk without plenty of suitable food to make it out of, any more than the Israelites in Egpyt could make bricks without straw.—*N. E. Farmer.*

My aim has always been to get the cream into butter as soon as possible, and I have done it best by making a starter of the whole mess, nor do I think I made a mess of it.—*John Gould.*

No sheep-owner should permit strangers to visit his flock unaccompanied by some person familiar to the sheep, as they are timid animals and easily excited, says the *Northwestern Agriculturalist.*

The snails may give you considerable trouble when the roses start into growth, but by placing cabbage leaves among the plants they may be readily captured, as they will collect thereon, and can then be destroyed.

Some idea may be gathered of the enormous increase of the fruit-growing industry, from the fact that in 1850 the fruit crop of the United States was valued at only $8,000,000, while in 1886 its value was $137,000,000.

Professor Stewart, in the *Country Gentleman*, says that 2½ per cent. of cream in the milk is no certain indication of the percentage of fat in the cream. There is no way to know the latter but to churn or analyze.

Mercurial ointment carefully used is the easiest and surest remedy for lice on cattle, but it must be thoroughly rubbed in where it cannot be licked off, and animals should not be exposed to wet for a few days after its application.

The wool from cross-bred Shropshire-Merino sheep commands about 3 cents more a pound in the market than does the finest straight Merino. The Shropshire-Merino makes good combing wool, which is always in good demand.

Recent experiments in England show that whole wheat at the rate of three-quarters of a pound for each sheep, is not only a safe cereal food but one of the best, and at current prices for wheat one of the cheapest, says the *Northwestern Agriculturalist.*

Nearly all poultry diseases are caused by cold, wet, want of cleanliness or bad feeding; in other words, by neglect somewhere. It is easier to guard against than to cure birds when they are ill, which is almost always a very unsatisfactory explanation.

Wool waste contains ammonia, but, as in hair and leather, it is in an insoluble form, and is consequently an inferior source of plant food. Those manufacturers who use it in their fertilizers are in one sense pulling the wool over the eyes of their patrons.

Cotton seed meal is a very rich food for fowls. It may be used sparingly, say half a pint in the ground feed for 100 head, administered twice or three times a week. In the abuse of this article troubles have arisen, but in its proper use good results only will be secured.

A Proud Girl Humiliated.

Last week, says Ben Hirsch in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, I saw an incident that forcibly illustrated a growing tendency of "our girls." An old lady, but a portly one, heavily veiled, came into a street car, and set a huge, well-filled basket down. It chanced to intrued on the toes of a superbly dressed young woman opposite. She immediately was indignant. She abused market baskets roundly, and then abused the people who carried them. Then she allowed the opinion to escape that people who carried baskets had no business on street cars. And then she decried against poor people being allowed to ride in every street car. Some cars should be reserved, she said, for genteel folks. The girl mortified everybody. The veiled lady said not a word until both motioned the driver, and the car stopped. "Hold on! Take that pail," said the elder lady. Her tormentor looked a moment in astonishment. "Take that pail, Martha, and carried it home. This basket is all that I can manage," repeated the elder. "Why didn't you tell me who you were, mother?" asked the crest-fallen girl, as she picked up the basket and went out, while the occupants of the car giggled.

Marriage.

[Written for the TRANSCRIPT.]

Marriage is certainly a condition upon which the happiness or misery of life very much depends; more than most people think beforehand. To be compelled to live with one perpetually, for whom we have no liking or esteem, must certainly be a miserable life. There must be a great many good qualities to recommend a constant conversation with one, when there is some share of kindness; but without *love*, the very best of all good qualities will never make a constant conversation easy and interesting, and unless this love is *certain*, a man or woman runs the most fearful danger that can be. Let your love advise before you choose, and your choice be fixed before you marry. From want of love and kindness in the husband or wife, comes carelessness and neglect in the management of home affairs and profuse extravagance. In a word, it is not easy, as it is not needful, to account the evils that arise from the want of conjugal affection.

The Telescope in Maine 100 Years Ago

Col. J. W. Porter, who devotes much time to researches in early colonial history, has lately dug up something of interest to astronomers, it being the fact that the first observation of an eclipse of the sun ever taken by scientific men in America was taken on Long Island (Penobscot Bay) on Oct. 27, 1780. On that occasion a party from Harvard College, headed by the Rev. Samuel Williams Hollis, having obtained permission from the British General commanding at Castine, landed at Bounty Cove, and made the house of Shubael Williams their headquarters. The totality of the eclipse was visible only in Penobscot Bay, and great interest was felt in the result of the Harvard people's observance thereof, which was very successful.

EVERY mineral abounds in Kansas except borax.

HOUSEKEEPERS' HELP.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound flour, 1 pound sugar, one pound butter, one dozen eggs, three pounds currants, three pounds raisins, three-quarter pound citron, half cup brandy, little spice. Bake in slow oven.

POUND CAKE.—One pound flour, one pound butter, one pound sugar, one dozen eggs; flavor with vanilla or lemon.

CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE.—To the yolks of four eggs well beaten, add two cups white sugar, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk, three cups of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, then add the whites of the four eggs well beaten; bake in jelly pans.

CREAM.—To four ounces plain chocolate grated, add one cup white sugar, two tablespoonfuls corn starch dissolved in one cup milk, one tablespoonful vanilla, let it boil until it thickens, stirring constantly; when cold spread between the cakes.

SPICE CAKE.—One half cup butter, two cups brown sugar, two cups flour, four eggs, leaving out the whites of two, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two of ground cloves, one of soda dissolved in one cup of milk. Bake in jelly tins, and then spread between the layers of cake the whites of eggs beaten well and sweetened and flavored with lemon.

SALLIE LUNN.—One cup sugar, one cup butter, three eggs, three teaspoonfuls of yeast powder, two cups flour, one cup of milk, and bake thirty minutes.

SPONGE CAKE.—One pound sugar, nine eggs beaten separately, half-pound flour, add to the sugar five tablespoonfuls boiling water, stir good while heating but it must not boil; beat till very light the whites of the eggs and mix in alternately with the flour and then bake in shallow tins in a quick oven.

COFFEE CAKE.—Two cups brown sugar, one cub molasses, one cup coffee, one cup butter, four eggs, five cups flour, two teaspoonfuls soda, one pound raisins, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one of mace.

MARBLE CAKE.—One cup butter, three cups white sugar, five cups flour, half-cup sweet milk, half-teasboonful soda, whites of eight eggs, and flavor with almond.

FOR THE DARK CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups brown sugar, one cup molassses, one cup sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, four cups flour, yolks of eight eggs, spices of all sorts.

WHITE CAKE.—Same as white for marble cake.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cups sugar, four eggs, one cup butter, one cup sweet milk. three cups flour, bake in jelly tins; grated rind and juice of two oranges, white of one egg, one cup sugar, spread this between the layers of cake.

ICING FOR CAKE.—One pound of pulverized sugar, whites of five eggs, beat the whites to which add the sugar very gradually.

GINGER CAKE.—Three pounds flour, one pound lard, creamed, one pound brown sugar, one pint molasses, one gill milk, seven tablespoonfuls ginger, two of cinnamon, half-tablespoonful of cloves, then beat in the sugar, molasses, spices and the milk, add this to the flour, roll thin and bake.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—Two cups sugar, one cup butter, two cups flour, one cup corn starch, whites of seven eggs, one cup milk, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder; bake one and a half hours.

SCOTCH CAKES.—One half pound lard or butter, one and a half pounds flour, three-quarter pound sugar, half-pint molasses, one tablespoonful cinnamon, half gill of milk, three tablespoonfuls ginger; cream the lard, then add sugar and other ingredients, roll out thin and bake.

SILVER CAKE.—Whites of five eggs, one cup sugar, two and a half cups flour, one half cup butter, half-cup milk, one teaspoonful cream tartar, half-teaspoonful soda; mix butter with sugar, add milk, then the flour in which has been mixed the cream tartar, then the whites of the eggs, then the soda dissolved in a little boiling water.

A Fine Old Whig Statesman and His Sheep.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb., 16.—Cassius M. Clay was an interesting figure here to-day. He came to see the President elect, and spent an hour with that gentleman. No politics were discussed, Mr. Clay waving such matters aside. The old gentleman, were it not for his gray beard and hair, might be taken for a man in full prime of life. He made a speech seconding the nomination of William Henry Harrison at the Harrisburg Convention in 1840, and the incidents in his remarkable life proved full of interest to General Harrison. Mr. Clay is living in retirement at his elegant home, White Hall, near Stratford, Ky. His days are spent in his library in preparing his memoirs, while his wonderful breed of Southdown sheep graze upon 360 acres of the best blue grass, bringing him in an immense income.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Two Farewell Addresses.

President Cleveland's farewell address differs materially from that of President Washington, but this is not surprising in view of the very considerable difference between the President whose administration opened our constitutional history and the President whose administration closes our first century of national life. President Washington addressed noble and inspiring sentiments to his countrymen; Cleveland's farewell trickles out through a newspaper interview, and is of the nature of a personal defence and explanation.—*Boston Journal.*

THE rumor that the poet Whittier intended to take a trip to Europe is set at rest by the following note sent a friend: As thee rightfully says, it is scarcely necessary for me to stamp the rumor of an intended visit to Europe as utterly without foundation. The time has long passed when such a trip would have been practicable or desirable. At my age one travels easiest by proxy. Thine sincerely.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

HAVE no equal as a prompt and positive cure for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

THE first male Chinese baby born in Boston has just made its advent.

THE Emperor of Austria pays two cents apiece for his cigars.

ASTOUNDING FACTS ABOUT STAMPS.

As a contribution to the history of human folly, the prices which a lot of old postage stamps has just realized at a London auction are not unworthy of notice. The collection consisted of 286 "lots," the most valuable being a set of rare British Guiana lables, and for these the bids ran to figures which must seem to any one not bitten with the mania little less than monstrous. A "blue four cent" of 1856 was put up and excited eager competition, and was finally knocked down to a dealer for £37. This specimen, however, had been used, so that when a stamp "much finer" and without the defacing marks of the sorter on its surface, was put up, there was nothing left but for the buyer of the £37 specimen to acquire it at £13 advance. After this a strip of four one-cent magentas, issued in 1851, on the original envelope, from the same colony, at £7; four of the one-cent 1853 issued at £1 each, and a pair of four-cent magentas, thirty-three years old, at £12, are barely worth notice, though their prices are so much in advance of what the first owner paid for them over the Post Office counter in Georgetown. Yet a book of 4,000 old issues of English stamps—postage, revenue, law, bill, railway, and receipt—brought less than eight guineas, and a thousand Mexican ones only £6 5s., while a collection of 380 Russian local stamps seem, to the uninitiated to be simply given away at 90 shillings. We may, however, take it that this collection, large as it is, did not, even, if genuine, contain any of the rarer ones. For, as the student of M. Koprowski's volume must be aware, some Russian stamps are so scarce as to cause the most ardent collector many a heartache in his futile endeavors to obtain a specimen which will pass the narrow scrutiny of the expert. These and all other high-priced stamps are forged wholesale, and with such ingenuity that only the experienced connoisseur can detect the knaveries. The presence of such impostors in company of honest specimens is the reason why the amateur finds, to his amazement, a wretched square-inch of gummed paper going for a thousand times its weight in gold, while he can secure an album containing it, and a host of similar rarities, almost at his own figure. The collection of M. Phillippe de Ferrari is said to contain a quarter of a million specimens, and to be worth almost as many pounds. Mr. Philbrick is understood to have sold this wealthy Parisian virtuoso one collection for £10,000, while Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian collector, wisely transferred to the same gentleman the fruits of sixteen year's hoarding for £3,000. Mr. Burnett's albums are currently reported to have brought something like £22,000, and it is nothing uncommon to dispose of a respectable, but by no means remarkable, set of stamps for £500, £700, or £1,000. The collection made by the Duchess de Galliera is affirmed to have cost, up to the year 1883, in acquisition and arrangement, not less than £57,000, and the value of the 3,000 volumes in which it was contained has since that date been put at £13,000 more. Yet it is believed that in England and on the Continent there are public and private hoards very little inferior to it in interest and value. At the Paris Mint there is a remarkable collection, and that of the Admiralty is famous throughout the world, while the Rothschild collection in Paris is so costly that the owner, with the true jealousy of the collector, reserves the pages containing his rarest specimens for the delectation of his special friends.

The prices given at the recent sale are said to be the highest ever paid for single stamps. We doubt whether this is correct. The 15 and 30-cent Reunion stamps bring about £100; the New Brunswick 5-cent stamp, with the head of O'Connell, is rarely parted with under £30. The set of four 1852 Hawaiian stamps are valued at £300, and the four British Guiana of 1850 are worth £75. Then there is the 1847 Mauritius stamp, printed from a wood block—in two issues—one worth a penny, and the other worth twopence, when first issued, and these are so seldom met with nowadays that we believe £100 has been paid for one of them. Old black Brazil stamps are priced in catalogues at from 20 to 50 shillings apiece; the green and yellow ones of Buenos Ayers bring as high as £5, while the red ones mount to £6. The vermillion one franc French stamp of 1849 has often been sold for £10, and the "V. R." black English penny stamp, which was in circulation a short time only, is not considered dear at something like the same price. But the rarest of all English Post Office literature of this sort is the Mulready wrapper on India paper, issued in 1840. Of these there are said to be only six or seven in existence, although £25,000 worth were issued, and the last which changed hands, brought, if our memory is not at fault, the ridiculous price of £80.

It would be difficult to find a parallel for this folly in its more extravagant developements. Large sums are, of course given for coins—an American dollar of 1805 is now saleable at more than 800 times its original value. But a collection of coins is, at the worst, worth the weight of the metal. The same cannot always be said for a rare stamp. The fashion may go out as it came in. The forger may perfect his evil art, and it is certain that a collection of stamps is—like a shelf of books of the Mazarin Bible, Romant de la Rose, Valdarfer Boccaccio, or Patissier Francais order—a parious treasure to preserve in a house where fire may consume or thieves may break through and steal. They cannot be stewed in safes warranted to keep them unscotched, and in any other receptacle; £50,000 worth of gummed labels is assuredly in danger. A set of imitations which might easily be sold for a £5 note would afford all the information ever likely to be imparted by all the treasures of the Ferrari, the Galliera, the Rothschild, the Taplin, the Hill, or the Philbrick collections.

MRS. CHAS. SMITH, of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

Many kinds of fruit grow upon the tree of life, but none so sweet as a friendship. As with the crange tree, its blossom and fruit appear at the same time, full of refreshment for sense and for soul.

Many persons criticize in order not to seem ignorant; they do not know that indulgence is a mark of the highest culture.

SPORTING NEWS.

The New York Riding Club has a membership of 450.

About 5,000 horses started in trotting races last year.

Frank Herdic says there are 11,000 acres in his Texas ranch.

The two New Orleans pool-rooms cleared about $60,000 last year.

Jim Hart says he will take two ball teams to South America next winter.

The total number of races run in England in 1888 was 1,589, an increase of 40 races over the year 1887.

Dunlap affirms that the Association championship honors will lie between the Athletic and Brooklyn Clubs.

The New York Club, by winning, took the entire gate receipts of the first two games with Brooklyn. They won over $5,000.

The change suit of blue and crimson has been adopted by the Cape May Base-Ball Club. Harry W. Johns, the manager, has already arranged for thirty games.

Orin A. Hickok's stable will contain three great performers when it comes East next May. They are Stamboul, 2.14¾; Arab, 2.15, and the pacer Adonis, 2.14¼.

The annual tennis tournament for the championship of the United States in ladies' singles, will be held on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon on June 10.

A 100-yard foot-race at the Tacony Driving Park recently between Cyrus W. Lear, a Frankford letter-carrier, and William Price, pitcher for the Frankford Base-Ball Club, resulted in the defeat of Lear. Time, 11s. The race was for $100.

Sullivan and Kilrain have been offered a purse of $10,000 by the Southern California Atheletic Club to fight at Los Angeles, Cal. R. K. Fox says that the offer cannot be accepted without the mutual consent of both principals and their backers.

Nine Indian boys of the Educational Home defeated the Stars, a team from the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, at the grounds of the former, Forty-ninth street and Greenway avenue. The score was 12 to 3.

The bench show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, the last dog show of the season, was opened at Horticultural Hall last Tuesday, and will continue for three days. Dog shows have become very popular among society people of late years, and now the best citizens attend them.

The Pullman Car Company has been engaged to build a number of cars especially adapted for the transportation of horses from one point to another. These cars can be attached to express and other fast trains, avoiding the inconvenience and delay incident to freight trains now generally used in transporting horses. Each car will have room for sixteen horses, and will be fitted up with special regard for the comfort of the animals.

LUCK IN NUMBERS.

To see nine magpies is extremely unlucky.

In France a seventh son in direct succession is called a marcou.

Virgil tells us in the eighth eclogue that the gods esteemed odd numbers.

The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time to all ages.

There were seven wise men in antiquity and seven wonders of the world.

Nine grains of wheat laid on a four-leaved clover enables one to see the fairies.

It is an ancient belief that a change in the body of a man occurs every seventh year.

Falstaff says: "They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either by nativity, change or death."

The number 3 was the perfect number of the Pythagoreans, who said it represented the beginning, middle and end.

In the Faroe Islands there is a superstition that seals cast off their skins every ninth month and assume the human shape.

Miraculous powers are supposed to be possessed by the seventh daughter, but, as usual in the case of women, it has an occult power.

When a servant maid finds nine green peas in one pod she lays it on the window sill, and the first man who enters will be her "beau."

Among the Chinese Heaven is odd, earth is even, and the numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 belong to Heaven, while the digits are of the earth, earthy.

There is a well-known superstition, current since the days of Ovid, that particular virtue, strength or danger lies in the ninth wave of a series.

The ancient not only noted the importance of seven as an astronomical period, but also connected with the seven planets the seven metals then known.

The second digit acquired an especially evil reputation among the early Christians, because the second day hell was created along with heaven and earta.

The number 9, besides being regarded as a lucky one, is possessed of mysterious properties, intensified form its being the product of three times three.

The Siamese have a regard for odd numbers, and insist on having an odd number of doors, windows and rooms in their houses, and that all staircases must have an odd number of steps.—*New York Mail and Express.*

Old Men and Women.

The statistics taken of aged people in New England are very encouraging to people of light complexion, blue eyes and brown hair, while tall people have a decided advantage over short. The men who stand over 80 years of age range from 100 to 160 pounds, and the women from 100 to 120. The men through life have been of the bony sort, but the women the other way. The teeth are mostly gone, but hair in good condition; and in almost all cases the skin remains smooth and moist. If any one wishes to figure up his chances of living to a good old age, he can take these items into count, if they are favorable to him; if not, we advise him to reject them and rely on good habits, moderate exercise and going to bed early and rising early. The old recipe for long life is good yet: "He that would live long must watch the sun;" that is, go to bed early and be up at sunrise.

DO NOT suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. [illegible] Liver Pills will cure you [illegible] pill. Small price. Small [illegible]