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The Chestertown Transcript.

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G. ALLEN JARMAN, D.V.S.,
GRADUATE OF THE
AMERICAN VETERINARY COLLEGE, N. Y.,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

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.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'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.

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

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 309 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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

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' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

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.

You all know the consternation a baking of Bad Bread creates in the family.
Why do you have it? Why not use
LEA'S
CLIFTON F. F. F.,
KIRKWOOD
OR
OCCIDENTAL
FLOUR?
They are Always Reliable.
The Wm. Lea & Sons Co.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

THE 5c. STORE
A WINNING CARD.
5c. 5c. 5c.
A NEW DEPARTURE!
A MYRIAD OF ARTICLES AND EACH FOR
5c. & 10c. 5c. & 10c.
China, Glassware, Tinware and many other articles which every housekeeper must have. Here is the place! It will pay you to call.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
C. T. NICHOLSON.
ORDLEY BUILDING, Chestertown, Md.

YOUR
SATISFACTION
In dealing with us is our satisfaction; therefore, we look to your advantage always by only selling such goods as we know will give entire satisfaction, and at prices that we guarantee to be the lowest. These few words convince you when in need of any Clothing where to receive full value for money expended.
Likes, Berwanger & Co.,
Manufacturers of Reliable Clothing Only,
10 AND 12 E. BALTIMORE ST.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
—AGENT FOR—
R. J. BAKER & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
High Grade Fertilizers,
BALTIMORE, MD.
We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities to suit the purchasers every article used for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. We will sell separate, or will manipulate and mix to order according to any formula. We also offer to the farmers our old reliable brands of
Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates, Corn and Oats Fertilizers, Asparagus Phosphate, Peach Tree Phosphate, Fine Ground Raw Bone, Dissolved Raw Bone, Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate, Muriate Potash, Sulphate Potash and Kainit.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agent,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

SPRING FERTILIZERS!
TRADE MARK
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.

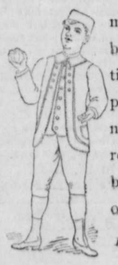
J. T. BLACKWAY
S. E. corner Main street and College avenue,
Chestertown, Maryland,
DEALER IN
CANNED GOODS,
Groceries & Provisions
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES
FOR CASH.
COUNTRY PRODUCE SOLICITED,
for which I will pay the highest Cash price.
Thankful for past favors. Come and see me, and see what I will do.
Yours respectfully,
J. T. BLACKWAY,
Dec. 20, 1888. Chestertown, Md.

THOMPSON LINE CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS, GASOLENE AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
Kainit, Salts, Laths, Lime, Plastering Hair, Cement, Plaster and Seeds.
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DAYTONS,
Road Carts, Buckboards & Wagons
of every description.
We also have the agency for THE REMINGTON and the "WORLD" TYPE-WRITERS. Every business man should have one.
FREIGHTING!
Our Schooners, the "ADAMS" and "REMITTANCE," are still running in our line, soliciting freight. Advancement made on grain to reliable parties.
JOSEPH W. THOMPSON,
Feb. 28, 1889. MANAGER.

IF YOU WISH TO PLACE your money where it will do most good, buy of a house whose superior lines of Boys' and Men's Clothing are marked at prices consistent with their inexpensive yet convenient location.
YOU WILL FIND IT to your interest to give us a call and examine for yourself.—Many an odd dollar we save our customers on small purchases and several dollars on each suit.
A handsome souvenir presented to every customer in the Boys' Department.
Bell Clothing Co.
Pratt St. and Hanover
Baltimore.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
—ARE—
Large Importers
—AND—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS!
—AT—
NOS. 23, 25 & 27 BALTIMORE STREET,
West of Light Street, BALTIMORE.
Their stock consists of Dry Goods only, of which they offer as full and complete an assortment as any house in the United States. Good, reliable articles at full value for the price asked.
We issue no humbug advertisements, but rely on our *fifty-nine years* of fair and liberal dealing with customers as our recommendation. We have but one price for all retail purchasers, and that price marked in plain figures on every article.
Will send samples when requested, but must have plain directions of what is probably wanted, colors preferred, and whether low-priced, medium, or expensive goods are desired.
Wholesale purchasers can select from us at lowest price, goods that will make their stock attractive and sell promptly.

Oehm's Acme Hall
COMPETITION RETIRES.

Three hundred thousand dollars' worth of superbly made clothing, due to our large facilities in buying and manufacturing, (second now to none in America) enables us to offer the largest, the richest and the most varied stock in Spring and Summer Clothing, at prices simply inimitable.
MEN'S SUITS.
Every mill of worth, at home and abroad, is represented in our stock of Clothing.
Business Suits $7.50 to $30.00.
Working Suits $5.00 to $18.00.
Dress Suits $10.00 to $40.00.
Spring Overcoats $6.00 to $30.00.
JUVENILE SUITS.

Our Boys' Department never was so beautifully and bountifully stocked as at present. Extraordinary values, $2.00 really for $4.00, are bound up in many of our offerings.
Norfolks, Plain Blouses, Sailor Blouses, Pleated Suits, Plain Kilts, Braided Kilts, Short Pants and Long Pants Suits $2.00 to $18.00.
FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
New importations of Neck Wear from 50c. to $1.25.
Our White Shirt 50c.
Gold Headed Silk Umbrellas $1.45.
Our "Wearwell" Hose, 2 for 25c.
Tennis, Bicycle, Base-ball and Outing Suits and Shirts.
CLOTHING MADE TO MEASURE
at one-third less than exclusive merchant tailors' prices.
Write for samples, catalogue and self-measurements.
Waiting, baggage, toilet and retiring rooms for visitors.
Of interest to visitors—Our Electric Cash Cable System and Electric Lighting.
OEHM'S ACME HALL,
5 and 6 W. BALTIMORE ST.,
1 DOOR FROM CHARLES,
BALTIMORE Md.

FANCY AND FACT.

BY CLAUDIA G. THARIN.

Do you think that life's horizon
Always bounds an azure sky?
And that o'er its sunshine never
Will a cloudlet flutter by?
That your days will be all summer,
Singing birds and fragrant flow'rs,
While the only raindrops falling
Will be gentle summer show'rs?

Then, my friend, you're quite mistaken,
Life is *not* all summer time.
Storms must sweep across its heavens,
Winter bring its frost and rime.
Hopes will die like withered flow'rs,
Joys will oft delusive prove,
Days must come when you will doubt if
Earth holds aught of truth or love.

And if some day riches vanish,
At the turn of fortune's tide,
You will find most friends and neighbors
"Pass by on the other side."
All the sky's enchanting azure,
Ev'ry little sunny ray,
Oft and often will be hidden
By the clouds about your way.

Ah, that's *one* page of the story!
Now let's read the other side.
Life is *not* all wintry weather,
Wind and storm and adverse tide,
Tho' some hopes are slowly dying,
Others blossom ev'ry day,
As *between* the clouds there filter
Many a cheering, sunny ray.

All your doubts of truth and honor,
Sure will vanish by-and-by,
When *one* loyal heart cleaves closer,
As your treasured riches fly.
And you'll find, as on you journey,
Life holds more of good than ill,
And you, thro' its lights and shadows
Can be happy—*if you will.*

HE SAW IT.

Why Farmer Johnson Stopped Short in His Story.

"Sit down—sit down," replied the old farmer, as he laid down his brush hook and dumped himself on the grass. "So you want to know whar Hi Perkins lives?"

"Yes."

"Know the family?"

"Somewhat."

"Can't be Hi's wife's brother?"

"No."

"Cousin of Hi's mebbe?"

"No."

"You ain't an officer with a writ to serve?"

"Oh, no!"

"May be going out to sell him a windmill or an organ?"

"No."

"Known Hi long?" he queried, as he rubbed his sleeve over his face.

"Not very."

"Ah, I see how it is!" he suddenly exclaimed, as a grin began to spread over his face. "You live in town—threatened with consumption—doctor advises farm diet and outdoor exercise—going out to fix up matters with Hi! They used to come to me by droves, but I got tired of it. All of 'em now go to Hi! Guess I wasn't quite soft 'nuff with 'em."

"How?"

"Waal, it sort o' riled me to have a chap around who didn't know the difference atwixt a bumblebee and a turnip patch, and I s'pose I got——"

When I sat down I noticed a big bumblebee working his way up the old man's back by his left suspender, but I thought the insect might be a pet of his, and so didn't say anything. He had just got to the point above when he uttered an awful yell, leaping clear over an old stump, fell down, scrambled up, and then went tearing through the hazel bushes like a Texas steer on the rampage. I counted fourteen whoops before he ceased, and it was twenty minutes before he returned.

"Well, was it a turnip patch or a bumblebee?" I asked.

"Durn my flint! but you must a seen them critters prowling around when you fust come up, and now you jist please git over into that ar' road and jog along afore I let loose! I can't abide a one-lung, narrer-souled man, and I'll be hanged if I tell you whar' Hi Perkins or anybody else lives! A consumptive as will calmly sot down and see a bar'l of bumblebees holdin' a convention on a man's back, which hasn't got no undershirt on, and never warn him of the coming calamity, is jist mean 'nuff to go and crawl into a feller's barn and die thar' and spile three tons of hay!"

THE HEIGHT OF WOOD-ENGRAVING.

Mr. W. J. Stillman, the art critic, writes to the New York *Evening Post* that M. Herbert, Director of the Academie Francaise at Rome, "one oft he most thougtful of modern French painters, and perhaps the best representative still living of the great poetic French school of art," says of Mr. Cole's engravings now appearing in the *Century*, that "he had never seen such work on wood, and did not suppose wood-engraving to be capable of it."

As was stated in the announcement of this series, the appearance of the engravings is in chronological order. Specimens of the work of such pre-Raphaelites as Cimabue, Giotto, Spinello, and others have already been shown; and while the reproductions of the paintings of these artists are of the highest value to art-students, the general public will be more interested in the later work, which is to include admirable specimens of the art of Perugino, Leonardo, Titian, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Paul Veronese, Correggio, Tintoretto, and many other well known names—the masters of the world's art. Leonardo's "Mona Lisa" and "The Jeweler," Titian's "La Bella.," "The Man with the Gloves." and "The Entombment," Rembrandt's "Supper at Emmaus," Velasquez's "L'Infante Marguerite," and Albertinelli's "The Salutation," are among the engravings to come.

It is said that this series of pictures is being received with great interest in Italy where are most of the originals which Mr. Cole has reproduced. All of his pictures are engraved directly from the originals, Mr. Cole doing his work in the galleries or churches in front of the paintings; and the great value of the series is in the absolutely faithful rendering which the engraver has given of the artists' work.

No, I don't want the thing," said a man, when opportuned to buy a "Pigs in Clover" puzzle. "It's not a novelty to me. I've been a passenger car conductor for 25 years.

Neuralgic Persons
And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking **Brown's Iron Bitters.** Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Massachusetts has 24,000 scholars in her evening schools.

There are 2000 Icelanders in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter to secure plumpness.

A Belfast (Me.) woman has entered a machine shop to learn the trade.

The Eiffel Tower has cost, in one way or another, the lives of nearly 100 workmen.

The Government pays to the railroads $20,000,000 annually for carrying the mails.

Pittsburg ships 18,000,000 tons of freight yearly, and claims to lead American cities.

It is estimated that 2000 female clerks are now employed in the drug stores of the country.

A Chinese theatrical troupe has been organized at Portland, Oregon, to make a tour of the United States.

The Turkish government is building a special palace for Emperor William when he visits Constantinople in the fall.

In 1888 the United States manufactured 14,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 400,000 pounds of snuff, 4,000,000,000 cigars and 1,500,000,000 cigarettes.

The Denver University owns so much land in and around Denver, that her treasury will soon be filled with millions from the increase in land values.

An electric fire engine is a new invention. It can be started at full speed, is much lighter than the steam fire engine, and possesses various other advantages.

A number of reindeer have been imported from Norway and turned out in a forest in the north of Scotland, in the hope that they may become acclimatized.

There are more paper mills, running more machines, in the United States than in any other country in the world. Germany has nearly as many, but no other country has half as many.

The greatest snuff-taking country in the world is France, though it shows a decline in the habit. In 1869 the consumption was 13,000,000 pounds, or seven ounces per head. Now it is five ounces.

A York lady bit into an apple and found wrapped around the core a piece of coarse thread twenty-four inches long. It is thought to have been dropped by a bird when the apple was in full blossom.

A Texas steer tackled one of Barnum's elephants on the highway, the other day, and the results were eminently satisfactory to everybody but the elephant. He was so well licked inside of three minutes that he turned tail and ran away.

The amount of waste material that should, according to calculation, pass through the Narrows at the mouth of New York harbor every year is sufficient to make a solid dam from tower to tower of the Brooklyn Bridge as high as those towers and wider than it is high.

It is stated that the following languages are spoken on the main street of Deadwood: English, German, French, Italian, Chinese, Norwegian, Swedish, Finish, Scandinavian, Russian, Irish, Spanish, Hebrew, Sclavonian—fourteen, with possibly a few overlooked.

England gets most of its ice now from Norway, Scandinavian competition having almost entirely destroyed the business of shipping ice from Boston to England, which was once very profitable. Ice is sold in London for from fifty-eight to eighty-one cents per hundred-weight.

It is not often that such a little matter as three minutes stand between a man and the penitentiary. Yet that was the case in Toledo, the other day, when it was shown that a theft was committed just that period of time before sunset, and hence was petit larceny and not a burglary.

Gems from Sam Jones' Sermons.

Christianity is the science of life.

You boys keep quiet, or git out.

Now don't you feel mean, you old devil, you?

A preacher who does not hold family prayer ain't fit to be pastor of a litter of pups.

Some of you will go off and criticise. You blab-mouth fools, who cares what you think?

Brother Black there don't want any more members in his church, for half he's got ain't worth killing.

The only difference between the Baptists and the Methodists is the defference between high-cock-a-lorum and low-cock-a-highrem.

If anyone here don't believe what I say, and will tell me so, I will give him a hat and some dentist a job of replacing his teeth from the wisdom-tooth down.

I, the biggest fish that swims.

The penitent sinner is the man who falls down, jumps up, rubs his shins, and goes a-running.

You are all black-mouthed devils who belong to the church, and when the yellow fever came were white with fear.

I don't know of anything too bad for you old mangy hounds who refused to vote against the damnable whiskey traffic.

I don't know who is these fellows' spiritual daddy.

You old skunk, you!

A high-license preacher won't be in hell ten minutes before the devil will have him saddled and bridled, riding him around and exhibiting him as a curiosity

If any merchant here keeps open during these meetings, it will be some little fifteen-cent-skin-a-flea-for-his-tallow member of some church.

Just mash their mouths and you've got 'em.

The Lord can catch these infidels; the only trouble is He hardly has a hook small enough for them to swallow.

I can put a hundred of these little infidels in my vest pocket and never know they are there except I felt for my toothpick.

What are you old Presbyterians kicking about—you old possum-eared hounds? Live ones kick—dead ones don't. If a man was to come to my town and talk about my church like I have yours, I would either cowhibe him or build a new church.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Colin F. Stam.

DAIRYING CHATS.

In view of the fact that one of the most perfectly equipped creameries in the State has recently been opened in our midst, all questions appertaining to the dairy becomes of more than ordinary importance, and the following column from the *American Farmer* may be found of interest.

THE DIARY.

A Jersey cow runs in the pasture at the New Jersey farm. Three of the neighbors' cows run in the same pasture. The butter made by the Jersey cow is at least ten shades darker than that made by the other grades, and a quart of milk will make by actual test 25 per cent. more cream than a quart of milk from either of the other cows. What we can not understand is that the Jersey should make butter of a deep rich yellow butter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

If from the same feed eaten, the same day by two cows, the *Rural* editor can see why one puts more fat into her milk than the other, then we connot see why he cannot see just as plainly why one puts in more color than the other. We frankly confess we can see one as plainly as the other, and can see neither. They are both truth, but the why "no fellew can understand."—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

A sheep and a goose were at pasture in in the same field. Both ate grass. One made from grass wool, and the other made from grass feathers.—*Æsop Fables.*

MORAL—for the farmer:

There is a difference between a sheep and a goose, and *there is a difference* between a thoroughbred cow and a scrub cow. P. B. CROSBY, Cantonsville, Md.

GRAIN FOR COWS IN SUMMER.

One question much discussed by dairymen is, will it pay to feed grain while the cows run to grass? In deciding the question, let us remember:

First. That we can make a better quality of butter by feeding the cow a moderate ration of feed than we can on grass alone.

Second. That we are constantly enriching our pastures when we feed grain. A prominent dairyman of Delaware county says, that by feeding grain to his cows, he is able, each year, to add one more cow to his herd.

Third. We will certianly increase the quantity of butter made, because, if we do not increase the quantity of milk, we do the quality.

In 1885 we fed cows no grain while they were in pasture, except a trifle of wheat bran to make them come into their stables readily at milking time; the average quantity of milk required for one pound of butter while the cows were at pasture was 19.83 lbs. The present season we have fed about five pounds of feed to each cow per day, made of 350 lbs. of wheat bran, 100 lbs. oil meal, and 100 lbs. corn meal. The average quantity of milk required for one pound of butter has been 17.36 lbs. In October of the present year, we have made one pound of butter from 15.30 lbs. of milk, which is the best record we have ever made in any month. In October, 1885, it required 20 lbs. of milk for one pound of butter. How much we increased the flow I am not able to say, as we then did not keep a record of each cow; but I am satisfied that we increased the quantity, and the record shows that the quality was very much improved by the ration fed.—*Ex.*

FEEDING HEIFERS SKIMMED MILK.

L. F. Abbott writes on this subject to the *American Rural Home* as follows:

For the past four years I have made a practice of feeding skimmed milk to heifers till a year or more old. I have one now that has had it daily for 12 months. This has been only her extra food besides hay since four months old. Whether sweet or sour it is eaten with as keen a relish as thoug just from the cow. A heifer three years old in March was fed in the same way. She came in when two years old. She averaged a pound of butter a day after the calf was weaned, the 15th of April, till December, and six pounds a week through the winter, and gave two quarts of milk a day till the she calved the present month. The other heifer, now a yearling has every indication that she will develop into as good a butter maker. These heifers retain their appetite for skimmed milk after they come into the dairy themselves, and the question whether skimmed milk might not be fed to cows to advantage, is an open one. From my experience in this line I confidently expect to see this method of disposing of a portion of the skimmed milk on our diary farms adopted and favorable results accrue from it.

He brought the Sparrow Here.

The man who brought the first English sparrow to America has died at his home in Germantown. John W. Bardsley, familiarly known as "Sparrow Dick," was thrown to the ground from his carriage, and was taken to his home, at Upsal and Main streets. Years ago the pesky insects known as the measuring worm, and familiar to every one because of its commonness, and the manner in which it crawled along, as though measuring its progress by inches, became an intolerable nuisance in this city. Every effort to eradicate the swarms in the city squares and on the shaded streets was unavailing. Especially was the insect bothersome in Germantown, and it was agreed that the man who could find a means of getting rid of it would be a benefactor. Mr. Bardsley proved to be that man. While on a visit to England in 1869 Mr. Bardsley received a cablegram, sent by order of City Councils, requesting him to capture about 1000 English sparrows and bring them with him upon his return home. He did so, and the sparrows were liberated in the public squares.

In a short time the insects were all gone, but the sparrow, became thicker than the measuring worms had been, and as great a nuisance. For years it has been a greater problem as to how to eradicate the sparrows than it ever was as to how to rid the country of the worms.

The deceased was an active member for years of Germantown Poor Board and of the Republican Executive Committee. He was a very prominent member in a large number of secret societies, and was Treasurer of many of them. He was very popular in the Twenty-second ward. He was a member of the Society of Spiritualists.

WOMEN with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

THE GYPSIES.

There is a fascination about "gypsy lore" which is, perhaps, increasingly felt now that these nomadic insurgents are being gradually—slowly, it may be, but surely—absorbed by the environing civilization. The altered conditions of modern society make their wandering life more difficult, their language is invaded by *gaujo* elements, mixed marriages attenuate the strength of the Romany blood; and dotted over the map of Europe there are now little stationary colonies of house-dwelling gypsies, who no longer take the road or "fold their tent like the Arabs."

The gypsies have been clearly visible in Europe for four centuries and a half. They have been the Ishmaelites of the modern world. If at the present day the law has ceased to treat them harshly, the social pressure is probably greater, so that it is now or never for those who wish to make a scentific study of these wanderers. A volume, entitled "The Gypsies," by Adrian A. Colocci, forms an excellent introduction to such a study. The persecutions of the Zingari have been many and bitter. Even in the last century they were accused of cannibalism! To their foreign appearance and strange mode of life they added the practice of arts that were regarded as irreligious and heathenish.

It will be news to many to learn that it was not until 1856 that, by the abolition of Romany slavery in Dacia, the freedom of the Zingari in Europe was completed. Colocci agrees with other observers in regarding the gypsies as practically destitute of religion, although willing to adopt nominally the prevailing faith of any country in which they may be sojourners. In England they are Protestants, in Turkey Mohammedans. Morally they are untrained children, indifferent to everything but the satisfaction of the desire of the moment, whether that desire be the offspring of love, or greed, or hate.

While there is but little gypsy poetry among the English tribes, the "gift and faculty divine" appears profusely both in Spain and in remoter parts of Europe; and one of the most interesting portions of this book is that which gives specimens of the Romany muse. The pieces are mostly short, often strange in form, but not infrequently inspired by genuine poetic feeling. This sometimes finds expression in modes so unexpected as to have almost the quality of genius. The gypsy sings the beauty of his sweetheart; apostrophises the sun and stars with heathen fervor, and celebrates the success of the knavish ruses by which he has gained an advantage over the *busno*, Filial affection, also, finds a place in his songs. While he shows the frankest enjoyment of the material side of life, there is often a spirit of profound melancholy manifested in these lyrics. The Zingari have always been famous for their love of music. The estimate which gives the gypsy race a million souls is probably far below the truth.

THE MIGHTY UNITED STATES.

Justly Entitled to Be Considered the Greatest of All Nations.

If the United states were a small power, her "original idea of diplomacy," as the German Chancellor's penmen call it, might be considered a caprice, and passed over with a smile; but her people are becoming the greatest nation in the world. It is probable that nothing short of actual violence would now induce any nation to attack her, while she could, if she pleased, almost ruin the globe. It is true she has scarcely any regular army, her 25,000 men being overworked at home; but if a neighboring planet kept no army it would not be subject to attack.

Her coast, if threatened, would bristle with torpedoes and new means of destruction, and her Protectionists would be only too pleased if importation stopped. Her navy, though still small, is rapidly increasing, so rapidly as to be a subject of special reports to the maritime Powers; and if war were in immediate prospect her limitless command alike of money and men would soon draw a fleet together. Besides apart altogether from her existing resources, the growth in the strength of the Union affects the imagination of the European statesman. There are children alive who will see, or at all events may see, the "North American Republic" with a population of 200,000,000 and the means of raising £300,000,000 sterling a year; and the idea of incurring the enmity of such a power is as appalling as the idea of fighting Russia would be, say, by Italy or Spain. America could be met only by a confederation of Europe, which without some great change of circumstances, would be impossible, or possible only if all Europe felt it too dangerous to put up with the treatment one Power was receiving.

The Union already stands toward the Spanish and Portuguese-American States in the relation in which she may one day stand toward Europe itself. Her foreign Office already claims something like a protectorate over both Americas, and desires to wield a prepondcrating influence from the St. Lawrence to Patagonia, forbids any Government to cut the Isthmus of Panama, and warns Europe, in a Presidents speech, not to meddle with any State "lying south of us," though it may be 4000 miles off.—*London Spectator.*

Wages.

The average German laborer does not expend $15 yearly in clothes, says the Hartford *Times*. The wages of common laborers range from 50 cents to $1 per day. A mason gets on an average of $1 to $1.50, a carpenter the same, a planterer $1, a roofer $1, and a painter $1. The stonecutter (German houses are mostly of stone) receives a slight advance of the amount paid to the others, between $1.50 to $2 a day. The had-carriers and those employed in carting do not make a cent more than 50 or 75 cents a day. The mill operative (male) considers himself making good wages at 75 cents or $1 a day. The engineers on the railroads never make more than $1.50 a day, and the blacksmith is satisfied with $1. And from these scant wages every workingman in the Empire earning money in excess of 300 marks ($75) a year, is compelled to pay annually to the State 12 marks or $3.

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A man without enmies is of little valve.