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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1890. VOL. XXVIII—NO. 42

NOTE THIS!

We Don't Claim

to give you the whole earth and throw in the planet Jupiter as a kerosene lamp, but

We Do Claim

to show the Largest Assortment, Newest Styles and Lowest Prices in Staple Dry Goods, Fancy Notions, Boots and Shoes and Stylish Clothing, that are shown in this town, and

We Do Claim

(and comparison will prove our claim) that we can save you one dollar out of every five you spend. If you are tired of complaining of hard times, and are alive to your own interest, test our claim, and you will find it no idle boast, but a solid fact. Our trade is steadily increasing, and counts among it the most careful and closest buyers of this community who are alive to their interest and buy where they can do the best, regardless of the many impossibilities advertised by others.

WM. T. WRIGHT,

1-1-y. The Leader of Low Prices.

J. H. C. LEGG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
213 ST. PAUL Street, Baltimore, Md.

Prompt attention paid to all professional business. Nov. 21-tf.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,

Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 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.

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

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.

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.

Country Produce Wanted.
CASH PAID for COUNTRY PRODUCE,
—SUCH AS—
BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS, &c.
by S. FRANKLIN SMITH,
o10-2m. CHESTERTOWN, MD

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

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
303 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

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

COAL AND WOOD

WE will call the attention of the community to our stock of Coal and Wood. And we will just say—probably it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, and get our prices before buying elsewhere. We are glad to say that we are still handling the

LEA WHITE ASH COAL,

which is the best Coal for general use that we can buy, and will sell at a small margin for the Cash, but all bills which are not settled within 30 days, interest will be charged from day of sale. We also give

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.

Our office is on Cannon street, near Princess

My prices for JULY will be $5.25 for Egg and Nut and $5.50 for Stove.

J. T TWILLEY,
July 18, 1889.—tf.

PIONEER PEACH TREE GUANO.

We inform our patrons and the public in general, that we are still manufacturing fertilizers, with better and greater facilities than we ever had before. Being pioneers in the manufacture and introduction of PEACH TREE GUANO, we can offer the farmer a fertilizer for peach trees which will also destroy the insects on roots, that is unsurpassed, both in quality and price, the many testimonials below confirming the same. A trial of our Peach Tree Guano will convince those who have never used any, that it pays well to fertilize peach trees with these goods, and more especially so, now that grain is so low.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS, CHEMICALS, Etc.
FACTORY--BALTIMORE, MD.
Eastern Shore Office—:VOSHELL HOUSE CORNER, Chestertown, Md.

—AGENTS—
MR. GUS. PORTER, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
MR. JOHN McCLOUD, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

CHURCH HILL, Q. A. Co., MD., Dec. 28th, 1889.

MESSRS. C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Gentlemen: In the spring of 1888 I used your Pioneer Peach Tree Guano in my old orchard, at the same time the trees were trimmed up close and the ground well worked. The result from the guano and working was excellent, as the trees bore a large and profitable crop. As they had never borne to any extent before, the crop was a surprising one. I am fully satisfied that it pays to fertilize your peach trees, and for that reason want more of your guano for them this spring.

Very respectfully, MRS. MIRIAM A. BARCUS.

PRICE'S STATION, Q. A. Co., MD., Dec. 13th, 1889.

MESSRS. C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Gentlemen: I can truly say it pays to use your Peach Tree Guano. I have used it for two years, and the results have been surprising. I notice that the fruit is better colored, finer size and the chances for a crop must be more certain. Stable manure makes the wood spongy, the phosphate matures the wood, making it stand the winter better. A neighbor's wonderful result for several seasons with your Peach Tree Fertilizer, induced me to use it, and I am glad to say that I do not regret having done so. E. B. WALLS.

CHURCH HILL, Q. A. Co. MD., Dec. 23d, 1889.

MESSRS. C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Gentlemen: I used your Peach Tree Guano the spring of this year, both on the "Home" farm and my own, near Barclay Station, and from the good results given me by the use of same, I am convinced *that it does pay to fertilize your peach trees.* It not only invigorates the trees, thereby increasing the prospects of a crop, also sizes up and colors the fruit, thus insuring a better price for the same.

Yours respectfully, J. FRANK TEMPLE.

MILLINGTON, Dec. 23d, 1889.

C. W. KENNARD & CO.—Dear Sirs: I used your Peach Tree Compound on my young peach orchard last spring. My peaches were superior to the majority of peaches shipped from this station. I attribute their superiority to the use of your fertilizer.

Yours respectfully, E. W. SPEAR.

OPPORTUNITIES!

Offered to those intending the purchase of CLOTHING. No special sale, but our entire stock, embracing FOUR FLOORS, stacked with the Finest Clothing, all our own make, and marked down to the manufacturers' cost.

LIKES,

BERWANGER & CO.,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

10 & 12 East Baltimore Street.

I. WILLIAM HINES,
OF CHESTERTOWN,
is now located in Baltimore, Maryland, with the well-known firm of
I. HAMBERGER & SONS,
Fine Clothing and Tailoring,
122 East Baltimore St.,
ADJOINING B. & O. R. R. BUILDING,
and will be glad to see his friends and acquaintances. Sept. 26—tf

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.

THE GRAIN MARKET!

HAVING arranged to handle Grain at the very least expense, and being in a position to buy on a close margin, feel sure I can offer the grain growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties an inducement to sell their wheat and corn. Will settle for all grain immediately upon delivery.

HIRAM M. BROWN,
Office, Court Street. Chestertown, Md.

Beautiful New Upright Piano, Rosewood Case, only $165. New Organs, only $31. Greatest Bargains Ever Offered. Est. 28 Years. GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. Washington, N. J., U. S. A.

GREAT
Over Stock Sale!

CONFIDENCE
—BEGETS—
CONFIDENCE;

and because we have always made it a rule to give our trade something better than we promised for the money, their confidence in us grows right along. Here's a hint or two on Men's Suits: Lots have been cut into; other lots sold way down, but still we have 3,000 too many and they're to go.

$10, First-class Cheviot and Cassimere Suits were $15, now only $10.

$15, Splendid Cutaway and Dress Suits. Many were $18, $20 and $22, now only $15.

$20, Elegant Imported Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, now only $20. Cost you $30 elsewhere.

These are hints of what we are doing at

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

Boys' and Young Men's Clothing.

We clothe more boys and young men than any other 3 houses in the trade. Why? Simply because we give best values for bottom prices.

FOR THE LITTLE BOYS—

Knee Pants Suits, Norfolks, Knickerbockers and all other elegant styles. Prices $2.50 upward.

FOR YOUNG MEN—

4-button Sack Suits, 3 button Cutaways, Walking Suits, Prince Albert or Prince Charles Styles. Price $5.50 to $20.

You would hardly believe it possible to gather such a stock and styles as we show, unless you beheld our wonderful assortment of Boys' Clothing. Moreover, we clothe YOUR BOY from hat to hose at

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

FURNISHINGS.

I'ts surprising what a little cash and a clearly expressed letter will do (if you can't call in person) towards fitting you out stylish and comfortably with Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and all the requisites and neat things of a gentleman's smaller wardrobe. Guarantee you a clear saving of one-fourth at least.

COME TO SEE US when in the city, whether to buy, to look or to rest. Our great establishment, with all its conveniences, is at your service. And remember, our Clothing and Furnishings Stock is the largest in the South, and we save you ¼ to ⅓ on every purchase you make.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,
5 & 7 West Baltimore Street,
ONE DOOR FROM CHARLES ST.

THE VERDICT
—ON—
LEA'S
TABLE CORN MEAL,
HOMINY
AND
Hominy GRITS,
IS
"BEST."
AND THEIR USE SUSTAINS IT.

The Wm. Lea & Sons Co.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

HARDWARE.

COOK STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
and RANGES.

We Are Now Ready for Business.

AS THE SEASON is nearly over we are offering SPECIAL PRICES on Stoves. Those who need a Cook Stove should not neglect to examine our

GRAND CLIMAX COOK
—AND—
NEW PERFECT RANGE.

For beauty, durability and satisfaction, we claim they are not excelled by any. We have a full line of HARDWARE and a full line of TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY.

Call and see us. Prices as Low as the Lowest.

J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.
Jan. 30, 1890.

THE UNFILLABLE GRAVE.

BY JOHN OWENS.

With the heaped mould—enough there is and more
To level higher than it was before
Its hollow cave.

But that grave new
Scooped in the tend'rest tissues of the heart
That dread dark void—hid as a thing apart
From human view—

The yawning cleft
Sunk deep in the sweet fullness of our life,
Hunger creating where once food was rife
—Of all bereft.

Ah, who may fill
That spirit-chasm, dark, and broad and deep?
What Lethean spell can hush to lasting sleep
Its craving chill?

We take new ties
New interests, hopes—plan out life's work anew,
And these we use like mould to fill from view
Of tear-filled eyes.

The yawning void,
Alas, our sextoning efforts are in vain,
To fill deep spirit graves! We might remain
All unemployed.

We might as well
Pour water into an unbottomed cup
Hoping we may, when we have brimm'd it up;
It's measure tell.

Rather we seem,
By filling essays, further to expand
Its gaping sides and depths on every hand
To bounds extreme.

Alas, no skill
We on that spirit-gulf can ever spend
Will level it! We cannot till life's end
Its dark depths fill.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The parallel of lat. 39° 43′ 26.3″ N., which separates Pennsylvania from Maryland, drawn by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two distinguished English mathematicians and astronomers. It forms the dividing line between the free and slave States of the original confederation. This celebrated line properly begins at the N.E. corner of Maryland, and runs due W. The years from 1681 to 1768 were marked with constant dissension and conflict between the rival proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their partisans, upon the subject of their common boundary; and the vicinity of this line was the theatre of riot, invasion and bloodshed. The first English colonies were settled under a grant from King James I. in 1606, which gave to 2 incorporated companies 11° of latitude on the Atlantic, reaching from lat. 34° to 45° N., the whole territory having the common name of Virginia. The North Virginia or Plymouth company possessed the N.; the S. portion of the territory was held by the London company. Lat. 40° N. separated these two colonies. The northern was called New England by Capt. John Smith in 1614, while the southern retained exclusively the name of Virginia. In 1624 the influence of Gondemar, the Spanish minister, together with his own dislike of popular freedom, induced King James to revoke the charter of both. The unsettled wastes of their territories were now subject anew to the royal grant. 1629 George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, besought the king for a charter of lands in this region, but died before it was perfected. His son and successor, Cecilius Calvert, subsequently obtained from Charles I. (June 20, 1632) a grant which he named Maryland, after the queen Henrietta Maria. It conveyed to him "all that part of the Peninsula or chersonese lying in the parts of America, between the ocean on the east and the bay of Chesapeake on the west, divided from the residue thereof by a right line drawn from the promontory or headland called Watkins point, situated upon the bay aforesaid, and near the river of Wigheo on the west, unto the ocean on the east; and between that boundary on the south, and that part of the bay of Delaware on the north which lieth under the 40th degree of latitude, where New England terminates. And all that tract of land from the aforesaid bay of Delaware in a right line, by the degree aforesaid, to the true meridian of the first fountain of the Potomac, and from thence tending down toward the south to the further bank of said river, and following the W. and S. side of it, &c., to the beginning." Under this grant, Lord Baltimore claimed the whole Peninsula from the above mentioned "right line" as the S. boundary, N. to lat. 40°. But in the preamble to his grant he was restricted to lands *hactenus inculta*, "hitherto unsettled," and the Dutch had previously settled on the W. shore of the Delaware; they therefore resisted his claim to the whole Peninsula. In 1664 Charles II. granted the Dutch possessions to his brother James, the duke of York, who, after conquering them, assumed the place of the Dutch in resisting Lord Baltimore. It is proper here to remark, that the sole geographical knowledge of these regions at that time was obtained from a map made by the celebrated Capt. John Smith. On this map the line of 40° was incorrectly placed as far S. as the vicinity of the parallel which is now the N. boundary of Maryland. In 1681 Charles II. granted to William Penn the territory of Pennsylvania, as follows: "All that tract, or part of land, in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware river, from 12 miles northward of New Castle town, unto the three and fortieth degree of N. latitude, if said river doth extend so far northward, but if not, then by a meridian line from the head of said river to said 43d degree. The said land to extend westward 5 degrees in longitude, to be computed from said eastern bounds. And the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn at 12 miles distance from New Castle, northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." In 1682 Penn despatched a colony to his territory, and soon afterward it was discovered, by an astronomical observation, that the true parallel of 40° was so far north as to exclude him from any portion of the coast and from any territory of Delaware bay. Wishing to command an outlet to the ocean, he therefore, in Aug., 1682, purchased the duke of York's right to the land 12 m. around New Castle, and to all the W. coast of Delaware bay, below that, to Henlopen. Upon Penn's arrival in America with additional colonists in the autumn of 1682, he addressded himself to arranging the boundaries with Lord Baltimore; but not being able to make terms with him, the matter was referred to the king. At this juncture Charles II. died, and the duke of York ascended the throne as James II. He decided in favor of Penn's rights on Delaware bay, and ordered that part of the Peninsula which is between the latitude of Cape Henlopen and 40° to be divided by a right line into two equal parts, that the E. half should belong to Penn. and the W. to Lord Baltimore. On May 10, 1732, the heirs of Penn and Calvert entered into an agreement for the final adjustment of their disputed boundaries. A semicircle was to be drawn at 12 m. around New Castle, N. and W. An E. and W. line was to be drawn, beginning at Cape Henlopen, and running W. to the "middle point" of the Peninsula. From that middle point a line was to be run northward, so as to form a tangent with the circle around New Castle. From the tangent point a line was to be continued due N. until it reached a point whose latitude would be the same as that of 15 m. S. of the southernmost part of Philadelphia. From this point a due W. line should be run to the utmost longitude of Pennsylvania. In 1732, and again in 1739, commissioners were appointed to run these lines, but they had not proceeded far before new questions arose, and an appeal was made to the court of chancery in England. After a decision upon the question submitted, new commissioners were appointed in 1750, and again disagreed, and again an appeal was made to chancery. After some further delay an agreement was come to in 1760, and in November of that year commissioners to run the line met in New Castle. Their surveyors (of whom the chief were John Lukens and Archibald McClean and his 6 brothers) then commenced their duties. Their progress through the dense forests was slow. During the three subsequent years they had completed their line across the Peninsula, as well as the long tangent line; they had measured the radius from New Castle, and established the "tangent point." The proprietors residing in London, and ignorant of the time and labor necessary in these surveys, grew impatient, and now employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to complete them. These mathematicians arrived in Philadelphia Nov. 15, 1763, and in December commenced their work, in connection with the McCleans, of the old surveyors. They first proceeded to determine the latitude of the southernmost point of the city of Philadelphia. It is recorded in their journal that in Nov., 1763, they employed a carpenter to construct an observatory in the S. part of Philadelphia. This was the first observatory in America. On Jan. 6, 1764, they determined its latitude. They then carefully examined the various lines run by the old surveyors, their predecessors, which they adopted as correct. In the autumn of 1764 they ran their parallel of latitude W. to the Susquehanna, thus commencing the famous line which bears their name. In 1764–5 they ran the line due N. from the tangent point to the N. E. corner of Maryland, and in 1765 described such portion of the semicircle around New Castle as enabled them to fix the point which is now the point of intersection of the three States. Then beginning where they had left off at the Susquehanna, they continued their line due W. On Oct. 27 they had reached the North mountain. On June 4. 1766, they were at the summit of the Little Alleghany. The Indians now became troublesome, but a negotiation was had with them by Sir William Johnson, and in May, 1767, a delegation of Indians was sent to the surveyors, with permission from the Six Nations to continue their surveys, and as an escort to protect them against the roving savages of the south. On June 8 they recommenced their line at the Little Alleghany. On the 14th they had advanced as far as the Great Alleghany, where they were joined by their escort of 14 Indian warriors and an interpreter, headed by the celebrated Mohawk chief Hendrick. Mason and Dixon now continued their advance with a motley host of red and white men, comprising, in addition to the Indians, surveyors, chain bearers, rod men, axe men, commissaries, cooks and baggage carriers, with numerous laborers, servants and camp followers. Among these, beside the 7 brothers McClean, who afterward became prominent in the revolution, were Hugh Crawford, an old Indian trader, who for his services obtained a grant of valuable land, Paul Larsh of George's creek, and John Tate of Redstone. At a point 244 m. from the Delaware, and within 36 m. of the whole distance to be run, they came to an Indian war path, where the line crosses the Warrior branch of the old Catawba war path, at the second crossing of Dunkard creek. Here their Indian escort told them that it was the will of the Six Nations that the surveys should be stayed. There was no alternative, and retracing their steps, they returned to Philadelphia, and, reporting to the commissioners, received an honorable discharge on Dec. 26, 1767. At the end of every 5th mile a stone was planted, graven with the arms of the Penn family on one side, and of Lord Baltimore on the other. The intermediate miles were marked with smaller stones having an M on one side and a P on the other. The stones were all sent from England. The establishment of this line terminated the border war, which for nearly ninety years had kept the respective adherents of Baltimore and Penn in a state of constant hostility, although for half a century more frequent litigations were the result of the contest. Mason and Dixon returned to England, and were subsequently elected members of the royal society, under whose directions they observed the transit of Venus across the sun at the Cape of Good Hope in 1769. Dixon died in Durham, England, in 1777, Mason near Philadelphia in 1787. In Nov., 1782, Col. Alexander McClean of Pennsylvania, and Joseph Neville of Virginia, ran the remaining part of the line from the war path crossing of Dunkard creek to the S. W. corner of Pennsylvania, thus completing William Penn's limit of "5 degrees of longitude" from the Delaware. This remaining part was tested and corrected by astronomical observations, and permanently marked, in 1784. The stone at the N. E. corner of Maryland having been removed, and a desire being manifested to have the former surveys revised, in 1849 commissioners were appointed by the States of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania, who called to their aid Lieut. Col. James D. Graham, of the U. S. topographical engineers. Col. Graham corroborated in all important points the work of the old surveyors, and of Mason and Dixon. He, however, detected some errors. The radius was found to be 2 feet 4 inches too short; the "tangent point" had been placed 157 feet too far to the N., and the point of intersection of the three States 143 feet too far to the S. This affected merely the arc of the circle reaching into Maryland, and resulted in flattening the arc, and making the State of Maryland one acre and $\frac{87}{100}$ larger than Mason and Dixon left the province of the same name. The other lines were found to be correct.

TURF NOTES.

Spokane is at the Birmingham (Ala.) track.

Jockey Bergen may ride for the Dwyers this year.

The winnings of the Scroggan string foot up about $40,000.

Dan Honig's winnings for 1889 foot up a little over $30,000.

The betting-room at the Elizabeth track is being inclosed with glass.

Roseberry's high jump of 6 ft. 11¾ in. is now the record for horses.

The horsemen of Grand Rapids, Mich., are agitating for a mile track.

Nearly $25,000 will be expended on a new race track at San Bernardino, Cal.

Margaret S., winner of the *Spirit* Futurity stake, has arrived safely in California.

The English horse Indian Prince has been sold for £10,000 to go to Buenos Ayres.

John Hunter and August Belmont have made entries of the American Derby of 1891.

It is said that Marcus Daly's $26,000 colt Mascot has shown a quarter in 33 seconds.

Five of the get of King Rene have entered the 2.30 list this season, making a total of nine.

Orrin Hickok is anxious to match Adonis, by Sidney, against anything in the country except Johnson.

The fractions of Sunol's mile were 32s., 1,05, 1.37½, 2.10½; or by quarters, 32s., 33s., 32½s., 33s.

Mr. O'Reilly is now sorry that he did not accept the $14,000 offered for Connemara by the Dwyer Bros. last winter.

Wm. Timble, of Elkton, Md., is weaning his prize colt Blossom, and is at present undecided as to a change of name.

Twenty-nine of the 109 horses which have made records of 2.20 or better this season had no record as fast as 2.30 at the beginning of the year.

W. P. Maxwell, of Louisville, Ky., has sold to G. W. Poole, of Denver, Col., for $5000, the fast 2-year-old colt Pilgrim, by Powhattan out of Ems.

Knew the Value of Advice.

When D. K. Tenney was admitted to the bar he was one of the "boys." He enjoyed a good time as any one, and the following story is told of him:

He went to a country dance near Madison, Wis., one night and became smitten with one of the country girls. He danced with her nearly all the evening, regardless of the fact that a certain six footer in the room kept watching him threateningly. Finally a friend approached.

"Dan," he said, "do you see that big fellow on the other side of the room?"

"Yes."

"Well he's going to lick the life out of you."

"What for?" asked Tenney.

"You've been dancing with his girl all the evening."

"I didn't know it. What shall I do?"

"Well, if I were you I'd put on my coat and make a sneak for home. I'd get away from here just as quick as I could."

The embryo lawyer said never a word, but reached down in his pocket and pulled out a $2 bill.

"What are you doing?" asked the friend.

"Take it.',

"I don't want any money."

"Take it," repeated Tenney. "I've taken $5 for a blamed sight worse advice than that.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Champion Fish Story.

Iowa furnishes the biggest fish story of the season. The fish in question, a wall-eyed pike, must have traveled through the famous Conemaugh river, in Pennsylvania, into the Allegheny, down the latter into the Ohio, down the Mississippi, and up the Father of Waters into the Iowa river, where it was caught two weeks ago to-morrow, by four Iowa men, who have made affidavit to the effect that the story they tell is a true one. John Webster, a man named Gaines and two brothers named Buchanan, residents of Eldora, Iowa, went fishing near Hardin City in the Iowa. Cutting a hole in the ice, they speared a pike and, bringing it to the surface, noticed that it seemed distended, When opened a pocket book was found inside, containing $65 in gold, $15 in silver, $75 in greenbacks, $10,000 in bonds and a certificate of deposit for $25 on a bank of Johnstown, Pa. A piece of paper in the pocket-book had a written statement to the effect that the book and contents were the property of John J. Jones, of Johnstown, Pa.

Shopping Should be Taught.

It should be recognized as part of a girl's education to shop wisely and well. Even the most careful of mothers gives this important matter but little thought. Music, art and the languages are added to a substantial English education, with perhaps a few lessons in cookery thrown in. But where is the teacher or parent to be found who thinks it necessary to so train a girl in the art of shopping that she will be brought to consider thrifty management not a bore, but a most womanly accomplishment.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TEACHER—Now, children, by what is the earth divided?

Tommy (whose father is a kicker)—By the politicians.—*Epoch.*

SUBSCRIBE for the TRANSCRIPT. Subscription, *one dollar* per year.

THE HOUSEKEEPER AT HOME.

Eat your fill,
And smile at the troublous times,
A cheerful wife makes merry men,
Then smile in your good humor,
Ye merry and ye cherry men of Kent.

However pleasant it may be to revel in the savory and appetizing odors of the kitchen, and listen with delight to "the music of the spheres" as they rattle away and are lost in the cleansing depths of the steaming waters, the most enthusiastic veteran in this particular department is often glad to surrender his peculiar labors "and rush to others that he knows not of." So the "Housekeepers' department" has recently been neglected. But the prodigal caterer has returned and will for a time at least dissert upon and offer tempting combinations and suggestions for the benefit of perplexed housewives who are only too often called upon to solve the problem, what to have and how to have it. So now we again enter into the mysterious domain of cookery. For "eat, drink and be merry" we must, and that sophistry which would teach us to "live without dining" is far too practical for the times in which we live. Like the golden sunlight sifting itself through broken rifts of sombre clouds, the influence of a tempting meal floods the home circle with a genial warmpth and revivifying beauty, weaving men's happiness and embroidering their dreary hours with the golden music of unspeakable comfort. The word wife means weaver, and every wife stands the busy weaver of the sunshine of the household, and may with equal effectiveness fashion contentment and pleasure, by aptness in the realm of cookery, or the blighting shackles of discontent by poorly prepared and unsavory dishes. We will each week give a list of valuable recipes for the use of industrious housewives.

There is no more absurd notion in regard to soup-making than the idea that all sorts of scraps can be thrown into a pot and made into good soup. A skillful cook can create a good soup from chicken or turkey bones, but for meat soup only fresh and uncooked meat must be used.

Vegetable Soups may be almost infinitely varied, by employing more or less of each vegetable, or omitting some altogether, so as to have the flavor of one kind predominate.

There is hardly an edible vegetable or herb which may not be introduced. The vegetable which predominates usually gives its name to the soup; thus we have tomato soup, turnip soup, cabbage soup, etc. The French cooks name some of them after the *seasons* or months in which their vegetable ingredients are perfection; as for instance, printaniere soup, julienne soup (spring soup, July soup), etc.

Puree of Vegetable Soup is made of any vegetable preferred. The vegetables are cut very small, and sauted along with lean ham or bacon. A spoonful of flour is then added, and afterward the required quanity of stock, with a bunch of parsley and one or two potatoes; also some boiled milk if desired. When this boils it is seasoned with salt, pepper and sugar, and then rubbed through a sieve; the ham and parsley being removed. It now requires to be reboiled and skimmed. Serve hot with toasted bread, cut in dice, in it.

Asparagus Soup.—Cut off the green portions of asparagus, as far as tender, sufficient to fill a quart measure. Boil them in water with a little salt until quite tender, then drain and add them to two quarts of good beef broth, and serve very hot. Small squares of toasted bread may be served in the tureen with the soup if desirable.

Cream of Celery.—A pint of milk, a tablespoon of flour, one of butter, a head of celery, a large slice of onion and small piece of mace. Boil celery in a pint of water from thirty to forty-five minutes; boil mace, onion and milk together. Mix flour with two tablespoons of milk. Cook ten minutes. Mash celery in the water in which it has been cooked, and stir into the boiling milk. Add butter, and season with salt and pepper to taste. Strain and serve immediately. The flavor is improved by adding a cup of whipped cream when the soup is in the tureen.

Lenten Soup.—Any good domestic red wine, such as currant, cherry or raspberry wine, may be used for this soup, the quantity of sugar being graduated by the acidity of the wine; the proportion of sugar here given will serve for any wine as acid as claret; domestic or California claret makes a very fair Lenten soup at a reasonable cost, the New York price being thirty-five cents for a large bottle which will make four quarts of soup. Wash quarter of a pound of small sago in cold water, put it over the fire in three quarts of cold water, with a level teaspoon of salt, as much cayenne as can be lifted on the point of a small knife-blade, and a saltspoon of grated nutmeg; stir the sago frequently enough to prevent burning, and cook it slowly until the little globules are entirely transparent, adding more water if required; when the sago is transparent add quarter of a pound of sugar, and enough boiling water to make three quarts of soup; then put in a quart of claret, or any good domestic red wine, and stir the soup until the sugar is dissolved; when the soup is quite hot after the addition of wine, serve it; or ice it, and serve it cold.

The Poet.

He—Browning does not seem to be as popular as he was a short time ago.

She—No. He is out of season.

He—Out of season?

She—Yes. He is always popular in late June, for the young ladies' complexion are browning then, you know.

He—Oh, I see. Then by the same reasoning Burns should be popular about the middle of July.

She—Yes. And Shelley in oyster time.

He—And Bloomfield in spring, when the flowers begin to, etc.

She—And on a cold and cheerless winter night like this—Holmes.

He—And Chaucher throughout the year in a boarding-house.

As she was the daughter of his landlady this ended the conversation, and he is now located in another establishment.

—*Boston Courier.*

HE ENTIRELY AGREED.—Jack Redsent (gushingly)——Sir, I have come to ask you for the hand of your daughter. I can not live without her.

Mr. Bankerton—No, I dare say you can't, with your small income and expensive habits.—*Lawrence American.*