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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1890. VOL. XXVIII—NO. 45

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.

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,
successors 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.

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

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale **LIQUOR DEALERS,**
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Brandies, etc.
PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY
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.

Have You Tested Them

If you have, we need not tell you of their sterling qualities. If not, to those we say the next time you want a

Good Dress Shoe,

a Shoe that has all the Appearance, Fit and Comfort of a hand-made Shoe. Try Goslee's $2.50 Good Year Welt, Whole Vamp Calf Bel., 'tis the best thing in the market for the money.

You Know
All About Our Reliable $3 Shoe.

NICE LINE OF
Men's Hand-Made Shoes
A variety of styles always in stock. Then, if we don't happen to have exactly what you want, we can make any conceivable style, at short notice, and a fit guaranteed.

FULL LINE OF LOW-PRICED GOODS!
Men's Solid Shoes for $1· an extra one for $1.25.

LADIES!
We have just the thing you have been looking for. A Shoe that in it is combined the three essential qualities—Appearance, Comfort and Durability. Then it only costs you $2.50 to wear this Shoe. We have it made and know exactly what we are talking about. You ask some of your lady friends about them, they are scattered around quite generally, and if this one is not nice enough, look at our
HAND-MADE SHOE FOR $3.50.
We can also make you any style you want for less mony than they will cost you in the city and guarantee a fit in every case.

SUBSTANTIAL LINE OF
Children's School Shoes
A Heavy Solar Tip from 11 to 2 for $1.25. This is a Shoe that will wear well. 5½ to 10½ 90 cents. Then we have them in better qualities in like proportion. Fine line of Children's and Misses' Hand-Made goods at popular prices.
INFANTS' SHOES C. D. AND E. WIDTH.

WE WILL CLOSE
WHAT BOOTS WE HAVE
on hand at a Reduction that will pay you to come and see. Come in while you can get the desired sizes. We will save you your money on any thing you want in the Shoe line. Come, see and be convinced.

M. T. GOSLEE,
UNDER SDAM'S HALL.

STIEFF PIANOS
GRAND, UPRIGHT & SQUARE
UNSURPASSED IN
TONE AND DURABILITY
1885—New Orleans Exposition—Two Gold Medals for Upright and Square.
1881—Boston (Mass.) Exposition—First Prize for Square Grand.
1878—Paris Exposition—For Square and Upright Pianos.
1876—Philadelphia Centennial—For Square, Upright and Grand.
AND ALSO OVER
200 FIRST PREMIUMS
At State and County Fair
Have the endorsement of over 100 different Colleges and Schools as to their durability.
A large assortment of SECOND-HAND PIANOS always on hand. General wholesale agents for Palace Organs.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.
Pianos taken in Exchange, also thoroughly repaired. Send for Illustrated Piano and Organ Catalogue.
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
9 N. Liberty Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
We refer, by permission, to MISS NETTIE O. CRANE, organist of St. Timothy's Church, Catonsville, Md. apr25-6m.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!
INSURE YOUR HOMES!
INSURE YOUR STOCK!
—AGAINST—
FIRE and LIGHTNING
—IN THE—
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Connecticut.
Assets,.....$10,071,509.65
PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford, Connecticut.
Assets,.....$5,305,004.23
Losses paid on buildings damaged by lightning, whether fire ensues or not.
HARRY L. BOYD,
Fire Insurance Agent,
July 11—y. Chestertown, Md.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

MARVELOUS DISCOVERY **MEMORY** Mind wandering cured. Books learned in one reading. Testimonials from all parts of the globe. Prospectus POST FREE, sent on application to Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave. New York.

THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST.

The great big church wuz crowded full of
broadcloth an' uv silk,
An' satins rich as cream thet grows on our
ol' brindle's milk;
Shined boots, biled shirts, stiff dickeys an'
stove pipe hats were there.
An' doods 'ith trouserloons so tight they
couldn't kneel down in prayer.

The elder in his poolpit high, said, as he
slowly riz:
"Our organist is kep' to hum, laid up with
roomatiz,
An' as we have no substitoot, an' Brother
Moore ain't here,
Will sum 'un in the congregation be so
kind's to volunteer?"

An' then a red-nosed, drunken tramp, of
low-toned, rowdy style,
Gave an emphatic hiccup, an' then
staggered up the aisle,
Then thro' that boozy atmosphere there
crept a sense er sin,
An' thro' thet air of sanctity the odor uv
ol' gin.

Then Deacon Purington he yelled, his
teeth all set on edge;
"This man purfanes the House er God.
W'y this is sacrilege?"
The tramp didn'hear a word, he said, but
slouched 'ith stumblin' feet,
An' sprawled an' staggered up the steps
an' gained the organ seat.

He then went pawin' thro' the keys, an'
soon there rose a strain
Thet seemed to jest bulge out the heart,
an' 'lectrify the brain;
An then he slapped down on the thing 'ith
hands an' head an' knees,
He slam-dashed his bull-body down
ker-flop upon the keys.

The organ roared, the music flood went
sweeping high an' dry,
It swelled into the rafters, and bulged
out into the sky,
The ol' church shook an' staggered, an'
seemed to reel an' sway,
An' the elder shouted "Glory!" an' I
yelled out "Hooray!"

An' then he tried a tender strain that
melted in our ears,
Thet brought up blessed memories and
drenched 'em down 'ith tears;
An' we dreamed uv ol'-time kitchens, 'ith
Tabby on the mat,
Uv home an' luv an' baby-days, an'
mother, an' all that!

An' then he struck a streak uv hope—a
song from souls forgiven—
Thet burst from prison-bars uv sin, an'
stormed the gates uv heaven;
The morning stars they sung together—no
soul was left alone—
We felt the universe wuz safe, an' God
wuz on his throne!

An' then a wail uv deep despair and darkness come again,
An' long black crape hung on the doors
uv all the homes uv men;
No luv, no light, no joy, no hope, no songs
of glad delight,
An then—the tramp, he staggered down
an' reeled into the night!

But we knew he'd tol' his story, tho' he
never spoke a word,
An' it wuz the saddest story our ears had
ever heard;
He hed tol' his own life history, an' no
eye was dry that day,
W'en the elder rose and simply said: "My
brethern, let us pray."

—*S. W. Foss, in Yankee Blade.*

CHESAPEAKE'S OYSTER WEALTH

Figures to Show That It Is Increasing Instead of Diminishing.

At the urgent request of the people who are now engaged in the oyster business throughout the State of Maryland, from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, who depend upon the annual production of oysters for support, who have nothing in view but an individual source of revenue from this industry, and have no desire to monopolize, but have the greatest regard for the personal advantage the industry may give to the whole people of the State, I wish to show by actual facts and figuers the present state of our so-styled depleted oyster industry, and ask all those people who have one idea above another upon the oyster question to bear witness to the following statistics for the present oyster season, from September 1, 1889, to March 15, 1890.

There have been taken from the waters of the Chesapeake bay and tributaries since September 1, 1889, to March 15, 1890, and shipped from points outside of Baltimore, as follows:

Chester river, Eastern bay and St. Michaels	300,000
Oxford district	500,000
Cambridge district, Great Choptank and Little Choptank	1,000,000
Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers, Seaford and Laurel	400,000
Annamessex, Somerset county	100,000
Manokin, Somerset county	150,000
Crisfield, Somerset county	1,000,000
Pocomoke City to Cape Charles City	300,000
Norfolk district, James river, York and Rappahannock	2,000,000
Potomac river to Washington	200,000
Annapolis	800,000
In barrels all over the bay and tributaries	1,000,000
	7,750,000

We find for this season that the Eastern Shore of Maryland has packed enough oysters to show that in the near future she will rival Baltimore in its boasted industry. There have been packed in Baltimore and sold retail in this market to March 15, 1890, the large quantity of 5,141,430 bushels, making a grand total taken from the bottoms of the Chesapeake bay and tributaries to this time 12,891,430 bushels, and taking the next thirty days to be as good weather as we have reason to expect, the product of the bay and tributaries will reach the enormous aggregate of 15,000,000 bushels.

"Citizen" of the 13th instant and "Chesapeake" of the 17th must be grossly ignorant of the oyster question, or else misrepresent the situation. "Chesapeake" informs the public that there were 16,000,000 bushels of oysters taken from the oyster grounds of the Chesapeake and tributaries in 1880, and "Citizen" intimates that there was this enormous quantity packed in Baltimore in 1880. I wish to state here there were only vessels enough engaged in the oyster business in 1880 to catch about 8,000,000 bushels, all of which were sold to packers in Baltimore, Crisfield and Seaford, as there were only a few packing-houses in Norfolk, Annapolis, Cambridge and Oxford and other places now engaged in the business very extensively; so it can be clearly seen that while Baltimore may possibly only pack 6,000,000 bushels the other packing-houses at the points named above are packing (and shipping in barrels select stock) the great quantity of 7,750,000 bushels. There were 6,559,733 bushels of oysters packed, steam and raw, last season in Baltimore—that is, 1888–1889.

"Chesapeake" says in 1888—1889 the production of oysters in the Chesapeake bay was only 6,000,000 bushels, while Baltimore alone packed the amount above, to say nothing of the large packing-houses at other points in the State and upon the bay and tributaries, running the total to about 12,000,000 bushels. "Chesapeake" and "Citizen," have you lived and not learned that addition is the first rule in mathematics? And how can you bridge time with your wonderful estimates and, say 1890-1891 will fall short of 3,000,000 bushels as the crop of the bay?

Strange as it may seem, there have been sold on this market to go to Cambridge Oxford and Annapolis over 100,000 bushels of oysters intended for this market this season, and there are several schooners now running to Cambridge, Annapolis, &c., that have run to this market steadily for the last decade.

Thus we find this imaginary failure in production to be extremely exaggerated, and, upon the contrary, actual figures, with corresponding facts, will show that the annual production of oysters in the Chesapeake and tributaries has been an increase since 1880. We find the product of 1880, 8,000,000 bushels, augmented in the season of 1890 to 15,000,000, bushels, which amount shows an increase from last season of about 3,000,000 bushels.

I am indebted for this valuable information to the State oyster inspector, packers and shippers at the various points named in the above, and to my opportunities for obtaining the facts in the case. I know it to be correct, and assert there has been an increase from year to year, "Citizen" and "Chesapeake" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The trade has not gone to North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, but gone to Annapolis, Cambridge, Crisfield, Oxford and other places on the bay tributaries. We are aware that some Baltimore packers have branch houses at Southern points, but we find their headquarters at Baltimore. Their rivals are not in the sunny clime, as they would have us believe, but are on our bay, and unless something is done by the Baltimore packers the Chesapeake will be of no service to them if it should produce 50,000,000 bushels per annum. It is not the scarcity of oysters that makes them uneasy but the trade leaving Baltimore and going to Cambridge, Oxford, &c. Out of this state of affairs was born the unholy desire to lease one of the most profitable bars of the bay, known as Kent shore. To show its importance there were sold this season from these rocks in Baltimore 500,000 bushels, to say nothing of the amount sold in Annapolis. This is the rock the Experimental Planting Company claimed was so depleted and only produced a medium grade of oysters, and I have it from one of the largest raw packers in this city that Kent shore has produced more oysters this year than for any one year for the past ten years, and that Baltimore packers received a large share of their select oysters from these so-styled "depleted beds" the present season.

We desire to show that all the letters relating to the scarcity of oysters as applied to the packing interests of our city being driven to other sections, especially to the South, are misstatements of the actual facts in the case, which might mislead the Senators and Delegates from the extreme western counties of our State, who possibly are not interested enough to have informed themselves upon this great question, but we are glad to see these represenatives of the whole people equal to the occasion.

It is gratifying to know that the oystermen throughout the State of Maryland, dredging in the waters of the Chesapeake bay, have made a good season, realizing one-third more money, than for several seasons past, especially last and the season before.

The tongers have had a golden harvest, "reaping where they have not sown," and the report comes from them—a gain from 1888 of 100 per cent. in their cash receipts. With our culling law vigorously enforced we will be able to reach the enormous production in 1895 of at least 20,000,000 bushels. Having these facts in my possession I could not withhold them from publicity.

C. C. CONWAY,
Secretary Canton Oyster Exchange, in Baltimore *Sun.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

Bismarck has resigned.

A shock of earth-quake has occurred at Bonn, Germany.

100,000 coal miners have been on strike in England.

More than 30,000 dockmen are on a strike in Liverpool.

Henry M. Stanley will leave Egypt on April 17.

A dispatch from Liverpool says:—The managers of the Allan line of steamers have arranged that clergymen shall accompany ships for the next three months to attend to the spiritual wants of the emigrants.

The French government will suppress the Paris mutual betting agency.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Mew York *World* has had to pay $20,000 for accusing Representative Cusing of having been guilty of corrupt transactions while a member of the Legislature.

The Massachusetts Legislative Committe on Woman Suffrage yesterday reported a bill giving women the right to vote in municipal elections.

Baltimore,s new city directory contains 5,033 more names than last year, indicating an increase in population of 16,537 souls and a present population of 518'888. This is figured on the basis of 3¼ persons to each name.

SPRING FARM NOTES.

Cut out all of the old wood from currants and gooseberries and put a good shovelful of manure around the roots of each bush.

Cut back the rose bushes. The roses are borne on the new wood. Give plenty of manure, and make the soil around the bushes rich.

If the ground is not frozen you may put out your onion sets as early as you wish. Onions thrive best in the spring, before the warm dry weather comes.

Dr. Collier, of the New York Experiment Station, is authority for the statement that a saving of one cent a day upon the dairy cows of New York is over $6,000,000 a year. This shows the importance of economy in feeding. The waste on farms is the heaviest loss in agriculture.

In a series of experiments conducted by Professor Collier he found that for every dollar expended in food there was left in the solid and liquid manure 73 cents, which is just as valuable to the farmer as the original food produced, as it can be converted into salable products the next year.

If you want a paying dairy do not breed everything. If you do you will accomplish about as much as the man who fires at random expecting to kill all the game. When you breed breed for something. Aim at some idea of excellence, using proper means, and you will be pretty sure of improvement.

Millet is an important crop, and should be grown more extensively. As soon as the warm days come on is the time for seeding. The ground may be plowed early in the season and well manured, as millet thrives best on rich soil. It grows very rapidly, and yields a large crop of hay in a short time.

The principal want of a young chick is plenty of warmth. The brooder should never be below 90 degrees in temperature. Whenever the chicks crowd, dead ones are found in the brooder in the morning. It is a sure indication that there has been a lack of warmth. Chicks never crowd each other with comfortable brooders.

It will often be found that cows will prefer to drink stagnant water, even almost filthy, from pools, rather than take that fresh drawn from the well. It is not the cleanness of the well water that the cows object to, but the coldness. Leave the well water in tubs or troughs exposed to the air a few hours in summer. The cows will give more milk and do better every way for it. Filthy water they should not be allowed to drink, at least while giving milk.

MARRIED LOVERS.

It was a little country railroad station; a white-haired old man and a woman almost as old, drove to the door in an antiquated buggy, to which was attached a horse long past its youth.

Shabby as was the old man's turnout and garments, and simple minded as he seemed, his bearing toward his aged wife was courtliness itself.

"Don't try to git out o' the buggy, until I hitch old Ned an' help ye," he said as he slowly climbed out.

He stumbled backward and almost fell when helping the old lady out, so that she came to the ground rather heavily.

"Didn't hurt ye, did it ma?" he asked with tender solicitude; I don't know what made me so clumsy an' koerless."

Then he brushed the dust from her dress with his red cotton hankerchief, and carefully righted the bonnet that had become awry during the ride to the station.

"Now you set right here, ma an' I'll see to things" he said as he led her to a seat in a shady corner of the room and made it comfortable with the shawls she carried. When he returned he said:

"Don't feel any skeery 'bout goin' off alone, do ye ma? I've wished a hundred times I could go too, but you know we can't both leave home at this time o' the year, an' I aint skeered but you'll git along all right. Aaron'll meet you sure when you git there, an' don't fail to have him drop me a card right off, letting me know you're all right."

Just before the train arrived he came over to where I was sitting and asked me where I was "bound fer."

"For M——," I replied.

"You don't say," he said gleefully. "Well, mebbe, then, ye wouldn't mind lookin' after my wife a little. She's goin' to M——, too; called there sudden by the sickness of our daughter Harriet. She never traveled alone none, and I feel real guilty lettin' her start alone now, but it ain't so we can both go. I know it ain't but forty miles, but I'll feel easier to know that some one'll tell her when she gits there, an' help her off the train, mebbe. She can't see so very well, and her hearin' ain't none too good."

I gladly agreed to give the old lady all necessary assistance, and the old gentleman was profuse in his thanks. I had taken "quite a load off his mind," he declared.

He kissed his wife good-by two or three times when the train came in, and stood on the station platform, waving his red handkerchief as it moved away, while the old lady's handkerchief fluttered from her window in loving response until the station was quite out of sight.—*Selected.*

Is it any Wonder
that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery outsells all other blood and liver medicines, since it posseses such superior curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the people (as they are doing, through the druggists) under conditions such as no other medicine is sold under, viz: that it must either benefit or cure the patient, or the money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures all diseases arising from deranged liver, or from impure blood, as biliousness "liver complaint," all skin and scalp diseases, salt-rheum, tetter, scrofulous sores and swellings, fever-sores, hip-joint disease and kindred ailments.

$500 Reward for an incurable case of chronic Nasal Catarrh offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents, by druggists.

THE term "reform" is more elastic than a circus tent, and is calculated to cover quite as many curiosities.

Speed of Elevators.

Myron H. Trapp made a fortune in elevators, and has long since retired from active work. On Broadway, in one of the big office buildings, I met him, and the talk naturally drifted toward the subject upon which he loves to descant.

"I have just been having a long consultation with several architects, builders and contractors," said he, "about the advisability of having some legislation passed which would limit the speed of passenger elevators. The fact is that in many of the big office buildings in New York, as well as in other cities, complaints are coming quick and often about what is called the terribly dangerous speed with which the elevators are run. A few years ago 200 feet a minute was considered very rapid traveling up or down on the elevator in a building. This was before the twelve to fifteen story structures became the fashion in the large cities. With their advent the architects vied with each other in attempts to arrange things that the elevators could be run at almost any desirable speed, and finally the competition of builders and experts drove the speed onward until it in some cases reached 500 feet a minute.

"Everything considered, however, there is not much actual danger in a modern swiftly running elevator. The elevators in this country carry more passengers every day than the railroads do, yet you very seldom hear of a serious accident on any first class elevator. The degree of safety attained upon them these late days is really something marvelous. What the public ought to know is this: Whenever anything happens to an elevator upon which passengers are being carried and the machinery seems to be deranged never try to get off. Keep cool and stay in still until the car reaches the end of its journey. Then it will stop of its own accord."—New York Star.

Strict Economy.

Science brings about economy, and in these days of varied manufactures, and perfect facilities for carrying them on, there is very little waste material in any branch of trade. The Sunday Call in describing the slaughter of cattle at Newark, N. J., says that no part of a steer is lost save its dying breath.

Nothing is wasted from the tip of the tongue to the brush on the end of the tail. The blood is caught and sold to make albumen for sugar refineries and other manufactures, or to form a cheap substitute for the hard rubber and other plastic material used in the manufacture of buttons. When the meat is dressed the contents of the stomach are removed, dried and baled as manure, and the stomach itself is prepared as tripe.

The hide goes to the tanner, the head is skinned and denuded of flesh for the sausage maker, the horns go to the comb maker, who knocks out the pith and sells it to the glue manufacturer, who is ever ready to take all the refuse from any part of the steer. The horny coverings of the hoofs are almost as useful as horn for making buttons and similar articles, and the feet can be used for oil and glue.

The shinbones make the finest of bone handles, and all the rest of the bony structure, which the butcher is unable to sell with the meat, finds its way eventually to the manufacturer of bone fertilizer and bone black.

A few of the tails are utilized, in cold weather, in the manufacture of oxtail soup, but usually "the tail goes with the hid," and becomes spoiled for domestic use while lying about in the tannery. Every scrap of the animal's skin, even the pate, as the skin of the head is called, is used, in one way or another, and the refuse of the tanneries becomes an important part of the income of those establishments.

The Old Man.

Bow low the head, do reverence to the old man, once like you. The vicissitudes of life have silvered his hair and changed the round merry face to the worn visage before you. Once the heart beat with aspiration, crushed by disappointment, as yours, perhaps, is destined to be. Once that form stalked promptly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beau ideal of grace; now the hand of time that withers the flowers of yesterday has bent that figure and destroyed that noble carriage, Once, at your age, he possessed the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain, now wishing to accomplish deeds equal to a nook in fame; anon imaginging life a dream that the sooner he awoke from the better. But he has lived the dream very near through, the time to awaken is very near at hand; his eye never kindles at old deeds of daring, and the hand takes a firmer grasp of the staff. Bow low the head, boy, as you would in your old age be reverenced.—Somerville Journal.

Robbie's Picture.

Much interest is being awakened by a portrait of Burns now on view in Princes street. The picture has been quite recently discovered, and though the final word has yet to be spoken by the experts there is every reason to suppose that the portrait is by Sir Henry Raeburn. In a letter from the artist, written in 1803, he mentions having dispatched a portrait of Burns in a fishing smack from Leith to London to a well known firm of picture dealers. The later history of the picture is not yet satisfactorily cleared up, but from internal evidence there is every reason to believe that the present picture is the portrait alluded to in the letter. The coloring is rich and mellow in tone, and the figure stands out from the canvas with lifelike force and reality. The poet is painted seated in an arm chair, with one leg crossed over the other.

There is much individuality about the treatment of the figure and face, and it is curiously different from Nasmyth's portrait; but as the latter picture was done as an order from the publisher for a frontispiece to the poems, it may be supposed that the face was somewhat idealized.

In this portrait the eyes are full of fire and the eyebrows (generally a marked feature in people of the artistic temperament) are broadly defined and have a stamp of marked individuality. The forehead, one of the most characteristic features in an intellectual face, is unfortunately almost hidden by the heavy black hair; the lower part of the face is somewhat coarse. It is difficult, when looking at this picture, to know how much to gather from the face itself, or how much we read into it from our knowledge of the character. Whether it prove to be the missing Raeburn or not, it is a decidedly fine piece of painting and a most suggestive portrait.—Murray's Magazine.

The Way He Put It.

Brown, who is a declared enemy of the piano, was thus chid by his hostess at an entertainment:

"The pianist complains that you were talking while he was playing."

"On the contrary, madam, it is I who should complain, because he was playing while I was talking."—Judge.