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The Chestertown Transcript.

NUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1890. VOL. XIX—NO. 19

EY-AT-LAW,
reet, Baltimore, Md.

o all professional bus-
Nov. 21-tf.

COOPER,
PATHIC,
osite Voshell House, can
y day from 9 A. M. till
d from 7 to 9 P. M. Sun
given to women andchil-
May 3, 1888—tf.

IN, DENTIST,
rown Md.,
JOINING CAHALL'S STORE.
:—8.30 to 12 A.M.; 1 to 4 P.M.
d my office and added many
, I am able to offer my patients
mfort while under treatment
Nov. 29-tf.

RT. GEORGE W. BERRY.
TEWART & CO.,
GENERAL
T AND PRODUCE
SSION MERCHANTS.
n Produce and Forei
EATT ST., BALTI
AND CONSIGNMENTS SOLICI
t all sales daily and send checks every
ftener if desired. We refer to our
ppers, among whom are many of the
essful fruit growers in this county, also
e's Bank of Baltimore. Jan 1-y

. WRIGHT SPRY,
—WITH—
RIGHT & LONEY,
seccessors to Wright & Sparks,
R, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
MMISSION MERCHANTS,
215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics'
nal Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

s. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
EVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
MMISSION MERCHANTS,
303 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
ERENCE—Merchants National Bank

LLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
PODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
MMISSION 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

—GO TO—
C. M. LUCAS
—FOR—
Waltham and Elgin Watches.

BUY THAT
FROM WHICH YOU
Get the Greatest Returns

LEA'S
NEW PROCESS
FLOUR
MAKES MORE BREAD
AN ANY OTHER.

KENNARD'S
FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT & GRASS.
STAND AT THE HEAD.

Ten years ago we began the manufacture of Fertilizers in Kent county, and during that time we have always endeavored to produce a good, honest, reliable and well-made article. We state with pleasure that a majority of our early customers still deal with us, and although yearly requested by makers and agents of other fertilizers to use their brands, they still buy and use Kennard's, because it does for them what many do not—gives entire satisfaction—and they tell us that for price and results our goods cannot be surpassed by any on the market. Why is this, is what we have often been asked. The answer follows—We have always kept our various brands of Fertilizers up to a high standard. Have never used any adulterating material. We have been content with a very small living profit, have been willing and anxious to test our goods in competition with others, and as a consequence have slowly and surely established a growing trade. We are proud of it and very grateful. We therefore take this opportunity to publicly thank our kind patrons of the last ten years for their confidence and patronage, and we promise that our goods will still continue to give satisfaction. Remember that each brand is manufactured for a particular crop, and will do its work effectually. Our prices are as low as the same class of goods can be sold. We again offer the same old reliable brands, and trust that you will continue to use them, and by a kind [illegible] do so this Fall.

MON[illegible]
Special High Grade; well-known as an excel[illegible] highest-priced Fertilizers upon the market wi[illegible]
NEW ERA--HIGH [illegible]
Not quite as high grade as the Monarch, but [illegible] been large of this brand. The price and resul[illegible]
BONE AN[illegible]
A very excellent goods, and low-priced for th[illegible] request you to get our prices before purchasin[illegible]
C. W. K[illegible]
N[illegible]
Eastern Shore Office:—UNDER VOSHELL HOU[illegible], Chestertown, Md.

—AGENTS—
JOHN McCLOUD, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.
GUS. PORTER, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
C. H. BRADLEY, Tilghman's, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
STEPHEN P. JUMP, Hillsboro', Q. A. Co., Md.

Pure Animal Bone Fertilizers!

For satisfactory results buy the LISTER'S or H. S. MILLER & CO.'S BONE PHOSPHATES, which have been used for years and PROVED TO BE THE BEST.
FOR SALE BY W. N. E. WICKES.
Will be delivered at any of the wharves on the bay or river. Orders solicited. Aug. 14—8t.

PURCHASE YOUR CLOTHING
FROM THE
MANUFACTURERS!
It Is the Only Method of Saving the Middleman's Profit.
IT ALSO ASSURES YOU THE
Best Goods for the Lowest Prices.
Likes, Berwanger & Co.,
ARE EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE RETAIL TRADE, AND OFFER

Children's Suits from	- - -	$2 to $10
Boys' " "	- - -	$4 to $14
Youths' " "	- - -	$5 to $18
Men's " "	- - -	$9 to $25

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,
LEADING ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
Nos. 10 and 12 East Baltimore St., Near Charles,

I. HAMBERGER & SONS,
Fine Clothing and Tailoring,
122 East Baltimore St.,
ADJOINING B. & O. R. R. BUILDING,

XMAS GIFTS AT FACTORY PRICES ON EASY PAYMENTS.
Mention paper
OUR INSTALLMENT TERMS ARE
PRICE ONLY $190 WITH STOOL EMBROIDERED COVER AND BOOK.
$155 $50 ONLY
DESCRIPTION—Style 110. Upright Grand Piano, 88 keys, three Strings, patent repeating Grand Action, full iron Frame with extra Braces, Rich Rosewood Case. Elegantly finished.
DESCRIPTION OF CASE 3 solid black walnut case, beautifully finished, patent upright bellows, rollers, handles, lampstands, Gent desk, &c.
CONTAINS 5 SETS OF ORCHESTRAL REEDS AS FOLLOWS One set of Large Power'ul Sub-Bass, 12 reeds. One set of exquisitely pure, sweet Melodia, 27 reeds. One set of rich, mellow, smooth Diapason, 24 reeds. Set melodious Viola, 12 reeds. Set melodious Viola, 12 reeds.
5 Oct., 14 Stops, Sub-Bass, 2 Oct. Couplers, 2 Knee Swells
HOW TO ORDER—Send reference from your Postmaster or Storekeeper and either Instrument will be shipped on 10 days' test trial. If it suits you are to send us first payment, and pay freight. If not, return, and we pay freight both ways.
GEM PIANO & ORGAN CO. WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

Great Reduction
SALE
—OF—
CLOTHING
TO-DAY
—AT—
A. FRIEDMAN'S

REMOVAL!

R. BERGEN,
WHO HAS BEEN OCCUPYING THE CORNER STORE in the BURCHINAL BUILDING, now belonging to Chas. S. Smith, has REMOVED to the
Store-Room Adjoining,
formerly occupied by W. T. Wright, where can be found a LARGE and VARIED assortment of
Dress Goods
NOTIONS,
AND MILLINERY.
Spring opening of SILKS, HENRIETTAS SERGES, CASHMERES, CLOTHS and FLANNELS. Also, a Beautiful line of
Trimming Silks!
to match all shades of Dress Goods. Also, a complete line of
Notions and Fashionable Millinery
☞ Remember, I HAVE REMOVED NEXT DOOR to the store I did occupy.
R. BERGEN,
April 17, 1890. CHESTERTOWN, MD

McDONNELL'S
SPECIALTIES IN STOCK.
In addition to a full line of First-Class Staple
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
I have placed in stock a number of specialties particularly suited for the heated term of the summer months, embracing a full line of fine
Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco
—AND—
CIGARETTES
Indeed, I am the only dealer in Kent county licensed to sell this hot weather luxury—the cigarette. A full line of choice brands of both Cigars and Cigarettes will be kept constantly on hand.
SOFT DRINKS,
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,
both domestic and foreign, in season.
A full assortment of Fancy Cakes, Crackers, Nuts, etc.; Smoking Articles and fine grades of Smoking Tobacco. Prices graded to meet the depressed times. Respectfully,
June 5. W. S. McDONNELL.

DOWNES & JENNINGS,
Importers
—AND—
Tailors,
NEAL BUILDING,
133 Baltimore st., East,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Our aim is to do work in the best style, and to please people who appreciate carefully-made garments. Our trade has constantly increased, and we rarely lose a customer who once comes to us.

THE FARMER.

Who pays his taxes with many a sigh,
Wonders why they are so high,
And falls to see the "how" and "why?"
The farmer.

Who has the wool pulled over his eyes
By partisan "high-protection" cries
And takes for gospel the plainest lies?
The farmer.

Who'll cry Protection loud and long
Until it becomes a worn-out song
And suddenly finds he has been all wrong?
The farmer.

Who'll rise some day in all his might,
When he sees some things in a clearer light,
And knock the "machine" as high as a kite?
The farmer.

Who'll fight this same corrupt "machine,"
Win the battle clear and clean,
And teach the demagogues a lesson, I ween?
The farmer.

Who'll say: "Less tax is what we need,
And a firmer check on monopoly's greed!"
And strike for reform with lightning speed?
The farmer.

Who'll raise a great political storm,
For the G. O. P. make it very warm,
When he takes his stand for tax reform?
The farmer.

Then haste the day when every man
Shall stand for the right, as surely he can,
And none shall prove more zealous than
The farmer.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 10. W. H. K.

SAM JONES' SAYINGS.

Some Blunt Words With Which He Has Edified the Crowds at Round Lake.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—Sam Jones has concluded his summer engagement at Round Lake. Thousands of people went there to see him. Here are some of his latest sayings:

"To be a Christion you must be a prohibitionist. I don't mean a third party man; but you must be a man that is against everything that favors whiskey, and in favor of everything that is against it." To this some of the preachers shouted "Amen," when Jones said: "If you say 'amen' to that you can never vote the Republican ticket again."

"I'm so glad that I don't preach like other preachers; and I'm so glad that whenever any one else tries to preach like I do he makes an ass of himself."

"Most preachers could learn from the old darkey down south, who said: My sermon will be divided into three parts—de text, de subject matter, and the arousements; and, seeing it is so warm, we'll leave off the first two parts and take to the arousements."

"I've never said a vulgar thing in the pulpit, never! When a horse has sore spots on him he thinks a curry-comb is vulgar, but when he is sound he likes it."

"The dog barks and whines at the moon, but the moon shines on; and so your uncle Jones is going to let folks scold and howl, and he will try to just shine right on."

"The homes of this country are a key to success, or failure. And as many homes have been turned over to worldliness and folly, multitudes are going to the devil."

"A man will pay a dollar a day to have his horse trained aright, and be careful to have it sheltered from every danger; but we let our children come up as they will." "The thing now most to be dreaded in your home is yellow-backed literature."

"Don't let bad children into your backyard, even if their parents are rich."

"You say I don't preach the Gospel; but you, poor soul, wouldn't know the Gospel if you met it coming down the road."

"Nine-tenths of the old people are after the dollars, and nine-tenths of the young ones are after a good time, and it is hard to tell which are the biggest fools."

"If God loves everybody, then will not everybody be saved? No; for love never saved anybody. If it did, not another mother's son would go to a drunkard's grave.

"A man gives his wife $50 to buy a new dress, and she needs it; but she takes the money to buy coal and pay rent for some poor womna. She has more religion than one who rides to a missionary meeting in a $600 carriage and then pays her subscription of ten cents."

"It takes two things to make a Christian: first to realize that God loves you; and second, for you to pitch in and love God all you can."

"God never forces a crown upon anybody who doesn't want it; if He did, the rascal would go and sell it the first chance he got."

"The happiest fellows in the world are the ministers. (Then, turning to those on the platform). True you don't get very big salaries; but you get all you are worth."

"If a man begins to give liberally, folks begin to think he is losing his mind.

Date of the Crucifixion.

That the time of Christ's crucifixion may be approximately demonstrated by astronomical calculation, after paying due regard to the historical data in our possession, is asserted by Judge Joseph P. Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cardinal conditions required, says the St. Louis *Republic*, are: First, that the time must be brought into the procuratorship of Pontius Pilate; secondly, it must be after the fifteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius and after the thirtieth year of Christ's age; thirdly, It must occur on the 15th of the Jewish month Nisan (or abib), and on the sixth day of the week, or Friday. After a great deal of laborious research, Mr. Bradley deduced the following conclusions: "There was only three years from A. D. 27 to A. D. 25, inclusive, in which the first of Nisan, and consequently the 15th of Nisan happened on a Friday. These were A. D. 27, 30 and 33, the last being very doubtful. But the crucifixion could not have happened before A. D. 28, and probably not later than A. D. 31. Therefore the year 30 is the only one which satisfies all the conditions of the problem. It satisfies them, because it gives opportunity for Jesus to teach publicly for about three years and to attend three passovers during his ministry, or four, according as it commenced on or before April 3. A. D. 27. Now, since in A. D. 30, the 1st of Nisan fell on Friday, the 24th of March, the 15th fell on Friday, the 7th of April, which was the day of the crucifixion.',

MOODLES (after a week at Saratoga)—I say, Bangle you pay the hotel bill and I'll tip the servants.

THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

The Law Governing Parents and Teachers Respecting the Vaccination of Children in Our Public Schools.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The frequent irritation growing out of the legal requirement that teachers shall not receive pupils into their schools who have not been duly vaccinated, and the singular construction given the law by some of the physicians, has induced me to correspond with Dr. Chancellor of the State Health Department, and with the assent of the Doctor I herewith send you the correspondence, and hope that it may eventually lead to some authoritative construction of the law respecting physicians' certificates.

The law requiring parents and guardians to have children vaccinated within twelve months after birth, under the penalty of a fine of from five to ten dollars, seems to be almost a dead letter. It ought to be some one's duty to see it enforced. We have a Local Board of Health and a Local Health Officer. I don't know that it is the duty of this board to attend to such matters, but probably the State Board can make such regulations as would cause the law to be enforced.

If the Local Board has no power beyond the health articles which appear from time to time in the advertising columns of the papers, the law seems to be a failure.

The correspondence is as follows:

DR. C. W. CHANCELLOR, SEC. STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—*Dear Sir:* The law of the State says, "No teacher in any school shall receive into such school any person, as a scholar, until such person shall produce the certificate of some regular practising physician that such applicant for admission into the school has been *duly* vaccinated."

It is a very general practice with the physicians of this county (not with all) to insert vaccine virus in the arm of a child and immediately certify that it has been vaccinated.

The common sense of our teachers rebels often against this construction of the law, and it leads to frequent unpleasantness between the teacher, who does not wish to incur the penalty, of the law, and parents.

I am not advised how far the State Board of Health has authority to enforce or construe the State Laws of Health, but I desire your opinion, whether a physician can, upon the simple insertion of vaccine virus, comply with the spirit and intention of the law, and certify that the person has been *duly* vaccinated.

If the law, which makes it the duty of every parent and guardian to have his child vaccinated within twelve months after its birth, was enforced, the school authorities would be relieved from many conflicts.

I write in behalf of the teachers, who are constantly pressed by those who, neglecting to have their children vaccinated in proper time, place the teacher in an unpleasant and responsible position.

Very respectfully yours,
EBEN F. PERKINS,
Ex. public scho[illegible] Kent county, Md.

Dr. Chancellor's answer is as follows:

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11, 1890.

E. F. PERKINS, ESQ., EXAMINER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 10th inst., requesting my opinion as to "whether a physician can upon the simple insertion of vaccine virus (without awaiting results) comply with the spirit and intention of the law, and certify that the person has been *duly* vaccinated?" has been received and carefully considered.

Any opinion I might express on the above question would of course have no legal force or effect; but viewing the matter from a professional and sanitary standpoint, it is obvious that no person can be considered "duly vaccinated" until a record is made up in the case, which record should show the date of vaccination, whether a primary or a revaccination, and whether successful or unsuccessful; unless there exists unmistakable indications of a previous successful vaccination, which must have been performed within a period not longer than seven years. The simple fact of inserting an atom of virus in the arm of a child is only part of the process of vaccination, and does not, in my opinion, justify the physician in certifying that the child "has been *duly* vaccinated."

Every person entering a public school should give satisfactory evidence of *protection* against small-pox, or be excluded until the rule is complied with. Vaccination certainly amounts to nothing without it implies protection, and, therefore, the expression "duly vaccinated" must mean, if it means anything, that the child having exhibited all the phases or phenomina of a true and successful vaccination, or having, in the event of failure in the first vaccination, been vaccinated with virus known to be pure, is *duly protected*. It seems to me that the power to fix a standard of vaccination inheres in the school boards, which are supposed to be the guardians of the health as well as the education of the pupils, and in this matter the State Board of Health will, I am sure, be ready and willing, at all times, to advise and co-operate.

Under the Act of 1890, chapter 622, section 6, it is provided that "the State Board of Health shall make such regulations respecting nuisances, sources of filth and *causes of sickness* as they shall judge necessary for the public health and safety."

Again, under the Act of 1886, chapter 22, section 1, it is provided, "that whenever the State Board of Health shall have cause to believe that there is danger of cholera, small-pox or other dangerous or infectious disease invading this State or country, it shall be the duty of the said board to take such action and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such infectious or dangerous diseases within this State; and any person or persons, or corporation refusing or neglecting to obey such rules and regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be fined not less than $50 nor exceeding $500 for every such offence."

Under either of the above laws, this board will be able to render your school board whatever assistance it may require in the matter of establishing a proper standard of vaccination.

Very respectfully yours,
C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

RHEUMATISM is caused by a poisinous acid in the blood and yields to Ayer's Pills. Many cases which seem chronic and hopeless, have been completely cured by this medicine. It will cost but little to try what effect the Pills may have in your case. We predict success.

THE PAGE-STEWART DUEL.

An Account of an Affair in Which Col. Henry Page's Uncle Figured.

Col. Henry Page, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the first district, is a nephew of Mr. Henry Page, the distinguished lawyer of Cambridge, who early in the forties fought a duel with pistols with James A. Stewart, who subsequently represented the first district in Congress and who afterward served on the bench of the first judical circuit and of the Court of Appeals. Mr. T. Holliday Hicks, a friend of the duelists and subsequently Governor of Maryland, wrote a letter in 1860 to his friend, Captain Frank Higgins, giving a full account of the meeting. The letter, which is dated at Annapolis March 8, 1860, reads as follows:

"Yours came to hand asking the cause of a duel fought by Henry Page and James A. Stewart, now our representative in Congress, and requesting me to relate as many circumstances as I remember. The duel took place a long time ago, and my memory may be somewhat at fault. I was not present at the hostile meeting, and can speak only of what I was told by one of the seconds.

"Mr. Henry Page was tall and very slender, of frail physique and delicate health, but he possessed iron nerve, a commanding appearance, and was so expert with the pistol as to be considered a dead shot. He was a prominent lawyer, and was a Whig or anti-Jackson in politics. Hon. James A Stewart is of medium height, compactly built, a little inclined to corpulence, physically well developed and healthy. He had a genial, open and benevolent countenance, and is the personification of a good-natured and kind man. With all his amiable qualities, he has an unflinching nerve, but had no skill in the use of the pistol. As a lawyer he was of the highest repute, and in politics was a Democrat and Jackson man.

"At that time political excitement ran high, and from this, and perhaps other causes, Mr. Page and Mr. L. Robinson had a disagreement. One evening about dark Mr. Page and Mr. Stewart met on the street, the former mistaking the latter for Robinson, and thinking Robinson brushed against him he took it as an insult and struck Mr. Stewart several times with a rattan. Many persons contended that there was no mistake, but Page's friends boasted that the matter would end without further action, because Stewart would not dare to challenge Page, thereby giving him the right to choose pistols as the weapons, with which Stewart would certainty be killed. Nevertheless, excitement went up to blood-heat, and the public appetite demanded a resort to the barbarous duel.

"I went to Cambridge the morning after the street rencounter, and after hearing the numerous statements concerning the unfortunate affair, my first impulse was to prevent a duel. Accordingly I went to Mr. Page's office. He was not in, but I found there my good friend, William A. Lake, now of Vicksburg, Miss., who related to me all the circumstances of the difficulty, and said [illegible] Page was at home. I went there, and Mr. [illegible] handed me a note he had received from Mr. Stewart. I said, why can't you write an explanation? It will lead to further correspondence, and to an amicable settlement.' Mr. Page replied: 'According to the code I must treat his note as a challenge. If he will withdraw the note I will send one I had prepared before I received the challenge at the hands of his friend. Without such withdrawal I cannot send my apology. According to the code I must select a friend and leave the matter in his hands.'

"I said: 'Mr. Page your code is a wicked farce. You and Stewart are sensible men—too good to stand up and try to shoot the life out of each other because you imagine the code will protect your honor.' I then asked him if he felt any animosity against Mr. Stewart, and he said he had not the least. 'Then,' said I, he is the aggrieved party, smarting under the unprovoked, humiliating assault committed by you under a mistake as to his identity. You should go down to the office and have a talk over the matter like reasonable men.' Mr. Page said that he had told Stewart of the mistake as soon as it was discovered, and that he was sorry for it, but that as Stewart had appealed to the code the rules in such cases must govern all further action.

"'But,' I replied, 'suppose you have a meeting, and Stewart be killed. Think of the remorse of conscience that will haunt you. The rules of your code have no balm to soothe the pangs produced by their observance. Think of the pain and anguish his violent death would bring to his brothers and sisters, and the terrible blow it would be to that good and useful old man—his father. It will bring his gray hairs in sorrow down to the grave. If you must fight, let me beg you, in God's name and as a friend, to fire your pistol in the air.' Page said, 'Suppose he should kill me?' I answered, "Then you will have done with this world; but there is not much probability of that, Stewart is not the adept with the pistol that you are. How many pigeons have I seen you kill with your pistol thirty or forty feet away?'

"Said He: 'Hicks, I am going to say something to you in strict confidence. I have no desire to kill Stewart or any other man. But should it become known that I am opposed to taking the life of any man, except in self-defense, every little cock-sparrow around town, would be ready to insult me, knowing that I have not sufficient physical strength to defend myself. Yet, I will say to you that if this unpleasant affair shall result in a hostile meeting I will not shoot to kill Stewart unless self-defense compels me.'

"I then went to see Mr. Stewart, and after expressing my great regret at the difficulty, ventured the hope that there was some way to settle the matter without resorting to extreme measures. He said he had entrusted the affair to friends and would quietly await the result. When I made an appeal to him, and spoke of the uncertainty of a hostile meeting, he said he considered there were at least 95 chances in 100 against him. 'But,' he added, 'I have been grossly insulted, and feel keenly the attack made upon my honor and bravery. I think death is preferable to dishonor, and will face the former in vindication of the latter.' Then I perceived that he was so determined to vindicate himself that no manner of appeals would swerve him in the least. When we parted he thanked me cordially for my disinterested kindness.

"Feeling conscious that I had done all in my power to prevent a meeting by which one, if not two, of our most valued citizens might be hurried to an untimely grave, I went home fully convinced that the fight would come off. Subsequently the following particulars were given by Mr. William A. Lake, the second for Mr. Page. Lieutenant Le Compte was second for Mr. Stewart. The place selected for the combat was near the gates which open into "Hambrooks Farm," the beautiful residence of the lamented John Campbell Henry, situated about one mile from the town of Cambridge. At early morning of the appointed day the principals, seconds and surgeons arrived promptly on the field. The ground was measured and the antagonists placed in position. The question, 'Are you ready?' being affirmatively answered, the word was given: One, two, three—fire! The reports of the pistols were almost simultaneous. Page was not hit, but Stewart tottered and fell to the ground. On examination it was found that the ball had struck Stewart's suspender buckle or button and partially glanced, inflicting a bruise of no material consequence. When the inquiry was made: 'Is another shot necessary?' Stewart, pluck to the last demanded a second shot. Page then exclaimed: 'Mr. Lake, put a full charge of powder in my pistol this time; I do not intend to act as a target to be shot at.' When Stewart heard this he at once knew that Page had not fired the first shot to kill him, and he was so much impressed by the fact that an immediate reconciliation followed, and the two were fast friends up to the death of Mr. Page, which occurred in 1848.

"Although the preliminaries were conducted secretly and quietly, and a very early hour fixed for the meeting, a large portion of the male population of Cambridge was lurking in the vicinity. When the ground was measured and the probable range of the bullets ascertained there was a hurried stampede of men and boys from their hiding places in the woods. Some of them were so badly scared that they did not stop running until they reached town and spread the news of the duel. Having heard a denial about the half charge of powder, I asked Lake about it. He said: 'You know what Page told you of his intentions. He first thought of shooting at Stewart's legs, but finally concluded that I should load but a small charge of powder, and that he would aim at the middle of the body. If the pistol had been fully charged the ball would have crushed quite, if not entirely, through Stewart's body.' I have thus given you all I know in regard to the duel, and hope it will prove satisfactory to you. I remain ever your friend."

FALL FARM NOTES.

With cattle in many cases it will be more profitable to sell when grass-fed. It requires good management to grain-feed cattle now with profit.

On an average the better plan is always to sell an animal whenever it is ready. There is always more or less of a loss in feeding longer than this.

Times have changed on the farm as well as everywhere else, and for successful farm husbandry the man must know why as well as how.—*Maine Farmer.*

Many our of most troublesome weeds are introduced plants. It is a curious fact that the migrations of man have often been traced by the study of such plants.

The *Rural New Yorker* thinks if those who have voted for the golden-rod to be the emblematic national flower were compelled to work a day or so pulling the weeds out by the roots they would change their votes.

To stake raspberries and blackberries is a needless and wasteful practice. Pinch or cut back properly, and they will support all the fruit they ought to bear without stakes. Staking is about as sensible as to prop up an overladen tree.

Whale-oil soap and carbolic acid, in quantity of one pound of soap to one ounce of acid, dissolved in five gallons of warm water, will keep the borer out of apple trees. Apply two or three times during the growing season. If the egg is already laid watch and kill the borer as soon as its work begins to appear.

Pear blight is less abundant in orchards where but fair growth is made than among trees forced along by strong manures. Moderate growth well ripened is the best for pears. For this reason in districts where blight abounds the trees are often grown in sod.

A good, well-kept, tasteful farm, with good buildings, handsome animals and fine crops, advertises its owner's qualities, and you conclude at once that he isn't badly depressed nor hankering to go West. The East is a pretty good place if one only thinks so.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

Paris has 6,000 police.
Henry George is 53 years old.
London has a woman broker.
New York has 50,000 tailors.
Liverpool has 720,000 people.
China has "450,000,000 people."
Argyle, Wis., has a $3,000 pearl.
Rome once had 1,300,0000 people.
Illinois leads in railroad mileage.
The States have 400,000 drummers.
Horse-meat dinners 5 cents in Berlin.
New York's unions will go into politics.
Our railroads employ 704,743 workmen.
The World's Fair tower is to be 1500 feet.
In the world 250,000,000 people go naked.
Italy has a $20,000,000 scientific farming company.
The States have as many cities with a million people as Europe.
The late census shows Boston to be entitled to 113 more saloons.
The South gained 108 cotton and woolen mills the first half of this year.
Ladies set all the type on the Rustan (La.) *Progressive.* The "devil" is an "angel."
Farmers are at the head of the Gubernatorial tickets of both parties in Indiana.
The gold in the world would fit in a solid cube building twenty-four feet each way.

JUST *how* an alternative medicine cleanses the system is an open question; but that Ayer's Sarsaparilla *dose* produce a radical change in the blood is well attested on all sides. It is everywhere considered the best remedy for blood disorders.