The Chestertown Transcript.

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LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. GENESE.
Of Baltimore, will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 26, 1891.

DR. W. E. BARNARD,
—Dentist,—
has located permanently, and will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Howard, Still Pond, Md., for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
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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.
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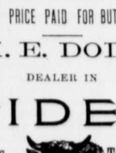
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one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we knew to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit
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For all Skin troubles, and for ridding all kinds of Live Stock from parasites, it has no equal. It is also wonderfully effective in many infectious and contagious diseases, such as
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, SWINE PLAGUE, CHICKEN-CHOLERA,
In such cases it is administered internally as well as externally. It is used and recommended by the leading Veterinarians in both hemispheres. Its uses upon a Farm are innumerable. Hon. John E. Russell, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, writes, under date of October, 1886, "Your DIP is not only excellent for Sheep, Dogs, Fowls, etc., but it is the best possible dressing for diseased hoofs of horses. I have used it for thrush, bruises of the sole, and wounds, with great effect. It is also an excellent stimulant for the coronet, to increase the growth of the hoof, in cases of contraction and slow growth. If I did not keep Sheep, I should have it on hand for stable use."
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THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

The Omaha *Republican* gives the following history of the origin of this production which the London *Spectator* pronounced to be the finest poem ever written in America. "The early part of the war, one dark Saturday night in the dead of winter, there had died in the Commerical Hospital in Cincinnati, *a young woman* over whose head only two and twenty summers had passed. She had once been possessed of an enviable share of beauty and had been as she herself said, 'flattered' and sought for the charms of the face; but, alas! upon her fair brow was written that terrible word—prostitute! Once the pride of respectable parentage, her first wrong step was the small beginning of the 'same old story over again,' which has been truly the life history of thousands. Highly educated and with accomplished manners she might have shone in the best society. But the evil hour that proved her ruin was the door from which went out the innocence of childhood, and having spent a young life in disgrace and shame, the poor friendless one died the melancholy death of a broken-hearted outcast. Among her personal effects was found in manuscript 'The Beautiful Snow,' which was immediately carried to Enos B. Reed, a gentleman of culture and literary taste, who was at that time editor of the *National Union*. In the columns of that paper on the morning following the girl's death, the poem appeared in print for the first time. When the paper containing the poem came out on Sunday morning, the body of the victim had not yet received burial. The attention of Thomas Buchanan Reed, one of the first American poets, was so taken with their stirring pathos, that he immediately followed the corpse to its final resting place." Such are the plain facts concerning her whose "Beautiful Snow" shall long be remembered as one of the brightest gems in American literature.

Oh! The snow, the beautiful snow!
Filling the sky and the earth below,
Over the housetops, over the street,
Over the heads of the people you meet,
Dancing,
Flirting,
Skipping along,
Beautiful snow! it can do nothing wrong,
Flying to kiss a fair lady's cheek,
Clinging to lips in a frolicsome freak,
Beautiful snow from the heavens above,
Pure as an angel, gentle as love!

Oh! The snow, the beautiful snow!
How the flakes gather, and laugh as they go,
Whirling about in their maddening fun,
It plays in its glee with every one—
Chasing,
Laughing,
Hurrying by,
It lights on the face and sparkles the eye,
And the playing dogs, with a bark and a bound,
Snap at the crystals that eddy around;
The town is alive and its heart's in a glow
To welcome the coming of beautiful snow.

How mildly the clouds go swaying along,
Hailing each other with humor and song!
How the gay sledges like meteors pass by,
Bright for a moment then lost to the eye.
Ringing,
Swinging,
Dashing they go,
Over the crust of the beautiful snow—
Snow so pure, when it falls from the sky,
As to make one regret, to see it lie
To be trampled and tracked by the thousands of feet,
Till it blends with the filth in the horrible street.

Once I was pure as the snow but I fell—
Fell like snow flakes, from heaven to hell;
Fell to be trampled as filth in the street;
Fell to be scoffed, to be spit on and be beat;
Pleading,
Cursing,
Dreading to die;
Selling my soul to whoever would buy,
Dealing *in shame*, for a morsel of bread;
Hating the living and fearing the dead.
Merciful God! Have I fallen so low?
And yet, I was once like the beautiful snow.

Once I was fair, as the beautiful snow,
With an eye like a crystal, a heart like its glow;
Once I was loved for my innocent grace,
Flattered and sought for the charms of my face.
Father,
Mother,
Sisters all,
God and myself have I lost by my fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by
Will make a wide swoop lest I wander too nigh;
For all that is on or above me, I know
There is nothing so pure as the beautiful snow.

How strange it should be, that this beautiful snow
Should fall on a sinner, with nowhere to go;
How strange it should be when night comes again
If the snow and the ice struck my desperate brain!
Fainting,
Freezing,
Dying alone.
Too wicked for prayer, too weak for a moan,
To be heard in the streets of a crazy town
Gone mad, in the joy of the snow coming down,
To be and to die in my terrible woe,
With a bed and a shroud of the beautiful sno

Helpless and foul as the trampled snow,
Sinner, despair not! Christ stoopeth low,
To rescue the soul, that is lost in its sin
And raise it to life and enjoyment again
Groaning,
Bleeding,
Dying for thee,
The Crucified hung on the accursed tree,
His accents of mercy fall soft on thine ear
Is there mercy for me? Will He heed prayer?
O God! In the stream that for sinners did f
Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow.

It Takes a Woman.

To make a little go a great way; to understand a baby's prattling; to make a wise man turn foolish; to make a man of a foolish boy; to interpret a man's unspoken thoughts; to buy that dear little cup and saucer when she really meant to buy a pair of gloves; to entertain a crowd of people when her head feels as if a hundred little demons were hammering it; to make a bonnet out o f last year's hat; to hunt in her old hats for the name of a well-known importer, to sew it in her bonnet and wear it as the latest importation.

Equine Meat.

Horses to the number of 21,291 were killed for human food in Paris last year, though 402 of them were afterwards condemned as unfit for consumption. In addition 229 donkeys and 40 mules were killed for the same purpose, and the meat of these 21,156 animals is stated to have weighed 4,615 tons. There were 180 stores for the sale of this meat, which varied in price from 4 cents to 20 cents a pound, but not more than a third is sold fresh, the remainder being used for making sausages.

IF it were not for hunger some men would never do an honest day's work.

SEEKING happiness simply to have it is a very bad kind of selfishness.

PREACHING that is aimed at the head hardly ever strikes the heart.

THE PEACH YELLOWS AND ROSETTE.

Additional Evidence of Their Communicability.

BY DR. ERWIN F. SMITH.

With the permission of the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Pathology, as well as with the permission of Dr. Smith, we will publish in full (excepting the plates referred to, which it has been impossible to secure) a report bearing upon this, to the Kent county agriculturist very important subject, the communicability of Peach Yellows and Rosette. No subject should bear a closer relation to the Kent county farmer than this, in which the peach enters so largely, since it exceeds from a financial standpoint all others in importance and extent. He has sealed with the fortunes of peach culture, to a large degree his financial advancement and domestic happiness. Then, bearing as it does, this peculiarly close relation to our local institutions, we feel that in giving to our peach-growers this report of Dr. Smith we are placing within their reach a fund of information, which, in direct value to the community at large has never been excelled by any previous issue of the TRANSCRIPT. Dr. Smith, as a scientist, and as the special agent of the United States Agricultural Department, has a most enviable national reputation, and many know him in Kent as a gentleman possessing unquestioned ability and those finer parts which go to make up the full size and statue of a man. On account of limited space it will be necessary to continue the articles as a series, and we would recommend that the papers containing them be placed on file by our subscribers.

Prof. B. T. Galloway, in his letter transmitting the report of Dr. Smith to the Hon. Jere M. Rusk, secretary of the Department of Agriculture, said:

"SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the investigations and experiments made the past three years by Dr. Erwin F. Smith, under the direction of this Division, with a view of obtaining evidence as to the communicability of Peach Yellows. There is no longer any doubt as to the contagious nature of this disease, and it now remains as a part of this line of work to determine definitely its period of incubation, methods of spreading other than by budding, and the nature of the contagium. Investigations bearing on these points, as well as exceedingly extended and laborious ones with fertilizers, are now, and have been for some time, under way."

Dr. Smith's letter of transmittal to Prof. B. T. Galloway, Chief of Division, was as follows:

"SIR:—In accordance with your request I submit herewith a report on the evidence now at hand respecting the communicability of Peach Yellows.

"Although some of the experiments described in the following pages have not been completed, it has been thought best to report upon them all at this time, so that peach-growers, and more especially scientific workers, may know not only just what has been done, but also what is now under way. To make the report complete the beginnings of certain experiments from the first bulletin on Yellows have been repeated. A brief account of the disease, for the sake of those into whose hands the former report did not fall and also for a clearer understanding of what follows, has also been prefixed.

"The histological and bacteriological part of this inquiry is as yet incomplete, and for this reason it is omitted entirely. In accordance with your instructions no report on the effect of fertilizers will be made until the results of a third year's work can be included.

"A peach disease prevalent in Georgia and Kansas has also received considerable attention. This was formerly confused with Yellows, but is now believed to be distinct and is so described. It is a disease of the same peculiar type as Yellows and may be considered very properly in connection with the latter. The inoculations herein described demonstrate for the first time its dangerous, contagious nature, and point to prompt destruction as the best method of dealing with affected trees.

"In conclusion, thanks are due to many peach-growers who have furthered my inquiries, and very especially to the men whose names are mentioned in the body of this report and whose warm interest in the advancement of horticulture has made them willing even at a personal sacrifice, to

[redacted]

over very considerable areas. Within ten years the disease has taken a fresh and very strong hold upon orchards in the Delaware and Chesapeake region, the north portion of the Peninsula, and has destroyed thousands and thousands of trees, rendering a great industry unprofitable or precarious. It seems to be native to the eastern United States, having, so far as we know, not been reported from California. Diligent inquiry also has thus far failed to bring to light any notice of its occurrence in Europe or other parts of the globe.

The last negative evidence is from Mr. Newton B. Pierce, of the Division of Vegetable Pathology. From May to October, 1890, he was in Mediterranean countries investigating vine diseases. Mr. Pierce traveled extensively in France, Italy, Sicily and Algeria, and looked carefully for this disease. He examined peach trees in a great many localities, and observed the fruit in the principal markets, but failed to find any traces of Yellows. Inquiries of many persons devoted to the scientific study of agriculture and horticulture also proved fruitless. They had not seen or heard of anything resembling this disease.

The distribution of the disease and the losses occasioned thereby were set forth somewhat fully in my first bulletin and do not concern us at this time. It is proper to state, however, that the losses continue in the infected districts; that the disease has appeared in new localities; and that regions now healthy are also threatened. The Yellows is certainly as far south as southern Virginia and probably as far west as Arkansas and northeastern Texas. Peach-growers are earnestly advised to stamp out the disease upon its first appearance, and are warned against the importation of trees from infected districts. These remarks apply with especial force to the Pacific coast, and in this connection it is well to remember that the apricot and almond are also subject to Yellows. It would be much safer for the Californians to grow their own peach trees than to introduce any from the eastern United States. If trees are imported it should be known beyond question that they are from regions where this disease does not occur. The mere fact that the nursery stock is healthy at the date of shipment is not a sufficient guaranty that it will continue so.

(2) *Characteristics of the disease.*—The primary and peculiar symptoms of Peach Yellows are only two: (1) The red spotting and abnormally early maturity of the fruit; and (2) the premature germination of ordinary winter buds, or of obscure buds buried in the bark of the trunk and limbs or formed in the cambium. All other symptoms result from these, or are only the common indications of disease and decay in plants.

Plate I represents two peaches, natural size, one healthy and the other diseased. They are of one variety and were gathered the same day. They were picked from neighboring trees, but might have come from the same tree, since in the first stages of Yellows both sorts are usually found upon the same tree. The unspotted peach was hard, green and normal in all respects. It would not have ripened under two weeks. When ripe its skin would have been creamy white with a blush on one cheek, composed of very minute and nearly uniform crimson punctations. Its flesh would have been melting and juicy, slightly acid, aromatic and delicious. The color of the flesh would have been uniformly white, except for a narrow zone of crimson immediately surrounding the stone. The diseased peach was fully ripe. Its size was normal; its color abnormal. The skin was beautifully mottled and blotched with crimson, giving an appearance quite unlike that of healthy fruit. Many of these spots were large enough and sufficiently alike the rest of the skin to admit of being easily photographed. The flesh was also copiously streaked and spotted with crimson. On tangential section these brightly colored portions were usually oval or roundish; on radial section they appeared more often in the form of streaks or elongated spots. There was also more than the usual amount of color around the stone. The flavor of the peach was inferior. This diseased peach was only one out of thousands occurring that year in the infected districts. High-colored, premature fruits are one of the conspicuous symptoms of the disease, and are easily distinguishable even from a car window. In July, 1891, I saw hundreds of bushels of this worthless fruit in upper Maryland and Delaware, and the entire loss thereby in 1891 certainly exceeded half a million dollars.

The amount of color appears to depend somewhat upon variety. Sometimes there is comparatively little crimson spotting, and again, it is a very marked feature, the skin being almost purple and the flesh of the deepest crimson, even in pure white varieties. In an experience covering four years and including a great many thousand trees diseased by Yellows, I have never known but one in which there was entire absence of red spotting in the fruit. This tree bore premature, insipid peaches and the characteristic shoots. The time of ripening also varies within wide limits. I have known such peaches to ripen forty days in advance of the proper time, and also to ripen with the healthy fruit or only a few days in advance. Generally they ripen two or three weeks in advance, and are gone when the healthy fruit matures. In size the prematured fruit is usually normal the first season, and sometimes even noticeably large and showy. If any is produced the second year it is commonly small and inferior. The taste varies as much as the color, running from tolerably good to mawkish or bitter. Such fruits are generally insiped, even when of good size and color, and their sale not only defrauds the consumer but also reacts upon the grower, seriously impairing the subsequent demand for healthy fruit.

In many cases the red-spotted, prematurely-ripened fruits are the first indications of disease, or at least the first symptoms striking enough to attract general attention. They are very often borne exclusively upon one or two limbs of otherwise healty-looking trees. These limbs are not different in appearance from the rest of the tree. They bear vigorous shoots and full-grown, smooth, dark-green foliage; often, also, green half-grown fruits, which afterwards ripen in a normal manner. There is no indication of disease except in the fruit, which, in color and size, contrasts strikingly with the fine grown foliage and the normal immature fruit. Occasionally, in places, the foliage already begins to look yellowish green, while weak, pale sprouts begin to push through the bark. Sometimes branches bearing good foliage are covered from base to tip with these feeble shoots. They grow vertically through the bark on the upper surface. Later, in summer or autumn, or the following spring, such branches begin to show marked indications of disease. The spring foliage is yellowish or reddish green, dwarfed, rolled, and curled; and the shoot-axes are stunted. Commonly, especially in moist seasons, many feeble branched sprouts are developed on the trunk and the base of the main limbs. Again, stem and limb shoots will grow normally and very vigorously for several feet and then all at once branch repeatedly near the extremity in a very feeble and peculiar way. Many of these growths are due to the excessive and abnormal development of obscure buds hidden in the deeper layers of the bark or developed from the cambium. Why they should germinate in such numbers, and often in midsummer or autumn when the tree has passed its period of active growth, remains to be explained. The appearance suggests a profound disturbance of the distributive metabolism of the plant followed by an equally profound disturbance of the function of assimilation. The branched character of many of the growths results from the premature and abnormal development of ordinary winter buds. These begin to grow as soon as they are formed in the leaf axils, and the feeble shoots to which they give rise develop buds which also germinate the same season, and so on. The winter buds upon healthy-looking terminal branches and stem and limb shoots may also unfold prematurely into diseased growths. This may take place at any time from early spring to late autumn. It is very common in September, October and November, and is one of the striking characteristics of this disease. The spring foliage remains on the healthy shoot and its winter buds are dormant. On the contrary, nearly all of the spring foliage has fallen from the diseased shoots, and many of the winter buds, terminal and axillary, have germinated. The prematurity extends also to the blossoms, which generally come out earlier than on healthy trees, and appear sometimes in autumn. My attention was first drawn to this symptom in the spring of 1890, but extensive observations were then impossible. In the autumn of 1890, and again in the spring of 1891, about 6,000 trees were examined with special reference to the effect of Yellows upon the blossoms. All of these trees are in Maryland and Delaware, and all were healthy in the autumn of 1890. About 500 of them were found diseased in whole or in part in the spring of 1891, having developed yellows between fall and spring. The most characteristic symptom was the general pushing of leaf buds one to two weeks in advance of the proper time. This was peculiarly striking by contrast whenever the trees developed symptoms on one or two limbs only. On many of these trees some of the blossoms also came out very early, and were destroyed by frosts, but in general, the disease could be detected in these trees before the blossoms opened.

In this climate under normal conditions winter buds of the peach do not germinate until after a considerable period of rest. They never unfold in the autumn, and it is difficult to induce them to do so even in winter. This period of rest may be shortened somewhat by mild winters and early springs, or by artificial means, *e. g.*, June budding, but it is not abrogated in nature, so far as I know, except under the influence of this peculiar disease, and the one described in Part II.

When the winter buds become affected in spring, the growths to which they give rise are occasionally more extensive but are somewhat variable, their appearance depending, of course, to a great extent, upon the length of the internodes and the amount of branching. In Delaware and Maryland these last were more than usually abundant in the tops of vigorous trees in the summer and autumn of 1890.

So much concerning the characteristics of the disease. Now, in conclusion, some words upon its progress.

Gradually or simultaneously, as the case may be, all of the limbs develop the same symptoms. Consequently, the tree fails into a decline and finally dies. Trees once attacked rarely, if ever, recover. This statement is still in dispute, but I feel quite sure. Hundreds of yellowed and decaying orchards on the upper part of the Chesapeake and Delaware Peninsula bear witness every day to the truth of this assertion. In a very few instances I have had trees pointed out to me as once diseased and now recovered, but no such cases have ever come under my own observation. Always such trees have shown symptoms of disease later on, or else there was some uncertainty connected with the original diagnosis of the case.

The duration of the disease varies greatly. If the symptoms progress slowly from limb to limb, the tree may live a long time. If the whole tree is speedily involved, decay and death are correspondingly rapid. I have known trees to die at the end of the first season, but such is not usually the case. In Maryland and Delaware, as well as in regions farther north, the affected trees generally live from two to five years, and possibly longer in some cases. Incidentally I am keeping watch of several hundred trees to determine this point more accurately. The trees are worthless from the start and should be removed as soon as the disease appears. If allowed to remain, complete death occurs, very frequently, the third or fourth year, the last feeble sign of vitality being a few yellowish turfts on the trunk or some of the limbs. The tree shown in plate VIIb was attacked in the spring of 1887, when it was five years old, *i. e.*, set five years. At that time the tree was remarkably vigorous and handsome. It died in the summer of 1890, *i. e.*, about three and a half years from the time it first developed symptoms, but its foliage was yellowish the second year, and vegetation during the last year of its life was very scanty and feeble, being confined principally to branching sprouts on the bases of the larger limbs.

Generally speaking, the longer the disease has prevailed unmolested in any locality the greater is the number of cases annually, and the less is the probability of getting trees up to bearing age before they are attacked. This peculiar and interesting fact has been observed repeatedly in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Michigan.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Some Rich Men's Fortunes.

A Wall street broker of long experience and marked financial success, happened to be in a communicative mood a few days ago and chatted entertainingly about the millionaires whom he had met. For several years he was closely associated with Jay Gould, and he surprised his friends by his estimates of Jay Gould's wealth. One gentleman asked: "Is it true that Mr. Gould is worth between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000?"

"No, he is not worth any such amount," was the reply. "The fortunes of Wall street men are greatly exaggerated in most instances. I doubt if Mr. Gould could clear up his obligations and get out of the street with much over $50,000,000. I believe that Mr. Sage is a richer man than Mr. Gould. It is not unlikely that Mr. Sage is worth $70,000,000. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is probably worth between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller must be worth about as much. Mr. Rockefeller's interests are so widespread and so profitable that nobody except himself really knows how rich he is.—*N. Y. Times.*

CATARRH is not a local but a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla to effect a cure.

YOU can tell what kind of spirit there is in a man by the way he treats women.

SOCIETY IN BIG CITIES.

Famous Social Leaders to Tell Exactly What It is Like.

The social life in our large cities is one of the most fascinating studies in the world. The women who comprise it are naturally the most beautiful and the most brilliant of their sex. Never have we, however, seen this whirl of society through the eyes of those who are its leaders. We have seen it from the outside, as it were, but now we are to have glimpses of it from the inside. During 1892, *The Ladies' Home Journal* will give its readers these glimpses in a series of interesting articles under the titles "Social Life at Six Centres." Mrs. Burton Harrrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs," is to write of "Social Life in New York," and none can speak of it with so much authority as she who is one of its social leaders. Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren will portray "Washington Society," and Mrs. Annie deKoven, daughter of Senator Farwell, will write of "Social Life in Chicago." Then Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco will follow. These articles will tell exactly what social life in a great city means, how dinners are arranged and given; how the women dress and act; the etiquette of the best parlors; what the daily life of a society woman means; how girls are introduced into the social swim and make their debut, and the other hundred and one things which are most interesting to read and know about in social life and warfare. The *Journal* series will be a splendid one, without question, and will give thousands a new idea of what it means to be "in society" in the largest cities of our land.

Don'ts for 1892.

Don't call a man mean because he keeps his expenditures inside of his receipts; he would be mean if he didn't.

Better not tell your neighbor your troubles unless you are willing to listen to his.

Don't think that an unfortunate man is any better off because you pity him, unless you set a price on your pity and pay it over to him.

Don't condemn a man too harshly for his first offence.

Don't print your virtues in capitals and your vices in nonpariel.

Don't condemn a man because he mispronounces your name, provided he takes no liberty with your character.

Don't form bad habits the first half of your life, or it will take you the whole second half to get rid of them.

Better not put a dollar in the plate on Sunday if you are only thinking fifty cents.

Better not go into business for yourself before you have learned how to help others with theirs.

Don't lay a carpet without consulting your wife, for she sweeps it, you don't.—*Comfort.*

Keeping a Husband a Lover.

During a discussion relating to the management of husbands, Mrs. Yardley, a New York literary woman, said that one great danger to marital happiness arose from seeking outside sympathy when the charms of romance, poetry and sentiment found the dead level of reality. "The troubles of married people," she said, "should be guarded as sacred secrets, for then the differences are more easily adjusted and harmony may be restored. One great cause of turmoil is the money relation. Another is that man in his friction with the world forgets how wearing are the small irritations of life. He is tired and does not wish to listen to the uninteresting details of a woman's small trials.

"The wife grows still and preoccupied and dull, which furnishes him with an excuse for neglecting her, so they drift away from each other. A woman should never allow herself to grow dull and uninteresting if she would keep her husband a lover. If she would preserve the romance of the courting time she must be as entertaing and anxious to please as in the days of the wooing."

Husbands and Wives.

"A man's best friend," says Bulwer Lytton, "is a wife of good sense and good heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. In woman there is a subtile delicacy of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in a man. A woman, if she is really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, repute. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman always desires to be proud of you. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing." Rely, then, on her wisdom and faithfulness, and scorn the thought of proving unfaithful to the tenderness which, should occasion demand, would impel her willingly to die for you, as when the brutal Emperor, Claudius, commanded the death of her husband, the wife, Arria, stabbing herself, handed him the dagger, with the immortal words: "Pætus, it does not hurt."

A Group of Noted Women.

The Princess of Wales has thirteen wigs.

Miss Ethel Mackenzie, daughter of the great throat doctor, is the London correspondent of a Chicago daily.

Kate Fields treasures among her curios a lock of Browning's hair.

Princess Beatrice is writing a book on lace, to be illustrated by herself.

Queen Victoria firmly believes that objects made by blind persons bring luck.

The title, "Her Royal Highness," means something in the case of the Crown Princess of Denmark. She is 6 feet 3 inches tall.—*American Lady.*

Our dear little daughter was terribly sick,
Her bowels were bloated as hard as a brick,
We feared she would die,
Till we happened to try
Pierce's Pellets—they cured her, remarkably quick.
Never be without Pierce's Pellets in the house: They are gentle and effective in action, and give immediate relief in cases of indigestion, biliousness and constipation. They do their work thoroughly and leave no bad effects. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Best Liver Pill made.

SELF-CONCEIT is a rope that the devil never lets go of.

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