The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892. VOL. XXX—NO. 45

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,
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.

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to my many friends of Kent. Assortment, Cheapness and Quality are our principal attractions.
Respectfully,
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LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.
THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.
MY TABLE
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MY STABLES
contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.
SAMUEL MALLALIEU,
Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

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For all Skin troubles, and for ridding all kinds of Live Stock from parasites, it has DO equal. It is also wonderfully effective in many infectious and contagious diseases, such as

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Nov. 5 1891—y. Chestertown, Maryland

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Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is stocked with the Choicest Foreign and Domestic MATERIALS, and we GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION. All goods are our own make, and we are widely-known as the Manufacturers of the Best Baltimore Made Clothing. Hoping you will favor me with a call.

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one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit
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which will receive prompt and special attention. We have a skillful and thoroughly competent workman at the head of this department, and can safely guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We give our personal attention to ou
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We Take Orders for Farm Wagons
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A Most Delicious
LUNCH AND TEA BISCUIT.

Add one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonsful of Baking Powder to one quart of "LEA'S BEST FLOUR," sift, and run into it two ounces of butter or lard, add three gills of milk, handle as lightly as possible. Roll out, cut into biscuits and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.

MRS. RORER.

LEA'S
"BEST"
FLOUR.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT, $1.

MARCH.

Like some reformer, with mien austere,
Neglected dress and loud insistent tones,
More rasping than the wrongs which she bemoans,
Walks through the land and wearies all who hear,
While yet we know the need of such reform;
So comes unlovely March, with wind and storm,
To break the spell of winter, and set free
The prisoned brooks and crocus beds oppressed,
Severe of face, gaunt-armed, and wildly-dressed,
She is not fair nor beautiful to see.

But merry April and sweet smiling May
Come not till March has first prepared the way.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX in *The Ladies' Home Journal.*

WHEN I WAS A BOY.

A Kent County Farmer Writes of the Long Ago.

When I was a boy, we had but little money to spend. Wages were very much lower than now, and we boys thought ourselves rich with one dollar in our pocket. People then did not have cook stoves, nor their rooms heated at night when they went to bed. In fact we had no stoves, all the cooking being done in the open fireplaces, with the good old time Dutch ovens, and a better dinner cannot be prepared now with all the modern conveniences. When I was a boy, we had to travel on horseback. We had no carriages in those days to carry our sweethearts about, but the belles and beaux in those days enjoyed those delightful horse back rides in the summer evenings. When I was a boy, we could not go to the stores and buy all of our clothing ready-made, but it was all manufactured at home. We sowed our flax seed in the spring and raised our flax. This had to be pulled about the first of July, then the seed pods beat out, the straw then carefully laid out straight on the grass to rot. This operation took from two to four weeks; then it was carefully tied in bundles ready for the breaker, which broke all the outside hull off and left the flax. The next thing was to card it out straight and spin it, the best and finest made sheets, &c.; the next was for coarse pants, &c., and the commonest called tow was made up into aprons, over-shirts, &c., to do coarse work in. We also raised a flock of sheep which we would shear in May; then we would card the wool, then spin it into yarn, which would be made up into stockings, blankets and kerseys for men's ware. A suit of good kersey would last a year or more, in fact it was hard to wear out, not much like the woolen goods of this [illegible] would have our fox hunts, horse races when the weather was fit, our cock fights, and once a week a big dinner at our homes. I tell you we had big times in those days. When I was a boy, we looked upon the State of Ohio as the far west, all beyond that as a vast wilderness. When I was a boy, very little traveling was done by the people here. A few would go occasionally to Baltimore; but we looked upon New York as a city out of our reach, further off than London is now. When I was a boy to send news with dispatch we would put a courier on a horse. We could not hear the news in those days from all over the world, but we had to content ourselves with the news we could hear at the stores and taverns. A murder would be the talk of the community for a month or more. Now we are so used to hearing of murders from all parts of the country that we forget them in a day or so.

When I was a boy, people in this part of the country had but little need of money. They sold their few bushels of wheat and if they needed more they would sell one or more of their slaves, and in this way raise the needed cash. A change, a wonderful change all around, since the days when I was a boy, though I am not yet old.

KENT COUNTY FARMER, in the *Queeen Anne's Advocate.*

WOMEN are not slow to comprehend. They're quick. They are alive, and yet it was a man who discovered the *one* remedy for their *peculiar* ailments. The man was Dr. Pierce. The discovery was his "Favorite Prescription"—the boon to delicate women. Why go round "with one foot in the grave," suffering in silence—misunderstood—when there's a remedy at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold under the *guarantee* that if you are disappointed in any way in it you can get your money back by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not trying it. Possibly it may be true of one or two—but we doubt it. Women are ripe for it. They must have it. Think of a prescription and nine out of ten waiting for it. Carry the news to them!

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators.

Maryland for Cleveland.

MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER,

And the Opinions of Our Law-Makers Regarding Its Author.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 14.—General Edward S. Bragg, the author of the phrase "We love him for the enemies he has made," recently wrote to ex-President Cleveland, urging him to state publicly whether or not he would be a candidate for nomination at the coming National Convention. This letter and Mr. Cleveland's response expressing a willingness if called upon by his party to become a candidate, are given below:

FOND DU LAC, WIS., March 5, 1892.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, New York:

"SIR: But a few months since the promise of Democratic success in the coming national election, with the resulting deliverance from excessive taxation and the more iniquitious tributes to favored classes which our tariff laws inflict on the people, was bright and cheering.

"In every quarter you were looked to as one who, by your former official conduct, your abilities, character and courage, stood foremost as the embodiment and expression of the popular cause and the popular hope, and upon you an almost universal expectation was fixed as the proper representative of the cause and the party.

"But recently distraction has distressd our counsels and cast a cloud over the prospect. In some part contributory to this have been reiterated reports that you would not stand for the Presidental nomination, and a want of the concert and organization requisite to give form to the popular purpose. Friends of your candidacy have found themselves on different sides of minor questions, where their cooperation should have been expected with benefit.

"I need not suggest to you that the political action of a great people can only be wisely directed by means of intelligent and trustworthy leadership, organization, concentration and continuity of effort, with distinct ends in view not less than clear principles. Your reserve has been in worthy keeping with your high station in the public regard, your distinguished public service and your personal dignity.

"But the dangers to the public interests which a failure of the Democratic party would involve, seems to me now to require the open avowal of your willingness to submit to any service to which your party and the people may assign you.

"Many entertain fears that you may decline further public duty, which none but you can effectually remove, and your voice will be everywhere heard with benefit and effect.

"I believe your usefulness to the nation may be greater now than ever in the past to carry to victory the cause of tariff reform and to restore the blessings of good government to our people.

"As your fellow-Democrat and fellow-citizen, I ask you to say your party and the people that your name may be presented to the National Democratic Convention as a candidate for its nomination to the Presidency, and that you will accept the nomination if the convention shall make it, and again undertake the duties of President if the people shall, as I believe they will, choose you for that office.

"Sincerely yours, EDW. S. BRAGG."

"LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 9, 1892.

"*Hon. Edward S. Bragg.*

"MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant is received. I have thought until now that I might continue silent on the subject which, under the high sanction of your position as my 'fellow-Democrat and fellow-citizen,' and in your relation as a true and trusted friend, you present to me. If in answering your question, I might only consider my personal desires, and my individual ease and comfort, my response would be promptly made, and without the least reservation or difficulty.

"But if you are right in supposing that the subject is related to a duty I owe to the country and to my party, a condition exists which makes such private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant.

"I cannot, however, refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of President of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibilities, that I cannot bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion.

"I have also an idea that the Presidency is pre-eminently the people's office, and I have been sincere in my constant advocacy of the effective participation in political affairs on the part of all our citizens, consequently I believe the people should be heard in the choice of their party candidates, and that they themselves should make nominations as directly as is consistent with open, fair and full party organization and methods.

"I speak of these things solely for the purpose of advising you that my conception of the nature of the Presidential office, and my earnest conviction that all the voters of our party should be wholly free in the selection of their candidates, precludes the possibility of my leading and pushing a self-seeking canvass for the Presidential nomination, even if I had a desire to be again a candidate.

"Believing that the complete supremacy of Democratic principle means increased national prosperity and the increased happiness of our people, I am earnestly anxious for the success of my party.

"I am confident success is still within our reach, but I believe this is a time for Democratic thoughtfulness and deliberation, not only as to candidates, but concerning party action upon questions of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who watch for an assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support."

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

VIEWS OF STATE SENATORS AND DELEGATES—PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

On the strength of this manly and patriotic declaration on the party of Mr. Cleveland, the Baltimore *Sun* polled the Maryland Legislature with the following result:

The President of the Senate, the Hon. Edward Lloyd, expressed himself as greatly satisfied at Mr. Cleveland's letter. He says that he is for Cleveland unreservedly. The people demand his nomination and he should be nominated. The Democratic party of Maryland, in the proportion of nine to one, are in favor of Cleveland for President, and Maryland should send an out-and-out Cleveland delegation to Chicago.

THE BALTIMORE SENATORS.

Senator Evans, of Baltimore, said: "I am more than ever convinced that Grover Cleveland is and ought to be the choice of the Democracy for the Presidency. I have implicit faith in his sincerity of purpose and belief in his honesty. While President he did more to promote the spirit of fraternity between the people of the North and South than any of his predecessors. He directed the thought of the nation to the great tariff question in such a way as to awaken wide-spread interest—an interest that has grown in intensity, and will ultimately crown the Democratic party with success. He is not seeking, but is sought."

Mr. Hayes, of Baltimore, said: "I am for Grover Cleveland for President. He is the living exponent of Democratic principles, both on the tariff and silver questions. The American people have confidence in his integrity, ability and devotion to Democratic principles. With Mr Cleveland as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party and his own State heartily and sincerely supporting him, no power can defeat him."

Senator Gorter, of Baltimore, said: "I am in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and believe that the great mass of the Democratic party demands it. I think Maryland should send a delegation to Chicago which will honestly and earnestly support Mr. Cleveland as long as he is a possibility. Mr. Cleveland represents thoroughly Democratic principles, and his candidacy will show to the nation that the party has not receded from its position on the great national issues."

THE PEOPLE DEMAND HIM.

Senator John B. Brown, of Queen Anne's said: "So far as my observation goes, if the Democratic masses of the country have the opportunity of expressing their wishes and securing their choice, Mr. Cleveland will be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency; and I believe a considerable majority of the people of the whole country will indorse his nomination, if made, by electing him. Undoubtedly the people of Maryland favor Mr. Cleveland's nomination. You have only to go among them and learn their views to be convinced of this fact. He is looked upon as the chief exponent and embodiment of the tariff reform idea in which they believe they are vitally interested, hence, they desire to see him at the head of the government. There should be no doubt as to the position and character of Maryland's delegation to the Democratic National Convention, and there will be none if the Democratic masses of the State give free expression to their choice."

Senator Waters, of Somerset, said that he and the people of his county are for a Maryland man if he can be nominated. We have a Maryland man whose name has been mentioned in that connection who has the capacity and the Democracy. "But," continued the Senator, "the people throughout the country are, I believe, in favor of Cleveland, and I do not believe there is any one in Maryland opposing him. The people of my county are for the nominee, and would be glad to have Cleveland for their candidate if we can't get the Maryland man."

NO TRICKY POLITICIAN WANTED.

Senator Bennett, of Carroll, said: "I have read the letter with great pleasure, and hail Mr. Cleveland's candidacy with delight. I am unreservedly for him, and so are the people of Maryland, notwithstanding the efforts of self-seeking politicians in the State to make it apparent otherwise. I do not believe Cleveland can be beaten in the convention. The only fear patriotic Democrats have had was that he would decline to run. This fear his letter has removed. The people are for him and are determined to have him; and time-servers and bosses, local and national, who so often defeat the popular will, had better stand aside this time. It is recognized that our present crisis requires a broad, vigorous and courageous statesman, such as Cleveland has shown himself to be; not a scheming and tricky politician, as some are who aspire to the nomination."

Senator Wootton, of Montgomery, is pronounced in favor of the nomination of Cleveland. He is, said the Senator, the true exponent of Democratic principle. He embodies the idea of the reform of the tariff for which the people have been voting and clamoring. The nomination of any other man would be like the abandonment of this great principle, and the people are entitled to look to the Democratic party for relief from the grievous burdens under which they have been suffering so many years. The Democratic party of Maryland is for Cleveland, and they have a right to have their views presented at Chicago.

Senator Robinson, of Harford, said: "I am for Cleveland for President. His position as the leader of the Democratic party on the great issue of tariff reform, and his record as President entitle him to the support of every Democrat. The proper policy for the party to pursue is to unite on a candidate who can win, and in my judgment Cleveland is the strongest man with the masses of the people at this time."

Senator David Seibert, of Washington county, said: "My people are for Cleveland, and I am for Cleveland, as I regard him as the representative of the principle of tariff reform. Maryland should be represented at Chicago by a sincere Cleveland delegation. In case the nomination of Cleveland is impossible I should like to see Mr. Gorman nominated. I consider him the man of the people."

THE CHOICE OF THE PARTY.

Senator Austen, of Dorchester, said: "I am an out-and-out Cleveland man. I believe the Democratic people are in favor of his nomination, and I of course think the wishes of the party should be respected. Maryland should send a straight Cleveland delegation to Chicago."

Senator Toadvin, of Wicomico, said: "Outside of the natural desire to have a Maryland man in the White House, the people of my county are undoubtedly for Cleveland, and in this sentiment I am in accord with them. Of course, as a Marylander, I should be glad to see Mr. Gorman the candidate of the party, and if nominated, believe he would be elected."

Mr. Getty, of Garrett, said: "I do not think it would be wise to nominate Cleveland. With his own State against him, I do not think he could be elected. Of course, contingencies may arise which would change the situation, but as it looks to me now, his nomination would not be a wise move."

Senator Wirt, of Cecil, said: "Cleveland is undoubtedly the choice of the great majority of the Democrats of the country for president. The delegation from Maryland should be favorable to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland if, at the time of the meeting of the national convention, it is considered practicable and desirable to nominate him. Unless the nomination has behind it the united support of the Democratic party it ought not to be made. No nomination should be made which is certain of defeat, and unless the Democratic organization of New York State can be reconciled to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, some other candidate would have to be selected upon whom the party could unite."

Senator Hepbron expressed himself as opposed to Mr. Cleveland and in favor of the nomination of Mr. Gorman, whom he regards as a Jackson Democrat and a man of the people.

TRIED AND NOT FOUND WANTING.

Senator Rogers, of Howard, said: "My choice is Mr. Cleveland because he has been tried and not found wanting, and, having offered the country tariff reform, the great issue of the day, and the country having been fully aroused to the necessity for such reform and with a mighty voice having spoken in no uncertain tones in its favor, I believe there is no man who can more safely lead the great Democratic column than Mr. Cleveland at this time."

Senator Newman, of Frederick, said: "I think Mr. Cleveland is the best man we can nominate, and I hope that Maryland will send a Cleveland delegation to Chicago. The people are for him, and I think if nominated he will be elected."

Senator John Walter Smith, of Worcester county, said: "If the great preponderance of the people are for Cleveland then he should be nominated. If the majority of the Democrats of Maryland desire the nomination of Cleveland, they have a right to demand that their delegates to Chicago should truly represent them. Of course, like all Marylanders, I should prefer to have a Maryland man for President. The sentiment of the country seems to be opposed to Hill, and I think that if the dissension in New York should render the nomination of Cleveland inexpedient the nomination will probably go to the West."

Senator Hubner, of Baltimore county, said: "It is my opinion that Arthur P. Gormon is the most available man for the presidency. Next to Gorman I would like Mr. Cleveland to get the nomination. I believe that either Gorman or Cleveland will carry out the necessary tariff reform to which the Democratic party stands pledged."

Senator Dawson, of Caroline, said: "I am for Cleveland and my people are for him. He stands for tariff reform, which is the great principle now advocated by the democratic party. The people of Maryland are earnestly for a reform of the tariff and favor Cleveland as the great leader in the warfare upon monopoly.

MR. LAIRD AND GOVERNOR BROWN.

Mr. Philip D. Laird said: Mr. Cleveland's letter is a relief to those who have all along wished to see him nominated. It is a characteristic letter—plain, direct, patriotic, statesmanlike. Personally I am a strong Cleveland man because I admire him and because I believe that his nomination will take the result of the next election out of the realm of doubt. I do not think as much can be said of any other person whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination."

Gov. Frank Brown said: "The Cleveland letter is strong, concise, to the point and characteristic of the man. The position he assumes is the true one, looking to the best interest and success of our party in the coming campaign."

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Ellegood, of Wicomico county, said: "I think the nomination is due to Mr. Cleveland as the best exponent of Democratic principles, he having the courage to bring the party to a definite stand on the fundamental doctrines of the party. In voting for him every Democrat knows for whom and for what he is voting. With him I believe we can win."

Mr. Hayman, of Worcester county, said: "I am for Gorman, believing that Hill or Cleveland cannot win. Mr. Gorman would be a happy compromise."

Mr. Smith, of Washington county, said: "I am for Mr. Cleveland, as he has shown himself to be the exponent of true Democratic principles."

Mr. Combs, of St. Mary's, said: "I am for Mr. Gorman, because he is a Maryland man."

Mr. Grove, of Cecil, said: "Cleveland is my first choice all the time. He is a man of courage and has and will carry out the principles of the Democratic party."

Mr. Hill, of Prince George's county, said: "At this time I decline to express my choice, but believe the Democrats can nominate a man they can elect."

Mr. Bryan, of Queen Anne's county, said: "If Mr. Gorman is a candidate, being a State man, I should consider him my choice. If he is not a candidate Cleveland is undoubtedly my choice. I further believe that Cleveland is the choice of the people of Queen Anne's."

Delegate Miles, of Dorchester, said: "I am for Mr. Gorman, believing he would be a happy compromise between the contending factions in the State of New York."

T. Romie Strong, of Kent county, said: "Mr. Cleveland is my choice provided Mr. Gorman is not a candidate."

Mr. Anderson, of Somerset, said: "I am for Mr. Gorman first, last and all the time."

Mr. Brashears, of Anne Arundel, said: "I am for Gorman, believing he is the strongest man owing to the difficulty in the State of New York."

Mr. Maddox, of Charles county, said: "I am for A. P. Gorman."

BALTIMORE DELEGATES.

Mr. Charles H. Carter said: "I thoroughly concur in the sentiments expressed in the letter of Mr. Cleveland, and think they will be approved and indorsed by Democrats generally. Nothing could gratify me more than to see Mr. Cleveland renominated and re-elected, but I greatly fear the complications in New York preclude such a result. We cannot afford to lose New York, and if it is demonstrated that Mr. Cleveland cannot carry that State and the party should look elsewhere for a candidate, then I should prefer the choice to fall upon Senator Gorman. My first choice is Mr. Cleveland if his election can be secured."

Mr. Charles W. Field said: "I have read Mr. Cleveland's letter and regard it as a broad and statesmanlike paper, as is everything that emanates from the ex-President. While the supposition is that Mr. Cleveland means that he will be a candidate at the call of his party, I was surprised that he was not more definite in saying so. He is generally open and frank in all he says, but in this letter he leaves too much for inference. I regard Mr. Cleveland as the broadest Democrat in the country to-day, and am for him for the Presidency over any man in the country except Arthur P. Gorman. Mr. Gorman is from Maryland and one of the first statesmen of his day, and if he can win I am for him first. After Gorman Cleveland is my only choice."

Mr. Fitzgerald said: "I am for Arthur P. Gorman."

Mr. Sams: "My choice is Grover Cleveland all the time."

Mr. O'Connor: "Put me down for Senator Gorman."

Mr. Frincke: "Cleveland is my choice."

Mr. Thompson: "I want Arthur Gorman, with Cleveland as a second choice."

Mr. Bowie: "I am for Gorman."

Mr. Cornthwaite: "Gorman always."

Mr. Carr: "I am still for Senator Gorman."

Mr. Brennan: "Senator Arthur P. Gorman."

Mr. Gallagher: "I am for Gorman, if we can make him, otherwise Cleveland is my choice."

Mr. Fox: "My choice is Senator Gorman."

Mr. Sanders declined to express any choice."

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Mr. Orrick: "Grover Cleveland forever."

Mr. Monmonier: "Nobody but Cleveland."

Mr. Hamilton: "Grover Cleveland certainly."

Mr. Elliott: "I am for Cleveland."

Mr. Cole: "Grover Cleveland."

Mr. Schlaffer: "Cleveland is the man."

COLLEGE NOTES.

Happenings at the Seat of Learning.

We understand that the Legislature has passed an act increasing our appropriation. This is but just, and is a wise expenditure of State money. No investment will pay our commonwealth such an interest as the money she expends upon her educational system. Of course, Maryland cannot attempt to rival the munificence of some of the western and northern States, but she ought not to drop to the foot of the procession.

With Dr. Reid at the head of affairs, and with a live energetic faculty at his side, old Washington College is in a fair way to grow. Let our citizens put their shoulders to the wheel, or to be more literal, put their hands into their pockets and help our gymnasium scheme along.

Base-ball is not receiving much attention at present. Sleighing would be more seasonable.

The students have an entertainment under way, and will probably render it after Lent.

The Philomatheans will have an entertainment in May, commemorative of the founding of the college.

The following marks show what the students have been doing for the last month: B. F. Perkins leads the Senior class for the month ending March 11th, with an average of 98.6; E. A. Robinson, the Junior, with 99.2, and A. C. Leaverton, the Sophmore, with 96.2. The following Freshmen made averages of 85 or over: W. C. Brown, 95.7; Richard Merriken, 95.6; H. E. Perkins, 95; Miss May L. Matthews, 94.9; H. V. Holloway, 94; B. F. Parker, 93.4; G. T. A. Simonson, 93.2; J. Mason Greenfield, 92.9; Norman Cameron, 92.9; Miss Belle Boston, 92.4; Miss Anna Trenchard, 92.2; J. A. F. Carey, 91.4; G. E. Williamson, 90.9; W. E. Stevens, 89.7, and W. A. Melvin, 89.1.

The following in the Preparatory Department made averages of 80 or over: Miss Lillian Hynson, 98.6; Miss Mary M. Thomas, 97.5; R. Lee Glover, 96.6; Howard A. Jump, 94.9; Earle M. Usilton, 93.6; W. E. Bullock, 93.3; R. Hirons Clifton, 93; I. P. Jefferson, 92.9; Miss Sallie R. Brown, 92.1; Daniel Potts, 90.2; Frank B. Watts, 88.3; James E. Richardson, 88.2; Miss Emma McFeely, 88.1; W. N. Sherwood, 88.1; Miss Ida Tarbutton, 87.9; W. E. Cacy, 87.2; W. Eliason, 86.8; Miss Grace V. Greenwood, 86.7; Miss Lottie Wickes, 86.5; E. Eliason, 85.7; Miss Cora A. Massey, 85.6; George R. Moffett, 85; Miss Anna C. Smith, 84.4; D. Lee Greenfield, 83.6; G. C. Statts, 83; H. E. Nicholson, 82, and W. S. Tarbutton, 80.1.

THE EVILS OF HIGH CHECKING.

Supposing we have the straight-backed roadster, with long sloping quarter, and free stifle action—this horse can go. Give him his head, and how he reaches out; the spinal arch lifted to allow the free play of the legs. Secure his head by the overdraw check, and as the head rises the spine is an impediment to the muscles of the leg. If we continue to pull up the head, and consequently lower the back of the body, additional tension is thrown upon the abdominal muscles, the stride is contracted, and finally its powers reduced. The check has, without doubt, shortened the natural stride of many a promising colt. For the sake of greater road qualities, and greater comfort to your horse, remove the check, or else slacken it until a horse can drop his head on a level with the body. Along the top of the horse's neck runs a massive sinew, strong enough to support the head. It is attached to several vertebræ near the shoulder; then it runs free over the crest, and becomes attached again to the vertebræ nearest the pole. When the head is pulled up high, the crest presses hard upon the sinew and causes intense suffering, sometimes setting up the inflamation causing poll evil. Comfort your horse by loose reining; he will drive better, last longer and suffer less. Yours, F. L. WELCH.

A Cure for Love, Cheerfully Published for the Benefit of Young Men

Take:
12 ounces of dislike.
1 lb. of resolution.
2 gr. of common sense.
2 oz. of experience.
A large sprig of time.
3 qts. of the cooling water of consideration.

Set these over the gentle fire of love, sweeten with the sugar of forgetfulness; skim it with the spoon of melancholy; put in the bottom of your heart, cork it with the cork of a clear conscience, let it remain, and you will quickly find ease and be restored to your senses again.

These things can be had at the apothecary at the house of understanding, next door to Reason, on Prudent street, in the village of Contentment.

Take when a spell comes on and drink.
—*N. Y. World.*

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