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The Chestertown Transcript.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

One square (8 lines nonpariel type), 3 or less insertions—$1.00. Each subsequent insertion 25 cents.

☞ Yearly and Monthly advertisements at moderate rates.

JOB WORK of ALL KINDS

DONE AT MODERATE PRICES.

☞ Orders sent by mail will receiv prompt attention.

Address all business communications to The TRANSCRIPT, Chestertown, Md.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 215 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
County business solicited. Special attention to collections in the city. s28-y.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Loans on Good Farms. Equity Business a Specialty. j22-tf.

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

WILLIAM W. BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Office with M. deK. Smith on Court Street.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,
Office on Main street, Chestertown, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Beck, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

Stewart Fruit Company,
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

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

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.
formerly of Wright & Loney,
FRUIT, GRAIN
AND GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
121 LIGHT STREET,
Between Pratt and Lombard Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD
Telephone 1073.
March 16, 1893.
H. T. FAUNTLEROY. JOSEPH RASIN, JR.

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

H. T. FAUNTLEROY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
320 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Shipments Solicited of Grain, Fruit and General Produce.
REFERENCES—City National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Planters' Nat. Bank, Richmond, Va., and Mercantile Agencies.
Sept. 15, 1892—y.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. R. PROBERT.
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney,
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

FRAME HOTEL.
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
will be furnished with the best the market can afford.
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. PROPRIETO

SCHOOL BOOK NOTICE!
A FULL LINE OF
SCHOOL BOOKS!
Old Geographies, Algebras & Geometies taken in exchange.
TABLETS,
and Everything necessary for School Work.
TOULSON'S DRUG STORE

"FALL OPENING!"
We have placed on our counters a line of
Men's Suits from $4, $5.50, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50,
and up to the Finest Grades that we would like you to inspect.
BOYS' SUITS FROM $3.50, $4.50, $6, $7.50 to $12.50,
that are good values.
CHILDREN'S SUITS $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 ON TO $6.00
that are perfection. We have the best CLAY WORSTED Suit for gentlemen at $12.50, in the State. We have the
Most Complete Line of Men's, Youths, and Children's Suits
at Lower Prices than any establishment in the county, and we do not ask you to take this claim for it, but will show the goods and let you be convinced by comparison.
Complete Line HATS, NECKWEAR & UNDERWEAR.
Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY.
Few doors below Postoffice.

THE BICKFORD AND HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILL
Positive Force Feed for Wheat and Fertilizer.

DOUBLE DISTRIBUTOR. PERFECT FEED DEVICE.
"As Ye Sow So Shall Ye Reap."
The most practical and modern Grain Drill in the world. In use everywhere. It talks in the wheat field, while competitors talk on the fence. "The best is cheapest," first, last and always.

REESE'S Complete FERTILIZERS,
High Grade, Full Strength and in Fine Drilling Condition.
Reese's Half Guano and Half Bone Phosphate, Reese's Challenge Crop Grower, Reese's Excellenza Soluble Phosphate, Reese's Crown Bone Phosphate and Potash, Reese's Elm Bone Phosphate.
These Phosphates have been largely used in Kent and Queen Anne's counties for a number of years and always with the best results. The best results for the past harvest have been from the use of Reese's Phosphates, as we can show testimonials to prove.

Call and See Our Line of CARRIAGES and ROAD CARTS.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
Best on earth, in use everywhere. Oliver Plow Repairs; also, Repairs for South Bend, Advance, Syracuse and Ohio Plows.
DISC HARROWS,
of most approved kinds, to reduce your soil to a complete seed bed.
BUFFALO PITT'S LAND ROLLERS,
Complete Implements. FALLOW HARROWS. A Complete Line of FARM IMPLEMENTS.

CUSTOM AND READY-MADE HARNESS.
All kinds of REPAIR WORK done in the neatest manner.
SPLENDID STOCK OF LAP DUSTERS, FLY NETS, HORSE GOODS.
SMITH & CLEMENTS,
Chestertown, Md.

IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY
A PATRON, THEN TRY
TRADE MARK
Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate,
AND IMPERIAL COMPOUND FERTILIZERS.

THE A. A.
Is a Positive Animal Bone Fertilizer. It not only makes Wheat, but grows Great Grass, and is a permanent Improver of the soil.
THE IMPERIAL
Is composed chiefly of Dissolved Animal Bone, South Carolina Phosphate, Ammonia and Potash. It is an excellent article. Some of our customers really prefer this goods.

TESTIMONIALS:

CHESTERTOWN, MD., July 12, 1893.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON—Gentlemen: The 22 tons of your A. A. bought of you last fall and used on my several farms has been eminently satisfactory. On one of my farms am sure there must be 30 bushels to the acre. This was used in connection with one of the highest goods on the market, and yours was the best, and on my Broad Neck farm my wheat was also fine, in fact, said to be the best corn ground wheat in the Neck. I expect to use more this fall.
W. J. VANNORT.

MR. J. C. LOUD says he certainly likes the A. A., and threshed from it over 30 bushels to the acre this year.

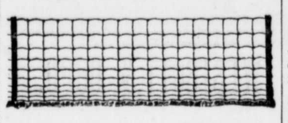
MR. JOSEPH RASIN, of Lanklord, says he never used a better goods than A. A., as he never fails on a crop of wheat with it. This year he had in only the creek field and lawn, and threshed one of the largest crops he ever raised.

MR. JAMES FRENCH made an actual test this year by threshing seperately the same number of sheaves grown by four different kinds of fertilizer, and says that Hubbard's A. A. was by far the best of all.

We could give you scores of references, but haven't the space, but wanted to say in conclusion: Owing to the stringency in the money market, fertilizer materials have been low for cash, and as we have laid in one of the largest supplies of Animal Bone, Potash and other materials we have ever bought, which we bought for cash, we are prepared to offer you special inducements this time, and feel sure if you will see or correspond with us before buying, it will certainly be to your interest so to do. Yours truly,
T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Manufacturers Standard Fertilizers, Chestertown, Md.

GROCERIES
—AND—
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!
Where? At LEARY'S.
Give him a call and look at his stock of
Spring Shirts and Ties.
Also headquarters for the
Celebrated Cubanola Havana 5c. Cigor, El Travellero 3c. Cigar.
B. F. Grave'y's Best $1 per pound, and all grades of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
F. D. LEARY,
Main Street, few doors below the Postoffice

WM. S. CULP
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Coal and Wood
—ALSO—
Lime, Cement and Baled Hay.
Lee Free Burning and Lehigh Hard Coal always on hand, and other kinds to order at short notice, at the lowest price. Also, Bituminous Coal, 2240 lbs. to the ton.
Sawed and Split Pine and Oak Wood.
Wood Sawed any length to order.
Wrightsville and Baltimore Alum Lime for building and whitewashing. Plastering Hair.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Coal furnished at any station on the B. & D.B. R.R.
WILLIAM S. CULP,
Feb. 16, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD

THE
Page Woven Wire

THE COMING FENCE.
The wooden age is past,
The old rails are rotting fast,
To replace them with the same I know will never pay.
Barbed wire is also doomed,
Wire and picket has been boomed,
But the Coiled Spring Fence, it has surely come to stay.
Other fences there will be,
But no one can fail to see
That against THIS *they stand no show to win the day.*
They lack the essential thing,
The self-regulating spring,
Which defeats contraction and expansion in a scientific way.
You will hear their busy hum,
As the patent right men come
Offering "rights" at bankrupt prices as they "must be sold to-day."
They may be without guile,
But just greet them with a smile,
And "the man who takes no paper lives just across the way."
They will sell him AIR *and* SKY,
And the exclusive right to buy
Wire and tools to fence his farm, and, the labor "is but play."
They will furnish him a ratchet,
Or something else to match it,
To be loosened in October and tightened up in May.
The unsophisticated neighbor
Puts in days of arduous labor,
Which the guileless patent right men designated "play."
And his fence has cost him double,
If you count in all the trouble,
And is not safe without a man to watch it night and day.
You may thank your stars and Page,
That in this enlightened age,
You are not doomed to build your fences in the antiquated way.
And barbed wire's cruel action,
With expansion and contraction,
By the famous Coiled Spring fence is surely done away.
FEDDEMAN & EARLE,
CENTREVILLE, MD

FOR BARGAINS
VISIT
H. L. CHEW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods,
NOTIONS,
—AND—
Groceries,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

STAM'S HALL!
Corner Store.
School Books
AND
School Supplies!
The Largest Stock
—AND—
The Lowest Prices!
The School Board, by a very close contract with the publishers, have succeeded in getting the School Books used in the Kent county schools at a very small margin above the actual cost of the books. We supply them to the schools at the prices arranged by the board, consequently our profit is a very small one, and we are compelled to sell them positively for
CASH!
Orders from distant parts of the county will be promptly attended to.
COLIN F. STAM,
Aug. 31, 1893. DRUGGIST.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

To the Voters of Kent County.

In compliance with Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, titled "Elections," sub-title "Registration," as amended by Chapter 573, of the acts of 1890, notice is hereby given that the Officers of Registration for Kent county will sit for the purpose set forth in said Article on

Monday, October 16, '93

for revision and for hearing applications for reinstatement by persons whose names have been stricken off, from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., at) the following places:

For the First Election District at Galena.
For the Second Election Dist. at Kennedyville
For the Third Election Dist. at Worton Station
For the Fourth Election Dist. at Chestertown.
For the Fifth Election District at Edesville.

It is thought proper to puolish in connection with this notice the subjoined sections of the registration law so far as they are applicable to the counties, which bear particularly upon the powers and duties of the Register and the rights of the citizen:

3. Each of the said officers of registration shall have in addition to the other powers hereinafter couferred upon him, or which may be hereafter conferred upon him by law during the respective times of his appointed sittings, the power of the justice of the peace to preserve order and enforce obedience to his lawful commands at or around his place of registration; to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed; to prevent and suppress riots, tumults, violence and disorder, and all other improper practices at, around or near to his place of registration tending to intimidation or to the obstruction of the work of registration, or the revision of the registration, and to protect and keep safe the registries of voters hereinafter referred to while in his custody and possession; he may compel the presence of witnesses before him while sitting as an officer of registration for all purposes connected with the performance of the duties of his office by summons and attachment; he may while sitting as such officer of registration commit for trial any person committing at or around his place of registration any offense forbidden by this article; he shall have the power to issue any of said summons, attachments or commitments when sitting in any county of this State to the sheriff of said county or to any constable thereof; all such processes shall be served by said respective officers in the same manner as if they were issued by a judge of a court of record having jurisdiction of the subject matter or by a justice of the peace exercising police powers within such respective jurisdiction; the sheriff or any constable in any county in this State who shall serve any of the said processes shall receive the same fees and in like manner as it is or may be by law provided that he shall re-

[redacted]

shall actually return to this State and shall actually take up their abode, domicile or habitation therein six months before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety, they shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their legal residence therein and shall not be entitled to registration as legal voters, and the officers of registration shall strike off their names from the registry, if they be entered thereon; and after the passage of this act all persons who shall vacate and remove from the place of their actual domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation out of this State shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their residence in this State, and shall in consequence thereof become disqualified to vote, unless at or about the time of such removal or within ten days thereafter they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall so remove, or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if such removal be from said city, and shall make and acknowledge before him an affidavit declaring that notwithstanding such removal from their domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation, they do not intend thereby to change their legal residence, but that they have a fixed and definite purpose to return to this State on or before six months preceding the next succeeding election in November; * * * and if the persons making such affidavits shall fail so to return and take up their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place and habitation in this State on or before six months next preceding such November election, they shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned such declared intention, and shall thereupon become disqualified to vote in this State, and the officers of registration shall refuse to register them as qualified voters, or shall strike off their names from the registry if their names be entered thereon; the clerk before whom such affidavit shall be made, shall retain, index and record the same, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for each acknowledgement the sum of thirty cents, and for indexing and recording affidavits and acknowledgements thereto, the same compensation as is allowed by law for indexing and recording deeds, such costs to be paid to said clerks by the commissioners and mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively; such affidavits shall not be admissible in evidence as evidence of the right of the persons making the same to registration, unless they are recorded within five days from the date of the acknowledgement thereto, and a duly certified copy thereof shall be receivable in evidence in the same manner as a certified copy of a deed; false swearing in any such affidavits shall be deemed to be perjury, and shall be punishable as perjury is by the Code of Public General Laws, article twenty-seven, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Perjury;" said officers of registration shall require the production of such affidavits duly recorded, or a duly certified copy thereof in all cases where they shall have reason to suspect that the person applying to be registered as a qualified voter has lost his residence by reason of his removal from the State hereinbefore mentioned, and they may also in such cases put any question which they may deem proper to such applicant, concerning the place when he dwelt in the county or legislative district before such removal out of the State, his occupation before such removal and since, the time when he so removed, and when he returned and all other pertinent facts and circumstances touching the right of such person to be registered, and they may require the truth of the answers of all persons to such questions to be corroborated by independent evidence if in their discretion they shall think proper; and if in answer to their questions or upon testimony produced before them it shall appear to their satisfaction that the person applying to be registered had left the State without any intention of returning at some definite time in the future he shall not be entitled to be registered as a legal voter.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Register of Voters for First District.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second District.
JOHN W. CARTER,
Register of Voters for Third District.
JERVIS SPENCER,
Register of Voters for Fourth District.
H. H. GRESHAM,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.

TO TROUBLE BORROWERS.

BY FREDERICK WALLACE BAUER.

There is many a trouble
Would break like a bubble,
And into the waters of Lethe depart,
Did we not rehearse it
And tenderly nurse it
And give it a permanent place in the heart.

There is many a sorrow
Would vanish tomorrow,
Were we willing to furnish the wings.
So sadly intruding
And quietly brooding,
It hatches out all sorts of horrible things.

How welcome the seeming
Of looks that are beaming,
Whether one is rich or whether one is poor;
Eyes bright as a berry,
Cheeks red as a cherry,
The groan, the curse and the heartache can cure.

Resolve to be merry,
All worry to ferry,
Across the famed waters that bid us forget.
And no longer fearful,
But happy and cheerful,
We feel life has much that is worth living for yet.

LIGHT IN THE SICK ROOM.

An eminent physician says that a custom still prevails, despite all our sanitary teachings, that the occupants of a sick room in the private house should be kept at all times in a darkened room. Not one time in ten do we enter a sick room in the daytime and find it blessed with the light of the sun.

Almost invariably, before we can get a look at the face of the patient, we are obliged to request that the blinds be drawn up, in order that the rays of a much greater healer than the most able physician can ever hope to be, may be admitted. Too often the compliance with this request reveals a condition of the room which, in the state of darkness, is almost inevitably one of disorder everywhere, foods, medicines, furniture, bedding misplaced, dust, stray leavings in all directions.

In brief, there is nothing so bad as a dark sick room. It is as if the attendants were expecting the death of the patient. And if the reason for it is asked, the answer is as inconsistent as the act. The reason usually offered is that the patient cannot bear the light; as though the light could not be cut off from the patient by a curtain or screen, and as though to darken one part of the room it were necessary to darken the whole of it.

The real reason is an old superstitious one, which once prevailed so intensely that the sick, suffering from the most terrible disease,—smallpox for instance,—were shut up in darkness, their beds surrounded with red curtains during the whole of their illness. The red curtains are now pretty nearly given up, but the darkness is still credited with some mysterious curative virtue. A more injurious practice really could not be maintained than that of darkness in a sick room. It is not only that dirt and disorder are results of darkness—a great remedy is lost.

Sunlight is the remedy lost and the loss is momentous. Sunlight diffused through a room warms and clarifies the air, it has a direct influence on the minute organic poisons—a distinctive influence which is most precious—and it has a cheerful effect on the mind. The sick should never be gloomy, and in the presence of the light the shadows of gloom fly away. Happily the hospital ward, notwithstanding its many defects—and it has many—is so far favored that it is blessed with the light of the sun whenever the sun shines. In private practice the same remedy ought to be extended to the patients of the households, and the first words of the physician or surgeon on entering the dark sick room should be the dying words of Goethe: "More light! more light!"—*The Druggist and Chemists' Gazette.*

Chinese Customs.

The Chinese do everything backward. Their compass points to the south instead of the north. The men wear skirts and the women trousers; while the men wear their hair long, the women coil theirs in a knot. The dress makers are men; the women carry burdens. The spoken language is not written, and the written language is not spoken. Books are read backwards, and any notes are inserted at the top. White is used for mourning; and the bridesmaids wear black—instead of being maidens, these functionaries are old women. The Chinese surname comes first, and they shake their own hands instead of the hand of one whom they greet. Vessels are launched sideways and horses are mounted from the off side. They commence their dinner with dessert, and end up with soup and fish. In shaving, the barber operates on the head, cutting the hair upward then downward, and then polishes it off with a small knife, which is passed over the eyebrows and into the nose to remove any superfluous hairs, and the performance is completed by removing the wax from the ears with a bit of cotton-wool on a wire.

The Development of the Girl.

When a girl of sweet 16 appears on the street, she has a cute, pert way of walking and tossing her head as though she owned the earth and was going to the middle of the next block to get it. After she is 18 the world she owns is about as far away as the World's Fair is to most of us, and at 20 she gives up all hope of getting it at all. By the time she is 25, poor thing, she has a faint, vague suspicion that there is a great deal of insincerity in the world, and the thing for her to do is to get a position and do something useful. After awhile she gets married to a man who is not at all the sort of a man she dreamed of. Then she concludes she would be better off in Heaven.—*Wahpeton (N. D.) Globe.*

They Give Their Reasons.

Perhaps some of our readers would like to know in what respect Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is better than any other. We will tell you. When this Remedy is taken as soon as a cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it will counteract the effect of the cold and greatly lessen it's severity, and it is the only remedy that will do this. It acts in perfect harmony with nature and aids nature in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions, liquefying the mucus and causing its expulsion from the air cells of the lungs and restoring the system to a strong and healthy condition. No other remedy in the market possesses these remarkable properties. No other will cure a cold so quickly.

For sale by M. A. Toulson, Chestertown, Md.; J. P. Ireland, Galena, Md.; Dr. N. Comegys, Millington, Md.

THE RINGING OF THE CURFEW.

"Curfew Must Not Ring To-night" was written by a Michigan woman, and that is why her portrait adorns one of the Wolverine gallery rooms at the World's Fair, and why the section is named after her. A copy of the old country seat weekly which printed the famous ode "by request," when it first saw the light, is also on exhibition. The authoress has never been widely known, says the Philadelphia *Times*, and only on rare occasions has her native town been dragged into public light. It has always been hidden on the back roads of Hillsdale county, and it is a question whether a thousand more souls ever knew such a place as Litchfield. It gets a place only on the biggest maps. "The Curfew" sprang from the girlish mind of Rose Hartwick Thorpe during an afternoon in the district school.

She was but fifteen years old, and when she had told her brilliant story she carried her efforts to her teacher and bashfully asked how it sounded. It had the ring all right, and the "marm" suggested that it be printed in the home organ. The editor complained at the cost of four sticks of composition, but as Rose's people took the paper and paid for it, he felt under more or less obligations to do the family a good turn.

Thus "The Curfew" had a hard time to get itself discovered, even in a most modest circle of readers. The poem then fell into the hands of the village parson, who had read Horace Greely's weekly all his life, and he asked the great editor to examine the clipping for merit.

Mr. Greeley jabbed it down on the copy book, and "The Curfew" made another struggle for recognition. It succeeded, as everybody knows. In these days no reading book is complete without it, nor is any reader or elocutionist. It is recited a million times a year at school exhibitions, and is as familiar as the fireside hymns.

The only way to get to Litchfield is to go to Hillsdale or Homer. The latter town is not half so famous as its name might suggest. It would be just as dull and just as sleepy had it some name which did not belie its namesake. The former, however, has more claim to be dragged into publicity than Litchfield, and this claim makes the two joint possessors of attention in the Michigan building.

It is the home of Will Carleton, whose pen-made ballads the whole world loves.

There are but few Carleton relics at the Fair, and the story of "The Curfew" would not have been made conspicious but for the penny generosity of the plain farmer folk who used to know Rose Hartwick Thorpe. Mrs. Pond, the commissioner, went among them and they sold eggs and churned butter and dressed hens and sold them, that their one-time daughter might be honored. The contributions came with sacrifices, but $250 was raised to honor "The Curfew." Rose Hartwick Thorpe is now living at Pacific Beach, California.—*Providence Journal.*

A GOOD WORD FOR OWLS AND HAWKS.

More than $100,000 was expended by the State of Pennsylvania in bounties for the scalps of noxious enemies of farmers. Dr. Battle, of Girard, writes in the Examiner that fully $65,000, or about two-thirds of the whole sum, was paid for the destruction of two of the farmer's friends—hawks and owls. It was proved conclusively to the Legislature by naturalists ornithologists that where hawks or owls destroyed one chicken or song bird, they destroyed 25 mice, shrews and moles. In fact, the examination of hundreds of stomachs of these birds demonstrated that these small vermin constituted most of their living.

It is surprising that farmers are so unconcious of the value of the hawk and owl. The owl, being a nocturnal bird, is especially fitted to pursue the smallest rodents, whose ravages upon field, grain, root and orchard are so well known that farmers have from time immemorial exclaimed against the destructiveness of these quadrupeds, whose annual devastations cause the money value of the property destroyed to swell into thousands of dollars.

Any fruit grower who has planted a young orchard knows what almost incalculable damage mice and rabbits can do in a single winter. I have had apple trees eight inches in diameter girdled by mice from the ground a foot up—trees that had taken a quarter of a life time to grow. I recall one winter nearly twenty years ago when we lost nearly 1,000 apple trees in this way.

While the farmer is asleep, his illrepaid friend, the owl, is flitting with noiseless wing through his young and thrifty orchard or grain field, swooping now and then to the ground to grasp in his talons or beak this little furry rodent whose visitations cause the agriculturist so much damage.

If the owl occasionally takes a spring chicken or an old hen, do not tear around and condemn the whole owl family. Just simply say: "There is 25 or 50 cents paid our old friend for the hundreds of dollars of good he has done."

The Use of the Word "Ain't."

It would be immense relief if that dreadful Americanism "ain't" could be given a rest for all eternity. You hear it so frequently. The few exceptions among well educated people scarcely make an impression with the observer on the lookout for the phrase. It is surprising how easily a fault in speech may be acquired by ear, but in this part of the world, where our public schools are believed to really educate, it is quite as common to hear grammatical errors as in localities less intellectually favored. "I ain't, you ain't, he or she ain't, they ain't," is the unpleasant conjugation of what verb. "Ain't you going to the fair?" asks a well set up young person, who would be highly offended if her social statum was questioned.

"Oh! I ain't had half of the party!" is another form from younger lips, and the nice-looking car conductor scares the life out of you by hallooing: "Wait till the car stops! We ain't got there yet!" Purists will take no offense at this abuse of grammar if it saves their necks, but if anyone would keep watch over his tongue as well and note the aint's that now afflict the American language, that offensive and meaningless contraction and negation would be abolished, and even the primarily educated masses might say what hey mean.

A Woman Who Got Along.

The ability of a woman to get on alone in the world is sometimes questioned by her big brothers. But there are plenty of instances where women have been left in circumstances which would try the stoutest hearted man to the utmost and have come out triumphant. One of these was mentioned to a reporter the other day in connection with a rough side hill farm in a remote part of an inland town. "There," said our informant, pointing to the place, "lived Aunt Abby S——when her husband died. She then had three small children, and another was born soon after. The farm was in poor condition and had about all the mortgage it could bear. Her husband's old father, feeble and fussy, was left on her hands.

"Did she send the old man to the poor farm, think you? Not a bit of it. She kept him a year or two, and he was so fussy she couldn't live with him. Then she hired a neighbor to take him, and she paid his board 12 years, when he died. She raised her children and brought the farm into good condition. She paid the mortgage, and when she died she left a good property free and clear of all debts. The boys hadn't the old lady's spunk, for there's a mortgage up there now, and nothing in the world but laziness did it. They had everything left ready to their hands and ain't had no drawbacks, 'cept losin their mother, but somehow the weeds have got the start of 'em, and I guess they'll keep it."—*Lewiston Journal.*

The Golden Rod.

Who does not love the golden rod? Isn't it after all the queen of the wild flowers? There is something so frank, so bright, so strong, yet graceful, about it that one can not but admire it.

Have you ever noticed this peculiarity about the golden rod, that its period of blooming does not begin first in the south and move northward, but apparently in the other direction, from north to south? It is possible that the northern golden rod ripens first, for the same reason that Indian corn ripens earlier in Vermont than it does in Virgininia—it has got to ripen earlier if it is going to ripen at all.

Clusters of golden rod properly dried will keep nearly all their brightness, and, arranged with field grasses and ferns, they make a beautiful panel for some unoccupied prat of the wall. The ferns should be gathered when they have turned yellow and brown, not by frost, but by the natural ripening, which is often as early as August. They must be pressed and thoroughly dried before they are made into bouquets.

In Interesting Calculation.

The age of a person and the month in which he was born may be discovered as follows: First you ask him to go to the other end of the room to prevent your seeing what he is going to write. Then you ask him to put down the number of the month in which he was born and multiply it by 2, then add 5 to the sum, and multiply the latter by 50; add his age to the product, then deduct 365, and add 115 to the remainder. Suppose he is 49 years of age and was born in February, the computation might stand thus: Two multiplied by 2 equals 4, plus 5 equals 9, multiplied by 50 equals 450, plus 49 equals 499, minus 365 equals 134, plus 115 equals 249. The last two figures indicate the age—viz, 49—and the first figure (2) February, the second month of the year. You simply ask the person to state the result of the calculation and then declare that he was born in February and is 49 years of age.

Experiment with this as often as you please, and it is sure to work, provided you do it correctly.—*Exchange.*

Circumstances Altar Cases.

Anxious Daughter—"Mother, did papa have his salary increased when he got married?"

Mother—"No, my child."

Anxious Daughter—"I don't suppose he had a great amount of money saved up had he?"

Mother—"Not a penny. He spent all he earned."

Anxious Daughter—"Did you get along comfortably?"

Mother—"We were very happy."

Anxious Daughter—"Well, you know, George hasn't been able to save a penny but—

Mother—"See here, if that poverty-stricken fellow dares to show his face here again I'll get your father to throw him out."

THE best part of one's life is the performance of his daily duties. All higer motives, ideas, conceptions, sentiments in a man are of no account if they do not come forward to strengthen him for the better discharge of the duties which devolve upon him in the ordinary affairs of life.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

An Old Soldier Made Happy.

"During my term of service in the army I contracted chronic diarrhœa," says A. E. Bending, of Halsey, Oregon. "Since then I have used a great amount of medicine, but when I found any that would give me relief they would injure my stomach, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy was brought to my notice. I used it and will say it is the only remedy that gave me permament relief and no bad results follow."

For sale by M. A. Toulson, Chestertown Md.; J. P. Ireland, Galena, Md.; Dr. N. Comegys, Millington, Md.

"WHAT makes old Gumbleton get so wrathy when his wife calls him 'Birdie?'" "She didn't adopt the name for him till his neighbors tarred and feathered him two years ago for not supporting her."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THERE was a young girl in the choir
Whose voice rose hoir and hoir,
Till it reached such a height
It was clear out of seight
And they found it next day in the spoir.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

THERE is no excuse in these days for keeping scrub fowls, for it takes but a small amount to start a flock of some pure breed. The man who keeps scrubs is the one who is whining that "chickens don't pay."

MAMIE: "I believe in woman's rights." Gertie: "Then you think every woman should have a vote." Mamie: "No; but I think every woman should have a voter."—*Harper's Bazar.*