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The Chestertown Transcript.

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ADVERTISE YOUR BUSINESS —in the— Transcript.

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County business solicited. Special attention to collections in the city. s28-y.

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C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
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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.

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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 andchildren. May 3, 1888—tf.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
206 S. CHARLES STREET,
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REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank
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—WITH—
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Stewart Fruit Company,
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
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118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUIT,
FISH, LIVE STOCK, WOOL, HIDES, FURS
AND GENERAL PRODUCE
121 LIGHT STREET,
Between Pratt and Lombard Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD
Telephone 1073.
March 16, 1893.

H. T. FAUNTLEROY. JOSEPH RASIN, JR.
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.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA

COAL AND WOOD

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH Remember, we sell

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our prices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 POUNDS FOR ONE TON.
Office on Cannon street, near Princess.
J. T TWILLEY.
July 21, 1890—tf

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Having arranged to handle Grain at the very least expense, and being in a position to buy on a close margin, feel sure I can offer the grain growers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties an inducement to sell their

Wheat and Corn

Will settle for all Grain immediately upon delivery.

HIRAM M. BROWN,
at Y. CHESTERTOWN, MD

SPRING OF 1894.

After a successful experience of 19 years in the manufacture of Fertilizers, we confidently refer you to our record, and earnestly solicit your patronage. An article that has been sold 38 seasons in succession, with an increased sale each spring and fall, and our sales the past year larger than ever before, ought to convince the [redacted] that they must have superior quality and absolu[redacted]

PEER[redacted]
Our CORN and TO[redacted]

The leading farmers and canners throug[redacted] in its highest praise, declaring it to be positive[redacted] Once a trial, always a patron. Wouldn't it be[redacted] have not tried our Tomato Phosphate will cons[redacted] crop. Many farmers think that all Phosphates[redacted] analysis on paper may show a vast difference [redacted]

CHESTERTOWN, MD., 1893.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON—GENTLEMEN:—Yes, the ton of your Tomato Phosphate purchased of you and used last year, did well. I had my tomatoes in a young pear orchard of one-year-old trees. I applied the Phosphate by sowing broadcast and cultivating it in. The fruit was large, smooth and perfect, and whilst it is almost incredible, feel sure that my yield was 16 tons to the acre, but I know that Lamotte paid me for over 15 tons per acre. I know it did splendidly for me. H. S. EMORY.

FOR POTATOES.

Our "Special Potato Manure" has been used for years in competition with Mapes, Yarnell's and Baughs, in fact, all the high grade goods on the market.

For General Truck

We make a Special Truck Phosphate that contains all the required elements of plant food. One fair and impartial trial, will convince the most skeptical as to its merits.

There Are You[redacted]

As the world grows older and its people [redacted] more perfect quality of goods of all kinds. Th[redacted] in which their ancestors fertilized their orchard[redacted] fection. Finally, T. R. Hubbard & Son offered[redacted] West Indies, and introduced here after their se[redacted] is the base of their Fruit Grower. In appearan[redacted] runs higher than dissolved animal bone. In [redacted] than any other Peach manure in the world. T[redacted] guarantee, our s cess, satisfied patrons, increa[redacted] that you have this season the prospect of a crop, as a trial will convince you that the goods spea[redacted]

T. R. HUBBARD & SON.,
Chestertown, Md., Manufacturers of Standard Bone Fertilizers.

SAMUEL BECK. W. S. WALKER.

BECK & WALKER,
FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS,
OFFER TO THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES,

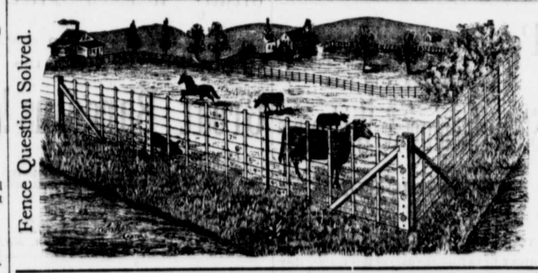
Fertilizers of All Kinds!

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR SPECIAL BRANDS FOR THE
Spring Crop of 1894.
Corn, Oats, Tomatoes,
Potatoes, Asparagus & General Truck.

All of these goods will be in first-class mechanical condition, and only the best materials obtainable will be used in their composition. They have been used by a number of our prominent farmers for the past two years, and in all cases have given satisfactory results. We would be glad to refer intending purchasers of Fertilizers to the parties who have used them. All of our brands of goods are prepared under the personal supervision of Mr. P. B. Hollis, who is well-known in this community as an experienced agricultural chemist.

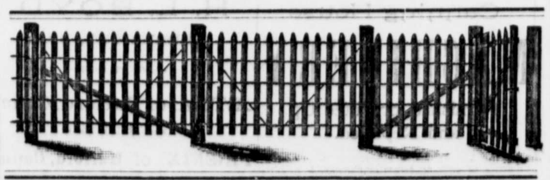
☞ *BUSINESS OFFICE in the Kent News Building, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and the public.*
Chestertown, March 1, 1894.

The BOSS Patent Farm Fence on the Market.



THE ABOVE CUT REPRESENTS CORRECTLY THE PATENT
VAN WAGONER FARM FENCE!

REMEMBER, the Posts are set two rods apart; if properly set, will turn all kinds of Stock It is the only Fence over which you have positive control. It is the Cheapest Good Fence on the market Buy a Farm Right, and your materials, by quantity, will not cost you, at present quotations, over 27c. per rod for an 8-strand No 10 Galvanized Wire Fence, with five pickets to the rod. With the Farm Rights I furnish the machines (2) necessary to put up the Fence. It will pay you back the Farm Right money in 100 rods at prices charged for putting up—65c. per rod.



The Combination 5-Cable Cedar Ticket Truss-Wire Fence,

4 ft. high, 95c. per rod, delivered at nearest station. Farm Gates to match Fence, with patent non-sagging brace, 10-foot Gate, one patent Brace Hinges and Catch, $3.75. Over 10 feet, 12c. extra per foot. Extra Brace 25c.
☞ *Also FANCY IRON AND STEEL YARD FENCES for sale. Call on or Address*
JOSEPH GUEST, Chestertown, Md.

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERING.

[REPUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

God never would send you the darkness
If He felt you could bear the light;
But you would not cling to His guiding Hand
If the way were always bright,
And you would not care to walk by faith
Could you always walk by sight.

'Tis true, He has many an anguish
For your sorrowful heart to bear,
And many a cruel thorn-crown
For your tired head to wear;
He knows how few would reach heaven at all
If pain did not guide them there.

So He sends you the blinding darkness,
And the furnace of seven-fold heat;
'Tis the only way, believe me,
To keep you close to his feet,
For 'tis always so easy to wander
When our lives are glad and sweet.

Then nestle your hand in the Father's,
And sing (if you can) as you go;
Your song may cheer some one behind you
Whose courage is sinking low;
And, well, if your lips do quiver,
God will love you better so.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.]

THE SEASIDE IN WINTER.

A Sojourner at Atlantic City Writes of "Old Ocean."

Amid the striking changes in the general appearance of things when arriving here at this season from the familiar sights that greet one on every side in summer, the great attraction, the mighty ocean, is still the same. The foamy surf still rises on, the breakers wash high upon the shore, the waves roll on unceasingly, and the sound of their beating on the sand is just the same. This ceaselessness in the restless motion of the waves is the best earthly illustration of perpetual activity. The only rival in this respect to the ocean, is the great cataract of Niagara and the rushing, whirling of the waters of the river in the rapids. These great works of our Almighty Creator impress one very similarly. There is an indefinable fascination that makes one content to gaze and gaze and never tire of the broad view before one which stretches here with no limit but the horizon. In every respect this mighty sea is of unfailing interest as a picture for the beholder to study and admire. When the sunbeams dance upon the foaming crests as they alternately swell, subside and break, one feels himself irresistably attracted, and his eyes are rivited wherever his glances happen to fall. If there are clouds in the sky and no dazzling rays of light glitter upon the waves, still the white foam and ceaseless motion are there, and you are filled with admiration and enjoy the picture with a deep sense of inward satisfaction. Then the moonlight or the starlight upon the ocean, how impressively beautiful the soft silvery sheen of the moonlight or the myriads of stars on a clear night, studding the heavens, as they are reflected on the bosom of the waters. Oh! it is a theme that can never fail to interest, tho' every beholder should speak and write about such changing beauty in the landscape. The well-kept board walk is a great source of pleasure, and benefit as well, for it is always clear and dry. It is such a comfort, even luxury, for ladies to be able to walk along unmindful of danger to skirts sweeping up refuse. Each winter there are hundreds of pitifully ailing invalids here seeking the tonic effect of salt air. How lamentable they are so numerous in all the length and breadth of our broad America. We do not keep the laws of health, and that is why we are fast becoming a nation of sick people. We trust our wise ones will study to awaken to higher appreciation of the advantages of health, and to instill in the minds of both men and women an earnest resolve to live more wisely.

H. L. W. H.

MARCH.

March, the third month of our year, was the first month among the ancient Romans, which seems a more appropriate arrangement than ours. Why should not the new year come to us with the spring, when the world begins to awake from the long trance of the winter. March was named by the Romans after Mars, the god of war, who was the father of Romulus, the founder of their nation. The Saxons called it Lenet monat—length month; for "the days did then first begin in length to exceed the nights." From this name the word Lent is derived, as the forty days of that fast fall mostly within this month. Another Saxon name was Hlyd monat, the word *hlyd* meaning stormy. In the old pictures March is represented as a man of tawny color and fierce aspect wearing a helmet, in memory of Mars, while as the bringer of spring he leans upon a spade and carries a basket of seeds on his arm and a spray of almond-blossoms in his hand. Hence Spenser writes:

"Yet in his hand a spade he also bent,
And in a bag all sorts of seeds, ye same
Which on the earth he strewed as he went."

The chief characteristic of the month is the high winds which prevail at this time. March winds have passed into a proverb. It is not altogether inappropriate that this blustering month should be named after the fierce god of war. If by any chance we have mild weather at the first of the month we look for storms the more confidently, saying, "March came in like a lamb; it will go out like a lion."

The old English farmer relied upon these winds to dry the ground after the February freshets, and repeated the proverb, "A dry March never begs its bread," or, more emphatically, "A peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom." The Scotch had an old rhyme:

"March borrowit from Averill
Three days, and they were ill."

It is uncertain whether these "borrowing days" were the last three of March or the first three of April. Perhaps the circumstances of the weather influenced the decision, for of these days they said:

"The first, it shall be wind and weet;
The next, it shall be snaw and sleet;
The third it shall be sic a freeze
Sall gar the birds stick to the trees."

Fruitful.

His name was Appel, hers was Peach,
But at the altar stair
All men and women did agree
They made a handsome Pear. —*Judge.*

MRS. FANNIE DIGNAM, 141 Mott St., New York city, makes a miraculous cure of her rheumatism. She writes: "I owe unspeakable and never to be forgotten gratitude to Salvation Oil. It made a miraculous cure of my rheumatism."

PRETTY THINGS FOR EASTER.

Simple, Inexpensive Greetings That Are Easily Made by Fair Fingers.

Tokens of love and friendship are a recognized feature of Easter, but good taste will suggest that particularly at this season the gifts be simple and expressive, rather of the spirit of the occasion than the length of one's purse. Books and flowers are always appropriate and welcome offerings, but there are purses limited that even these are sometimes out of the bounds of possibility. Somehow it is the people with the least money who often have the most friends and the biggest hearts, which is mentioning cause before effect.

"I have counted," said a young girl to me the other day, "and there are just 49 persons to whom I wish to send Easter greetings." The announcement seemed to me, devoid as I am of gift with pencil, brush or needle, almost tragical.

"Shall you make or buy them?" I asked.

"Oh! make them, of course," was the blithe response. "I have just $2 left out of my quarter's allowance."

The $2 was judiciously invested in Whatman's drawing-board, ragged-edged cards, vellum and chamois. Egg-shells had been saved from the kitchen for weeks past, and during unoccupied evenings and spare moments throughout the day the gifts are growing apace.

An Easter greeting that would delight a child is made from an egg shell from which the contents have been blown. To make the nun's face, paste a piece of white paper across the forehead, for which the widest end of the egg is taken. Paste another long strip all around the head, leaving only the lower part of the face exposed. Paint on the features or draw them on with pen and ink, making the most, by way of expression, of the drooped, white heavily-fringed lids. Glue the egg to a stiff paper collar to hide the joining. Baby faces, demured Priscillas, saucy dancing girls, priests, students, plow boys and man characters can be represented by painting on appropriate features and dressing the head and neck in character.

A calendar of celluloid, which is a thermometer as well, will keep you in your friend's mind every day in the year and through bright and stormy weather. On a piece of celluoid in the shape of a huge grape, maple or oak leaf, or of an Easter lily. Three pieces of ribbon, one lettered with the day of the week, another with the months and a third numbered from one to thirty-one, are run through slits made with a sharp penknife in the parts of the leaf or flower best adapted to receive them. A small thermometer is fastened to the centre. Suspend by a narrow ribbon from the stem of the leaf.

Easter booklets may be made most charming for children. Cut from two to four egg-shaped leaves of vellum, drawing flowers, chicks and rabbits over the pages and lettering here and there an Easter couplet. Cut two egg-shaped pieces of celluloid for the covers and tie with ribbon.

One of the cutest of these shows a puzzled little chick with an innocent air of inquiring what it all means about him, who just emerged from an egg. He stands with his back to his old habitation and is supposed to be reflecting that "One week later he might have been an Easter egg."

Another shows a bright little rabbit clambering over eggs on which are lined "An Easter Greeting," with a cluster of little blue flowers between his front paws.

TOLD OF A BUCK'S HORNS.

They Towed a Canoe Ashore, Caught a Trout, and Lost Their Owners' Life.

"There is nothing in the appearance of those antlers to distinguish them from the horns of any other buck," said a New York artist, referring to a fine set of deer horns he received from Canada a few days ago," but those horns had an adventure in Barry's Bay last fall the like of which I don't believe any other deer horns ever had or ever will have.

"Barry's Bay is a great place to catch immense lake trout, and Tom French, of Renfew came over one day to try his luck with the big fish. He trolled for a long time without much success. He had one of the light birch canoes. He was getting tired, and was about to reel in his line and go home when he saw a big buck swimming right toward him. The buck evidently did not see Tom until he was within a few feet of the canoe, and then he turned suddenly and pulled for the shore.

"At about the same time Tom felt his canoe start forward, and it kept right on in the wake of the buck, although Tom wasn't propelling it in any way. Then Tom discovered that the stout troll line had become tangled around the buck's horns, and the deer was towing him in. He was joined by Joe Prince, who was trolling near by. The two men paddled up to the buck and killed it with their paddles and towed it ashore.

"When they were pulling it out of the water they found some lively resistance that came from the troll, which was fifty feet out in the water. A tremendous big trout had struck the troll, and was doing its best to pull the dead buck into the bay. After a struggle the trout was landed, too, and it was the biggest one caught last season in that region. It weighed thirty-one pounds. I heard about this adventure of the buck's horns and I bought them."

Sunshine.

Did you ever notice what a different aspect everything wears in the sunshine from what it does in the shadow? And did you ever think what an analogy there was between the sunlight of the cloudless skies and the sunshine that gleams into the darkened chambers of the human soul? How bright and beautiful are the golden beams that break the riven clouds to lighten up the world once again after a succession of dark and stormy days. How happy and peaceful are the blissful words of hope and cheer that touch the heart and fill the soul with emotions of peace and joy after a long period of sorrow. There are none living who do not, in a greater or less degree, have an influence over the earthly happiness of others. The sense of contributing to the pleasure of others augments our own happiness. Usefulness, christian charity, and loving kindness are sunbeams of the soul.

GENERAL OYSTER BILLS.

A LAW REPORTED FROM HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CHESAPEAKE.

Many Radical Changes Proposed—Increasing the Revenues and Reducing the Expense—Senators Johnson's Careful Estimate—Main Points of Senator Water's Bill.

The general oyster law that the House committee on Chesapeake bay has been at work on since the beginning of the session was offered in the House on Thursday by Mr. Legg, and was referred back to the committee. All the members of the committee are not in accord with the provisions of the bill, and it is anticipated that a lively discussion will take place before the bill is reported back from the committee and that some of the existing provisions will be materially altered. The bill, which is eighty sections, and is longer than the assessment bill, makes many radical changes from the general oyster law passed two years ago. It provides that the season for tonging shall begin on September 1 and close April 25. This is in accord with the concurrent legislation by the State of Virginia. The season for dredgers and scrapers will begin on Oct. 15 and close March 15. Mr. Legg thinks the bill will add between $45,000 and $50,000 to the revenues of the oyster fund by the additional licenses imposed and from other sources. By its provisions all packers are required to pay a fee of $50 for each 10,000 gallons of oysters handled, and an additional fee of $4 for each 1,000 gallons in excess of the first 10,000. Tongers' licenses are increased from $3 to $5, one-half to the school fund and one-half to the oyster fund. Boys under 15 years of age will be required to pay one-half the license tax imposed upon men, the parents or guardians being required to furnish satisfactory evidence of the age of boys making application. The expenses of maintaining the oyster navy are also, Mr. Legg thinks, reduced at least $20,000. The bill provides that there shall be but one deputy commander for the steamers. The commander of the navy is to take charge of one of the steamers when in commission, and when he is engaged in other duties he shall designate some one of the officers on the steamer to assume command in his absence. Only one of the steamers is to remain in commission during the closed season, and the crews of the sail vessels are to be reduced during the time when it is unlawful to catch oysters. The State will not supply rations or uniforms to the crews but they will be required to furnish these necessaries at their own expense. The steamers shall not be used at any time for excursion parties. The position of oyster inspectors is abolished. The State oyster measurers are to act as inspectors. They shall also have authority to appoint all measurers, such appointees to be absolutely under control of the State, and not of the packer or seller of oysters. The purpose of the bill is to augment the oyster fund, so as to prevent the navy from becoming a charge to the State. This, Mr. Legg thinks he has succeeded in doing.

The bill in its general provisions differs materially from that introduced by Senator Waters on behalf of the Senate committee and now under consideration in the Senate. It is expected there will be a clash between the champions of the respective measures when the two bills come before the respective bodies. Senator Waters seems determined to stand out for his bill, while Mr. Legg thinks the House measure will be most effective for the oyster interests. Many members of both houses thinks it unfortunate that there was not some concurrent action between the Senate and House committees in preparing the bill on this important subject, so that they would be as near alike as possible in their provisions. Indications now are that a committee of conference will be necessary before a measure satisfactory to both branches of the Assembly can be passed.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S VIEWS.

Senator Johnson has made a careful estimate of the probable expense of conducting the oyster navy under the Waters oyster law, which is now on the files of the Senate. The object of the bill is to bring the expenditure within the receipts from licenses, so as to avoid making the navy a charge upon the treasury, or to deprive the schools of the oyster counties of any large portion of their present receipts from 90 per cent. of the tonging licenses. For seven years the average annual receipts into the State treasury from oyster licenses have been $53,400. Last year the receipts were $48,437, and this is as much as may be received in the future. Under the new law Mr. Johnson estimates the annual expenditures, including ordinary repairs, at $46,636. The average expenditure for seven years has been $73,400. This includes the expenses of last year, which were $91,300. Two new boats were built last year, which, with the new arms, cost about $13,000. The present wages of the officers and crews of the steamers amount to $10,720. This expenditure the bill reduces, but putting one steamer out of commission, to $4,840. The expenses of the eleven sailing vessels are to be reduced from $33,330 to $22,330. By dispensing with the mates of the six guard-boats and reducing the pay of captains from $50 to $40 a month, a reduction in this expense of $2,420 will be effected. The saving in rations and fuel by dispensing with one steamer is placed at $6,000, and it is estimated that under the law additional fines amounting to $1,000 will go to the fund. It is believed that the estimate of expenses will have to be slightly increased before the bill is finally passed.

THE WATERS BILL.

The following are the points of the Waters bill:

Nothing but sailing vessels shall dredge for oysters or crabs.

The dredging season to begin October 15 and end March 15, a decrease of two weeks from the present law. This section also lays down the grounds where dredgers may work as in the present law.

Licenses are required as at present, and to be taken by bona fide owners of boats.

No dunnage boat (a boat so arranged as to decrease tonnage artificially) is permitted to get license upon less than custom-house measurement. Licenses to be $3 per ton.

In all cases when offense against the law involves forfeiture of boat or imprisonment in the House of Correction the case must be tried in the circuit court and cannot be tried before a magistrate, as at present. The section also provides for penalties, which are increased over the present law.

The use of firearms on dredging boats is prohibited except a pistol and two ducking guns. The penalty for shooting at or toward an officer in the discharge of his duty is punished by a fine of from $100 to $1,000 and by imprisonment for one to ten years in the penitentiary.

The seizure of vessels violating the law is authorized.

A new feature is that providing for the confiscation of cargo of oysters as well as the vessel in certain cases.

Confiscation and sale of vessels owned by non-residents is prescribed if caught dredging.

The State shall provide for numbers to be shown on jib and mainsail of dredgers and scrapers, those having State licenses to have numbers painted black and those having county licenses painted red.

Dredge-boats sailing and maneuvering over forbidding oyster grounds shall be deemed prima facie violating the law.

Tonging licenses are provided for as at present. The proportion of the license fee to go into the public treasury has not yet been decided upon. No change is made in the present law.

The penalty of $15 to $30 is provided for tonging without a license.

Penalties are provided for violating the cull law by packers or others having small oysters in possession.

All packers, commission men and boatmen are compelled to permit inspection of their oysters.

Inspectors are to be appointed by the Governor.

The tonging season is to begin September 1 and end April 25, to conform with the Virginia law. Having oysters in possession at other times is deemed a violation of the law.

The taking of oysters is prohibited on Sunday or at night.

All fines and dredging licenses are to go to the oyster fund.

Provision is made for the oyster navy as now constituted, with one steamer to go out of commission, along with reduction of men and of salaries.

GENESIS AND EXODUS OF THE ROSY CHEEKED PEACH.

A Fanciful Legend of the Peach Being Brought From Persia to "Peach Blossom."

About half of the peach trees in Talbot county have been destroyed this year by their owners because of the uncertain and unprofitable features of the peach crop in recent years. Few young trees were planted last year, a hard fact for the nurserymen. The land from which the peach trees are removed will go to tomatoes and other vegetables, grain and grass.

Most products on Talbot soils cease to crop well after a certain number of years. At the beginning of the century and for many years before, tobacco was the staple in Talbot county. Farmers grew it year after year until it would grow no longer. Then they abandoned it for wheat and corn, the yield of which per acre is increasing up to this time. Chemists have found how to put back through commercial fertilizer the constituents of the soil those crops exhaust year after year. When these manures are not used the yield is less than it was fifty years ago.

There is an interesting story of the introduction of the peach into America more than two hundred years ago. About three miles from Easton there is an estate called Peach Blossom, which is at the head of a creek of the same name. It was the seat of the historical Robins family, who came from England and took that estate when Maryland was very young. The direct descendants of the first Robins of Maryland live now in Philadelphia. The surname no longer exists in Talbot county, though it appears in the Christian names of members of the Goldsborough, the Hollyday and other families.

One of the family, Thomas Robins, was a great traveler, and roamed all over the accessible regions of the world. In Persia he found the peach, a fruit then unknown in England and America, and brought to Maryland with him some peach-stones, which he planted on the estate his brother had just settled upon. When the trees blossomed the flowers were so much admired that the name of the estate was changed from Arcadia to Peach Blossom. If there ever was a time when this story was not believed it is so far back in the past as not to be located. A stone tablet on the Peach Blossom estate once gave the date of the planting of the peach stones, but it has disappeared in the general wreck and ruin of the place, whose glories have departed many, many years ago.

Some persons have a theory that the peach is an improved variety of almond. The almond has a thin shell around the stone, which splits open and shows the stone when mature. It is explained that in the peach this outer shell has become fleshy. A recent writer who has given much attention to the history of this fruit, claims that the peach, as we have it now, was grown in Babylon four thousand years ago. It must have been many years before this that the peach was improved from the almond, a circumstance that ought to show the great antiquity of the fruit.

Possibly gardening in some respects was as scientific thousands of years ago as it is at present. The Phonicians thousands of years ago, as is proved by their records, had in their gardens apricots, almonds, bananas, citrons, figs, grapes, olives, peaches and pomegranates. Even sugar-cane was in extensive cultivation. Certainly this shows how far advanced these were in garden culture.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Woman.

Her little hand,
So soft and white,
Will serve to guide
A world aright.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

COLDLY blows the wind of winter;
Darkened clouds betoken snow;
Pay the printer! Pay the printer!
Pay the little bill you owe.
—*Hancock Star.*

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY?—See advertisement of a "Chance to earn money," on this page, if you want a position.

THE FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

Thare's a funny kind of feelin' that a feller can't define
When he sees the water ripplin' from the wiggling' of his line;
An' he stoops, a-smilin' softly, with a thumpin' of his heart,
Jest a-pausin' for a minit to give the fish a better start.

Thare's a nervous sort of quiver in the careful, outstretched hand
That's a-reachin' fer the noddin' pole a-stickin' in the sand;
An' he braces fer a struggle that he knows his jerk awaits,
Fore he can land the whopper what's a-foolin' with his bait.

Thare's a-swishin' of the waters—a-jerkin' of the pole,
An' a cloud of spray's a-flyin' in the sun above the hole;
Thare's a sudden shout of eussin,—then a grindin' of the sand
Sends another little tarrapin to the far-off promised land.

—*Edward A. Wood in Atlanta Constitution.*

CURIOUS DIVORCE LAWS.

Queer Grounds on Which Warring Couples Have Been Untied.

Roman law allowed divorce for three causes: The Scriptural reason, designs on a husband's life, and the possession of false keys.

A decree was granted in Massachusetts because "the defendant keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night quarreling."

One Greek state had a law that if a man divorced his wife he could not marry a woman younger than the discarded partner.

A New Jersey wife got a divorce because "the defendant, the husband, sleeps with a razor under his pillow to frighten this plantiff."

A Virginia wife was set free because "the defendant does not come home until 10 P. M. and then keeps this plaintiff awake talking."

A Tennessee court liberated a wife because "the defendant does not wash himself, thereby causing the plaintiff great mental anguish."

A Desert Doomed.

The Madera (Cal.) *Mercury* says: The wonderful results of irrigation have been shown in a most remarkable manner by a freak of Colorado river. Last year the mystery of Salton lake attracted the attention and wonder of the State until its source was found in a break in the river bank. This year a phenomenon not less wonderful is to be seen in the same region. The desert has been transformed. The bare sands that have made the region terrible to travelers and stockmen have given place to verdure. Underbrush has covered the country in the line of the inundation, and where only the hardiest desert plants could before maintain a precarious struggle for existance, luxuriant vegetation now covers the land.

The desert is doomed. Its disappearance may not be seen by this generation or the next, yet the time is coming when orchards and fields will cover the thousands of square miles now given over to desolation. The infrequent desert plant and the occasional buzzard will give way to all the products of the tropical and semi-tropical lands that its position is fit to raise. The day may come when the present Colorado desert will be reckoned among the most productive lands in California. There was a time when the plains of Kern and Tulare were held but little more in esteem than the desert of to-day. The magic power of irrigation has transformed the old alkali plains into a garden, and it will do as much for the dreaded Colorado desert.

The First American Flag Hoisted on English Soil.

An interesting story is told of the artist John Singleton Copley, of Boston. At his studio in London he was painting a portrait of an American gentlemen in 1792, sixteen year after the Declaration of Independence, but when as yet, England had not formally recognized the existence of the new nation. The background of the portait had a special significance of the birth of the new republic, being a ship at sea bearing the American colors. As the English royal family came continually to Copley's studio he thought it impolitic to paint in the flag, and the picture remained unfinished. Finally the time came when the king and Parliament formally recognized the American republic. Copley listened to the speeches in the House of Lords, and then, rushing home, painted in the stars and stripes on the flag-staff—probably the first American flag hoisted on English soil. Copley painted many portraits of the English aristocracy; his picture of the children of George III still hangs in Buckingham palace. The portrait of John Hancock, in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, is a good example of his quite dignified though stiff style, and the same gallery has often other interesting specimens loaned to it from time to time, by he New England families who own them. The most celebrated of his works is "The Death of Lord Chatham," in the National Gallery, London.

"If all the gold in mint or bank,
All earthly things that men call wealth
Were mine, with every titled rank,
I'd give them all for precious health."

Thus in anguish wrote a lady teacher to a near friend, telling of pitiless headache, of smarting pain, of pain in back and loins, of dejection, weakness and nervous, feverish unrest. The friend knew both causes and cure and flashed back the answer, "Take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." The distressed teacher obeyed, was restored to perfect health, and her daily duties once more became a daily pleasure. For lady teachers, salesladies and others kept long standing, or broken down by exhausting work, the "Prescription" is a most potent restorative tonic, and a certain cure for all female weakness. *Guaranteed* to cure in every case or money returned. See printed guarantee around each bottle.

Fibroid, ovarian and other Tumors cured without resort to surgery. Book, with numerous references, sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

How Sweet.

Coquettishly the Fiji maid
The missionary came to greet,
"I really think, kind sir," she said,
"That you are nice enough to eat."
—*Washington Star.*