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The Chestertown Transcript.

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ADVERTISE
YOUR BUSINESS
—in the—
Transcript.

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 receive prompt attention.

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

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

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

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Loans on Good Farms Equity Business a Specialty. f22-tf.

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.

DR. CHARLES R. TWILLEY,
A Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,
having located in Chestertown, office in connection with his father, on Main street, is prepared to perform all the operations in Dentistry in the most improved style.
☞ EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.
Special attention paid to crown and bridge work also filling teeth with gold and other materials.
April 5, 1894—y.

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.

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. 118 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
206 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
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.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
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.

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

ORGANIZED 1850.
—THE OLD—
U. S. Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Policies Incontestable and Nonforfeitable.
The Continuable Term Policy
of the United States Life is the cheapest Insurance issued by any Old Line Company.
The Guaranteed Income Policy
of the
UNITED STATES LIFE
has the largest loan values of any policy issued, and its every condition stated in the contract.
If contemplating insurance, address or call upon
W. H. STEWART, JR.,
SPECIAL AGENT,
16 S. Holliday Street, Baltimore, Md.
Chestertown, Md., Box 47.

Cash Spent! Money Saved!
by Dealing with
THE NEW CASH STORE IN STILL POND,
Wm. Medders & Co.,
Headquarters for
"Good Goods at Little Money."
We request the public to inspect our goods and note our prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we are making it interesting for all "CASH BUYERS."
OUR LINE OF
Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Etc.,
are unequaled in the county for Quality, Styles and Prices.
We are ahead in the "SHOE BUSINESS," and as we make this line a SPECIALTY, we are able to show our customers a fine line of goods at a very low price.
WM. MEDDERS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GEO. W. HARPER,
"CORNER STORE." STILL POND, MD.
N. B.—CASH paid for Country Produce.

Ebb Tide!

THOSE WHO SAW our tables piled high in the early season now ask "What have you done with your Clothing?" We have sold it out, but every boat that comes to our town replenishes our stock with new things in Imported Fancy Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Homespuns and Serges, so we are continually adding New Goods of the latest designs. Just now we have our attention to some broken lots, for during the past few weeks of seasonable weather we have disposed of a considerable amount of Clothing, necessarily we have a good many broken lots left. We have assorted them out and put the following prices on them:

Men's Suits that were Marked Low at	$12 00, now	$10 25
" " " " " "	10 00, now	8 25
" " " " " "	8 00, now	6 50
" " " " " "	7 00, now	5 55
Boy's Long Pants Suits, " "	8 00, now	6 50
" " " " " "	6 50, now	4 75
" " " " " "	5 00, now	3 75
Child's Knee Pants Suits, " "	6 00, now	5 50
" " " " " "	5 00, now	3 75
" " " " " "	4 00, now	2 75
" " " " " "	3 00, now	2 25
" " " " " "	2 50, now	1 75

These goods are genuine bargains, all Nice, New Goods. We never hold on to broken assortments, and this is why we make these reductions while you need the goods. It will be to your interest to examine these goods. And also, we are offering a Genuine Dog Skin Driving Glove at 50 cents per pair; Regular Made Half Hose, 10 cents per pair; Linen Dress Shirts, 99 cents per pair; Full Yoke Extension Band Cheviot Shirt, 75 cents per pair; Dressy, Silk-trimmed, Fedora Hat, 99 cents; Complete line of STRAW HATS, all the latest shapes. Also, STIFFS and ALPINES in the newest designs.

We are Headquarters for Novelties in Clothing, Hats and Furnishings!
AND ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES!
☞ Come and examine the Goods, they tell their own story.
Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Originators of Low Prices.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Now Ready.

My yards are headed by the following males which are the grandest lot that ever crowed in Kent county:

Wm. Penn, with mates, winners of first prize breeding pen at Philadelphia, Feb., '93; also, 1st for best and highest-scoring Indian Game Cock at New Berne, N. C., Feb., '94; Duke of Kent, 2d, prize at New Berne, N. C.; Md. Champion, shown five times and never failed to get first prize; Golden Ball, winner of three first and one 2d, beaten only by MY Md. Champion; Major 4th, first prize at New Berne, he by Major 3d, first prize at Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Blazing Star, Jr., first prize at New York State Fair; Hagerstown Chief, first prize at Hagerstown, Maryland.

With the above males mated to my first and second-prize hens and pullets cannot help but produce good results. Send in your orders early to prevent delay.

Prices of Eggs for Setting:

Indian Game	$2.00, $3.00 and $5.00
Golden Wyandotte	$1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00
Barred Ply. Rock	$1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00
S. C. Brown Leghorn	$1.00, $2.00, $3.00
White Wyandottes	$2.00

March 15, 1894. E. E. HUDSON, Kennedyville, Md.

A WORD ON PLOWING.
I AM SELLING THE
BISSELL CHILLED
PLOWS
the best on the market. 25 per cent. from list price for cash. I also have a full stock of
Castings
for the OLIVER CHILLED AND SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOWS.
Look out for the advertisement of
Champion Binders and Mowers
the Old, Strong and Reliable.
I am better prepared to do all kinds of REPAIR WORK than ever before.
JOS. C. WATERS.

IF YOU WOULD
HAVE THE
BEST BREAD
You must use the
Best Flour,
Which is
LEA'S!
FOR SALE.

Forty Colonies of Pure-Bred ITALIAN BEES,
in latest improved Dovetailed Simplicity Hives; Also all FIXTURES necessary to run a first-class APIARY. Have paid for themselves every year. Price, $150.00; Terms, twelve months, with approved security.
W. R. McKNETT,
BREEDER OF THE THREE BEST
General-Purpose Fowls Known,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

TRY QUASSIA CHIPS for lice on horses Safe and Reliable.
TOULSON'S DRUG STORE.

AT SUNSET.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

It isn't the thing you do, dear,
Its the thing that you've left undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts to-night.

The stone you might have lifted
Out of a brother's way,
The bit of heartsome counsel
You were hurried too much to say.
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle and winsome tone
That you had no time or thought for
With troubles enough of your own.

The little act of kindness,
So easily out of mind,
Those chances to be angels
Which every mortal finds—
They come in night and silence—
Each chill reproachful wraith—
When hope is faint and flagging,
And a blight has dropped on faith.

For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great,
To suffer our slow compassion
That tarries until too late.
And its not the thing you do, dear,
Its the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.

THE SERPENT IN THE HEAT.

Abstract of a Sermon Delivered by Rev. W. P. Compton in the M. E. Church of Chestertown, Sunday Morning, June 24, '94.

TEXT:—Acts. xxviii chapter, 3d verse: "There came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand."

The eminent minister who occupied this pulpit last Sabbath, in speaking of the growing tendency of many, who are named by the name of Christ, of neglecting the means of grace, during the heated season, advised us to preach from this text. He spoke of a minister of some distinction who had preached recently from the first clause of the text: "There came a viper out of the heat." But it seems to us, as we surmise his evident purpose, that, in order to derive the most impressive warning, from the subjects suggested, we should also direct our careful thought to the following clause: "And fastened on his hand." At first thought, it would seem that the text must be (in homiletic terms) greatly accommodated to illustrate the subject.

If you will note the context you will find that there is a more direct application than we might at first suppose. In this, one of the most serious of Paul's "Perils by sea," he was shipwrecked and cast with the entire crew, upon the island of Melita. "The barbarous people," (says the narrator in the context), "showed us no little kindness; for they kindled a fire, and received us every one, because of the present rain and because of the cold. And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat and fastened on his hand. And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand they said among themselves, no doubt this is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live. And he shook off the beast, into the fire, and felt no harm. Howbeit they looked when he should have swollen, or fallen down dead suddenly; but after they had looked a great while, and saw no harm come to him, they changed their minds, and said that he was a god."

We quote thus largely because of the analogy; For you know, that there are many, who, when they fail to see a Christian fall down dead (spiritually speaking) in the heated season; fail to see him fold his hands, and say by his actions, or rather inactions, "It is too hot to serve God," look with some astonishment. And when they have watched him several Sabbaths thinking it is only a matter of time, until he shows the effect of the Devil's deadly poison (spiritual ennui) which has been injected into their veins, they then, change their minds, and say he is a god, or a preacher, whose duty it is to withdraw his arm from the Devil's hands and refuse the hypodermic injection he invariably uses as one of the most effective means (at this season of the year) of bringing under the power of his treatment, those he would tear from the "Great Physician," and make his patients.

Such persons are always so glad, that they have not the narrow; contracted; Puritanic, ideas of Christianity that this handful of, all-the-year-Christians, and their preacher; and their preacher's teachers, Christ, and Paul, and his other prophets and apostles, had ignorantly contracted, by being unfortunate enough to live in less advanced times.

Now, friends and brethren, let me say here (for we must hasten to the fuller consideration of this text and subject) that these thoughts; that is these latter thoughts, suggested by the words just used, are not applicable to many of you. Or to any of you, more than to many professed Chistians, of all denominations, in all places (except in the cooler zones,) for you see by the introduction that others are alarmed on the subject. They do need our careful consideration. And we use them, because we feel individually the need of a spur to our spiritual efforts at this season; because we noticed a falling off in prayer meeting attendance last Friday night, and because we are told that in the past, under one of the best preachers you have had, the Sunday services have fallen to an average attendance of about fifty in the morning, and seventy-five in the evening, during July and August.

There is no reason for this. It is as much the duty of the laity to attend the means of grace in their capacity as it is the minister in his capacity. It is as much the duty of both to do this (where there is not some good, valid reason, which will apply, *and is applied* to their secular duties and recreations) in the heated season as it is in the more agreeable weather.

In the successful temptation of our first parents, Satan took the form of a serpent. He is referred to in Rev., xii chapter 9th verse in this language: "And the great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth and his angels were cast out with him."

One commentator truly says that this fallen angel, "when he lost the sanctity retains the sagacity, of an angel, and is wise to do evil." Hence the expression in Gen., iii, 1. "Now the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field." His subtlety leads him to use (with a better knowledge of human nature than any except the One who only has power to outwit and defeat him); those powers against the most vulnerable points of the human constitution. A love of ease is one of these. A natural indisposition to do any good thing, and a willingness to do evil and be guiled by evil is another. This is the result of depravity, fastened on the race by an ancestry who surrendered to evil; and transmitted their habitual tendencies to their posterity. The one of these, which satan has used most persistently, and which has been transmitted by one generation to another, until, like Saul, in his persecution of the church, they "Verily think they are doing God's service," in practicing it is this disposition to seek a rest here, in spiritual effort, against the plain teaching of that text which says "There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God."

There are some persons who think these postponements of rest is not consistent with the character of a loving Father in Heaven. Just as there are some sons of earthly parents who think their fathers are very unloving, when they refuse them a day and a horse in the midst of harvest to go to see their cousins and keep them from the harvest. If the father suggests that they work until Sunday and see them at church, he is a very hard master. The sun is hot, and although the hay is dry and the grain ripe, he ought to withdraw all hands from the field until God sends a cloud to overshadow them, and breezes to fan them while they gather in the harvest. There are fathers, and sons, who spurn such thoughts, and cry, "Make hay while the sun shines," but who will sit down in the shade of their separators, whose indicators tell them that God is giving them thirty bushels for one, and decide that if God spares them until Sunday they will not be so foolish as to go to church and say amen to any prayers that have in them praises to the God of all mercies. What if Paul does say, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, which is your reasonable service." My body is tired, and on Sunday I am going to rest it at the Lord's expense, and not now when the thresher might count a half bushel a whole one, and make me pay two cents too much for God's mercy.'

Thus it is, that Satan never quotes the fourth commandment at the wrong time. At Rehoboth last summer, stopping at one of the fashionable hotels waiting to preach on Sabbath in one of her churches, I notice that the dancers did not weary with their severe exercise before twelve o'clock Saturday evening, and hardly then. The suggestive squads of men came down from the, no doubt delightful cool, rooms and employments. All was activity and exertion, and many of them were members of churches. But on the morrow when their church bells called them to prayer and praise, many of them were soothed to slumber by Satan's lullabies, in which are many quotations from the fourth commandment, and God's other promises of rest to his weary children.

Oh, that more would use their wills against this, devilish ennui, and go at such season, when tempted by such impulses, to the places where they might have such deadly sentiments dispelled by the voice of God coming through His servants in words:

My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so?
Awake my sluggish soul;
Nothing hath half thy work to do,
Yet nothing's half so dull.

Go to the ants! for one poor grain,
See how they toil and strive;
Yet we who have a heaven to obtain,
How negligent we live?

We for whose sake all nature stands,
And stars their courses move;
We for whose guard the angel bands
Come flying from above.

We for whom God the Son came down
And labored for our good;
How careless to secure the crown
He purchased with His blood.

Lord, shall we live so sluggish still,
And never act our parts?
Come, Holy Dove, from the heavenly hill,
And warm our frozen hearts!

Give us with active warmth to move,
With vigorous souls to rise;
With hands of faith and wings of love
To fly and take the prize.

Yet in this; Satan, the serpent, coming out of the heat, only follows a well-known and oft-used law of military strategy. It was when Belshazzar was (figuratively) sleeping in Babylon that the vigilent, wakeful and laborious Darius, the Mede, completed his labors, ordered a mighty river from its bed and marched triumphantly over the bed into the hitherto invulnerable city.

How beautiful the illustration of man's power, when working in harmony with God's plans, and of Watts' sentiment just quoted: "We for whose sake all nature stands," and how sad the cadence of the sleeper's dream. Is not this great Babylon that I have builded, mingled with the words of Daniel, 'Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting. In that night was this sleeper slain.'

Our own Washington turned the hearts of the people from the verge of despair to the hopefulness of victory, not by his prayers at Valley Forge, but by rising at midnight, crossing the Delaware and seizing the thousand Hessians in their drunken lethargy produced (as spiritual lethargy is often produced now in celebrating in the wrong manner and spirit, the Birthday of our Blessed Christ.

But enough from this point. We know well the adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The viper that comes from the heat of political strife by benumbing the national conscience to this fact will, in this way, if ever, destroy our fair and mighty Babylon, just as the serpent from the heat has produced and is producing that spiritual lethargy, which does not depart with the Summer season, but remains to escourt to the gates of hell, the fiend born divans, on which are sleeping the thousands of his victims.

Need we develope the thought contained in the second clause of the text, "And fastened on his hand?" It is hardly necessary for some. Read the second chapter of the epistle by St. James and be convinced if you are not, that faith without works is dead, and be convinced that the mercy so many are teaching themselves, or allowing the Serpent to teach them, is for all; can only be exercised in justice, and in a way that will allow the character of truthfulness to stand in the one who said 'I am a God of truth I cannot lie."

Note the spirit and teachings of Him who said, "Many I say unto you shall seek to enter in, and shall not be able." Hear Him say also, "Watch, for in such an hour as you think not, the Son of Man cometh." Did He mean by this, He may come in July or August, or at some other time when He says watch and you say rest? Note His personal example as found in John ix, 4-5. "I must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is called day; the night cometh when no man can work. As long as I am in the world, I am the light of the world." Did you ever observe Him, your great example in all things, sleeping at His post of duty when labor and prayer were the order of the day? He could sleep in the midst of the tempest. And Peter, like a great many others who are good prayers at the doors of Death, could say, "Lord, carest thou not that we perish? Help, Lord, or I perish." But he could not sleep at another time when Peter could. To Him he had reproachfully said in this awful night of labor and bloody sweat, "Can you not watch with me one hour." How many are like unto these sleeping disciples. The churches and the prayer-meeting rooms, the vacation hammocks, are too warm places to watch with their, Lord, one hour. Rest is so much better than labor. The light novel so much better than the Bible, or its reflections mirrored in some good book. The fashionable seaside resort so much more cooling and refreshing than that part dedicated and consecrated to God. Remember that what Jesus says in John ix, 4-5. Just quoted applies to us. Did you ever hear of Satan coming out of the heat and fastening on Paul's spiritual hand? No, his motto was always, "I must work the works of him that sent me while it is called day. The night of death cometh when no man can work, as long as I am the world I am the light of the world." What does Paul say to us,—"Follow me as I follow Christ." Is that for minister and sanctified Christians only? Let Jesus Christ say who are the workmen and light-houses, now; that He has gone to your Father and my Father; your God and my God.

Turn to the sermon on the mount preached to the multitude at the conclusion of which "The people (not the disciples only) "were astonished at his doctrine for he taught them as one having authority. Read from this sermon, Matt. V, 14-16, "Ye are the light of the world a city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle and put it under the bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light, unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." If the churches are the candlesticks, are the candles to be removed during the heat and spiritual darkness of Summer? If the Christians are the candles, is the light that is, then ever for a moment to be darkness? if so how great is that darkness! How dangerous is the lighthouse whose bell and light are used only periodically.

In conclusion, Paul shook off the viper which was moved by its venomous nature aroused by the heat to fasten on his arm, by the *power of God* and stood unharmed when he should have swollen and fallen dead. The same serpent is at your hand, the same power is at your call.

Make haste, O man, to do
Whatever, must be done:
Thou hast no time to lose in sloth,
The day will soon be gone.

Up then with speed, and work:
Fling ease and self away;
This is no time for thee to sleep,
Up, watch, and work, and pray!

Make haste, O man to live
Thy time is almost o'er;
Oh sleep not, dream not, but arise
The judge is at the door.

CALIFORNIA PEACH OUTLOOK.

A Full Crop of Fruit on the Pacific Coast—Profits and Other Points.

In response to a letter of inquiry, Mr. James A. Barwick, Observer and Director of the California Weather Service, says:

"Peaches will be a large crop, as well as all fruits this year, but on account of lack of rain the grain and hay crops will be short."

Mr. Barwick in addition to a vast amount of other valuable matter, sent a copy of the California Fruit Bulletin, which gives a comprehensive and accurate review of the crop outlook on the Pacific coast up to June 20. The Bulletin says:

Apricots.—In a few districts they were seriously injured by frost. In some orchards the crop was ruined; but where uninjured the crop is a very lare one, and the aggregate crop will be much the largest we have ever harvested.

Peaches.—Excellent everywhere, and decidedly the largest crop we have ever had.

Bartlett Pears.—A large and excellent crop. The increase of acreage over that of last year is probably about 8 per cent. There will probably be more Bartlett pears sent to market than ever before.

Late Pears are generally reported light.

Eastern Fruit Prospects.—The different opinions which we get show that fruit East must be rather "spotted;" but the general drift of information is that there will be no really large crop of peaches from any commercial shipping district, unless it may be Michigan, and there is more or less injury there, while the principal apple shipping and drying districts will turn out a large crop.

Fresh Fruits.—There are very few sales of fresh fruit reported, although more or less doubtless goes on in a quiet way. The Chinamen seem to have the inside track, buying, as they do, fruit on the trees for a lump sum for the orchard. They employ their own people, at what rates we do not know, to pick and handle the fruit, which their habits permit to be done at the least possible expense. They doubtless take care of much fruit which the owners do not have the business ability to care for themselves, but it would be more profitable to the growers and far better for the State if such growers would organize, learn to care properly for their product, and employ their neighbors and their own families to do the work. There are few sales by the ton, and the few instances where offers are reported vary from $18 to $25 for apricots. Canners in Butte county pay from $20 to $25 per ton for canning sizes of Crawford peaches, and $30 for clings; 8½ cents has been offered for dried apricots and no takers; in Fresno county $20 is offered for apricots, $17.50 for peaches, and $22.50 to $25 for Bartlett pears. Apricot drying is begun in Tulare county.

Royal apricots have been usually doing well, but are beginning to yield under the competition of other fruit. They have brought from 70 cents to $2.50—and all prices between—per half-crate, equivalent to from nothing to 8 cents a pound for the fruit picked. Early peaches, plums and apples have been realizing the fine prices usually obtained for first shipments. They cannot be expected for the same varieties from later districts. The early Alexander peaches from Placer county averaged for the crop 65 cents per 20-pound box, net; Newcastle apricots average per crop 70 cents net. The reports of auction sales seem to average for peaches about $1.20 to $1 30; cherry plums about $1.20; Clyman plums about $2 to $2.25. The shipment of Bartlett pears is already begun from several places, but no returns received.

A Michigan correspondent writes us that the peach shipments from there usually begin about August 20th, varying a little with the season, and continue until the last of October. He states that their freights are 4 cents per basket holding one-fifth bushel, and that the lowest average net price for the season which he ever received was 23 cents a basket, or $1.15 per bushel. We have not the weight of a bushel of peaches at hand, but it cannot be far from 50 pounds, which would make an average return of about 2 cents per pound picked and packed, including, if we understand our correspondent, the package, which, in this case, would be 5 baskets. This, however, is quoted as the *lowest* average price for the season ever received.

There is no talk whatever of any dried fruits except apricots.

THE FRESH FRUIT TRADE.

Many lots of cherries have sold at from $1 75 to $2.10. Cherries at $2 in Chicago paying full retail rates for all supplies about 14 cents per pound for the fruit on the tree, after deducting 1 cent a pound for picking, 5 cents for box, 5 cents for packing, 26 cents for freight and loading, and 7 per cent. commission. At $1 per box the net result to the grower for fruit, or on the tree, is about 4.7 cents. We believe that the average price of all cherries arriving East in *prime condition* has been $1 30 per box, or 7.4 cents net to grower. Now, this pays well, even with all due allowance for the the facts that the cherry is slow in coming into bearing, and somewhat uncertain in its carrying qualities.

Apricots, peaches, plums and grapes selling in Chicago at $1 per 20-pound crate will, on the average, net the grower about $30 per ton for his fruit picked: What he gets above that, less commission on the excess, is additional profit. If they sell down to 70 cents, he looses his fruit and picking; when they go below that he not only loses his fruit but begins to pay expense of delivery to consumer. This is for the small grower paying retail prices for everything, and usually paying more than large growers for labor. One dollar per crate is good business, if the trees average 100 pounds shipping fruit to the tree. At $1 per crate at auction the fruit cannot well reach the fruit stand at less than $1.20 or retail to families at less than 40 cents a basket, or eight cents a pound. The Waste in handling fresh fruits is large, as all know who have ever stood about a fruit store. Of this waste the jobber who buys at auction loses some, but the retailer the most. Most growers suppose the "open auction" to enable small dealers to escape the jobber's profit. Not one in ten of these, however, does or can spend the time to attend a daily auction to buy his small supplies. Such as do seek that advantage, and there are of course more or less of them, mostly combine to employ a buyer—unless they themselves happen to be the buyer's employees—and between the two very little of the jobber's profit is permitted to reach the consumer. It is probably true, however, that fruit not in first rate condition will bring more from dealers prepared to retail it at once than from jobbers who have to risk an immediate sale to a retailer. The green grocer the world over goes to market, while we honest farmers are mostly still asleep, and is back with his load of fruit and vegetables by 7 or 8 o'clock. When the auctions open at 9 the men for whom we desire open auctions are selling and delivering to their customers the fruit sold at auction the day before. This is not to be construed as an opinon unfavorable to open auctions—a question which we do not wish to take up at all at present—but simply as showing the difficulty of getting fresh fruits to consumers at reasonable prices even where sold at open or any other auction at rates not more than satisfactory to us. It seems to be true that, with our fruit at 1½ cents a pound picked net to us, our market in the East is restricted to the class that can pay 8 to 10 cents for table fruit. That this class is a very large one is evident from the enormous quantities of our fruits sold in competition with Eastern fruits delivered at a nominal expense. This year we have the unusual advantage of a market almost clear from Eastern competition, except berries, until the Jersey peaches come in about August. The probabilities are that we have this year all the fruit that the classes that can afford even to pay freight on it can buy. Our earliest shipping districts will get excellent prices that even the later districts will realize fair to good returns during most of the season for *sound fruit*. For the benefit, however, of any growers shipping East for the first time, we may suggest that it is *only* the good fruit that will pay. We believe that very few growers intend to send any other, but there are a multitude of packers who do not know what fruit will pay to ship East, and what will not, and there are a few who yield to the temptation to hide inferior specimens in the middle or bottom of the package. This will not do *at all*. The buyers of fruit cannot be deceived in the quality of the goods they buy.

Our crop is so large that, if sufficient cars can be had, it is quite possible that in the height of the season we may send East more good fruit even than the market can absorb at living prices. That we cannot tell until we try. The Exchange will do its best to ascertain in advance the competition we are likely to meet, and make public the facts in time for growers to exercise intelligent judgment whether to ship or dry. As we have constantly advised, it will be very imprudent for growers in all but the earliest districts to be unprepared to dry.

THE BLACK DEATH.

More Than 60,000,000, Beings Swept into Eternity by the Scourge.

It is believed in Hong Kong that the pestilence raging there is the same disease that ravaged the whole world about the middle of the 14th century under the name of the Black Death, says the New York *World*, and which under the name of the plague scourged Europe so fearfully again in 1665. If this be so it is time for all civilized states to begin systematic efforts for its restriction and extipration.

The Black Death was the most fearful scourage to which humanity has ever been subjected. In the 14 century it killed 13,000,000 people in China, 24,000,000 in other Oriental countries and not less than 25,000,000 in Europe. Germany alone had 1,244,434 recorded deaths from this cause. Italy had quite one-half its entire population swept away, and in London, then a comparatively small city, there were no less than 100,000 victims.

The disease is directly infectious, spreading rapidly from every place of its appearance. It is attended by fearful suffering, and is so nearly always fatal that where it has been epidemic great numbers of the afflicted have committed suicide rather than endure a suffering so sure to end in death within a week or two.

The birthplace of the Black Death was in China, whence it spread literally all over the inhabited world. If this outbreak at Hong Kong be, indeed, a new appearance of this disease, the nations of the earth cannot too soon ascertain the fact or too vigorously act for its confinement to the region of its origin. To that end our State Department and the foreign offices of other governments should at once take measures for united action. No trouble can be too great and no expenditure can be extravagant which will prevent another journey of this pestilence around the world.

Children Who Suffer

from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. What is said of it for children applies equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia and Biliousness, if it doesn't cure in every case, the money is returned.

A MONSTER GATHERING.

The Great Christian Endeavor International Convention.

Within the next three weeks Cleveland, Ohio, will be the scene of one of the most enormous conventions ever held on this continent, from July 11 to 15, when the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will hold its Thirteenth International Convention.

Conservative estimates place the attendance of delegates and their friends at 40,000 souls, and arrangements have been made to find entertainment for this number in private families, hotels and homes of that city The programme as prepared promises to surpass all of the previous gigantic gatherings of this society in point of interest, embracing as it does the names of men and women of renown in church and state, who will deliver addresses of the greatest brilliancy on Christian Endeavor work.

Already transportation companies are being besieged by delegations from city, State and provincial unions for special trains to accommodate their respective delegations who intend to make the trip in a body.

The present Convention about to convene in Cleveland is of more than passing interest to citizens of our State, in view of the vigorous and concerted action that has been put forth on the part of prominent Christian Endeavor workers in Maryland during the past year, to have the Fifteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention meet in Baltimore in the summer of '96. The meeting place of each convention is decided upon two years in advance, and Maryland will send between 300 and 500 delegates to this convention to press upon the Trustees of the United Society the claims of Baltimore as convention city for year after next. Twenty-four states have so far endorsed Baltimore as the convention city for that year, through the efforts of the Preliminary Committee of '96, of the Baltimore Christian Endeavor Union, and this committee's efforts in this direction have received the favorable endorsement of Gov. Brown and the last Legislature, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Merchants' and Manufacturer's Association, Builders' Exchange, Lumber Exchange, etc., and all of the denominational conferences, synods, and ministerial unions throughout the State.

The Maryland delegates will go to Cleveland by special train via the Western Maryland, Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroads to Buffalo, thence by the Nickle Plate Railroad to Cleveland. The return trip will be made over the same route and will include a stop over at Niagara Falls, and Gettysburg Battle Field. The fare for the round trip has been fixed at $11.00.

CATCH QUESTIONS.

Some Puzzling Queries Which Require Thought to Answer.

If a goose weighs 10 pounds and a-half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant 15 pounds?—the correct answer being, of course, 20 pounds. It is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping. Even the following have been known to succeed.

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth 50 yards long, 1 yard being cut off every day?

A snail climbing up a pole 20 feet high ascends 5 feet each day and slips down 4 feet every night. How long will the snail take to reach the top of the post?

A wise man having a window 1 yard high and 1 yard wide, requiring more light enlarged his window to twice its former size, yet the window was still only 1 yard high and 1 yard wide. How was this done?

This is a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond shaped at first, and was afterward made square.

As to the two former, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not 50 days, but 49; and to the second, not 20 days, but 16—since the snail, who gains 1 foot each day for 15 days, climbs on the 16th day to the top of the pole, and there remains.

Fair Profit in Calf Raising.

Having succeeded to my satisfaction in the raising of calves and converting them into beef at an early age, with a fair profit, I will give the benefit of my experience.

Have the cows come in late in the fall or early winter. Let the youngster take his nourishment in the natural way, until the milk is fit for use. Then wean and put him on skim milk immediately, as no one can afford to feed high-priced cream to low-priced beef. Be very careful at weaning, always warming the milk, and be sure not to overfeed. As soon as the youngster begins to eat, give him bran, shorts, or any kind of ground feed, twice a day; continue this ration until it is proven beyond a doubt that he thrives and keeps in a fleshy condition while on pasture.

The next fall finds him weighing about 500 pounds, which at 3 cents per pound would amount to $15, at an expense of about $2. By this time he is nearly a year old, and beef cannot be made as cheap as the first 500 pounds. This is probably gained in the spring marketing, as the price is usually one cent higher per pound.

It must be borne in mind that to obtain the highest market price he must be fed in the fall as soon as the pasture begins of fail. As soon as winter sets in, put them on full feed; under ordinary circumstances they will be ripe in March, when prices are generally highest. The weight at this time is from 600 to 900 pounds, which at 4 cents a pound would bring from $24 to $36 per head. This will probably seem to be out of reach for some farmers, but if they will but try, follow these instructions closely, I am confident they can do fully as well, and in some cases better, particularly where the calves are of good breeding, and of the improved breeds.

Electric Bitterr.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at M. A. Toulson's Drug store.

WHAT bird does ill-tempered William resemble? Cross-bill.