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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 receive prompt attention.

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

WILLIAM W. BECK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, Maryland.

Office with M. deK. Smith on Court Street.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 215 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

County business solicited. Special attention to collections in the city. 828-Y.

LEWIN W. WICKES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, - - Maryland.

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.

☞ Teeth extracted by local anesthetics and comparatively without pain.

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.

DR. T. H. COOPER.

SPECIALTY,

The treatment and cure of Alcoholism (or liquor habit), Morphine, Opium and Cocaine habit a specialty.

Office on Main street, Chestertown, 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.

DR. CHARLESR. TWILLEY,

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.

ROBERT H. BLAIN,

CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR,

EASTON, - - - MARYLAND.

Office with J. Frank Turner, Dover st., adjoining Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank.

☞ Correspondence solicited. 15-Y.

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.

Stewart Fruit Company.

WHOLESALE

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

W. M. VICKERS. E. T. COMEGYS

E. T. COMEGYS & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

AND DEALERS IN

Grain, Fruit, Poultry, Live Stock, Vegetables, etc

☞ GRAIN A SPECIALTY. ☜

Mr. Vickers is one of the oldest members of the Corn and Flour Exchange, and is conceded by every one who knows him, to be one of the best grain salesmen in Baltimore.

Grain Bags, for both Shelled Grain and Cob Corn, furnished upon short notice.

Consignments solicited. Returns made immediately upon the sale of grain.

E. T. COMEGYS & CO.,

No. 7 East Camden St., Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 115 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

B. LONEY. GEO. E. PROBERT

COMEGYS BROWN

—WITH—

LONEY & CO.,

Successors to Wright & Loney.

FRUIT, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

206 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Public Notice

—OF—

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

of Kent County.

PERSONS who have trimmed their hedges and grown the weeds, etc., along the public roads are hereby notified to remove the cuttings. Persons disregarding this notice are liable to indictment to the grand jury.

T. J. SHALLCROSS, Pres.;
ROBERT C. MORGAN,
GEO. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE A. WILLSON,
County Commissioners.
[illegible], Clerk. 25 tf.

E. E. HUDSON,

KENNEDYVILLE, KENT COUNTY, MD.

Always in the Front Ranks for General Merchandise.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GOODS AT TEMPTING PRICES

to close cash buyers. The year of 1894 is rapidly closing upon us, and while to some the year has not brought much prosperity, yet the encouragement we have received as a merchant spurs us onward with life, and the motto of our store for 1895 will be "Foward March." At the present time we have on our counters entirely too many goods, and the people of this neighborhood shall have the advantages of LOW PRICES in order to reduce this stock. For the month of December and January we have made sweeping reductions in our Dry Goods department, Boot and Shoe department; also Notions, Underwear, etc. This stock embraces a complete line of

GROCERIES, HARNESS, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, TINWARE, CHOICE BRANDS OF FLOUR BY THE BARREL OR SACK,

in fact everything usually found in a well-appointed store. Catch-penny advertisements are no longer popular with the masses, and to those who favor me in the future with their patronage, we would say that we will convince them that we advertise only facts. A first-class line of

DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES

always on hand, and prescriptions compounded with care at all hours, day or night.

☞ *EXTRA.—Hats and Caps at rock bottom prices; Also splendid line of Choice Cigars and Tobacco CHEAP.*

Dec. 20, 1894. E. E. HUDSON, Kennedyville, Md.

Millington's Cheapest & Best Store

L. C. CLARK,

DEALER IN

GENERAL LINE OF GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Coffees, Teas, Sugars,

Salted Meats, Poultry,

Confectionery,

Tobacco and Cigars.

The neighborhood of Millington should know a good thing when they see it, and a dollar invested at our store means a dollar well spent. Give me a call and be convinced.

Respectfully, etc.,

December 6, 1894. L. C. CLARK.

F. S. BOTTOMLY,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries and Provisions,

POULTRY, FRESH AND SALT MEATS.

——BELOW ARE A FEW OF MY PRICES:——

Fresh Beef or Pork	8 to 10c. per lb	Dandy Oyster Crackers	5c. per lb
Turkeys and Chickens	10c per lb. dressed	Matches, 200s	10c per doz. boxes
Canned Corn Beef	12½c. per lb	Head Light Oil	9c. per gal
" Salmon	14c per can	Pickles	8c. per lb
" Tomatoes	7c. "	Fruit Jellies	6c. "
" Corn	6c. "	Mince Meat	9c., 3 lbs. for 25c
" String Beans	8c. "	Ground Pepper	10c., 3 lbs. for 25c
Eating and Cooking Raisins	6c. per lb	2-Hoop Pails	12½c. each
Prunes	6c., or 3 lbs. for 25c	3-Hoop Pails	15c. each
Evaporated Peaches	10c., 3 lbs. for 25c.	3-Hoop Cedar Pails	25c. each
" Apples	10c 3 lbs. for 25c.	Bananas	10 and 15c. per doz
Peanuts	6c per lb	Oranges	10 to 30c. "
Ginger Snaps	5c. "	Lemons	15 to 20c. "
Nick Nacks	5c. "	Hominy	15c. per gal
Coffee Cakes	5c. "	Beans	30c. "

Bring me your EGGS, I pay the highest cash price.

New price current each week.

Resp'y,

F. S. BOTTOMLY,

Jan. 31, 1895. MILLINGTON, MD.

A BOMB

Thrown in Millington

WOULD NOT CAUSE ANY MORE EXCITEMENT THAN THE LOW PRICES AT WHICH

MESSICK & CO.

Are Selling THEIR GENERAL STOCK OF MERCHANDISE.

FOR SEVEN YEARS OUR TRADE HAS CONSTANTLY INCREASED FROM YEAR TO YEAR, AND TO-DAY WE ENJOY THE CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE OF OUR GENERAL COMMUNITY.

Just at this Season of the Year we Have Made Sweeping Reductions in Our Line of

CLOTHING & SHOES

and a call will convince all that a dollar spent with us is well invested.

Respectfully, etc.,

MESSICK & CO.,

December 6, 1894 *MILLINGTON, MD.*

Wedding Presents,

Engagement Rings,

WEDDING RINGS.

We have the largest stock to select from ever seen in Chestertown, and our prices are rock bottom.

All Purchases Engraved Free,

J. H. SIDES, Jeweler,

OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.

Bring us your Repairing.

A GREAT

CLEARING-OUT SALE!

—AT—

R. BERGEN'S

I am determined to sell out the balance of my Winter Goods, consisting of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

COATS,

DRESS GOODS,

Blankets, Quilts and Flannels.

I have put the prices way down to come in reach of all. Now is the time to buy if you want a great bargain. As we have had such a fine success in

Our Millinery Department,

and thanking our lady friends for the same, and in the future we will be pleased to have their patronage, and will always try to please and guarantee satisfaction. The balance of our Millinery Goods will be sold at half price.

Remember the place,

R. BERGEN, Chestertown, Md.

Cough! Cough!! It's the hacking cough that often ends in the most serious trouble.

Pain-Killer

stops the cough at once by removing the cause and thus prevents the trouble. Put two teaspoonfuls of this good old remedy in a small cup of molasses, take ¼ teaspoonful often, and your cough will quickly cease. Sold everywhere. You now get double the quantity of Pain-Killer for the same old price.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,

AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

Up in Quality and Down in Price.

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

WE KEEP FOR SALE THE GENUINE

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

AND CASTINGS

AND ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural Implements.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

NO-TOP BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, DAYTONS, SULKIES, CARRIAGE TOPS, CARRIAGE POLES, CARRIAGE HARNESS OF ALL KINDS.

FARM WAGONS AND DEARBORNS.

Grass Seeders, Power Feed Cutters and Crushers, Power Grinding Mills, Root Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barb Fence Wire, Belting of all kinds.

☞ Also Fire Insurance Agent.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,

January 24, 1895—Y. KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IN MILLINGTON

would follow if we advertised as some do in a "harum skarum" way, but the people would soon discover that misrepresentations are not the proper thing to draw the solid trade. Twelve years of uninterrupted success at Millington

Handling a GENERAL LINE OF MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING OF

MEN'S CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS,

And an Extra Room for Furniture,

where is kept a supply of Household Goods unequaled in the county as far as regards prices

EXTRA—Sweeping Reductions during the month of December will be made in for line of Clothing, Dry Goods and Furniture. Call and be convinced of this one fact, our every dollar spent we give a full dollar's worth of reliable goods.

Respectfully, etc,

HENRY S. COOK,

December 6, 1894. *MILLINGTON, MD*

MELITOTA TO THE FRONT!

M. M. RASIN,

—DEALER IN—

General Merchandise,

is determined, during the month of December, to make sweeping reductions in his general line of goods in order to reduce the stock. No store in the county carries a more complete line of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes

AND GENERAL NOTIONS.

EXTRA.—Being an advertiser of facts, I do not propose to misrepresent a single article in my store, and those who favor me with their patronage will be fully convinced that a dollar's worth of goods from this store will equal $1.25 elsewhere.

CHOICE BRANDS OF FLOUR BY THE BARREL OR SACK,

AND AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH ALL.

Give me a call and be convinced. *Resp'y, etc.,*

M. M. RASIN,

Dec. 13, 1894. *MELITOTA, MD.*

SOLID GOLD GLASSES $2.00

COPYRIGHT. COPYRIGHT.

Have you headache? Do your eyes burn? Do you have trouble to see at a distance or to read fine print? Have you pains in the back of your head? If you have any of these symptoms, send for our "*Eyesight By Mail.*" Satisfaction invariably guaranteed. WALTER H. PODESTA & CO. Eye Specialists, *Walter H. Podesta late Eye Specialist for Queen & Co.* PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ADVERTISE

YOUR BUSINESS

—in the—

Transcript.

PRACTICAL DAIRY TALK.

George T. Powell, of New York, Talks to Delaware Dairymen

With the extensive creamery and dairy interests of [illegible] county, Mr. Powell's talk to the [illegible] farmers, on "How to Obtain Mo[illegible] from the Dairy," can but be of int[illegible] and for that reason we give extracts from the address. Mr. Powell is one of the best known dairymen and fruit-growers in New York State, and is an authority on all matters pertaining to the dairy and farm.

The speaker prefaced his address by stating that he had a very strong personal interest in the subject under discussion, being engaged in the dairy business together with that of fruit farming. The history of agriculture, he said, is cereal production first, but this production has ceased to yield the profits which it once did. Farmers are now looking towards the dairy, and when we undertake to adopt any new system we will always find obstacles. To make the dairy business a success requires a considerable amount of skill and a wide field of knowledge.

There are two things chiefly to be kept in view—production, and the quality and quantity of the production. The animals are to be maintained, and attached to this is of necessity, more or less expense, but by careful management this item may be reduced to a minimum.

The great trouble, or at least one great trouble with most dairymen is, they carry too many cows that are not paying, the result being to increase the work and decrease the profits. Figures have shown that the product of milk does not exceed annually per head 3,000 pounds of milk or 128 pounds of butter per cow, and the result is there are no profits left to speak of and the farmers have good reason for discouragement.

Mr. Powell suggested that the farmers go through their herds, make examinations, and see how many are being kept for cost of maintenance and how many are paying. The practical way of doing will be to keep an account of the product of each cow, but it will not be right to condemn one animal if she may not equal another in the quantity of her milk, for what her product lacks in quantity may be more than eqaled in quality. In every stable there are cows eating up the profits of their neighbors, and the first important step will be to eliminate all inferior animals. It matters little how they are become rid of, so it is done. If the butcher has no use for them, it will be economy to kill them and place them under your fruit trees. The next step is to learn how to handle what are left, and it will be wise to fix a standard to work to, say a yield of 300 pounds of butter a year for each cow. This is not a high standard, but a very good one. It has been found profitable in the end to allow a cow to stand at least six weeks without production. There are good cows to be found in every herd, no matter what the breed may be, and by carefully studying the demands of the animal, in which question of food is a very important one, dairymen will have little or no difficulty in coming up to the standard mentioned before.

The speaker used a chart to illustrate the benefits which different kinds of food gave to cows. Wheat bran and oats is a desirable feed, but linseed meal and cotton seed meal contain more plotine matter than any other food. Clover is richer than any other class of hay, and is recommended as good to be used. Corn is not equal in plotine matter to other kinds of food for cattle, and it is very unwise to depend upon it for increasing the milk product. Corn is used almost entirely to fatten hogs, but while it will do this it does not eliminate enough plotine matter to make blood, which fact is known to frequently cause their death. As food for cattle, corn is fattening, but is not calculated to benefit the milk product, unless used in connection with some other food.

As to handling the product after it is obtained there are two ways, the first being individual dairying at home, and the second through the creamery, on the co-operative plan. Both have their advantages, and neither are at all times conducive to success. By far the best system is through the creamery. It is more in keeping with the manufacturing laws of our country, and the proceeds are more satisfactory. It is of the greatest importance for every creamery patron to understand that the highest success of the creamery depends upon his individual efforts to insure success.

Don't Snub the Boys.

Don't snub a boy because he wears shabby clothes. When Edison, the inventor, first entered Boston he wore a pair of yellow linen breeches in the depth of winter.

Don't snub a boy because of the ignorance of his parents. Shakespeare, the world's poet, was the son of a man who was unable to write his own name.

Don't snub a boy because his home is plain and unpretending. Abraham Lincoln's early home was a log cabin.

Don't snub a boy because he chooses an humble trade. The author of the "Pilgrim's Progress" was a tinker.

Don't snub a boy because of dullness in his lesson. Hogarth, the celebrated painter and engraver, was a stupid boy at his books.

Don't snub a boy because he stutters. Demosthenes, the great orator of Greece, overcame a harsh and stammering voice.

Don't snub him for any reason. Not only because he may some day outstrip you in the race of life, but because it is neither kind, nor right, nor Christian.

A WOMAN rarely fears men, unless wholly unacquainted with them. A man's fear of women is apt to increase with his knowledge of them. He often begins with something like disdain, and ends with supreme apprehension.

A MAN should be niggardly in making promises, but generous in their fulfillment. Unredeemed promises are like unredeemed pledges; they so accumulate interest as soon to be irredeemable.

THE man who hates his fellows, usually does so because they refuse to sympathize with his absorbing love of himself.

SCIENTISTS predict t[illegible] there will be no disease [illegible]

COST OF PRODUCING WHEAT.

Kent County Figures Compared With Those of an Indiana Farmer.

At a meeting of the Still Pond Farmers' Club, held in October 1894, county commissioner Thomas J. Shallcross, submitted an estimate of the cost of producing a crop of wheat, which, after a practical and thorough discussion of every item, was adopted with but one dissenting voice, as the very best the average farm of the neighborhood could do. The estimate is for 100 acres of fallow, a yield of 20 bushels per acre:

Plowing	$100
Harrowing	30
Drilling	25
One hundred and fifty bushels seed	80
Fifteen tons phosphate	270
Cutting	25
Twine	25
Shocking	18
Stacking	21
Threshing 2000 bushels	60
Threshing hands	50
Coal	08
Fanning up	10
Hauling to wharf or station	75
Wear and tear of machines, wagons, etc	30
Total	$777
Two thousand bushels at 50 cents	$1000
Landlord's share	500
Less seed $40, phosphate $135	175
	$325
Tenant's share	500
Expense $777	
Less seed $40	
Phosphate 135—175	
	$602
	$175 $602

It was argued that this was a very conservative estimate, from the fact that a majority of farms would not give twenty bushels per acre, while the expense would be about the same except for the threshing, while the expense of growing a small acreage would be proportionately increased.

An Indiana farmer, writing to the *Farmers' Guide and Companion*, says: "I will send you the cost of two pieces of ground on our farm. One of the fields was a mixed clover and timothy sod plowed for wheat; the other corn ground. As the cost is reckoned by the acre no account need be taken of relative yields. Part, about four acres of sod, was plowed before the rain, it was gone over with corn cultivator to level uneven places made by the plow, at an additional cost of about 30 cents an acre.

Plowing, per acre	$1 67
Harrowing, rolling, per acre	50
Drilling	25
Seed, per acre	75
Harvesting, twine, per acre	1 56
Putting in barn, per acre	90
Threshing, per acre	1 12½
	$6 75½
Interest, etc	3 00
Total	$9 75½

Just as the wheat was beginning to head a hail storm damaged it to a large extent. Quite a difference could be noticed in shocking. The field is 80 rods long, extending north and south. At the north end the straw was shorter, and had more straggled stuff in it, yet it made a yield of 22½ bushels to the acre. This would make the wheat cost 43 2-5 cents a bushel.

The corn ground which was sowed to wheat lies alongside the other separated by a lane. It does not extend as far north by a few rods, but is longer, thus was not injured so badly by the hail. It was badly lodged and was rather more expensive to cut and haul. Yet the same figures are given in each.

There was no preparation previous to the seeding that could be charged to the wheat.

Drilling, per acre	$ 25
Seed, per acre	75
Harvesting, per acre	1 56
Putting in barn, per acre	90
Threshing, per acre	1 17
Interest, per acre	3 00
Total cost	$7 63

The field gave a yield of 24 bushels, machine measure, per acre. This field did not receive so great a damage from the hail, yet in the shocking we could plainly see the effects of the storm.

The field cost us 31 4-5 cents per bushel to put in the bin. Although the yields are not large in either case, yet the second example given shows that wheat may be produced at a slight profit, if only 44 or 45 cents are received. The first would be cost if the farmer [illegible]unts putting in the warehouse outside [illegible]ost of production. He may gain enoug[illegible]er machine measure to pay for that trouble and time.

In harvesting we used two three-horse teams and averaged 16 acres per day. Twine cost 13 cents per acre for wheat and oats, and we averaged all. We counted 18 hands in threshing, and the threshers get three cents per bushel. The hands at threshing were paid $1 per day; in harvesting $1.50 was charged to the cost of producing the wheat. No hiring was done then. This is a fair estimate of the cost of our wheat crop for 1894.

Newspaper World.

Editor Brown, of the Peekshill (N. Y.) *Blade* has been sued for $1000 for criticising a city official. Mr. Brown says he has never seen so much money, and if the court orders him to pay it somebody will have to find it for him.

Ladies will have charge of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* for one day, and have been offered $1000 for the first copy to be printed on silk.

The Mansfield (O.) *Shield* has in five years defended libel suits in which $65,000 damages were asked. Only one suit was lost, and with it judgment for 99 cents.

Fair Visitor—"So you have really decided not to sell your house?"

Fair Host—"Yes. You see, we placed the matter in the hands of a real estate agent. After reading his lovely advertisement of our property, neither John nor I could think of parting with such a wonderful and perfect home."—*Pittsburg Bulletin.*

OUR self-love springs, ordinarily, from a lack of understanding of the subject.

MEN are often more firmly united by common hatreds than they are by common tastes or common likings.

THE men who refrain from marriage because they doubt their fitness for it, either on financial or philosophic grounds, would be likely, if married, to make the best husbands.

WE should try throughout life to make friends. Enemies will make themselves.

A SPLENDID WORK.

The Glorous Mission of the Concelled-Stamp.

Though in many instances a nuisance and a burthen to entire communities, the cancelled stamp under different circumstances becomes an angel of mercy and a messenger of peace. When placed in the proper channels, its possibilities for good are far greater than under other conditions are its powers for creating discomfort and annoyance. The "Association of Mary Immaculate," represents a Christian work whose benefits to humanity long ago reached a point beyond the computation of human mathematical skill. It is a Catholic institution, and its mission is the conversion of heathen women. It was inaugurated at Paris fourteen years ago, and since that time its work has been crowned with marvelous success. A writer says:

"That the Association of Mary Immaculate is entirely supported by the revenue derived from the sale of cancelled postage stamps seems hardly credible; such, however, is the fact. This work of collecting defaced stamps for charitable purposes has attracted numerous and zealous supporters. The work is confined to no particular country, it exists in many communities where Christians are to be found. It embraces all classes, and appeals alike to rich and poor, young and old.

"The enthusiasm that has been aroused in the enterprise seems little less than phenomenal, when it is known that the collectors have no distinct idea of what ultimately becomes of the stamps. It is generally known that they are disposed of in some manner, and the proceeds devoted to charity; but just what disposition the purchasers make of their collections is not easily conceived. Naturally, not a little curiosity has been aroused in regard to the subject.

"All sorts of stamps can be utilized. They are divided into two classes: rare or antique stamps, and those of the common sort—that is, modern stamps. The rare stamps are sold at various prices, according to their value, and thus find their way into collections and private and public museums. The common stamps are sold at prices ranging from ten to twenty cents a thousand, according to quality or variety, and are employed in making various kinds of mosaics and pictures, or for ornamentation of drawing-rooms. Decorators have become so skillful in blending and arranging different colors that their work, when finished, has the appearance of something from the pen of an artist. This novel art is at present in great vogue in Bavaria and Switzerland, and is finding its way into Belgium and Holland.

"In the city of Ghent, Belgium, the Brothers of St. John of God possess three rooms ornamented with old stamps. These are so arranged as to produce a beautiful series of landscapes, agreeably exhibiting most of the prismatic colors, with many of their blendings. A still greater triumph of this form of art is to be seen in a nobleman's house in Rotterdam, Holland. Some of the walls are ornamented with defaced postage stamps at the enormous expense of $25,000.

"The stamps are not usually used whole, but are artistically cut up, and beautiful border designs are employed with great effect. The stamps are arranged in all sorts of ingenious designs on porcelain, wall-hangings, screens, vases, and every variety of ornaments. Clever designers devise maps with stamps, each country being represented by stamps of its own issue. China pieces are decorated with the portraits and the illuminated borders of the stamps, and then glazed in the usual way. The stamps are made to yield a considerable revenue, as attested by the extent of the work of the Association. Some idea may thus be had of the almost incalculable number of stamps required and actually received."

Best Size of Seed Potatoes.

There is perhaps more difference of opinion in regard to the best size for seed potatoes than about any other part of the business of the farm. Some persons think the biggest tubers will produce the largest crop, others think the small potatoes are equally as good, says the New York *Times*. It is true that the larger the tubers are the larger is the cost of the seed, and the cost is less as the size decreases. Five bushels of seed no larger than an egg will plant an acre, while twenty bushels of larger ones will be required. But of a very great number of experiments made to determine this point in dispute, the result has been invariably that no appreciable difference in the yield has occurred between the largest seed and that of a moderately small size. If the tubers are quite ripe, it makes no difference if they are cut in halves, if the seed is no bigger than a small hen's egg; the yield will be about the same either way. Besides, the large seed is apt to be hollow and defective in other ways, and every defect is invairably reproduced in the product.

MANY CHURCHES AT AUCTION.

Esherite Evangelicals Offer Forty-Three for Sale, but No Bidders.

YORK, PA., Feb. 1.—Forty-three churches were offered for sale here to-day at auction. The Esherite Evangelicals own the properties, which cost about $60,000. The Dubsites need churches, and offered to buy the whole lot for $1685. This ridiculous offer was rejected by the Esherites. Then the Dubsites bought three of them at retail. Both factions were represented at the sale by many prominent church dignitaries.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF DOGS.—Over 200 dogs in the lower end of Chester county, Pa., have been killed within a week, owing to a hydrophobia scarce. Two cows owned by William Davis were bitten recently, and they both died from the effects. Then the raid upon the canines began.

EX-PRESIDENT LEVI SIMON was captured at Danville and taken to Reading, where he is charged with embezzling $130 from the Beneficial Protective Association.

READING will spend $12,000 on its public parks this year.

EVERY ice house in the Schuylkill Valley has been filled.