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OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P.M.

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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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Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

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EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

To prevent needless delays, patients may, in person or by mail, make engagements for any hour or date desired, if not already engaged.

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Office opposite Court House.

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Room 2, Glenn Building, 12 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md., will attend the regular terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county.
All business intrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

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Yours respectfully,
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CITY PRICES on All Goods.

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Shaving Saloon,
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I desire to inform the people of this and surrounding neighborhoods, that I am permanently located in Still Pond. Shaving neatly and cleanly done. Hair cutting in the latest style. Ladies' and Children's Bangs Trimmed. Shampooing a specialty. Give me a call.
Respectfully, etc.,
NATHAN BROOKS,
Jan. 24, 1895—y. Still Pond.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, APRIL 1, 1897. VOL. XXXVI—NO. 47.

W. S. WALKER. H. M. BROWN.

Beck, Walker & Brown,

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS,

Offer to the Farmers of Kent and Queen Anne Counties

FERTILIZERS OF ALL KINDS.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR

Special Brands for the Spring Crop of 1897.

CORN AND TOMATOES.

We are also prepared to fill orders for special mixtures for all crops, POTATOES, OATS ASPARAGUS, GENERAL TRUCK, Etc.

All of these goods will be in first-class 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 five 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 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. March 11, 1897.

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HAS RECEIVED A NICE LINE OF

Spring Goods!

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DRESS GOODS IN ALL SHADES,

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for Aprons and Dresses; also, a select line of Embroideries in Muslin, Nainsook and Swiss in all widths. Drapery for covering Furniture always on hand.

Millinery, Millinery, Millinery.

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is prepared to show her early line of SPRING MILLINERY, consisting of Chiffon in Fancy Shades in narrow and wide widths. All kinds of Guimps for making Hats and Early Spring Flowers. Also,

HATS

in Plain and Fancy Straws, always on hand. A very fine stock of Millinery to select from. All kinds of Plain and Fancy Ribbons for Neckwear. Also, the latest styles of Buchings.

We Make Black Dress Goods a Specialty

When in want of Fine Goods and Low Prices, call at

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Prices Low! Lower! Lowest!

SATURDAY'S SNAP SHOTS.

Come and grab while they are going for the cash. You might as well have them as many of the rest.

Water White Oil	9½c	$3.00 Gum Boots, now	$2.50
3 boxes best Lye	25c	What we have left of Sport Hip Boots	$3.00
11 bars American Bleecher Soap	25c	We have always enjoyed the reputation of keeping the very best grades Teas, Molasses, Syrups and Vinegar. Our 20c. Syrup you ought to try.	
6 bars Phil. Oline Soap for	25c	All Lamps reduced.	
We are the exclusive dealers in it. 3000 cakes now on hand.		Our Sattines in black for 10c. and 12½c. are very superior.	
R. J. R. Tobacco	50c	All Underwear reduced.	
1000 yards 7c. Muslin of extra value, no fake, now	5c yrd	Special bargains in Table Linens and Napkins. 31 pairs of those extra fast black double knee rib Hose left. This is all for the cash.	
Blankets all Reduced. Balance of Leather Boots at cost.			

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Say, Where Are You Going?

—TO—

A. J. HACKETT'S,

Still Pond,

Where I Can Get New Wheels, Tires and Axles

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You can also have your old wheels repaired cheaper than anywhere else—he will hoop your wheels for $1.50, and make no extra charge for bolts. He is still Painting Carriages from $5.00 up, and gives you a good job. If you want a top why look at his special for $9.50, full lined. It is a dandy. He has a few Dearborns on hand, and if you need one call and see him, his prices are right and-way down. Prices reduced on all work.

Horse Shoeing 65 Cents Cash!

Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing Parlor, Still Pond.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 34 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 9 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $60. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.

No. 806. Surrey—Price without curtains, lamps, winkers, shade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $80.

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OUR Made-to-Measure Suits AT $10.00, ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

MORTON C. STOUT & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS
Baltimore & Liberty Sts., Baltimore, Md.

FOR EARLY APPLICATION THIS SPRING!

TRADE MARK

We Offer the Following Brands of Fertilizers:

The leading farmers and canners in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland speak in its highest praise, declaring our goods to be positively the **CHEAPEST**, the **SAFEST**, and the **BEST** in use. Once a trial, always a patron. Wouldn't it be a good idea for you to try our Fertilizers? Many farmers think that all Phosphates are alike, but a Fertilizer apparently the same by analysis on paper may show a vast difference when tested on the soil.

For Asparagus.
We have an article that has given more satisfaction as a feeder for this plant than $30.00 goods. We will sell it to you for $16.00 per ton. Send for one of our regular Asparagus circulars, giving you full information concerning it.

For Oats.
Use our Special Oat Fertilizer, which has stood the test now for years. It has grown as high as fifty-five and sixty bushels per acre, and many patrons use it year after year.

For Grass.
As a top dressing for Grass our Phosphate has no equal, but it should be applied as early in March as possible. Many of our patrons claim that an application of 200 pounds per acre has made from a third to a half more hay. We have delivered already considerable goods for this purpose. It is cheap and acts well.

For Potatoes.
We have been selling the Truckers of Gloucester county, New Jersey, as well as through Delaware, Pennsylvania and other points, a Special Potato Manure, which has stood the test in competition with Mapes', Yarnell's and Baugh's, in fact, all the high grade goods on the market.

For Tomatoes.
We manufacture a Special Tomato Fertilizer that is particularly adapted to this crop. We sold last year nearly 1,000 customers for this crop alone.

For Corn.
We have a splendid Fertilizer for Corn, which our patrons claim will not fire or burn this crop. The mechanical condition is unsurpassed, and it goes father than most any Fertilizer you ever tried for this purpose. We can sell a special bargain this season on this article.

Then, as Another,
Do not forget your **PEACH TREES** by failing to give them an application of OUR FRUIT GROWER. One patron wrote a few days ago that he received 45 cents more per basket from a buyer for his Elbertos last year that were phosphated with OUR FRUIT GROWER than those which were right alongside of them which were not. He buys again, as well as his neighbors. It will cost you less to fertilize this crop per acre than it would to haul manure and put upon it. We recommend sowing broadcast over the ground in the centre of the row, 250 pounds per acre, as early as the ground will permit to plow, then turn it under, and as the sap ascends, along during the spring, and the goods being unusually available, takes it up in the tree, increases the size of the fruit as well as makes new wood.

We will be glad to have you call in person or correspond with us before purchasing your spring supply. If you have not received one of our Pocket Diaries for 1897, kindly drop us a postal and one will be duly forwarded to you, which contains much useful information for farmers and planters.

Respectfully,

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
WILBUR W. HUBBARD,
Manufacturers of Standard Bone Fertilizers, Chestertown, Maryland.

CAPS!

HATS AND CAPS

Now ready. Here we are, as usual, in the lead.

HATS!

Yes, the Stiff Hats are the new things; the Soft Hats likewise. Beauties, come look at them, and they are very cheap this season.

THE PRICES ON

WINTER SUITS & OVERCOATS

Cut to Pieces.

Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Directly opposite Court House. Square Dealing Clothiers.

Headquarters for Corn Cutters!

WE SELL

The McCORMICK CORN CUTTER AND HARVESTER, which has been tried and is a perfect success. And also the DAIN CORN CUTTER which will pay for itself in Harvesting from 40 to 50 acres of corn. So, farmers, it will pay you to buy one of these Cutters. Send in your orders at once. And we sell the

Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill!

which is considered the BEST and MOST DURABLE and RELIABLE DRILL on the market. And we REPAIR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN DRILLS. Farmers, look at your Drills and send them out soon to

TILGHMAN SHAFER,
BLACKSMITH & WHEELWRIGHT
AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
WE KEEP FOR SALE THE GENUINE
OLIVER CHILLED Plows
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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, Barbed Fence Wire, Belting of all kinds.

Also Fire Insurance Agent.

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SUCCESSOR TO H. MIDDENDORF,
MAKER OF
Gents' Fine Footwear,
No. 23 West Pratt Street,
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THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK
BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE
DIDN'T USE
SAPOLIO

DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP.
THE BABY'S COMFORT, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND.
Once tried, always used. Will cure Colic in 10 minutes; cures curd or sour stomach, relieves all forms of indigestion, can be given to babies 1 day old. Will prevent Cholera Infantum and keep the baby in good, healthy condition through the period of teething. An over dose does no harm; nothing injurious in it. 25 cts. at druggists.
Made only by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD.
Trial bottle sent free if you mention this paper.

[COMMUNICATED TO THE TRANSCRIPT.]

KING ARTHUR OF LEGEND AND HISTORY.

There is a tendency in these *fin de Siecle* days to disbelieve everything that has not been recorded in black and white. Many of the most solid characters of history, from Job to Shakespeare, have been attacked by modern critics and their reality doubted. Some of the most charming traditions, with their moon-lit balo of romance, have been dissolved by the search-lights of 19th-century skepticism.

King Arthur of Great Britain, the hero of Tennyson's Idylls of the King, is supposed by many to be a mythical personage, and the poet encourages this idea by the haziness of his environment.

From his earliest years Tennyson was in love with the Arthurian days, and when his great genius ripened into maturity he produced the Idylls of the King. It is thought that he had the Prince Consort in mind when he described Arthur. But it is certain that the saintly-far-fetched character in the Idylls is not the war-like Arthur who defended his country from invading hosts, who instituted the order and controlled the knights of the Roundtable, and who died bravely defending himself and kingdom from internal treachery and civil strife.

According to Sir Thomas Mallory the story of King Arthur's birth and origin is as "clear and specific as a newspaper report of a police case to-day."

Arthur was the child of King Uther Pendragon and Ingraine, and was born in wedlock. King Uther "adopted the Jove-like design of approaching Ingraine by night, in the disguise of her husband, she receiving him in all innocence. After the death of her husband, they were wedded. Merlin knew of the parentage of Arthur, but advised that he should be reared without the knowledge of his parentage.

Tennyson surrounds his hero with clouds of enchantment. Beginning his life in a miraculous manner, he says: "For there was no man knew from whence he came," etc., etc. And then his death is likewise mystical. He passes away, he does not die, but is "lifted and borne in the moon-lighted midnight" by unreal forms into a barge that floats off into "the vague and shadowy realms of spirits."

That King Arthur was a reality is proven by his tomb, which discovery may be considered a historic fact. Henry II, in one of his visits to Wales, had been told of this place of burial by an ancient bard. After consultation with the monks of Glastonbury, he found that the body had been placed at a great depth beneath the sod to preserve it from Saxon molestation. Two pillars indicated the spot with a cross between, upon which was inscribed "*Hic Jacet sepultus inclitus rex Arturius in insula avalonia.*"

Camden gives an engraving of this cross in his Britannia. Sixteen feet below the surface was found a coffin containing bones of more than common size; near by were those of a woman whose yellow hair was apparently preserved, but which vanished at a touch.

These remains of King Arthur were deposited in the church of Glastonbury. Edward I and his queen viewed the relics in 1276. The Abby of Glastonbury is now in ruins. As scribes were scarce and records few in those early times before the age of printing, we are obliged to trust greatly to tradition for facts, and this tradition locates King Arthur as a ruler in southern Briton.

Tennyson makes him an ideal man, and in his endeavor to contrast the purity and nobleness of his character with the unlicensed affection of his favorite knight, Sir Launcelot, for his Queen Guinevere; we have too cold and saintly a nature, hardly of the flesh, or lovable, and yet underneath this steel-plate armor of virtue and pride, the real King Arthur is described by Sir Thomas Mallory as being of a very sanguine temperament, and his amours were quite equal to any of those of his less idealistic knights. However this may be, the story of Arthur tells us that human nature is pretty much the same all down the line of time, from Adam's day. Beautiful Eve and beautiful Guinevere had the same impulses—each destroyed an Eden by desiring forbidden fruit, fruit which decoyed them from the instincts of a higher and purer nature. The result was ruin, shame, destruction—rushing with the cyclone's fury over mankind, and leaving a desolote land with its heritage of woe.

Arthur was the light among those fierce tribes of early Britain in benighted times. He is represented as a Christian king, and his followers sang:

"The king will follow Christ,
and we the king,
In whom High God hath breathed a secret thing;
Fall battle axe—
Flash brand—let the king reign."

ROSALIE MITCHELL.

JACK RABBITS.

Fun for Sportsmen, but Loss to the Farmer—Testimony from the West.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The introduction of jack rabbits into Maryland may please some sportsmen, but how about the farmers? It has been claimed by the sportsmen here that jack rabbits are very innocent and that they are not the rabbits that have been, and are yet, so exceedingly destructive in other States and in Australia. The writer, anxious to ascertain facts, has taken pains to write to Kansas to find out what they think of jack rabbits in that State. Among the replies received are the following:

"The jack rabbit is a real nuisance—destroys trees, etc. We kill them as much as we can. It would be a great disaster to introduce them in your salubrious climate. A few years would spread them all over it. Don't!

"THEODORE STERNBERG.

"Ellsworth, Kansas."

"Please pardon delay. I have a friend who lives where jack rabbits are a pest, and I wanted to interview and get his opinion—that would carry more weight than anything I might write you on the subject. Not receiving any letter as yet, I will briefly tell what I know about them. First, they are a pest in any and all localities, and are destroyed by farmers as ruthlessly as if they were rattlers; second, they breed in every month of the year but February, and are as prolific as the common cotton-tails, known in all the States; third, they are destructive to wheat fields. One farmer tells me he has seen fifty of them at one time on his wheat fields. Moonlight nights they get in their best work cutting the tender stalks, and then use their claws in digging the roots, which they greedily devour. During the winter they savagely girdle young orchards, barking the trees, standing on their hind feet and reaching as far up as possible. One farmer of my acquaintance had his entire orchard of 1,000 trees killed in two seasons (winter months) by jack rabbits. If your State is going to cultivate jack rabbits, have your Legislature enact a law authorizing hunters to shoot them on sight, at any and all seasons. In this way you may keep them from becoming a pest.

CHAS. H. RHODES.

"North Topeka, Kan."

The following from a recent number of *Popular Science Monthly* further shows what a great nuisance the jack rabbit has become in some sections: "The jack rabbits, which are found almost everywhere on the Great Plains and desert regions of the United States, are so called—also 'jackass hares' and 'jacks,' 'narrow-gauge mules' and 'small mules'—from the resemblance of their large ears to those of the jackass. They may be seen abroad. Dr. T. S. Parmer says in his account of them, at almost any hour of the day. Living as they do on the open plains, where they are compelled to rely for safety on quickness of hearing and on speed, their ears and hind legs are developed to an extraordinary degree. This gives them a somewhat grotesque appearance, but in reality few animals are more graceful than they, as they bound along when once thoroughly alarmed. A closer acquaintance with their habits will reveal many points of interest, and will arouse admiration for the way in which they seem to overcome every adverse condition of life. Unlike the cotton-tails or the common rabbit of Europe, these hares do not live in burrows, but make 'forms' under bushes or in patches of weeds, where they find protection from the weather and bring forth their young. Where there are no bushes they seek the protection of any object that can shield them from the sun—even the shadows of the telegraph poles along railroads. Extremes of climate do not appear to affect them. They feed on the bark and leaves of shrubs and on herbage. They live on the grasses of the plains, the bark of willows, greasewood, cactus, shrubs which other animals seldom touch. Sometimes it is hard to see where they can get food enough, but lack of water and of green herbage serves only to reduce their numbers, and rarely causes their complete absence from any region. Among the greasewood on the alkali flat northwest of Great Salt Lake and on the cactus-covered deserts of Arizona the jack rabbits are almost as fat and sleek as when feeding in the alfalfa patches and vineyards of southern California. If necessary, they can travel long distances for food, but, as they seldom drink, scarcity of water causes them little inconvenience, and the juicy cactus pads or ordinary desert herbage furnish all the moisture necessary to slake their thirst. They are very destructive to gardens and orchards, and, as they multiply rapidly, they often become great pests, and would be in danger of over-running the country if not kept down. Where new land is cultivated or irrigated they seem to swarm in from the surrounding country and flourish where civilized conditions prevail. The damage done by them in Tulare county, California, in a single year has been estimated at six hundred thousand dollars in bounties on them."

With these facts in view, should not our game wardens and sportsmen more carefully consider the dangers with which they threaten Maryland by introducing the jack rabbit? It may become rare "sport" to have jack rabbits so plentiful that so-called sportmen can kill them with clubs, but what will be fun for them will be death to the farmer. These jack rabbits will prove as destructive in Maryland as elsewhere. I sincerely hope sportsmen will consider the jack rabbit business before it is too late. If not, farmers should look after their own interests.—HAYSEED in *Baltimore Weekly Sun.*

RELATIONSHIP PUZZLE.

An Enigmatic Entanglement of the De Simoni Family Caused by a Marriage.

"Brothers and sisters have I none,
But that man's father is my father's son."

This couplet, which puzzled a conundrum-loving king and gained liberty for a condemned prisoner, who finally explained that the man to whom he was pointing was his own son, loses its preeminence in the riddle books when compared with the genealogical problem which is now worrying Captain De Simoni, the Italian agen on Ellis Island.

Captain De Simoni's son has married a sister of Captain De Simoni's wife, and every inspector and interpreter on the island has been called in to give expert evidence on the subject. It has been, therefore, submitted to the test of the Greek, Russian, Italian, French, German and English languages, and some of the results, as told by the captain himself, are as follows:

"My son has a lovely wife, but he should not have selected my wife's sister. As it is, he has married his own aunt. That makes him not only my son, but my brother-in-law. He is his wife's nephew, his mother's brother-in-law, and, if I have other children, uncle to his own brothers and sisters. But, whatever else he may be, he cannot escape his wife's mother being his mother-in-law. There is also little consolation for him in the fact that he will only be a cousin of his own children, but that may serve him in good stead when they become too exacting in the matter of new clothes and pocket money."

If Captain Simoni is puzzled over the genealogical predicment in which he finds his son, think of his annoyance when he contemplates his own mixed state of relationship.

He is not only the brother-in-law of his daughter-in-law, but will be, if his son becomes a father, the grandfather of his own nephews and nieces. His wife will be mother-in-law to her own sister and grandmother of her nephews and nieces. Her own son is also her brother-in-law.

So family trees, scarce on Ellis Island, are growing in profusion about the premises of Captain De Simoni. Assistant Commissioner McSweeney has contributed this addition to the general confusion of the situation:

If Jack's wife was Paddy's mother,
What was Jack to Paddy's brother?

And all of the interpreters are still guessing.

In a letter to the manufacturer Messrs. Davis & Buzard of West Monterey, Pa., says; "Chamberlain's Cough remedy has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of it and they now recommend it, as do the rest of us" For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by M. A. Toulson druggist.

A Great Saving for Horse Owners.

Carriages, buggies and harness bought of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. of Elkhart Ind., at one-third less than dealers' prices. Their products are described in a large catalogue that is mailed free.

WHO KNOWS?

As when the yellow autumn time is here,
Each tree and shrub, not doubtful of the spring,
Puts forth new buds whose hope the waning year
Has not the power into full leaf to bring—
So we who sadly tread life's downward slope,
Chill blooded, feeble limbed and bent and gray,
Put forth, while passing, each his bud of hope
That we may come again to youth and May.
And hark! The robin pipes again. The stream
Shakes off the frosty fetters it has worn.
The buds, awaking from their frighting dream,
Unfold rejoicing in a spring new-born
And prophesy the lily and the rose.
So spring may come again to us. Who knows!
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

THE PAPER'S VALEDICTORY.

A "Farewell" Issue That Read Like an Oracle to Survivors.

Several years ago I was the Omaha Republican's correspondent in Lincoln, Neb., the state capital, when the paper changed hands. The new proprietor had a policy in two words, "Reduce salaries!" In a few months he was himself reduced to the point where he couldn't pay any salary. He asked me to come to Omaha and take the editorship at the salary I was receiving as reporter. He would cut my salary in two if I remained in Lincoln. I accepted reluctantly. It was only a question of a few weeks when the paper would have to suspend, and there was little honor or profit in guiding the wreck.

For three weeks we managed to get along somehow, and then the proprietor went into retirement. The Republican had the Associated Press franchise and had presses and material worth $20,000. It had about 8,000 paid subscribers. I had tried to get somebody to buy it, and, in the hope that somebody would, we continued to get the paper out. At last the printers announced that they would not work any longer. I prevailed upon them to work that night, and they agreed to help get out a farewell issue. It was a unique specimen. For weeks Mr. Rosewater, the proprietor of The Bee, and Mr. Hitchcock, the proprietor of The World-Herald, had been waiting for The Republican's demise with eager expectation. They knew we had been endeavoring to sell the paper to outside parties, and I determined to give them a scare.

In an editorial recounting the vicissitudes through which The Republican had passed I said that at last the paper's troubles had come to an end, and they had. For some weeks, the editorial went on to say, the future of The Republican had been problematic, but now the suspense was over. We knew exactly what was in store for the paper, and we did. For our contemporaries there might be rivalries and annoyances, but for The Republican all that was past, and it was.

I learned afterward that there was consternation in The Bee and World-Herald offices the next day and that it was not until the second night, when everybody knew the old Republican had gone under, that our contemporaries were reassured.—New York Mail and Express.

Simple Remedies.

For a cold in the face apply to the gum a piece of cotton wet with a mixture of laudanum and camphor, using two parts laudanum to one part camphor.

For threatened inflammation of the stomach take half a loaf of stale bread, wet with hot water, and sprinkle thickly with ground ginger. Apply to the stomach while waiting for the doctor's visit.

For a cold on the chest there is no better specific for most persons than well boiled or roasted onions, both for a cough and for the clogging of the bronchial tubes, which is usually the cause of the cough. If eaten freely at the outset of a cold, they will break up even a serious attack.

How to Breathe.—All children should be taught to breathe through the nose and to keep the mouth tightly closed. Many disease germs enter through the open mouth, while, if the mouth is kept closed, the air becomes purified while passing through the long, moist passages and tempered for the lungs.—Philadelphia Record.

Took Out the Starch.

William E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent, tells the following story of a Washington colored woman: "The wife of a naval officer in this city, whose husband has just returned from a long cruise, is fixing up her home here and sent her lace curtains to a colored woman to be 'done up.' The 'washlady' returned them on the day agreed upon, but apologized because they were so 'limpsey' and offered to do them over again if she were allowed a few days' time. 'I had 'em jus' as stiff as you like, honey,' she remarked to the naval officer's wife, 'but my husband's niece by his fust wife died jus' at the time I got 'em ironed, and nuthin'll take the starch out of things so much as a corpse in a house.'" Another trial was given her.

A Wonderful Mathematician.

Zerah Colburn, born in 1804, was the most remarkable natural mathematician every known. He was able to raise 8 to the sixteenth power, this comprising 15 figures, and was right in every particular. Once he was requested to name the factors which produced the number 247,483 and immediately gave the correct answer. He was asked the square root of 106,929, and before the figures could be written down he gave the answer.

The King's Joke.

King of the Fijis—Say, Arabella, I've discovered a fine new dish for our bill of fare.

Arabella—How do you make it?

King of the Fijis—We put a Chicago man and a Boston man in the pot together.

Arabella—What do you call that?

King of the Fijis—Why, pork and beans of course.—New York Journal.

Food and Drink Consumed In a Lifetime.

The average man takes 5½ pounds of food and drink each day, amounting to a ton of solid and liquid nourishment annually. In 70 years he eats and drinks 1,000 times his own weight.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A horse is more liable to scare with than without blinders. He is seldom afraid of what he can fairly see.

Bread which is to be kept long should be kneaded longer than that which is meant only for tomorrow's use.

Salt a Luxury In Africa.

The greatest of all luxuries in central Africa is salt. To say that a man eats salt with his victuals is the same as saying that he is a rich man. Mungo Park says, "The long continued use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt that no words can sufficiently describe it."—Chicago Tribune.

Shake Allen's Foot-Ease, A Powder into your shoes and get Rest and comfort. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Aching, Sweating feet. 10,000 testimonials. At druggists and Shoe Stores 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Worms In Children

Mother Gray's Sweet Worm Powders, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure feverishness and destroy worms. At all druggists 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

SOME TRAINED CATS.

The Clever Tricks They Have Been Taught to Perform.

One of the most difficult things to teach a cat is to follow like a dog. As a rule, they will not follow, but occasionally there is an exception. A New York young lady has a cat that traile so close after her as to be almost stepped upon. The chief clerk of the state department at Washington has a cat with the same accomplishment. He has owned it for seven or eight years. It will follow him about the streets for miles just like a dog and is excessively fond of going out for a walk, provided its master selects evenings for his meanderings. In daylight it prefers not to go on these rambles, evidently because it does not like to come in contact with small boys and dogs, who are then too numerous on the streets of Washington.

It has often been observed that cats really care nothing for a master or a mistress, but become attached to place and not to persons. Not so with this particular cat, for at one time when its owner changed his residence he purposely left his cat with friends who occupied the house he had vacated, but the cat was not satisfied until it had found where the new house was and taken up its abode there, with evident delight at finding its old friend and protector.

In the treasury department at Washington there is one very wonderful cat. His name is Tom, and when addressed he will quickly respond, even waking out of a sound sleep to go toward the speaker. Sometimes, to confuse him, the clerks will sing out some word or words in which the syllable "tom" is emphasized, and to that he pays no attention. But let any one call, "Tom, it's dinner time!" and forthwith he walks across the room, reaches up with his paws to a tin pail, claws it down and comes bringing it in his mouth. Tom is passionately fond of music. At the cry of "Hand organ!" he climbs to a high window seat, but at the words "Here's a dog!" he slinks under a desk.

One of the most accomplished cats in England belongs to Lady Randolph Churchill. It is a maltese Angora, without spot and with a particularly cunning face. This cat was bought for the late Lord Randolph Churchill during that year or two when his strong mind failed and every effort was made to amuse him. He was afraid of dogs, taking a sudden terror at the sight of them, but Miss Angora just pleased him. She was sent from India by an officer in that country who had taken her parents there years before. Her mother had been a watch cat, able to keep guard over a tent, meowing if a strange step came, and of course her children were very bright. When this Churchill cat was told to "Go play the piano," she would immediately walk back and forth upon the keys of the baby grand in the boudoir. "Now sit for your picture," meant to assume a demure position, with her paws in line, her tail neatly curled around them and her head nicely bent to one side, as if trying to "look pleasant."—Our Animal Friends.

A Pearl Farm.

There is only one pearl farm in the world. It is in the Torres strait, at the northern extremity of Australia, and belongs to James Clark of Queensland. Mr. Clark, who is known as "the king of the pearl fishers," originally stocked it with 150,000 pearl oysters. Now 1,500 men—200 of whom are divers—and 250 vessels are employed in harvesting the crop.

"I have been 15 years engaged in pearl fishing," Mr. Clark told a correspondent of the Melbourne Age. "I began in a small way and have given the fisheries my close attention during all this time. My experience has led me to the belief that, with proper intelligence in the selection of a place, one can raise pearls and pearl shells as easily as one can raise oysters.

"I started my farm three years ago and have stocked it with shells which I obtained, in many instances, far out at sea. To grow shells successfully, however, according to my experience thus far, the water must not be too deep.

"My pearl shell farm covers 5,089 square miles. Over most of it the water is shallow. In shallow water shells attain the greatest size, and, besides, it is hard on the divers to go down deep for them.

"I ship my pearls to London in my own vessels. The catch each year runs, roughly speaking, from $200,000 worth up to almost five times that amount."

Great Good Fortune.

Good luck is of all kinds, some of it queer. The San Francisco Post, for instance, tells how a laboring man in that city found himself fortunate in a way most unexpected.

When the noon whistle blew the other day, he sat down on a box in the shade, thrust his hand into his overcoat pocket, looked surprised and then remarked:

"I've lost my lunch."

He pondered over his predicament a moment and then added:

"Well, I've got something to drink anyway." And he pulled a bottle of coffee out of his other pocket.

He slowly drained the bottle, threw it aside and sat lost in thought for a moment. Suddenly he sprang up, slapped his thigh and exclaimed:

"It's a good job I lost my lunch!"

"Why so?" inquired another workman.

"Why, I left my teeth at home."

The History of Tacitus.

The entire history of Tacitus, as we have the work, was regained from a single copy found in the fifteenth century in a monastery of Westphalia. That we should owe the works of this author to one copy is a remarkable circumstance, for the Emperor Tacitus, who claimed to be a descendant of the historian, had copies of the history placed in every library of the empire, and each year had ten copies transcribed for presentation to scholars. All, it seems, perished save the Westphalian copy.

Lincoln's Grave.

About 1½ miles north of Springfield, Ills., Abraham Lincoln lies buried under a towering pile of marble, granite and bronze. The height of his monument is 120 feet. The cost was $250,000, the money being collected through popular contributions. Several attempts have been made to steal the body. Not until the leaden coffin was sunk deep in the crypt and covered with six feet of concrete did the robbers desist.—New York Press.

Lots of It.

"Yes," said Lungly as the clock hands neared the midnight hour, "I think I shall accept the presidency of that gas company."

"I should think you would be fitted for the position," she replied.—Philadelphia North American.

The Siberian railway will measure exactly 4,741 1-3 miles from Tcheliabinsk, on the eastern side of the Urals, and at the gate of Siberia, to