The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, APRIL 8, 1897. VOL. XXXVI—NO. 48.

Tobacco.

No crop varies more in quality according to grade of fertilizers used than tobacco. Potash is its most important requirement, producing a large yield of finest grade leaf. Use only fertilizers containing at least **10% actual**

Potash (K_2O)

in form of **sulphate.** To insure a clean burning leaf, avoid fertilizers containing chlorine.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

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. CHARLES RICHARD TWILLEY,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

taving enlarged and otherwise added to the conveniences of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advanced Dentistry in the most approved style.

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.

I will be at Rock Hall, every Thursday and may be found at the residence of Mr. Barnus J. Wilkins Jr. All persons desiring first-class work are invited to call.

DR. CHARLES R. TWILLEY,
Office on Main street, with Dr. J. T. Twilley.

EBEN F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY,
will resume the active practice of law. Business promptly attended to.
Money for several clients to loan.
Office in the same building as the TRANSCRIPT. a6 3m.

HENRY W. CATLIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland
Office opposite Court House.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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.

C. H. B. MASSEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.

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

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

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.

Established 1877.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Live Stock
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
30th & Market, Philadelphia.
We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities or this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced. Jan. 16, 1896.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 121 Callowhill Street,
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Stewart Fruit Company,
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

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

FRANK WRIGHT & Co.
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
304 SOUTH CHARLES STREET,
Baltimore, Md.
Having removed to No. 304 South Charles St., in the centre of the jobbing trade, and having ample room on the first floor to handle Produce of every description, we respectfully solicit a continuance of past favors, and from shippers generally a trial, we guarantee top market prices and prompt returns.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK WRIGHT & CO.

A LARGE LINE OF
FURNITURE!
WINDOW SHADES,
Paints, Oils and Glass,
IS CARRIED BY
Percy T. McFeely,
CHESTERTOWN, MD
CITY PRICES on All Goods.

NATHAN BROOKS'
Shaving Saloon,
STILL POND.
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, 1896—y. Still Pond.

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.

R. BERGEN
HAS RECEIVED A NICE LINE OF
Spring Goods!
—CONSISTING OF—
DRESS GOODS IN ALL SHADES,
and Fancy Silks for Waists and Trimmings. Also, Wash Goods for spring wear. We keep nothing but the best brands of Muslin (no seconds) in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4, and sell them at rock bottom prices; also, the best quality long cloth, for Children's wear.
A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS
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.
MRS. BERGEN
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 Ruchings.
We Make Black Dress Goods a Specialty
When in want of Fine Goods and Low Prices, call at
R. BERGEN'S.

WESTCOTT & DODD.
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.			

WESTCOTT & DODD.

Say, Where Are You Going?
—TO—
A. J. HACKETT'S,
Still Pond,
Where I Can Get New Wheels, Tires and Axles
for $13.75.

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.

OUR Made-to-Measure Suits
AT $10.00,
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
MORTON C. STOUT & CO., Baltimore & Liberty Sts., Baltimore, Md.
MERCHANT TAILORS

FOR EARLY APPLICATION THIS SPRING!

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 appar ently 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.

SAVE YOURSELF MONEY
By Dealing With the Only Cash Buyers and Sellers,
TURNER & BOYLES
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Bargains in Muslin cheap as the cheapest. Extra Heavy Bed Ticking worth 15c. to 18c. we sell for 10c.; Pants Goods worth 25c. we sell for 15½c. per yard; 12c. Outing only 7c.; Men's Heavy 60c Overalls only 45c.; Shirting goods sells for 9c. we sell for 7c.; Fancy Prints Ginghams others sell for 12c., only 10c. here; Good Towel Crash only 3½c.; Heavy 5c Best Linen 9c.; Light Prints 4c. a yard; Cheese, 4 and 5 cents per yard; Simpson's patterns, 6c.; Best Table Cloth, worth 50 to 40 cent per yard, we sell for 25c. all new goods. Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, etc., way down; 12 doz. Buttons, 5c.; White Pearl Buttons, 5c. doz.; Smoked Pearl Buttons, 5c. doz.; Fancy Buttons others sell for 18c. doz. we sell for 10c.

GROCERIES WAY DOWN.

Coffee, any kind, 18¾c.; Beans, 6c. quart; 2 Bars Soap, 5c.; Toilet Soap, 3c. bar; Canned Tomatoes, 3½c.; Yeast Powders 4c bottle; Flour, 25c. sack; Plow Lines, best and heaviest, only 10c.; others cheaper; Best Sisal Plow Traces only 9c. GARDEN SEED of all kinds. Silver-skin Onion Sets 5c. per quart. Tobacco way down, 15c. per D.up; 3 Bags [6 oz.] Smoking Fine Cut Tobacco only 5c.; Carpet Tacks, 1c. per box; Scrub and Whitewash Brushes, 4c. up, can't be beat for the money; Lime, 3 bushel barrels, only $1.05 per barrel, best can be bought, Slack 2½ for 1.

SHOES AT PRICES NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE.

Ladies' and Misses', Gents' and Boys', all sizes and kinds—come along and save money where you get the mostest goods for the leastest money, at the Cheap Cash Store.

TURNER & BOYLES, Worton, Md.

3c. per Dozen allowed for 6 oz. Yeast Powder Bottles.

Just Think for a Moment!

If you are looking for a place to get your work done cheap, just stop in at Urieville and give McKnett, Jr., a call—he will surprise you. A Sixty-tooth Harrow and Chain for $8.50; a Seventy-two tooth Harrow for $9.50. Wheels Hooped for $1.25. New Dearborns for $35. Also, if you are going to have any sawing done, I am prepared to do all kinds.

You may be looking out for someone to thresh your wheat this season, if so, I have a first-class Traction Engine, Thresher and Stacker that I expect to start this season. The old saying—"Kill two birds with one stone," now you have a chance to kill three.

Give me a call.

WATTIE McKNETT.
March 18, 1897. URIEVILLE, MARYLAND.

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 3 days 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.

MUNYON'S APRIL MEDICINES.

THE LEARNED PROFESSOR GIVES A PLAIN TALK ON
SPRING DISEASES
One Remedy Cannot Correct All the Changes in the System.
Separate Specifics
Are Needed to Prevent the Development of Diseases at the End of Winter.
Seeds of Consumption,
Catarrh, Bronchitis and Throat Disease Are Sown by the Neglect of a March Cold—Munyon's Cold Cure Breaks Up the Worst Form of a Cold at Once.
WEAK KIDNEYS
The Result of Extra Work on the Part of These Organs During Cold Weather Are Promptly Strengthened by Munyon's Kidney Cure.
Impoverished Blood
And Deficient Circulation Call for Munyon's Blood Cure, the Best Blood Tonic on the Market—It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Promotes appetite and Gives Renewed Strength and Vitality.

Prof. Munyon says:—"The idea that one must take 'Spring Medicines' is a great mistake. It is true that at this season of the year many changes take place in the human body that affect the blood, liver, kidneys and nerves, but in healthy people these changes occur without the help of medicines. In fact, it is a sin against nature to take drugs of any kind into the body unless one is ill. The so-called Spring Medicines for the blood are also bad because they pretend to cure all diseases with one combination of medicines. If your stomach is out of order it is absurd to take rheumatism medicine; if you have a cold, a kidney remedy not only does you no good, but may do harm; if your liver is sluggish a nerve cure is useless. In fact, there is only one way to cure promptly and permanently, that is, by treating each phase of disease with the appropriate remedy. 'A separate cure for each disease' is the grand and true principle on which the Munyon system of treatment has gained its marvelous success.

"If you have a Match Cold, the first thing is to cure the cold, as this is the season when Grippe and Colds have a dangerous tendency to develop into lung diseases and catarrh. The most obstinate colds yield in a few hours to Munyon's Cold Cure. Pneumonia, catarrhal diseases and throat troubles are always prevented by this remedy. Where Colds are complicated by a Cough, the Cold Cure should be alternated with Munyon's Cough Cure.

"The debilitated condition which affects many people in the Spring season is Nature's warning that some organ is weak and often precedes serious disease. It is a condition which needs careful investigation, and which calls for treatment, not with Spring Medicines, but with the remedy that will remove the cause. If the stomach is disordered, Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure will act as a stomach tonic and bowel regulator, assisting digestion, and curing such symptoms as pain or soreness in the stomach, indigestion or distress after eating, fullness in the stomach, shortness of breath, poor appetite, coated tongue, sour or bitter raising from the stomach, heartburn, wind on the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lost energy.

"If the kidneys are affected, the languid, dragged-out feeling is accompanied by pain in the back, dark circles around the eyes, headaches and deposits of red sand or mucus in the urine. Munyon's Kidney Cure is guaranteed to cure 95 per cent. of all forms of Kidney disease.

"When the liver is disordered, the whole system feels the presence in the blood of the poisonous substances left by the defective action of this organ. In fact, the condition is one of general poisoning. There is depression of the spirits, tired, worn-out feeling all the time, bad taste in the mouth, aching and soreness in the right side, backache, and aches and pains all over. Munyon's Liver Cure stimulates the liver to healthy action, and makes a perfect cure by removing the cause.

"Impoverished, thin and impure blood is the foundation from which many diseases arise in the Spring months. The poor quality of the blood results in a general low state of health, loss of energy and vitality. The patient takes cold easily, and the colds are obstinate, leading to catarrh, rheumatism and neuralgia. Munyon's Blood Cure not only purifies the blood, but makes new blood, rich in nourishment that invigorates the whole system. It aids the healthful action of all the organs of the body, revitalizes all the tissues, promotes appetite, drives out skin diseases, brings healthy color to the cheeks, clears the complexion and tones up the nerves, dispelling completely the dragged-out, tired feeling."

No matter what the disease, there is a Munyon specific with which you can doctor and cure yourself. Munyon's Improved Homeopathic Remedies are sold by all druggists, mostly at 25 cents a vial. There is no guess work, each remedy is plainly labeled with directions for home treatment, and the cure is absolutely certain. If you are in doubt as to the nature of your disease, a personal letter to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, will be answered with free medical advice.

FOR 1897
FRESH
Garden Seed.
Largest Stock! Lowest Prices
BEST SEED!

We are fully prepared to supply our customers with the Best Quality Garden Seed in the market, as we have taken every pains to make a choice selection. Market Gardeners can obtain their supplies from us at city prices for large quantities and save freight. For canning purposes we have the Standard Varieties of TOMATOES, STONE, PARAGON, QUEEN and PERFECTION in large quantities, with special prices for hard times.

We are also headquarters for
HENDERSON'S
Celebrated Flower Seed!

Come in and look over our stock.
COLIN F. STAM,
DRUGGIST.

WOVEN WIRE FENCES:
THE PAGE,
THE KEYSTONE,
THE ELLWOOD,
THE McMULLEN,
THE SEDGWICK,
THE DeKALB,
All for sale at but a small margin above cost by
JOSEPH GUEST,
Chestertown, Md.

A OF BIT LIFE.

A maiden sat within the door
And sang as many times before.
A man to daily toil passed by,
No love nor pleasure lit his eye.
But when he heard the merry song
He whistled as he went along.

A woman by the window wept
For one who in the churchyard slept.
But when upon her hearing fell
That tune she knew and loved so well,
The flood of burning tears was staid,
And soon a song her lips essayed.

Her neighbor heard the tender strain
And softly joined the sweet refrain.
Thus all day long that one song bore
Its joyousness from door to door.

—Sara J. Denton.

A GREAT RIVER.

Marco Polo's Report Concerning the Gigantic Yang-tse-Kiang.

Noah Brooks quotes the following from the great Venetian traveler in his series of St. Nicholas papers, "The True Story of Marco Polo:"

And I assure you this river flows so far and traverses so many countries and cities that in good sooth there pass and repass on its waters a great number of vessels and more wealth and merchandise than all the rivers and all the seas of Christendom put together. It seems indeed more like a sea than river. Messer Marco Polo said that he once beheld at that city 15,000 vessels at one time. And you may judge if this city of no great size has such a number, how many must there be altogether, considering that on the banks of this river there are more than 16 provinces and more than 200 great cities, besides towns and villages, all possessing vessels.

Messer Marco Polo aforesaid tells us that he heard from the officer employed to collect the great khan's duties on this river that there passed up stream 200,000 vessels in the year, without counting those that passed down! Indeed, as it has a course of such great length and receives so many other navigable rivers, it is no wonder that the merchandise which is borne on it is of vast amount and value. And the article in largest quantity of all is salt, which is carried by this river and its branches to all the cities on their banks and thence to the other cities in the interior.

The vessels which ply on this river are decked. They have but one mast, but they are of great burthen, for I can assure you they carry, reckoning by our weight, from 4,000 to 12,000 cantars each. In going up stream they have to be hauled, for the current is so strong that they could not make head in any other manner. Now the towline, which is some 300 paces in length, is made of nothing but cane. 'Tis in this way: They have those great canes of which I told you before that they are some 15 paces in length. These they take and split from end to end into many slender strips, and then they twist these strips together so as to make a rope of any length they please. And the ropes so made are stronger than if they were made of hemp.

Electric Eyes.

The latest adjunct that science gives to the surgical operator is an electric eye. Strictly speaking, it is not an eye at all, but rather a sort of searchlight, which is used to aid the human eye in delicate surgical operations.

Oftentimes surgeons are handicapped in their work by the fact that they cannot see distinctly the parts upon which they must operate. The formation of the human body is such that in many instances no light can be put directly upon the particular part of the human anatomy that is to be operated upon. The eye can see to the extent of human capability, but in intricate operations, however strong the light in the operating theater may be, the rays lack that penetration and power of concentration so necessary to delicate surgical operations.

Professor Charles E. Quimby, of Bellevue hospital, New York, has patented this new aid to surgery. From an ordinary electric light wire a connection is made with this device, which fits the face much in the manner of a pair of spectacles. The appliance in itself consists of two small incandescent lamps, which are fitted one above and the other below the eye of the operator. They are so adjusted that the rays focus at a point sufficiently near the ordinary point of vision to throw all the power of the electric rays upon the point desired.

It is practically a portable searchlight adapted to the operating theater. The lamps are in the form of an annular glass globe, with an illuminating conductor. An insulated backing, consisting of a metal leather lined band, which passes around the head, prevents the heat from affecting the wearer, and at the same time holds the light in position and prevents any possible effect that otherwise the electricity might have upon the wearer. The lights more nearly resemble long glass tubes than anything else. Within these tubes are placed the lamps, which can be adjusted to any desired angle. When a direct downward ray is desired, a small reflector is fixed above the light and the rays thrown in the desired direction.—San Francisco Examiner.

Saved a Licking.

The butcher's boy who had called to deliver a parcel had thoughtlessly left the garden gate open, and the 7-year-old ruler of the house called after him: "Here! Come back and shut that gate!"

The butcher's boy stopped, but showed no inclination to obey the command. "I don't have to!" he shouted defiantly.

"Yes, you do," insisted the 7-year-old. "You come right back and shut it now, or somebody's going to get the worst licking he ever had."

The butcher's boy came running back, full of fight.

"He is, eh?" he said. "Well, who's going to lick 'im, eh?"

"Mother is," calmly remarked the youngster. "If you leave that gate open, I'll be certain to go out into the street. Mother'll see me, and I'll get licked. Shut it tight, please, so I can't get out."

And the butcher's boy did.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Realism In Literature.

"The movement for realism in literature has given to the best current fiction a verity and value as a reflection of the times that the novels of no other era possess," writes Droch in The Ladies' Home Journal. "This is not saying, by any means, that our novelists are greater than any of previous epochs. But never before could a reader of fiction accumulate a vivid, true and varied picture of so many sides of human nature, so many conditions of actual life. It therefore broadens the horizon of a judicious reader in a way that books of travel never did. It ought to and often does broaden the sympathies of the reader so that the prejudices of class and nationality are broken down, and there is a more charitable judgment of human nature which can't help being 'different.'"

In a letter to the manufacturer Messrs Davis & Bozard of West Montery, 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 can be 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.

CHILDREN'S EYES.

A PHYSICIAN ON THE IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR THEM.

Dispositions Sometimes Affected by Trouble of the Eyesight—Benefits of Using Properly Adjusted Glasses — Valuable Advice to Parents.

About two years ago a lady brought two of her sons, aged respectively 9 and 11, to me to have their eyes examined to see if glasses were needed. She had taken this step partially on my invitation and as a matter of precaution, as she was well aware that both herself and her husband had defective eyes, and some of her children were already wearing glasses for troubles which were without doubt hereditary. In answer to questions about the general health of the children, their disposition, complaints they made regarding headache, etc., she made the following statement:

"I really am puzzled to know what to do with the older boy. He seems so irritable and cross after a few days at school, and he always seems to be spoiling for a fight. His health seems very good, with the exception of headache after study, but he is not nearly as far advanced in school for his age as is his younger brother."

After making a careful examination I prescribed glasses for the older one, but told the mother that the younger one did not need them at the present time. I did not see anything of the children or the mother for six months, at which time, when meeting the mother, she told me the glasses had worked a marvelous change in her son, and he wore them constantly and could not bear to be without them. He was now picking up in his school work and was better natured than she had ever known him before.

This child is only one of many thousands in our schools today who are having their dispositions ruined and are called dull and stupid by their parents and teachers through no fault of their own. Being perhaps born with a defect in sight, they do not know of any different world from that which they see through defective eyes, consequently cannot relate their troubles to their parents, as they are entirely unconscious of their defect. Therefore I wish to emphasize most emphatically that it is the duty of all parents and teachers to mark very closely any peculiarity that children may have in looking at objects at a long distance or close at hand, such as squinting their eyes, frowning, looking sidewise from partially closed eyes and particularly regarding the distance at which they hold their reading matter from their eyes, for it is natural for a child, or for a grown person, for that matter, who has normal sight to hold clearly printed reading matter about 15 inches from his eyes. Should this be varied to any extent, such as drawing the reading quite close to the eyes or holding it at arm's length, it is almost a sure sign that there is something wrong.

People who have strong eyes usually have but little sympathy for those who are less fortunate in this respect.

The necessity of glasses to assist a child in school work, which will put it on a more even footing with the other students, is not appreciated by many parents who are otherwise thoughtful and considerate of the welfare of their children, and who are in many cases undergoing privations that their children may secure an education. Do not be too ready to judge these children as having a fad for glasses or wishing to wear them because some of their playmates do. Better be a little overcautious in having the child's eyes examined than to take too much responsibility in this matter in your own hands, for no honest optician will advise you to put glasses on a child unless they are sure to prove an advantage.

Another point which I think should be proclaimed loud and long to the different parents is the fact that nine of every ten cases of strabismus (cross eyes) existing among children under the age of 12 can be wholly cured by the very simple and painless method of wearing glasses, whereas if this matter is left until the child has reached maturity it requires a painful operation, which in the majority of cases is not altogether successful then, for it is not alone the matter of appearance that the parents are responsible for. But children who are cross eyed and allowed to remain in this condition any length of time are almost certain to lose the use of one eye wholly or in part, owing to the length of time they are allowed to go in this way. Very few children are born cross eyed, and almost every mother will tell you that this misfortune was due to some sickness, a fall or something of the kind which happened when they were beginning to walk, when in reality the accident or sickness only marked the time that the child first began to use its eyes to discriminate small objects, and the straining of the eyes to see caused them to cross.

Another reason why many children are allowed to grow up cross eyed is because physicians in general practice have heretofore been so grossly ignorant of these subjects that they have informed the mother that the child would probably outgrow this trouble. This is a mistake. Cross eyes are produced by straining the sight and very rarely, if ever, are outgrown. Babies sometimes have the appearance of being slightly cross eyed, owing to the formation of the lids when they are very small. This, of course, may be outgrown. But when parents notice their child's eyes cross temporarily when looking at an object close at hand, even though they remain so for a few moments only, they will use the best of judgment in having the matter investigated at once. Do not think that an operation will do away with wearing glasses in these cases, for glasses almost invariably go with an operation, and you cannot change this matter, however much you may wish to do so.—Dr. W. I. Seymour in Omaha World-Herald.

A Secondary Matter.

Mistress—Johanna, you haven't cooked anything today, and it's my birthday too.

Cook—Excuse me, I haven't quite finished my poem to you yet, missus.—Household Words.

Astrology was the invention of Chaldean and Egyptian priests. There is reason to believe that astrology was practiced in connection with astronomy in Chaldea and the valley of the Nile between 4000 and 5000 years B. C.

The slippery elm contains in its inner bark a great quantity of mucilage, which gives it its peculiar property and name.

The voyage between New York and Christiania is 3,800 knots in length.

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 drug gists 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.

ANCIENT WATER HEATERS.

People Two Thousand Years Ago Had Some Practical Conveniences.

In two of the museums of old Roman antiquities at Naples there are several water heaters, which indicate that the principle of the water tube, the crowning feature of modern boilers, was fully understood and appreciated some 2,000 years ago. Mr. W. T. Bonner of Cincinnati has been investigating these heaters and found them to be as interesting as they are beautiful. One of them consists of an outer shell 12 inches in diameter and nearly 17 inches high, surmounted by a somewhat hemispherically shaped top. Inside this shell is an internal cylinder, also having a hemispherical top, which is 10 inches in diameter and 12 inches high. The two shells are connected at the bottom by a rim, like the mud ring of a locomotive firebox, and the space between them was filled with water. The grate was formed of seven tubes made from sheet bronze, rolled and soldered or brazed. These tubes open at both ends into the bottom of the space between the shells, thus forming a water tube grate for the fuel to rest upon.

Charcoal was probably used with this heater and was placed on the grate through an opening 4.8 inches high and 4 inches wide, closed by a beautifully decorated door. The gases from the fire escaped into the outer air through three small openings formed by tubes crossing from the inner to the outer shell about 5.6 inches above the grate. The whole apparatus was raised about 12 inches on a tripod so as to allow air to reach the fuel. In another boiler of somewhat the same type the outer shell has the form of an urn, while the inner shell rises from a water tube grate to an opening in the side. It is 12 inches in diameter at the widest part, 17.6 inches high and supported on a tripod about 4 inches high. Its general shape is much like that of the silver cream pitchers known as the Paul Revere patterns, although, of course, it is much larger and has a top closed by a lid. It has been suggested that these utensils may have served at some time to heat wine as well as water, which suggestion appears reasonable, as many historians state that the Pompeiians made great use of hot drinks. It may be that they were found in one of the termpodi or cafes, of which there were several in Pompeii.—Boston Transcript.

OUTWITTING AN EDITOR.

An Exciting Political Scheme In Which McCullagh Figured.

When David R. Francis was a candidate for governor of Missouri, his friends succeeded in using The Globe-Democrat to further his chances of election. Editor McCullagh had turned on "Our Dave," as Mr. Francis is known in St. Louis, with his short paragraphs with telling effect, and Francis' friends got together and concocted a scheme to offset the editorial work of the paper. They wrote out a display advertisement, and at a late hour of the Saturday morning immediately preceding the election of 1888 took it to the counting room of The Globe-Democrat. The clerk on duty gave the copy a casual looking over and without a word accepted it. It occupied a full page, and at length and in glowing terms set forth the "great business capacity and eminent qualifications of Mr. Francis to occupy the gubernatorial chair of Missouri."

That advertisement caused the biggest row ever witnessed in a newspaper office in St. Louis. When Editor McCullagh found what had been done, he raged and stormed for a week. The fast mail had distributed the paper all over Missouri before McCullagh had his attention called to it. He left his quarters at the Southern hotel on a trot. Reaching the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, he found the streets and the office of The Globe-Democrat jammed with people, who were clamoring to stop their subscriptions. McCullagh had filled a column on the editorial page with "squibs" strongly opposing Francis and advocating the Republican nominee, but the big display of Francis' friends was the first thing seen on opening the paper.

Mr. McCullagh at once issued an extra, in which he deprecated the oversight by which the advertisement had found its way into the paper, but it was some time before The Globe-Democrat office recovered its equilibrium.—St. Louis Letter in Chicago Record.

What Manhattan Island Was.

Never say Manhattan Island when you mean the island of Manhattan. The briefer term was properly applied in such a way that now it cannot be applied at all. The place that here it is no longer discernible. Manhattan Island was a knoll about an acre in extent which lay near Corlears Hook, surrounded by marshes and partly submerged by high tides. Later on it became the center of a place which did us noble service, but again has been obliterated, save for the lingering nickname of Drydock Village. Here were built most of our ships in the days when no one could build them quite as well as we.—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer in Century.

THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL.

He Receives as Many as Eight Hundred Letters Per Day.

"As many as 800 letters in one day are received at the White House, but comparatively few of these, only the most important ones, reach the president, for if he dealt personally with all his correspondents he could do nothing else," writes ex-President Harrison, telling in The Ladies' Home Journal, of "A Day With the President at His Desk." "Very many of the letters addressed to the president," he adds, "are trivial, not a few of them impertinent, and some of them angry and threatening. These, if the private secretary is a judicious man, the president never hears of, and the malicious intent of the writer is thwarted. The requests for autographs are scarcely numerable. Patches for bedquilts and lunch cloths add to the burden. Begging letters, for number, take the second place in the president's mail.

They come from every part of the land and relate to every possible subject. Some are appeals to aid the writer to get an education, or to pay off a mortgage, or to buy a piano or a pony, and no form of public appeal is absent—to aid the building of churches, to endow schools, to build monuments, and to aid every other good purpose for which men or women or children associate themselves. On one day the requests for specific sums aggregated $9,000. These appeals are unavailing in