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 Mrs. Abe Casey. All persons desiring first-class work are invited to call.
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Money for several clients to loan.
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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.

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We handle Live Stock, and have all facilities for this line of trade. We solicit the patronage of shippers, and guarantee to make prompt returns. Give us a trial and be convinced.
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FRUIT AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
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Having removed to No. 301 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.

Building and Whitewash Lime,
AT CITY PRICES. SPECIAL PRICES TO MERCHANTS.
Kerr's Wrightsville Land Lime.
We will deliver to your station at LOW PRICES on reasonable terms.

COAL and WOOD
delivered at short notice
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
We thank you for all past favors, and hope to share your future orders.
J. D. BACCHUS,
April 22, 1897. Chestertown, Md.

A LARGE LINE OF
FURNITURE!
WINDOW SHADES,
Paints, Oils and Glass,
IS CARRIED BY
cFeely,
ESTERTOWN, MD

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897. VOL. XXXVII—NO. 18.

Melitota the Garden Spot of the World.

25,000 PEACH BASKETS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
I HAVE THE BEST $55 CARRIAGE
for sale in Kent county.
$10.50 Carriage Harness
that I sell will cost you $12 or $15 anywhere else. A full supply of PLOW IRONS always on hand. I have just received a boat load of SALT, and now is the time to buy cheap. Get prices on my
FODDER YARN
BEFORE YOU BUY.
Don't forget that I take everything in exchange for goods—Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Potatoes, Wood, Posts and anything you bring me.
M. M. RASIN,
Aug. 12, 1897. MELITOTA, MARYLAND.

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.

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.

FERD. H. PAAR,
MAKER OF
Gents' Fine Footwear,
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HAPPY! WHY NOT?
Our customers are satisfied and well-to-do people. *Why?* Because they know they get the best work for the least money at our place. Trade is good, and we are always busy. Remember, we Hoop your Wheels and do not dish them, and make no charge for extra bolts.
☞ We are glad to see how our Horseshoeing is appreciated. We claim to know how to do it. Bring us your horses and you will be happy
HACKETT'S
Blacksmithing and Horse-shoeing Parlor,
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"THRIFT IS A GOOD REVENUE." GREAT SAVING RESULTS FROM CLEANLINESS AND
SAPOLIO

HORNER'S ABSOLUTELY Pure Animal Bone
FOR
ALL CROPS AND PERMANENT GRASSES.
WARRANTED IN THE FULL PRICE OF THE GOODS.
Higher in Essential Qualities than any other Goods on the Market.
WE WILL SELL EITHER BY ANALYSIS, OR WEIGHT, PREFERABLY THE FORMER WAY.
Also Concentrated FERTILIZERS for Quick Crops and Vegetables.
Send for Circular. JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.,
26 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

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.

No. 212 Main St.
IS THE PLACE TO GET
Groceries, Fruits, Confectioneries,
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
and many other articles AT BARGAIN PRICES.
Now is the time we are running our
NOTED SOFT DRINKS
Once a customer always a customer, because our prices are moderate, and we never misrepresent our goods.
WM. S. McDONNELL,
June 14, 1894. Chestertown Md.

Important to Farmers!
I HAVE OPENED MY NEW

Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shop
ON CROSS STREET,
opposite the Armstrong Hotel, and am now prepared to do all kinds of work in my line. After a practical experience of 18 years in
Horseshoeing and all Branches of Blacksmith Work,
I am confident of being able to give entire satisfaction. I have made the structure of the horse's foot a study of years. No hot shoes applied to horses' feet. All work done with neatness and despatch, and at the most moderate rates.
ELWOOD WHALEY,
Nov. 21, 1896. Chestertown, Md.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR
will run in the oven.
DON'T USE IT.
Lea's Flour
is ground from Old Wheat.
I Still Have on Hand

Some Very Choice Stock
OR SALE.
INCLUDING
Barred Plymouth Rocks,
White Wyandottes,
Golden Wyandottes and
Single-Comb Brown Leghorns
OF EITHER SEX.
E. E. HUDSON,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.
Feb. 18, 1897.

PEACH BASKETS
FOR 1897.
Having put in improved machinery at the
SCOTT'S POINT MILL,
CHESTERTOWN,
we will have increased facilities for the manufacture of an
A No. 1 Peach Basket
for the season of 1897. We propose to devote especial attention to the wholesale trade. Any dealers will do well to write us for prices. Baskets shipped to any point by rail or water.
☞ Full stock of Braced TOMATO Baskets and Basket Tops.
CRANE & TRENCHARD BROTHERS.

Spring Goods for 1897
WE are thankful to our customers for the liberal patronage extended to us for the last 37 years, and by strict Attention to Business and Net Cash Purchases, we will guarantee to sell goods in our line as cheap as any other firm for the cash or on credit.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Ordered from factory, direct, the following:
28,000 Pounds! 28,000 Pounds!
Twenty eight Thousand Pounds of
Wire Nails, Barbed Wire, Cable Wire, No. 10 Galvanized Wire for Picket Fencing, and will be sold at a small advance over the first cost. Send your orders in early and secure the lowest net cash prices.
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ED. BURKE. TOM KENNEY.
BURKE & KENNEY
Restaurant, Buffe & Pool Room.
FINE WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
Meals at Popular Prices and served to order.
Ladies Dining Room on 2d floor.
Elegant Furnished Rooms for Gentlemen only.
Furnished Rooms 25, 35 and 50 cents.
714-716 E. BALTIMORE STREET,
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Opposite Monumental Theatr
When you visit Baltimore, try one of our Famous
15c. MEALS
—AT THE—
"Quaker City Dining Rooms,"
622 E. BALTIMORE STREET.
A FULL REGULAR MEAL,
Comprising Soup, 4 Vegetables, Dessert, Bread, Butter and Coffee, Meat or Fish, for
FIFTEEN CENTS.
Also a Variety of 5 and 10c. Dishes.
Everything in Season. Open All Night.

SPECIAL
Spot Cash Prices
—FOR—
The Month of August!
ON ALL
Summer Goods.
All Lawns, Dimities and Percales
At a Sacrifice!
5c per yard buys 7 and 8c. Lawns.
6½c per yard buys 8 and 10c. Lawns and Dimities.
7½c per yard buys 10 and 12½c. Lawns and Dimities.
10c per yard buys Sea Island Percales, yard wide.
8c per yard buys our regular 10c. Percales, yard wide.
6¼c per yard buys our regular 8c. Bed Tick.
6¼c per yard buys our regular 8c. 4-4 Brown Muslin.
7c per yard buys our regular 9c. Bleached Muslin.
6½c per yard buys all 8 and 10c. Dress Ginghams.
SPECIAL PRICES ON
Shoes and Slippers
45c can buy Women's Oxford Slippers, 60 and 65c. quality.
75c can buy Women's Oxford Slippers, our $1 and $1.10 quality.
$1 can buy a Man's Buck Plow Shoes worth $1.25.
$1 can buy a Man's Dress Shoe, worth $1.25.
Oat Meal, Soap, Blue, Etc.
5c can buy one package Rolled Oats, choice quality.
25c can buy 6 packages Rolled Oats, choice quality.
25c can buy ten Cakes Good Laundry Soap.
25c can buy eight Large 5c. Bottles Blue.
25c can buy one lb. Best Flat Plug Chewing Tobacco ever bought.
23c buys one agate coffee pot, half gallon size.
23½c buys one gal. Vanella Syrup.
Brooms 10, 12½ and 15 cents each.
Yours for Business during August,
R. F. PARKS.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!
Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING, call on or address
H. L. BOYD,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
—AGENT FOR—
ÆTNA, of Harford, Con
Assets $11,000,000.
PHŒNIX, of Harford, Conn.,
Assets $6,000,000.
Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.
☞ Don't wait until you are burned out
H. L. BOYD,
April 6, 1893 Chestertown, Md

DAILY PAPERS.
N. Y. Journal,
Phila. Record,
" Press,
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On Sale Daily.
CIGARS, TOBACCO, CAKES, CONFECTIONERY, STATIONERY, CANNED GOODS.
HARD AND SOFT COAL.
J. H. WEBER,
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Trotting Track at Tolchester

I wish to state to those having Horses to be TRAINED or HANDLED for the DEVELOPMENT of SPEED, that after May 1st I will be located at Tolchester Beach for the entire season, and will devote my personal time and attention to the work. Roomy, Comfortable Stables have been built; the track is being put in first-class condition, and the best possible results are expected.
G. W. STEVENS, Agent,
a225m. Tolchester Beach, Kent Co., Md.

Plumbing and Machine Work
Executed in a Skillful Manner in Every Detail. Steam and Hot Water Heating, Pipe and Pipe Fittings, Plumbing Material, Bath Tubs and Sanitary Arrangements. Also, Rubber Hose and Hose Fittings.
Wind Mills & Pumps, Every Description
Special attention to
REPAIRING ENGINES AND BOILERS.
☞ Also, BICYCLES REPAIRED.
FRANK M. MILLER,
Kent News Building. Chestertown, Md

THE BUCK JUMPER.

THEIR PECULIAR TRAIT IS NATURAL AND NOT ACQUIRED.

The Movements by Which They Dislocate a Would Be Rider—Tricks of the Raiser Who Has a Colt to Sell—Rough Riders of Different Countries.

"How does it feel to ride a buck jumper?"

Many years ago we asked this question of a well known rough rider on first meeting him.

"You'll be surprised when you try," was the reply. "The smash of his hoofs on the ground is what you'll notice principally. It comes like a pistol shot, and it's enough to make your jaws crack. Another thing is that his head goes out of sight altogether, between his fore legs. But the real job is when he goes in for side work and tries to catch his tail like a young dog. Even if you stick to him then, you're lucky if he doesn't work the saddle over his head."

"You don't mean without breaking the girths?" we exclaimed.

"Certainly," he replied. "Ask any man who has broken wild horses whether a bad one can't 'jump out of the saddle.' If you can sit him till the third 'buck,' you are supposed to be able to sit him, but let me say that you don't always get to the third."

As we have sat (and also been thrown) by buck jumpers since then we can indorse unreservedly every word of this authority on the subject. To say one is surprised is a mild term to employ. On our first attempt our chief astonishment was at the infinitesimal time it took to reach the ground after the horse began to "go to work."

Many who know anything of riding in this (so called) horse loving nation of ours will think they have ridden a "buck" often and require no information on the subject. Be assured, however, reader, that it is an exceedingly rare thing. We have known men who have broken horses on colonial cattle stations for 20 years and have never seen a real buck jumper.

A reason for this is the fact, which all do not know, that only horses of certain strains can "buck." A vicious horse may rear and fall back on his rider, or he may roll on the ground and proceed to devour him—and these habits are no doubt unpleasant and not to be recommended (in a child's pony, for instance), but if he hasn's got the right breed he will never "buck."

One of the innumerable popular delusions about horses is that buck jumpers which are exhibited in public, like Buffalo Bill's, for instance, have received careful training in the art. Any one who has broken horses will know that in their wild state they require no instruction whatever in this direction. The whole art of breaking consists in teaching them not to "buck." This is why our colonies supply the buck jumpers of the world. Time there is money, and hands cannot long be spared for breaking. The 2-year-old is driven into the yard (having possibly never seen a man before), roped up, cast, and while he is on the ground a saddle and bridle are worked on to him. A rough rider is put up, he drives the spurs well home, and there you have an inveterate buck jumper for life.

Put yourself in the horse's place, and you will hardly wonder at it. He is by nature morbidly nervous, and man is a thing almost unknown till now. The horrid black object on his back is to him the foul fiend incarnate, and the first step in breaking he supposes to be the final dissolution of the universe.

In Australia it used to be no uncommon thing that a man who had a colt to sell got him broken in two hours before the sale. The whole process cost just 10 shillings.

The rough rider was hoisted up, and the colt went through his repertoire of contortions, being occasionally lashed from behind with a stock whip to insure all traces of vice being thoroughly eradicated. By the time of the sale he was naturally so exhausted that all attempts at "playing up" were (for the time being, of course) out of the question. The mark of the saddle was pointed out as proof positive that he could be ridden, and he changed hands, guaranteed thoroughly quiet and broken to saddle.

Unless he was a first class rider the experience of the buyer on mounting him next day would be both unexpected and exhilarating.

Who are the best riders in the world? The Australians say they are, and they are supported by most competent judges. South Americans claim to be as good, and they are certainly good riders, but not so scientific. They are satisfied if they can stick on and even resort to putting the spurs between the girths for a foothold. Australians would scorn such means. If good riders, they will sit correctly even under the most difficult circumstances.

Can buck jumping be cured? It cannot, or rather we should modify this statement by saying that it can. It cannot because buck jumping is an ingrained vice, the result of fear, and, once learned, is never forgotten. It can, like all other vices, be subdued by steady work and careful handling, but recollect that, once these are left off, it may return. At all events such a "reformed" animal can never be ridden by a lady.—Chambers' Journal.

DISHORNING CATTLE.

The Operation and Its After Effects Productive of Extreme Torture.

Professor McCall, for many years principal of the Glasgow Veterinary college, speaking of the practice of dishorning cattle, said: "I have heard the evidence of Professor Walley, and I agree with him that the operation is one of extreme torture at the time and afterward. There must be more or less pain until the wound is entirely healed. Under the most favorable circumstances it must be painful for ten days. The operation does not benefit the animal in the least nor the flesh as food. But if the animal is vicious I consider it sufficient to remove the tips of the horns. I have known of an animal from which the tips of the horns had been removed to take to butting again, but very rarely. Even then he did not do much damage."

George Andrew Leper, fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, said: "I consider the practice of dishorning cruel because it causes fearful pain and is absolutely unnecessary. I have heard the previous evidence and agree with it."

Professor William Pritchard of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and for 20 years professor at the Royal Veterinary college, Camden Town, had heard the previous evidence and agreed that the operation tortures the animal and is unnecessary.

Professor Cox, Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and for some time its president, said, "In my opinion dishorning is extremely cruel and quite unnecessary."

Professor J. Macqueen, for ten years professor at the Glasgow College of Veterinary Surgeons and afterward at the Royal Veterinary college, Camden Town, said: "The operation is not necessary, and, if performed at all, should be done on the animal before it is 6 or 8 months old. That prevents the horns growing, and the operation is comparatively painless."—Our Animal Friends.

SHE MADE A GREAT MISTAKE.

Thought She Would Make Tom Happy, but Both Are Now Miserable.

Daughters of wealthy men who fall in love with their fathers' employees are not entirely restricted to novels. There is a Chicago merchant whose confidential man has for some time been a suitor for his daughter's hand. There is another departure from tradition in the fact that his love affair is not as violently opposed as it might be. He is a thoroughly capable and upright fellow, and his prospective father-in-law probably doesn't see why he wouldn't do just as well as a clubman or perhaps a nobleman for his daughter's husband. Of course the two lovers like to be as much as possible in each other's company and try all sorts of little schemes and inventions to bring this happy state of affairs about.

The other evening when the young man, whose familiar name is Tom, called at the home of his fiancee she was perfectly radiant.

"Oh, Tom, I have just the best piece of news to tell you!" she said to him.

"Indeed!" was his reply. "Tell it to me right away."

"I know you will be so glad I did it," she continued.

"Did what?"

"I'm going to tell you all about it. Papa said this morning that he was going to California, to be gone a month. He said I'd enjoy the scenery and the climate, and he thought there wasn't any trip that I'd like so much. Oh, he wanted me to go awfully bad, but I just thought that I wouldn't see you for a month, and so I took a stand. I must have made 50 excuses. Finally I told him that I'd promised to go to Cousin Maude's at Lake Geneva, and that I just couldn't break my promise, so at last he let me off. It was hard work, and I'm almost afraid I made him angry, but I knew you'd be so glad."

"Yes—um—of course," responded Tom.

"Well, you don't look half as glad as I thought you would."

"No—I"—he began.

"Then you're not glad," she said in a tone of mixed surprise and disappointment.

"Well, no, darling," he said. "You see, I'm to go with him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

CANNED GOODS.

The Most Flagrant and Extensive Kinds of Adulteration Are Practiced.

Under one heading we may consider several groups of food stuffs, which, while different in composition, are alike in the form of adulteration which is resorted to. These groups include the varieties of canned vegetables, fruit butters, jellies, preserves and catchups. The forms of adulterations common to all of these consist in the use of coloring matter, of imperfect vegetables or fruits, of other fruits and vegetables than those called for or of preservatives. In the case of canned vegetables there is an accidental adulteration from the ingredients of the can, such as lead and tin, and which may, as a rule, be attributed to a lack of care in canning.

In all of the groups mentioned the adulteration practiced is of the most flagrant and extensive kind. Catchups are made of skins and cores instead of the pure vegetables, then colored with a coal tar product and loaded with salicylic acid to prevent fermentation. Fruit butters are nothing but parings and scrapings of fruit to which glucose, starch and coloring have been added, with salicylic acid as a preservative. Jellies are made from glucose flavored with essential oils and colored, to which salicylic acid is added. Some fruit jellies marked as pure have never seen a trace of fruit. What is true of jellies is true of preserves. Put together refuse material, the cheapest sort of glucose, some coloring and salicylic acid, and you have the composition of some of the cheaper forms of preserves that are to be found on the shelves of some of our grocery stores. Of these coarser forms of adulterations it will be unnecessary to say even a word. They are universally recognized as unfit to be used, and every honest dealer is of the opinion that the sooner they are driven out of the market the better it will be for trade.—Sanitarian.

Her Foot In His Pocket.

Of Princess Pauline Borghese, she whose charms Canova is supposed to have immortalized in his Venus Victrix, Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, in his "The Story of My Life," relates this anecdote, told him by Lady Ruthven:

She used, when at Rome, to go to "la toilette des pieds" of Pauline Borghese. Regular invitations were issued for it. When the guests arrived, they found the princess, supremely lovely, with her beautiful little white feet exposed upon a velvet cushion. Then two or three maids came in and touched the feet with a sponge and dusted them with a little powder—"c'était la toilette des pieds." The Duke of Hamilton used to take up one of the little feet and put it inside his waistcoat "like a little bird."

No Sound of R.

Many languages are devoid of certain sounds quite familiar to us. The Chinese, for instance, has no sound equivalent to our "r." For America a Chinaman says "Yamelika." The Society islanders could not pronounce either "c" or "k," and the nearest approach they could make to the name of the celebrated navigator Cook, who visited their shores, was "Tut."

Russia and Music.

The astonishing statement that Russia is the country that will presently lead in music is made by Yaske, the famous violinist. "The Muscovite empire," he says, "has some of the characteristics of those early ages which gave us the masters of arts. She has that tranquillity, that repose, that isolation under which masterpieces come to perfection."

The Discovery of Iron.

According to the traditions of the Greeks, the first discovery of iron by the human race was made on Mount Ida, by a tribe called Dactyles. It is said that the forest was set on fire by lightning, and so intense was the heat of the great masses of fallen trees that the bed of iron beneath was melted and trickled in small streams down into the valley.

Iron In Architecture.

The use of iron in architecture is not so new as people are accustomed to think. At Delhi is a forged iron column 60 feet high. It is 16 inches in diameter at the base and 12 inches at the top. Its weight is estimated at about 17 tons. From records extant it is reasonably certain that it was already in existence 900 years B. C.

A Different Matter.

The Man (expectantly)—Then you will be my wife?

The Girl—No, indeed. I simply said I loved you.—New York Ledger.

A Cure for Bilious Colic.

RESOURCE, SCREVEN CO., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of bilious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail. G. D. SHARP. For sale by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

A MYSTERIOUS RACE.

A SETTLEMENT OF WHITES WHO HAVE LIVED 300 YEARS UNKNOWN.

Cut Off From the World In Their Mountain Home — Beautiful, Fair Haired, White Skinned Girls Clad In Snowy Linen Garments.

That white races of mysterious origin and of an advanced grade of civilization exist in certain of the as yet unexplored plateaus of Africa has long been a matter of tradition among all those who have devoted their attention to the ethnographical and geographical science of the dark continent, and Rider Haggard and other English novelists have found in reports bearing upon the subject the theme of many of their most popular stories.

But no attention has been drawn as yet to the fact that in the interior of San Jago, the largest of the Cape Verde islands, which nestle in the Atlantic off the most westerly point of northern Africa, there exists a strange people known by the name of the Cantadas, who for 300 years past have been absolutely cut off from all intercourse with the outer world, and who are fair haired, light complexioned and blue eyed, whereas the remaining population of the Cape Verde islands consists of negroes and of Portuguese, who are almost as swarthy and somber in color as full blooded Africans.

Clear and sharp against the sky line of San Jago the mountain of San Antonio towers aloft in a pinnacle to the height of some 8,000 feet. In form it conveys the impression of an ancient volcano, with its sharp slope on the side toward the sea, but on the inland side the declivity is broken by a sort of cup shaped interval, at the farther end of which there is the stump of what seems in times gone by to have constituted a second peak, of equal height to San Antonio, but which, through some great cataclysm of nature, has been broken off some 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the common base.

Strangely enough, the peak of San Antonio is accessible to clever mountaineers, whereas the sister mountain—that is to say, the broken off peak—is quite the reverse. From the point where it rises from the surrounding desert table land there is nothing but a steep wall of volcanic rock, not merely hundreds but probably a couple of thousand feet high. Indeed the only point whence access could ever be obtained to the summit of the sister mountain of San Antonio would be from the cuplike interval which divides the two, and mention of which has been made above.

This cup, however, is filled with water and is known by the name of the Cantadas lake. It is a great sheet of water of marvelous depth and clearness.

On this farther end of the lake, and in the interior of this sister mountain of San Antonio, dwells the mysterious white race known as the Cantadas. Distrustful, apparently, of the gaze of strangers, these people of the mountain seldom leave their habitations during daytime, and on the slightest alarm of visitors they seek the shelter of the rock. But by hiding on the opposite cliffs until evening and with the aid of glasses it is possible to get a good view of them when they begin at sunset to gather on the grassy meadow which fronts the opening of the caves and extends down to the water's edge.

Beautiful, fair haired, white skinned girls, clad in flowing white linen garments, which scarcely conceal the sinuous beauty of perfect grace and form, come out to wash linen in the lake and to sport on the cool green grass. The men, too, are simply dressed in much the same way, their white linen garments being admirably suited to the tropic climate. Many other signs of a high degree of civilization appear, and from certain points near the summit of San Antonio it is possible, with the aid of strong glasses, to catch glimpses through fissures here and there in the wall of rock of the twin mountain, of sheep and cattle grazing, of green fields and trees and of white, flat roofed houses running parallel with one another, all brilliantly lighted by the sun, and therefore leading to the belief that the interior of this sister mountain of San Antonio must be hollowed out into some valley, possibly the crater of an extinct volcano, which, through some freak of nature, has been converted from barren basalt and lava into grassy and fertile slopes.

An intrepid explorer would not have great difficulty in reaching the Cantadas people. All that would be necessary would be to ascend the San Antonio peak, to descend on the other side until one reached the cliffs that overhang the Cantadas lake, to have oneself lowered by means of a rope to the surface of the latter and then to swim across the lake, which may be anywhere from four to six miles in length.

Certain scientists who have investigated the tradition and rumors that exist about the Cantadas among the inhabitants, African and Portuguese, of the Cape Verde islands, are inclined to the belief that they are of Cornish origin. This theory is due to the fact that what is stated to be their tongue resembles the dialect of the natives of Cornwall more than any other known language.—New York Journal.

Civilizing a Chimpanzee.

"It's wonderful," said the man who is always earnest, "to see how they can develop the intellects of the lower animals. There is no telling how much we may be able to benefit them by systematic education."

"What suggested that idea?"

"A chimpanzee that I saw. He was one in a perfectly wild condition. Now they have by patient training taught him to smoke a pipe, play cards and drink whisky!"—London Answers.

Barrie's Candor.

J. M. Barrie is more conscious of his limitations than are some of his fellow workers of the period. At the repeated solicitation of his journalist friends he consented some time ago to write the life of the late Alexander Russell of The Scotsman, but he immediately relinquished the task when he perceived that biographical writing lay altogether outside his particular sphere of work.

The proverb "Necessity is the mother of invention" can hardly be traced to one independent source. The idea was expressed by Persius, the Roman satirist about 60 A. D., and is found, in the precise form now quoted, in Richard Franck's "Northern Memoirs" (printed in London, 1694), and in various later English writers.

The yield of wheat in France, owing to the careful cultivation of the soil and the large quantity of guano and other fertilizers employed, is 17 bushels per acre.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1897.
MESSRS. ELY BROS.:—I have used Ely's Cream Balm a number of years and find it works like a charm. It has cured me of the most obstinate case of cold in the head in less than 48 hours from the time I felt the cold coming on. I would not be without it. Respectfully yours,
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MAPLE SUGAR.

Widespread Ignorance on the Part of Consumers.

Speaking of maple sugar brings to mind the fact that there is no product of the farm concerning which there is greater ignorance on the part of consumers than maple sugar and sirup. It seems to be almost the universal opinion that maple sirup to be genuine must be dark in color and of a thick, heavy body. I have carefully studied this matter, and I am convinced that dealers in large towns and cities are largely responsible for this. Maple sirup is one of the easiest things to "doctor." For instance, a gallon of strictly pure, light colored maple sirup is received, and foreign substances, as cane sugar or glucose, are added and three gallons made, and all are branded "pure maple sirup."

Some years ago I stepped into a grocery store in the city of Denver and inquired if they had any genuine maple sirup. "Oh, yes"—and I was shown cans branded "pure Vermont maple sirup." I asked the grocer if he would kindly let me taste a sample. He did so, and as I looked up I suspect he began to "smell mice" and asked if I was a manufacturer of the article. I said, "Yes, and I ship it every spring to your city." Seeing he was fairly caught, he said: "The fact is I cannot fool you, I see. This sirup of ours was probably made in Chicago."

Last spring I sent a gallon by request to a pastor of a church in Brooklyn who in his boyhood days used to live on a farm in Chenango county and knew what real maple sirup was. We sent him a gallon of early make, of a light amber shade, and at once received word that the sirup was entirely ahead of any he had ever seen, and that it was an utter impossibility to procure such in the city.

Why is it impossible? I know fine sirup is made and shipped. The fact is, as I said before, the consumer is not allowed to taste that fine, light colored, genuinely pure article, for once he gets a taste of it the trade for the bogus article is gone. A few days ago a friend told me he sent a pound of fine sugar, made by one of our farmers, to his mother in Baltimore. The cake weighed 18 ounces, and as it went by mail it cost him 18 cents postage. The letter carrier who delivered it said it must be something valuable to pay so much postage. The lady said she could guess what it was. It was a cake of maple sugar her boy had sent her from New York.

As the carrier lived close by the lady told him to come in during the evening and she would show him something good. He did so, but the moment he saw it he said: "You can't fool me. That isn't maple sugar. Maple sugar is always black." She chopped off a corner and told him to sample it. He declared he had never seen maple sugar before and wanted the lady to write and order him 100 pounds. The sugar was shipped, cash received, and one man learned that maple sugar, in order to be genuine, need not be black as a stovepipe.—Country Gentleman.

MEDITERRANEAN RENTS.

Highest at Gibraltar and Lowest on the Island of Malta.

In no place on the surface of the globe is rent so high as at Gibraltar, the reason being that the geographical position of the town precludes the possibility of its being extended in any direction. A long, narrow strip of what was once seabeach is alone available for building purposes. All the rest is precipitous rock.

Upon this narrow parapet, in some cases less than 100 yards in width, are crowded the homes of 25,000 people. As much as $10 a week is asked and obtained for the use of one small room, and this, too, in a place where the normal rate of wages is quite 10 per cent less than in America. Naturally the overcrowding is fearful, and, the water supply being scarce and intermittent, cleanliness of living as we understand it is almost impossible.

No wonder that in the old days the plague and the cholera ravaged the "rock" with a virulence unknown in the filthy and pestilential cities of the far east.

In Malta, on the other hand, house rent is ridiculously cheap. Anywhere outside of Valetta an excellent seven room house can be had for $15 a year, while rates and taxes are unknown. The houses are built entirely of the cream colored stone of which the island is composed, and which is so soft that it can be cut with a saw into blocks or slabs of any desired size or shape. So while the Maltese builder is digging up his foundation he is at the same time getting out the material for his walls, his flooring and his roof.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Auburndale.

"Until a few years ago a little Wisconsin hamlet was known simply as Hog Back, from the peculiar shape of a hill near there," said a Milwaukee drummer. "Finally the citizens held an indignation meeting to wipe out the plebeian name and choose a better one. It was decided to honor the place by giving it the name of the oldest settler, a man named King. Somebody suggested 'King's Mills' and another 'Kingsville,' and so on, but the old man himself objected. Then it was agreed to name the town for one of Mr. King's daughters, but he had seven of them, and jealousies promptly cropped out. At last some genius noticed that all the girls were redheaded and suggested 'Auburndale.' And Auburndale it is to this day."—Troy Times.

The Boaster Taken Down.

A silly youth was bragging of his great friends in a mixed company, in which Douglas Jerrold was present, and said that he had dined three times at Devonshire House and never saw any fish at table. "I can't account for it," he added. "I can," said Jerrold. "They ate it all up stairs."

Humane.

Hanson—I saw Winton on horseback yesterday. You could see daylight between him and the saddle half the time.

Nanson—Yes; that's because he is such a humane man. As he is off the horse half the time, it gives the animal a good deal of rest.—Boston Transcript.

At the French Crystal palace was shown a lock that admitted 3,674,385 combinations. Fichet was four months in unlocking it.

According to the computation of Villalpandus, the cost of Solomon's temple was $77,521,965,636.

When your stomach begins to trouble you, it needs help. The help it needs, is to digest your food, and until it gets it you won't have any peace. Stomach trouble is very distressing, very obstinate, very dangerous. Many of the most dangerous diseases begin with simple indigestion. The reason is that indigestion (not digestion; not-nourishment) weakens the system and allows disease germs to attack it. The antidote is Shaker Digestive Cordial, strengthening, nourishing, curative. It cures indigestion and renews strength and health. It does this by strengthening the stomach, by helping it to digest your food. It nourishes you. Shaker Digestive Cordial is made of pure herbs, plants and wine, is perfectly harmless and will certainly cure all genuine stomach trouble. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

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