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Grain, Fruit and Produce
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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.

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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 in the same building as the TRANSCRIPT. a6-3m.

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No. 121 Callowhill Street,
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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.

Insure Your Property
—IN THE—
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF KENT COUNTY.
ITS TOTAL ASSETS ARE:

STOCKS, BONDS, REAL ESTATE, &c., amounting to	$64,375 00
PREMIUM NOTES - - -	170,000 00
TOTAL - - - - -	$234,376 00

Their New Policies cover all losses by lightning whether fire ensues or not.
Their New Policies cover all losses from fire occasioned by the use of fire engines when used with proper care. See regulations of policies.
Their New Policies are transferable upon approval of treasurer.
Liberal in Terms and Settlements.
The business of 1897 saved to its policy holders over $4,000.00 and returned to policy holders over $4,300.00 due them on cancelled policies.
Applications for Insurance can be made to

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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, FEBRUARY 24, 1898. VOL. XXXVII—NO. 42.

WHY
didn't I take Bill's advice and go to
MOODY & LUSBY'S
for this suit? Eugene bought one from them just like it for less money, and it fits so much better, and just to think they thave marked them down still lower. Such is life—we profit by experience (sometimes). Come look at the tickets on our remaining

Suits and Overcoats!
SEPARATE TROUSERS,
The original prices were low, but the reductions now will be an incentive to buy and keep over. All furnishings to be closed likewise, for with us progress demands a new up-to-date line every season. Our trade look for and expect it; hence, we even include our standard line 4-ply Linen Collars—the 2 for 25 kind everywhere, now to be sold by us at 10c. straight. The 25c. Linen Cuff, 15c. straight, way ahead. We take time by the forleock. Come early and avail yourselves of these bona fide reductions of ours.
Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Directly opposite Court House. Square Dealing Clothiers.

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,
STILL POND, MD.

The true Staff of LIfe,
LEA'S Whole Wheat FLOUR.

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, 1895. Chestertown, Md.

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, 1895—y. Still Pond.

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CONTAINS BOTH.
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FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
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The Restaurant is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city

WM. S. CULP,
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Coal and Wood,
—ALSO—
Lime, Cement and Baled Hay
WILLIAM S. CULP,
Feb. 16, 1892. CHESTERTOWN, Md.

The Watts House
Offers to the Traveling Public
Accommodations Unsurpassed by any Hotel in Chestertown.
Its rooms are clean, neat and airy, and its table is supplied with the best the market affords. Our guests are as far as possible given those comforts and conveniences which they most enjoy in their homes.
Charges Moderate.
Call or write for terms.
MRS. M. E. WATTS,
May 13, 1897. Watts House.

THE HALL!
Implement and Carriage Bazaar,
ISAAC ROBINSON, STILL POND, MD.
I desire to call the attention of the farmers and residents of Kent county to my extensive line of Farm Implements and Carriages, which I am now offering and will offer from time to time. I have determined to keep in stock at all times what the people want, and have also determined to sell the same at as low prices as the same goods can be bought. I want your business, and intend to earn your patronage by honest efforts to please you. I will only name a few leaders:
The Kentland FARM WAGON, Low Prices.
Three Corn Planters,
The Hamilton, the Bradley, the Deere. See them.
The Osborne Flexible Disc Harrow, and others;
The Genuine Oliver Chilled Plows, and others;
The "Acme" and "Osborne" Spring-Tooth Harrows,
The Deering Binders, Horse Rakes and Mowers.
Repairs of All Kinds
for Plows and Machinery.
CLOVER SEED, Choice Western. Prices Extremely Low.
I can save you money on
AGRICULTURAL LIME.
in any quantity. Get my prices, delivered at any station on B. & D. R. R. I am prepared to furnish you with the
Best Fertilizers, also Materials
of my own manufacture. I also want to call your attention to the large and complete line of
MEDIUM and FINE CARRIAGES
that I will soon have in my new quarters.
THE BEST ADJUSTABLE CARRIAGE POLE.
Watch this space for further announcements.
ISAAC ROBINSON,
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Look at my TOP SPINDLE—$25.75.
Leather Dash and 8-inch Lazy Back.

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.
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TILGHMAN SHAFER,
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AT THE OLD STAND, KENNEDYVILLE, MD
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OLIVER CHILLED Plows
AND CASTINGS
And All Kinds of Agricultural Implements.
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CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, NO-TOP BUGGIES, ROAD CARTS, DAYTONS, SULKIES, CARRIAGE TOPS, CARRIAGE POLES, CARRIAGE HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, FARM WAGONS AND DEARBORNS.
Power Feed Cutters, Cucumber Pumps, Barbed Fence Wire and Belting of all kinds.
Class of work and quality of material used considered, we can compete with any maker in the county in prices.
Also Fire Insurance Agent.

FERD. H. PAAR,
MAKER OF
Gents' Fine Footwear,
No. 104 N. Howard Street,
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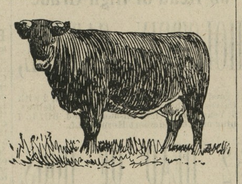
DAIRY & CREAMERY

COST OF BUTTER FAT.

How Much Cows of Different Breeds Charge For Making It.

An instructive experiment was conducted at the Minnesota station some time ago. Its object was to find out the cost of food per cow to each pound of butter fat she produced. The beef breeds were tried in connection with the dairy breeds. Three animals of the beef breeds were selected, two Shorthorns and one Polled Angus. The average weight of these beef cows was 1,240 pounds. The amount of food each consumed and the amount of butter fat


BEEF TYPE.

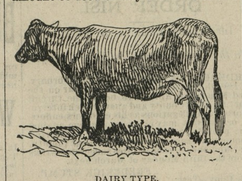
her milk yielded were carefully noted. It was found that a pound of butter fat when produced by a Shorthorn or Polled Angus cow cost on the average 17.3 cents in the winter season.

The cows of the beef breeds were of the shape of the one in the illustration, plump, blocky and small boned, covered with thick meat. Another group of cows used for the experiment belonged to the distinctive dairy breeds, bony, thin fleshed and sharp, with heavy udders and curving hind legs. They were of the shape shown in the second picture. There were other groups included in the general experiment, but the two specimens here represented will illustrate sufficiently the point we wish to make plain—namely, the extravagance involved in using a beef cow as a dairy animal.

In order to be the best kind of a dairy animal, it was found that a cow must not only be spare bodied, but she must also be deep through the middle, as deep, in fact, proportionally, as the beef cow. This depth of middle body gives a large stomach, and hence large power to assimilate food and turn it into butter.

The cows of the group whose type is represented in the second illustration were Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins, full blood and grade, with one exception. This was a Shorthorn of the dairy shape. In the table herewith given it will be seen that notwithstanding her dairy style she still gave less butter fat for the cost of her feed than any others in her group.

The table appended shows the result of this prolific experiment. We commend it especially to those who keep cows for profit. It represents the cost of feed in winter. It will be noticed in the table that the cow which produced a pound of butter fat with the least cost was a full blood Guernsey, and the price she charged was 11.4 cents. This bears out the claim made for Guernseys that they give the best returns on the least amount of food of any breed. For this


DAIRY TYPE.

reason, however, putting them on half rations is not to be recommended. The average price at which a pound of butter fat was produced by the model dairy type group was 12.1 cents:

	Lbs. dry matter per day per 1,000 lbs. live weight.	Lbs. butter fat per 1 lb. butter fat.	Lbs. butter fat from 100 lbs. of dry matter.	Cost of 1 lb. butter fat. Cents.
Jersey	25.80	21.68	4.61	12.8
Holstein	22.04	21.20	4.69	12.3
Jersey	22.52	18.44	5.42	11.1
Grade Jersey	23.20	21.53	4.64	12.3
Jersey Guernsey	28.24	20.16	4.96	10.8
Grade Jersey	22.30	22.27	4.49	12.6
Jersey	24.82	21.18	4.72	12.6
Shorthorn	17.87	23.57	4.67	12.9
Grade Jersey	23.52	21.91	4.56	12.4
Guernsey	25.65	23.06	4.33	12.8
Holstein	20.91	20.04	4.99	12.0
Guernsey	26.46	20.88	4.78	11.4
Average	23.58	21.15	4.73	12.1

Dairy and Creamery.

A Canadian dairy farmer found out what the Babcock test would do for him. He had 24 cows and two hired men. He tested the cows and discovered that eight of them did not pay for their keep. He disposed of these eight cows and one of his hired men. At the end of the year he had made as much money as when he kept the 24 cows and two men. He reduced his herd still further to 12 first class animals and from them expects to receive as much income as he used to get from the 24.

A five-eighths grade Jersey cow that we have heard of recently has given as high as 50 pounds of milk in a day, which tested 6 per cent and 6.2 per cent butter fat.

The best cream ripener, the best means to give butter a yellow tint and a fine flavor and to make the cream churn quickly, is to have a cow or two come fresh in February. There is nothing like it. We have tried it, and we know. To bring a cow fresh in February breed her in May or early in June.

The Danish butter gets its mild flavor, so much prized in Europe, from the use of starters which ripen the cream quickly. In Denmark there is sold to creameries and butter makers a pure pasteurized sour milk starter which hurries the cream on. It is regularly prepared in chemical laboratories and is of course free from any hurtful germs. It is called a pure culture starter.

There is sour milk, healthy, pure sour milk, and there is rotten or tainted milk, which is something very different. Milk may become rotten without being sour, simply by having the wrong kind of bacteria working in it.

Sometimes cows and other animals eat dirty things in preference to clean. Milk cows even develop abnormal appetites for horse manure or straw which has been used for bedding. When this is the case, it shows that some necessary element, probably alkline or saline, is lacking in their food. Often this is salt. When your cows or other animals develop such appetites, give them in the first place plenty of salt, next plenty of clover, bean or alfalfa hay or wheat bran or any other convenient feed containing nitrogen.

Dover, N. H., Oct. 31, 1896.
MESSRS. ELY BROS.:—The Balm reached me safely and in so short a time the effect is surprising. My son says the *first* application gave decided relief. I have a shelf filled with "*Catarrh Cures.*" To-morrow the stove shall receive them and Ely's Cream Balm will reign supreme. Respectfully, MRS. FRANKLIN FREEMAN.
Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size 50c. Trial size 10 cents. We mail it. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

STOCKING DARNING.

Plain, Practical Instructions on a Commonplace Subject.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the darning should be on the right or the wrong side. A writer in the Boston Cooking School Magazine gives preference to either of the following ways, making the darn wholly on the wrong side or darning up and down parallel with the ribs on the wrong side and turning the stocking to the right side for the second set of stitches. From the same source comes the following:

In choosing material with which to darn choose that which corresponds as nearly as possible with the threads of which the stocking is made. The stocking to be darned should be held so that the part to be mended is firmly but smoothly stretched over the hand. The darning ball is inclined to stretch the stocking and therefore the hole to be darned. If the edges of the hole are ragged, draw them as nearly as possible into their proper place, taking a few stitches with needle and thread. Begin to darn as far from the hole as the stocking shows signs of weakness. This, of course, helps to decide the shape of the darn.

In beginning take a few small running stitches on the needle parallel with the ribs of the stocking. In coming back begin a little above this last stitch and take up the threads that were passed over in the preceding row. Do not draw the thread up tightly, but allow at the end of each row a small loop to be formed, although the threads must be drawn up evenly. The length of each row is increased until the middle of the hole is reached, when the rows should diminish in like manner. This prevents the strain of the darn from coming on any one set of threads. As the hole is reached care must be taken that the loops at the edge of the hole are taken up.

Finishing the first set of stitches, the one at right angles is made in a similar way, taking up one of the first set of stitches and passing over the next and in the next row passing over those taken up before, and so on, keeping the rows of stitches very close together. Stretching the darn slightly after it is finished will take up the loops which were left at the ends of the rows. This will allow for the shrinking of the darning cotton.

In darning a large hole the shape is more easily kept if the work is begun in the center and worked toward each side. For the side of the foot of a stocking a hole darned on the bias is very elastic. Stitches that have dropped in the leg of a stocking may be taken up by the crochet hook and the stitch fastened.

Dress Accessories.

The wearing of real lace as a garniture to otherwise plain gowns has been revived. There is no end to the accessories in way of neckwear and other trimmings for the bodice. Vogue gives an illustrated description of the newest blouse, which is of black mohair braid in checkerboard design joined with

ALL THE STYLE.

black silk crochet and is considered an extremely smart trimming for a cloth gown.

A small shoulder cape or collar, sailor shaped, is also noted. It is in black silk and is barred with tiny shirrings of black chiffon to give the plain silk surface a checked effect. A full ruffle of chantilly lace over plaited chiffon edges the cape and forms the full ruche at the throat, while a bouffant blouse of chiffon, with a jabot of back lace, forms the front, which is longer than the back, reaching to the waist.

Syrup For Sore Throat.

A soothing preparation for an ordinary sore throat is a lemonade made without the addition of water. Grate the rind from one and squeeze the juice from 2 lemons over about 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of sugar. Be very careful to grate only the yellow, as the white gives a bitter flavor. Add the juice and grated rind of an orange, a blood orange making it even more delicious. Let this stand 10 or 15 minutes, and then strain through a cloth. The result is a sirup with a refreshing and delicious taste. More sugar can be used, but the sourer the mixture is the better it assuages the thirst or irritation in the throat.

Snow Pudding.

Soak half a box of gelatin in a cup of cold water for one hour, then add a cup of boiling water and 2 small cups of sugar and stir until dissolved. Add the juice from 2 large lemons. Beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff froth. When the gelatin mixture is cold and begins to thicken, stir the eggs in, beating the mixture very hard and until it will just pour. The dish containing the mixture should stand in a pan of ice water, and it will congeal more quickly. Turn into a wet mold and stand in a cold place. When serving this pudding, pour around the form a boiled custard flavored with vanilla.

Salted Almonds.

Place, say, half a pound of good butter in a saucepan. Have ready a pound of blanched Valencia almonds (sweet). Put them into the melted butter and stir them until they assume a light brown color; then take them out and allow the butter to just drain off them; then turn them on to dry salt and well roll them in it; then sift them out and set them to cool and dry. The butter must be hot when the almonds are added or they will be tough. Salted peanuts are having quite a run now. They may be prepared in the same manner as the almonds.—Good Housekeeping.

Drimtaidhvickhillichattan is the name of a small hamlet in the isle of Mull containing not more than a dozen inhabitants. How they pronounce it is a mystery only to be solved by some one acquainted with Gaelic.

Don't think that your liver needs treating if you are bilious. It's your stomach. That is, your stomach is really what causes the biliousness. It has put your liver out of order.
See what's the matter with your stomach. Sick stomach poisons liver and then there's trouble. Shaker Digestive Cordial is no secret. Formula's on every bottle. But its the simple honest way its made, the honest Shaker herbs and other ingredients of which it's composed, that makes it so efficacious.
Any real case of indigestion and biliousness can be cured with a few bottles of Shaker Digestive Cordial. Try it.
Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

FARM AND GARDEN

FORCING LETTUCE.

The Plan Pursued at the New York Experiment Station.

The winter forcing of lettuce near large cities is a very profitable investment, the crop being in good demand, with good prices for the best stock. The New York experiment station at Geneva has been at this work, growing the lettuces on the bench in one house. A contributor to American Gardening tells all about it. He writes:

The plan in growing winter lettuce is to sow the seeds thinly in small plats and when fit for transplanting I prick out singly into pots 2½ inch size and plunge them in the benches to remain until fit to market. The distance from each pot is 10 inches every way, and I find that by confining the roots in those small pots the lettuce heads better and sooner than if planted in the ordinary way. The small pots cost $8 per 1,000, and when shipping my lettuce to market I pack in trays in damp Sphagnum moss, without removing the pots. The lettuce thus keeps fresh for a long time, and I can command a larger price and get the first sale.

The proper temperature to produce first class lettuce is from 50 to 60 degrees, and at all times in favorable weather admit abundance of fresh air. Water should be given freely on all bright days overhead with a moderate sprinkler, and after dark weather, when the sun shines brightly, the lettuce should be sprinkled lightly overhead two or three times daily.

Before planting lettuce finally in the benches turn the plants upside down in your hand and dust some finely powdered tobacco on the under sides of all the foliage. This will prevent insects getting on them. By proper attention to ventilation and an occasional dusting of tobacco powder on the leaves as the growth advances the crop will be kept clean and healthy.

The benches should be six inches deep, with two inches of well decomposed manure in the bottom, the remainder being filled with good, fresh loam prepared in this way: Three shovelfuls of loam to one of leaf mold and one of sand. In this preparation I grow lettuces all winter, and my last crop is as good as the first. I use a light dressing of bonemeal at each planting, lightly sprinkling over the surface of the soil.

Every two weeks I sow five or six varieties in small plats, and as soon as fit for transplanting into small pots they are planted and plunged in the benches immediately. As one crop is removed another crop takes its place, and no part of the bench is unoccupied.

Six successful crops of lettuce can be raised easily throughout the winter.

The New Onion Culture.

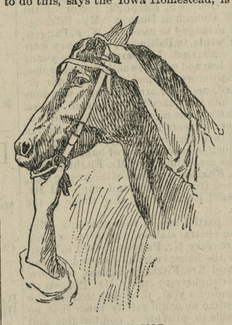
The new onion culture is becoming so well known that it is almost a misnomer to call it new. The modern method differs from the old in that the seed is sown under glass in February or March and the plants set in the open ground about the 1st of May, cutting back the tops and roots, too, if they are long and putting them three inches apart in the rows. The old way is to plant seed in open field about April 1, rows about 14 inches apart and thinning plants to four inches. A heavy application of barnyard manure gives better results with onions than the more concentrated fertilizers.

Protecting Trees Against Rabbits.

While there are innumerable remedies recommended and used for the protection of young trees against the depredations of rabbits, mice and other animals there is nothing better and more reliable, according to American Agriculturist, than small meshed wire netting wound around the tree and tied together with a wire. "It is inexpensive, durable, does not keep out light and air and is in every way preferable to tarred paper, tin and any of the close coverings recommended."

How to Bridle a Colt.

Many do not know how to bridle a colt. Not every one knows how to even bridle a horse that has been bridled hundreds of times. A large number do not have a smooth temper when the horse refuses to "take the bit" and at once proceed to give him a "bit" of chastisement, which only makes matters worse. The horse that has been properly bridled when a colt will rarely forget the lessons learned in youth. The way to do this, says the Iowa Homestead, is


BRIDLING A COLT.

to smooth out the foretop so it will not be in the way, grasp the brow band of the bridle in the right hand and the bit with the left. The bridle is thus held in position, and with the fingers of the left hand entrance to the mouth is made by pressing against the gums between the incisor and jaw teeth. This will seldom fail to cause him to open his mouth, and the bit can easily be put in, but it should not be done suddenly or violently. After the bit is in the mouth the ears should be carefully and gently placed in position.

Capacity of an Icehouse.

A ton of ice contains 36 cubic feet, but as commonly packed, with allowance for spaces and packing material, it is usual to allow from 42 to 50 cubic feet of space to the ton. Thus ten tons would require a space nearly eight feet square and eight feet high. Houses are not commonly built smaller than 12 feet square and 12 feet high outside measure, because ice wastes very fast in smaller spaces.—New England Homestead.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has Lame Back and Weak Kidneys, Malaria or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the Liver and Kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures Constipation, headache, Fainting Spells, Sleeplessness and Melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Toulson's Drug Store.

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THE FIRST PAIR.

The Boy's Mother Had Not Become Accustomed to Knickerbockers.

Doctor (hat in hand—Is there a little sick boy here?

Mother of the Sufferer—Yes. Come in. Doctor, my poor dear is very sick. Since this morning—I don't know why—he keeps falling down.

"Falling down?"

"Yes, all the time."

"Falling to the floor?"

"Yes, to the floor."

"That's strange. How old is he?"

"Four years and a half."

"He ought to stand all right at that age. How did it begin?"

"I don't understand it at all, I tell you. He was very well last night, and he played all around the room. This morning I went to wake him as usual. I put on his socks, I put his little breeches on and then I put him on his feet. He fell at once."

"Perhaps he tripped."

"Listen, doctor. I picked him up. He fell right down again. I was startled, but I picked him up—bang! down he went, and he did it seven or eight times running. I tell you, I don't know what ails him, but since this morning he keeps falling down."

"That's very singular. Let me see him."

The mother goes out of the room and then comes back with the boy in her arms. His chubby cheeks are rosy, and he appears to be extravagantly well. He wears trousers and a loose blouse starched with dried preserves.

"Why, he's a splendid child," says the doctor. "Stand him on the floor."

The mother obeys. The child falls.

"Once more, please."

The child falls again.

"Once more."

Third attempt, followed by the third fall of the sick boy.

The doctor is thoughtful. "Unheard of!" He says to the boy, whose mother holds him up by the arms, "Tell me, my fine little fellow, have you a pain anywhere?"

"No, sir."

"Does your head ache?"

"No, sir."

"Did you sleep well last night?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you any appetite now? Would you like a little soup?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Exactly," and the doctor adds with an air of authority, "He has paralysis."

The mother cries: "Paral— O Lord!" She raises her hands toward heaven, and the boy falls.

"Yes, madam. I am sorry to say he has complete paralysis of the lower limbs. You can see for yourself that the flesh of your dear child is absolutely insensible." (Speaking, he goes close to the boy and prepares to make the experiment.) "But—but what's this? What's this?" And he screams out, "Thunder and lightning, madam, what's this you are chattering to me about paralysis?"

The amazed mother answers, "But, doctor"—

"Of course the boy can't stand on his feet. You have put both his legs into one leg of his breeches."—Boston Journal.

Prices For Books.

Works which are greedily sought after in one generation are neglected in the next. Booksellers now rarely think it worth while to give the height of an Elzevir or to devote a note to an Aldus. The first editions of the classics, which in the days of our grandfathers were the collector's chief pride, are now fallen from their high estate. I have bought recently for 30 shillings a fine copy of the first edition of Aristophanes, Aldus, 1498, in a handsome binding, with gauffered edges, which in the first half of the century brought prices ranging from 130 francs to 425 francs. I could instance other similar cases of decline and fancy I can see symptoms of giving way in those books which the modern collector most affects.

In Paris, indeed, a "rot" has set in as regards modern works. Yet the best books in good examples steadily mount in price. First folio Shakespeares, concerning which a discussion is being conducted in Notes and Queries, are far commoner looks than is generally thought. The "boom" in them was started by Lilly of New street, W. C., who showed me rows of first folios which he never allowed to be sold under a certain price. These now bring large sums, and the tendency is and probably will be upward. In early poetry generally the prices, once thought very high, of the "Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica" are now often surpassed. Booksellers of the better class tell me that there is a steady demand for good books.—Notes and Queries.

Will It Come to This?

When airships shall fly gracefully over our heads and wires carry thoughts as well as words, and people live on their capsules of chemically prepared food, then names will probably be dispensed with and a symbol will be sufficient to designate one's person. The most advanced scientists have always been unable to remember the names of their acquaintances. They never forget faces, and so they deem names unnecessary. Symbols suggestive of the natural characteristics of the person would be much better. Darwin once forgot his own name. Professor S. of Harvard, after committing to memory the string of names of a Spaniard to whom he wished to present an old friend, forgot the name of his friend at the crucial moment.—New York Times.

Professional Call Delayed.

New Woman Physician—George, is there any prospect of it clearing off very soon?

George—No. Why?

N. W. P.—Mrs. Smith sent for me to come over and see her three days ago, and I have been waiting ever since for it to clear off. I am sure she will be expecting me.—Philadelphia North American.

Genuine Piety.

The effect of genuine piety will enable you as a business man to see God in everything. It will give you an energy and buoyance of spirit that will make your very presence refreshing and not wearisome to others.—Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia.

Heaven and Hell.

Heaven is not a reward or hell a punishment. No man could be good enough to deserve eternal bliss or bad enough to merit everlasting misery, but both are states into which a man naturally gravitates by his attitude toward God, by his use of the highest things.—Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.

Fervency In Business.

It is not enough that a man be diligent in business. "Fervency" is required, glowing, boiling, a warmth bordering upon transport, that moves every spring of the heart and carries all before it to gain its end—enthusiasm.—Rev. Dr. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia.

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And each day and night during this week you can get at any druggist Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, acknowledged to be the most successful remedy ever sold for Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Get a bottle to-day and keep it always in the house, so you can check your cold at once. Price 25 and 50c. Sample bottle free.

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