DR. J. G. EMERSON,

DENTIST.

☞Ex-Demonstrator of University of Maryland.

ROCKWELL BUILDING,

Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. H. BENGE SIMMONS,

HOMOEPATHIC Physician and Surgeon.

Office and residence in the house recently vacated by Mr. W. O. B. Knight, opposite Market Space, Chestertown, Md. a28-3t.

MEDICAL ANNOUNCDMENT!

I take pleasure in announcing to the friends and patients of the late Dr. T. H. Cooper and to the public generally, that I have purchased all of Dr. Thomas H. Cooper's SPECIAL REMEDIES and offer them to the public. The merit of these remedies are widely known and I am in full possession of his recipes. Any one needing these remedies will find me at

344 High St., next door to McFeely's Furniture Store, each day in the week.

DR. F. W. HODGKIN,

April 7-tf. Chestertown, Md.

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.**

☞I will be at Rock Hall, every Thursday and may be found at the residence of Mrs. Abe Casey.

Office 115 Main street, with Dr. J. T. Twilley.

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 anæsthetics 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.

CLARENCE W. PERKINS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

10 South Street, Room 35, Baltimore, Md., will attend the jury terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county.

All business intrusted to his care will receive careful and prompt attention.

LEWIN W. WICKES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, - - - - Maryland

WILLIAM W. BECK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Chestertown, Maryland.

Office opposite Market Square.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 121 Callowhill Street,

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WM. B. McCADDEN & CO.,

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FOR THE SALE OF

ALL KINDS COUNTRY PRODUCE

Fish, Crabs, Oysters and Terrapin Specilities.

5 E. Camden St., Baltimore, Md.

Daily returns in cash or by check. [m31-y.

SERECK SHALLCROSS,

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G. W. ROEDER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

S. E. Cor. Charles and Camden Sts.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Grain, Fruits, Vegetables, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, Hides, Wool, Furs, Feathers, Tallow, Bees-wax, Oysters, Fish, Crabs, &c. Returns sent daily.

REFERENCES.—Traders National Bank, Bradstreet's and Dunn's Mercantile Agencies, and the Business Community.

Stewart Fruit Company.

WHOLESALE

FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.

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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.

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

HAS. B. LONEY. GEO. B. PROBERT

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—WITH—

LONEY & CO.,

Successors to Wright & Loney,

FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

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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 on 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.

Happy George.

Spring Season from March 20th, to June 20th, 1898,

One of the best-bred horses in the State, a handsome chestnut bay, 17 hands high, 5 years old this coming April; sired by Happy Russell, No. 4494, whose strain includes a large number of fast gaers, being as fast as 2.15¾; his record at 4 years old was 2.21¾. Dam, Keystone by Old Keystone, one of the best-bred horses in the State. Happy George will make the season in Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

TERMS:—$10 for the season; $15 to insure and $5 for single fee.

W. B. DeFORD.

No Groom's fee charged. Chestertown, Md.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, JULY 21, 1898. VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 11.

PRICE and QUALITY

OF

LEA'S

FLOUR

IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

GARDEN SEED

in large quantities

For the Spring of 1898!

The time has arrived for you to buy. Come at once, we are ready for you.

PEAS, BEANS,
CORN,
ONION SETS,

and the lesser varieties of Seed. We can suit you with the BEST SEED at the Lowest Prices.

Special to Tomato Growers.

The Favorite Varieties Are:

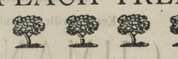
The New Queen, The Paragon, and The Stone,

all select new seed at the very low price of $1.25 per lb. For cash only.

COLIN F. STAM,

March 10, 1898. DRUGGIST.

PEACH TREES!



Good, Cheap and all that could be asked for an orchard are found at

Little Grove Nurseries.

SHADE TREES.

If you want them to live and do well, get them here. Past experience proves this, and you have a nice lot to select from.

☞Norway Maples a specialty.

R. G. NICHOLSON,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That on the 28th day of August, 1897, I personally examined the Nursery Stock of LITTLE GROVE NURSERIES (the R. G. Nicholson Nursery), Chestertown, Kent county, Md., grown for the Fall of 1897 and Spring of 1898, and found no indications of the presence of the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Rosette or other dangerously injurious insects or plant diseases that might be transferred upon Nursery Stock.

WILLIS G. JOHNSON,
State Entomologist.

College Park, Md., Aug. 30, 1897. e33-4f

Mid-Summer Millinery

AT STILL POND.

In anticipation of the needs of my patrons, I have laid in a full line of beautiful mid-summer millinery. Dainty Hat Creations, Beautiful flowers, sprays of rare design and feathers, particular attention given to such combinations of material and color as will please the taste of the most æsthetic.

BEAUTIFUL RIBBONS.

The demands of Dame Fashion have been fully met, and all of the latest shades and colors of Ribbon are on hand.

If you have a little money to put in a few articles of "Standard" value like Lace, Veils, Hamburgs, Ties, Gloves, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, give me a call.

In the Notion Department

you may find a superior line of Corsets, all prices; Ladies' and Children's Hose, Ladies' Gauze, Shirt Waists, Dress-makers' Supplies, Embroidery, Silks, Cottons and Sewing Silks. Baby Bonnets and Children's Mull Hats a specialty.

You would do well to call and examine my immense stock of "SPRING GOODS" before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours to serve,

(MISS) D. A. CROSSLEY,

March 31, 1898. STILL POND, MD

Great Reduction Sale

—OF—

Lawns, Dimities, Percales

—AND—

MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS.

Men's regular $1 Percale Shirts, with 2 collars and pr. cuffs, for 65c

Men's 75c. Shirts 49c

Men's 50 and 60c. Shirts for 39c

Men's 25c. Shirts for 19c

We are showing a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, Lawns, Crashes and Covered Cloths at Rock Bottom Prices.

Respectsully,

J. F. THOMPSON.

☞A New Summer Corset, the best we ever had, for 49

OILS!

Oils! Oils!

—GO TO—

M. A. Toulson's

FOR OILS OF ALL KINDS.

25 CTS. AT DRUGGISTS

DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP

is preferred by mothers because it is perfectly harmless to the most delicate infant. Not an atom of injurious drugs in a gallon of it. It takes baby through the entire period of teething in comparative comfort. Cures colic in ten minutes; relieves indigestion; cures sour stomach, and is widely recommended for cholera infantum. **Trial bottle will be sent free if you mention this paper.** Address DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, MD.

4

Of the Greatest Successes of the Nineteenth Century!

FIRST.

The Advance Improved Wheat Fan.

The only Fan made that will separate the cockle from the wheat, positively guaranteed. Will also clean oats, barley, timothy and millet. Come and examine one, and a trial will convince you.

SECOND.

The Owego & Buckeye Grain Drills

We can recommend these two Drills to be equal to any in the market, and the prices are all right.

THIRD.

Randall Harrows,

We have the Buffalo Pitts, Bells Centre and Osborne Harrows. Also a line of Spring-Tooth Harrows. Come and see them, and we will show you a complete line at a low price.

FOURTH.

The Wittington Perfection Spring Lock Wire Fence.

We are prepared to furnish material for this Fence, which is the best Fence made, or we can give you a good cheap job put up in our territory.

We are here for business, and you will always find our Goods and Prices right.

ISAAC ROBINSON,

TOWN HALL, STILL POND, MD.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS

Why not Look to Your Interest

In the Improvement of your lands, while grain is a good price and the indications have an upward tendency. Does it pay to let your land sour and degenerate for want of a stimulant? We answer no. The question arises how are we to get the best results from our crops and at the same time raise the standard of our land? We answer by the use of lime. Well, what Lime do you think will give the best results? We think

The Celebrated Kerr's Wrightsville Lime,

which has stood the test for many years by our oldest and most prosperous land owners. We can furnish you with other limes as you may wish, all of which will be delivered to any station on the Balto. & Del. Bay R. R. at short notice on reasonable terms. Last but not least is the well known

Standard Lime and Stone Company's Lime,

which has been the greatest selling Lime on the market; this Lime runs 97 per cent. of pure Carbonate of Lime. We can deliver this Lime by water to any point on the Chesapeake Bay or tributaries on reasonable notice. We would be pleased to have you call on or write us before placing your orders.

COAL AND WOOD.

Building and White Wash Lime, Cements, Baled Hay, Roofing Felt and Terra Cotta Piping, all of which will be sold at city price. Hoping you may favor us with your orders and we will promise to try and please you. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours for business,

J. D. BACCHUS,

March 3, 1898. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FERD H PAAR,

MAKER OF

Gents' Fine Footwear,

No. 104 N. Howard Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

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.

Did you ever See a Snow Storm in Summer?

We never did; but we have seen the clothing at this time of the year so covered with dandruff that it looked as if it had been out in a regular snowstorm.

No need of this snowstorm.

As the summer sun would melt the falling snow so will

Ayer's Hair Vigor

melt these flakes of dandruff in the scalp. It goes further than this: it prevents their formation. It has still other properties: it will restore color to gray hair in just ten times out of every ten cases.

And it does even more: it feeds and nourishes the roots of the hair. Thin hair becomes thick hair; and short hair becomes long hair.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp. It is yours, for the asking.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the doctor about it. Probably there is some difficulty with your general system which may be easily removed. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

HOME DYEING

A Pleasure at Last.

No Muss. No Trouble.

MAYPOLE SOAP

WASHES AND DYES AT ONE OPERATION

..ANY COLOR.

The Cleanest, Fastest Dye for Soiled or Faded Shirt Waists, Blouses, Ribbons, Curtains, Underlinen, etc., whether Silk, Satin, Cotton or Wool.

Sold in All Colors by Grocers and Druggists, or mailed free for 15 cents;

Address, THE MAYPOLE SOAP DEPOT, 127 Duane Street, New York.

CHARLES L. LEACH. H. E. WARNER.

LEACH & WARNER,

Successors to William Amos Scott,

FINE

MERCHANT TAILORS AND

IMPORTERS,

328 N. EUTAW STREET,

(Corner Mulberry Street,)

Baltimore, - - - Maryland.

A large and varied stock of the finest Imported and Domestic goods constantly on hand from which to select. Goods, fit and make guaranteed.

Latest Novelties in Men's Wear.

Especial attention will be paid to our patrons from the country, and all orders or communications by mail promptly answered

A call for the purpose of examining our goods solicited.

Resp.,

LEACH & WARNER,

Merchant Tailors & Importers

328 N. Eutaw Street,

Cor. Mulberry.) Baltimore, Md.

LITERARY NOTES.

A Glance at the Periodicals.

President McKinley is given the unique distinction of having a number of a woman's magazine named for him and prepared in his honor. The July issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal* is called "The President's Number." It shows the President on horseback on the cover, with the President's new "fighting flag" flying over him; a new march by Victor Herbert is called "The President's March"; the State Department has allowed the magazine to make a direct photograph of the original parchment of the Declaration of Independence, while the President's own friends and intimates have combined to tell some twenty new and unpublished stories and anecdotes about him which will show him in a manner not before done. The cover will be printed in the National colors.

The opening article of McClure's Magazine for July portrays the private and official life of President McKinley from first dawn of the war crisis down almost to the present moment. Only four of our Presidents have had to conduct a war; and how President McKinley conducts one is here related with a most interesting wealth of detail. The illustrations of the article consist of topical war-time scenes in the White House and Departments, drawn from life, and a number of excellent portraits from recent special photographs.

Stephen Bonsal, who was himself a participant in it, tells the story of "The First Fight on Cuban Soil" in our war with Spain, and his article is interestingly illustrated from photographs taken by himself. Cleveland Moffett's account of "The Fastest Vessel Afloat"—the "Turbinia," which easily makes forty miles an hour—is the narrative of a thrilling and unique experience as well as the description of a most remarkable invention. General miles, in an account of his personal experiences as one of the guests of honor at the Queen's Jubilee, gives a most impressive exhibition of "The Military and Naval Glory of England." Anthony Hope's novel, "Rupert of Hentzau," is concluded in this number in a consistently fine and heroic way, the interest never pausing to the last word. W. A. Fraser and Octave Thanet contribute good short stories, and Henry Newbolt and Edmund Russell contribute notable war poems. Perhaps the most striking contribution, however, is Mr. Henry Norman's paper of impressions of America as he finds it on revisiting it in war times. As one of the editors of the London *Chronicle*, making tours of special observation into all parts of the world, an Englishman by birth, but by education is part an American, Mr. Norman's views have an exceptional value. His admiration of the United States is very hearty, and he believes that a future alliance between the United States and Great Britain is inevitable.

IMPEACHED BY A MINISTER.

The Rev. Dr. Alfred Smith, one of the most prominent ministers of Wilmington M. E. Conference, and well-known to nearly every Talbot countian, is able, aggressive and fearless in giving expression to whatever opinion he may hold upon any subject whatever. This characteristic of the doctor keeps him almost continually in hot water; but his replies to his critics are always about as caustic as their criticisms of his utterances.

During the recent trial of Thomas S. Clark for complicity in the Dover bank looting, Dr. Smith testified that he would not believe Clark on his oath. This leads the Smyrna *Call* to remark:

"A man may sometimes say of another man in a private way, behind private doors, "I wouldn't believe him on his oath." But that a clergyman should, without provocation, on the witness stand in a crowded court room and in presence of newspaper reporters, use such language respecting a neighbor and an acquaintace then unfortunately struggling with the law, is absolutely appalling. Nine heathen in every ten would spurn such inhumanity. Such a remark in such a place seems so much at variance with the speak-evil-of-no-man principle, so unkind and revolting to every good precept that we are taught to nurse and cultivate from the cradle down, that we are still shocked and amazed as we write it here. We thank the lord that there are not many people in our day who will envy this clergyman the notoriety which he has attained."—*Easton Ledger.*

CHARMS OF THE CUBAN COAST.

Beautiful Scenery and Sometimes Fragrant Breezes.

In giving his experiences on board the Yankee, a correspondent writes: "It seems a shame to fire at this beautiful country. The harbor is a most lovely one, and when not watching the effect of our shots one cannot but admire the magnificent palm trees and beautiful ferns growing all along the coast.

"We were so close in to the shore recently that the odors of the tropical plants were wafted out to us, and we spent a most delightful evening."

We live in a country of which the principal scourge is stomach trouble.

It is more wide-spread than any other disease, and, very nearly, more dangerous.

One thing that makes it so dangerous is that it is little understood.

If it were better understood, it would be more feared, more easily cured, less universal than it is now.

So, those who wish to be cured, take Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it goes to the root of the trouble as no other medicine does. The pure, harmless, curative herbs and plants, of which it is composed, are what render it so certain and, at the same time, so gentle a cure.

It helps and strengthens the stomach, purifies and tones up the system.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to $1.00 per bottle.

Porto Rico.

Little yellow fever.

One Protestant congregation.

Tobacco equal to best Cuban leaf.

No railroad lines of importance.

Spaniards control the commerce.

Would make great summer resort.

Population 814,000; 500,000 whites.

Porto means port; Rico, noble, etc.

In 1892 $11,000,000 worth of coffee was exported.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for yeart and always with good results," says Mr. W B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by M. A. Toulson, druggist.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT $1.00 per year.

JAIL FOR STUDENTS.

QUEER PHASE OF LIFE AT HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY.

Some of the Names Which Adorn the Prison Register and the "Crimes" For Which Their Owners Were Incarcerated. The Rules of the Place.

In England the student's body is committed to prison only by the civil authority. In Oxford, it is true, the vice chancellor deals with undergraduate naughtiness, principally in the form of debt and insubordination, for which he may impose a momentary penalty, but he does not deprive the defaulter of liberty. There is, or was, a legend that a certain apartment under the old Clarendon building was really the university "quod," but for its authenticity it is impossible to vouch.

Cambridge has its spinning house for female offenders—not lady students, but ladies who might prove a delusion and a snare to the mere male undergrad. There, if we except the irksome penalty of "gating" (confinement to college or lodgings after a stated hour), our academic efforts at incarceration may be said to end.

In Germany, however, the academic dungeon is a very stern fact. The Heidelberg "carcer" is famous. Every reader of Mark Twain will recall his entertaining description of the place and how he contrived to visit it, even unwittingly enlisting as his guide a "Herr Professor." His pretext was to see a young friend who had "got" 24 hours and had conveniently arranged the day to suit Mark—for the German student convict goes to prison on the first suitable day after conviction and sentence. If Thursday is not convenient, he tells the officer sent to hale him to jail that he will come on Friday or Saturday or Sunday, as the case may be. The officer never doubts his word, and it is never broken.

The prison is up three flights of stairs, and is approached by a "zugang" as richly decorated with the art work of convicts as the cell itself. The apartment is not roomy, but bigger than an ordinary prison cell. It has an iron grated window, a small stove, two wooden chairs, two old oak tables and a narrow wooden bedstead.

The furniture is profusely ornamented with carving, the work of languishing captives, who have placed on record their names, armorial bearings, their crimes and the dates of their imprisonment, together with quaint warnings and denunciations. Walls and ceilings are covered with portraits and legends executed in colored chalk and in soot, the prison candle forming a handy pencil. Some of the inscriptions are pathetic. One runs, "E. Glinicke, four days for being too eager a spectator of a row." If four days were meted out to a mere spectator, what, one wonders, had been the sentence of the participators? It must have been a moving spectacle.

Another record (also quoted by Mr. Clemens) has the savor of a great name to it. Of course it is the son that is meant, not the father. The legend is, "F. Graf Bismarck, 27-29. II. '74." This Mark Twain interprets as a record of two days' durance vile for Count Bismarck in 1874. Had 1874 been leap year one might have been inclined to interpret the numeral "II" as February. But the "29" makes this difficult. So perhaps the humorist is right.

A third specimen is too tragic for comment. It simply says, "R. Diergandt—for love—four days." Ungenerous successors to that sad chamber have dealt harshly with their forerunners' reputations by ingenious substitution of heinous crimes, so that certain prisoners go down to posterity as having been punished for theft and murder.

The prisoner must supply his own bedding and is subject to various charges. On entering he pays about tenpence, and on leaving a similar sum. Every day in prison costs sixpence; fire and light sixpence extra. The jailer supplies coffee for a trifle. Meals may be ordered from outside. Every prisoner leaves his carte de visite, which is fixed with a multitude of others on the door of the cell. This queer album is glazed to protect the photographs.

Academic criminal procedure in Heidelberg is curious. If the city police apprehend a student, the captive shows his matriculation card. He is then asked for his address and set free, but will hear more of the matter, for the civil authority reports him to the university. The Oxford regulation, by the way, is in certain cases almost identical. In Heidelberg the university court try and pass sentence, the civil power taking no further concern with the offense. The trial is very often conducted in the prisoner's absence, and he, poor wight, may have forgotten all about his peccadillo until the university constable appears to conduct him to prison. But thither, seeing he may choose his day, he always repairs cheerfully.—London Sketch.

How We Use Our Lives.

If you are fond of such statistics, read this table, drawn up by Gabriel Peignot: A man of 50 years, of ordinary health, of active life, of regular habit, comfortable in all circumstances of money, should give out of 18,250 days 6,082 days to sleep, 550 to sickness, 1,522 to his meals, 5,532 to work, 671 to exercise, to sports, the hunt, travel 3,803 days, and he should have consumed 27,030 pounds of bread, 6,080 of meat, 4,675 of vegetables, eggs and fruit, 31,180 liters of wine, spirits and water.—Boston Journal.

When Corn Contains Most Nutriment.

In an experiment conducted at the Michigan station to ascertain when corn contains the largest amount of nutriment it was found that there was a rapid and regular increase in gross weight of the crop per acre up to the time of glazing, when the field bore as heavy a crop as at any period either earlier or later. Thereafter the changes were not in increased weight, but in the displacement of water by dry matter. To secure the greatest yields of dry matter from an acre of corn it is necessary to allow the crop to stand until fully mature with the kernels fully glazed and some of the earlier ears nearly if not quite ripe. Both the albuminoid nitrogen and the total protein increase rapidly up to the time when the kernels are glazing. Thereafter there seems to be no gain in the yield of protein, although there is a slight change of the amide nitrogen to the albuminoid form. The increase in nitrogen free extract between early glazing and ripeness is more than one-sixth. The increase in fat in the same time is more than a fifth.

The results of this experiment go to show that to secure the greatest yields per acre of valuable nutrients the corn should not be harvested until fully glazed and until the early ears are well ripened.

How He Was Floored.

"What's the matter with Holland? I hear he's laid up."

"Yes; he bought his wife a chafing dish a couple of weeks ago."

"But surely that isn't responsible for his illness. Why, that fellow can eat anything!"

"Oh, it wasn't anything that he ate. She hit him over the head with it."—New York World.

OLD MESA LIFE.

The Pueblo Woman Was Always the Head of the Household.

When the men went down to the fields, the pueblo was really in control of its rightful owners, the women. In these old communities the woman was the important partner in the household. She was the owner of the house and all it contained. She built it and furnished it with its utensils of daily use. The children traced descent through the mother and took her clan name. The man's position, other than mere provider, was that of an honored guest, and if he presumed disagreeably on his position more likely than not he was sent back to his own home. Far from being the general slave and pack animal that is her sister of the plains tribes, the Pueblo woman's duties were purely domestic, and if she ever worked in the field it was for the common good, to save the scanty harvest in time of need.

The grinding of the many colored corn for bread, the weaving and the making of pottery were her principal occupations, and are to this day. The Pueblo Indians are par excellence the potters of the southwest, and it will be confessed that they come fairly by the title, as an examination of some of the old time ware will prove, although in this case, as in some others, the evolution has not been for the better.

In the small house cell or in the white sunlight the potter sat, and, with scarcely any tools at all, fashioned such specimens of the potter's art as to challenge admiration from us with all our appliances. The use of the potter's wheel was unknown, and the "throwing" of a shape by this means out of the question; but with a hollow bit of basketware or a piece of broken pot for a support all the forms from a simple food bowl up to the largest and most elaborate water jars were built up by coil on coil of clay, smoothed or modeled in pattern as the vessel grew, and when one examines some of the ancient pieces, notably those excavated by Dr. Fewkes of the Smithsonian institution, one can but marvel.

Then came the decorating, and in every case, from the simplest to the most elaborate and intricate symbolic design, one must confess that the Indian uses the truest inceptive and fundamental art principles. There never is any waste of energy in "effect." The design always means a concrete thing, which appeals to the understanding of the Indians for whose use the utensils are. Through these same pottery forms and their decoration runs one of the strongest chains binding the old to the new. Near me are two tinajas, or water jars. One is many generations, perhaps centuries, old, the other perhaps five years, and yet in shape and general decoration they are much alike, and if the newer one was properly "toned" they would pass as of the same period.—Fernand Lungren in Century.

French Ghost Hunters.

Members of our own Society of Psychical Research, which, by the way, has not been much in evidence of late, should be interested in the fate which has befallen the French body with identical aims known as La Societe des Sciences Psychiques. The latter has just been reduced to a state of hopeless disruption by the conduct of a section of its adherents who, presumably weary of confining their psychical researches to the chasing of elusive "spooks," have gone astray after such livelier branches of occult science as the preparation of talismans, the concocting of love philters and the telling of fortunes.

The earnest ghost hunters, disgusted by this descent to the methods of the common or commercial charlatan, have resigned in a body and formed a new society of their own. It is by no means certain, however, that those who remain have not proved themselves wiser in their generation than the seceders, for, while ghosts are unmistakably "off" in these days, the interest in other forms of mystical quackery seems to be as strong and widespread as ever.—London World.

AN HONEST HEART.

It Brought a Ray of Sunshine Into the Tiresome Depot.

"An all fired hot day, marm. Goin fur?" said an old farmer, addressing a lady who sat at his side in a railroad station waiting for a train.

The woman drew away her rich silks impatiently, frowning as if to say, "You're out of your place, sir," but she made no audible reply.

"An all fired hot day, I say, marm," said the old man in a louder tone, supposing that she was a little deaf. "Are you goin fur? Why," he continued, as no reply was vouchsafed, "I'm sorry you're deaf, marm. How long have you been so?"

"Sir," said the woman, rising, "do you mean to insult me? I shall complain to the police." And she swept haughtily from the room.

"Waal, I never!" exclaimed the old man, as he drew out the red bandanna and mopped his forehead. "Pretty tired, marm?" he continued, addressing a woman who had just come in, carrying a baby and a lot of bundles, and with two small children clinging to her dress. "Are you goin fur?"

"To Boston, sir," was the pleasant reply.

"Got to wait long?"

"Two hours. Oh, children, do be quiet and don't tease mother any more."

"Look ahees you young shavers, and see what I've got in my pocket," and soon both children were on his knees eating peppermint candy and listening to wonderful stories about the sheep and calves at home. Next he pulled out a string and taught them how to play "cat's cradle." They were soon on the floor, happy as kittens.

"Now let me take that youngster, marm," he said, noticing that the baby wanted to be tossed all the time. "You look clean beat out. I guess I can please him. I'm a powerful hand with babies." In his big arms the child crowed with delight until he fell asleep.

"Tain't nothin at all, marm," he said two hours later as he helped the woman and her charges on board.

Buying a pint of peanuts from a little girl and paying 12 cents instead of 10 cents, he munched in hearty enjoyment until his train was called.

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor, and the train started. "Something bright has gone out of this depot that doesn't come in every day," said one who remained—"an honest heart."—Success.

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems of Truth Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

Today the highway to every city is carpeted with the flowers of faith and love to make beautiful the path of ideals.—Rev. Frank Milton Bristol, Methodist, Washington.

Christian Peculiarity.

True Christian peculiarity lies in differing from the world in character. As to conduct, decent men everywhere are the same outwardly.—Rev. Dr. Frank Crane, Methodist, Chicago.

Jesus' Sympathy For Us.

Jesus is in sympathy with us, praying that we may be shown how to conquer, and, best of all, he will do absolutely the best for us every time.—Rev. W. S. Stevens, Barnesville, Ga.

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POTATO CULTURE.

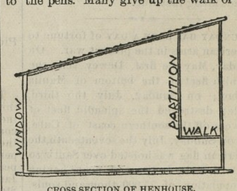
Practical Directions About Cultivating, Weeding and Spraying.

The cultivation of potatoes must begin just as soon after planting as a crust forms on the surface of the field. Break up with some kind of a harrow or a weeder. Keep the surface loosened from then until the plants stop growing late in summer. After cultivating as long as possible with the harrow or weeder, use an ordinary corn cultivator, taking care not to run it too deep or very close to the plants. The character of the season will determine the frequency of cultivation. Whenever weeds begin to appear or the surface of the soil becomes compacted, go over the field with the cultivator. Keep this up until the crop is matured. While good cultivation will keep down many of the weeds, it will be necessary to do some hoeing while the plants are small and a little hand pulling later. Much has been said and written concerning the comparative merits of ridge and level culture for potatoes. After sifting all the evidence it seems clear that level culture is best for root crops, just as it is for corn, notwithstanding the opinion of some practical growers to the contrary. It may seem a radical departure to those who have always ridged their potatoes, but give a small part of the field this treatment and see for yourselves.

Potato vines are subject to two serious pests—viz, beetles and blight. By careful attention and timely spraying these can be held in check as a rule. Whenever beetles appear, spray with paris green mixture, a pound of the green to 100 gallons of water. Should fungous diseases attack the potatoes also use a compound made by adding paris green to bordeaux mixture. This compound is made by first preparing the bordeaux as follows: Dissolve 6 pounds copper sulphate in water. Slake 4 pounds quicklime and filter. Pour the milk of lime into the copper solution and add water to make 50 gallons. Add a pound of paris green to every 175 or 200 gallons bordeaux, and the compound is ready for use. Spray when the plants are about six inches high, then as often thereafter as necessary, usually every 10 or 15 days. Special spraying apparatus can be purchased for use in potato fields where enough are raised to warrant the expense. For small patches the ordinary cheap knapsack sprayer can be utilized. The foregoing practical information is given by The New England Homestead.

A Cheap and Handy Henhouse.

The form of henhouse shown in the cross section given here is coming to be very common everywhere that hens are kept in quantities. It is the cheapest form that can be built and can be extended to any length. Such a house ought to have a walk, so that much of the work can be done without going into the pens. Many give up the walk or



CROSS SECTION OF HENHOUSE.

passageway because it takes needed room out of the pens. The walk is on the highest side of the building. Elevate it 18 inches and have two steps down into each pen. The fowls can then have all the floor space. Above all, whatever else you do, build your henhouse large enough for a human being of average size to move around in comfortably.—Farm Journal.

NEW LIFE FOR TREES.

A New York Farmer's Plan For Renewing the Bark on Fruit Trees.

A correspondent writes from Onondaga county, N. Y., to The Rural New Yorker as follows: Back in the fifties I visited a large orchard in the town of Clay, this county, and was surprised to find the trees, although they were very old, loaded with the finest of fruit of various kinds, nearly ripe for picking. The owner stated that five years before the trees, being very old, were nearly valueless, but by a new treatment the whole orchard had been restored to the then present condition of the most perfect fruitage.

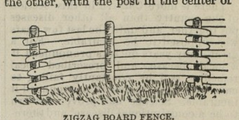
I found his treatment to consist in each year in removing three strips of old bark from the body of the tree, each strip about three inches in width, the most essential point being the right time of doing it. This time he found to be when the bark would peel easiest, and being when the materials for forming the new grain of wood were in a condition of a soft pulp under the bark. He had removed the strips June 15 to 20. During the remainder of the season the grooves made by removing the strip of bark were filled with new bark, the hidebound condition of the tree was relieved, and the new grain of wood was doubled in thickness entirely around the tree. This permitted the sap to flow freely, and the first autumn the fruit was greatly improved. The next season it was large and of the most perfect quality.

The stripping had been continued five years, the old bark had all been replaced by a new and tender bark, and the farmer said that his orchard paid better than any other part of his farm. Spitzenberg trees and other kinds were restored to the finest fruitage.

The tree body should be scraped with a hoe to remove the loose bits of hard bark. Then with a sharp, strong knife make two cuts for each strip through the bark from the top of the body down to the ground, holding the knife a little slanting, so as to make the inner surface of the strip narrower than the outer to facilitate its removal. Let the cuts run together at the ends. They may be extended out upon the large limbs as far as they can be reached. From the upper end of each strip extend single knife cuts through the bark so far as the old bark is rough and hard.

Temporary Fencing.

The zigzag plan of building temporary board fences is recommended by a correspondent of Home and Farm, who says: If the boards are 16 feet long, set the posts 7½ feet apart and in a straight line. Put the boards on as shown in sketch, nailing one panel on one side of the post and the next one on the other, with the post in the center of



ZIGZAG BOARD FENCE.

the board on the opposite side of the board. This method of putting on boards bends them slightly, and the boards are inclined to hug to the post. In case an animal pushes a board loose from the post if it is not broken it will spring back to its place, making it appear tight, thus presenting no inducement to stock to jump. You will hardly realize how much time will be saved in putting up a long string of fence by not having to cut off the boards. Just think of building a fence without a handsaw!

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