Harvey Cooper 9 50

DENTON JOURNAL.

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VOL. 46. DENTON, MARYLAND: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1892. NO. 42.

THE ATTRACTION THIS WEEK

—HAS BEEN AT—

W. P. CHAFFINCH'S DRESS GOODS COUNTER.

It is acknowledged by the ladies to be the best selection of Handsome Goods ever displayed in Easton. We have been more than gratified with our success in this line, for we have already had to duplicate many pieces. A few of our Medium Goods are displayed in our windows this week, and have attracted every lady passing by. A look is proof that we

LEAD IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

We visited the city last week and bought largely in Wash Goods which please the eye and pocket of every customer. We are selling a line of goods at 10c. which many customers think are cheap at 25c., and which would be cheap at that price. They are selling very fast.

Remember,

We are selling an extra heavy Jointless Figured Matting at 18c, worth 25c., and cheap. From that to the finest Matting on the Market. A full line of Window Shades and Lace curtains.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. It will give us great pleasure to show customers through our Clothing Department, which is second to none. Clothing from the cheapest to the finest, from the smallest to the largest.

☞There is nothing the matter with our Shoe Department, except that there are too many shoes in it. We carry the finest line of Ladies' Hand-Made Shoes in Easton. Sole agents for Pollock's Hand-Made Shoes. Ask to see our Ladies' $1.25 Dongola Shoe—it's a beauty.

YOUR FRIEND,

W. P. CHAFFINCH,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO. LUMBER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS.

TUNIS MILLS MD.

The Largest Plant on the Eastern Shore.

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Offers

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, AND EVERYTHING IN THE

LUMBER - BUSINESS

☞Estimates given and orders filled promptly.

Those who expect to build will find it to their advantage to deal direct with us. Our treasurer, R. S. Fountain, will call to see you and give an estimate any time if you so desire.

W. W. TUNIS & BRO. LUMBER CO.

EVERYWHERE IN WHEAT-GROWING COUNTRIES

—THE—

EMPIRE DRILL TAKES ITS WAY!

This is the popular Drill and any repairs which may be needed on the Drills are ready.

THE SOUTH BEND PLOW

Is another standard implement with many progressive farmers. All castings needed, at the lowess figures.

THE ACCOMAC IRON CULTIVATOR IS SOLD HERE AT $2.75.

A great many of our farmers will recall the fact that heretofore they have paid much more than this for these excellent Harrows.

Especially do we wish to call your attention to our handsome line of Lap Spreads.

WE WANT TO INFORM EVERY LADY

Within a radius of ten miles of Ridgely that the cheapest and decidedly the most satisfactory way to buy a carpet is to select from our numerous samples, and we will match and cut it with little waste, and guarantee to fit the room.

SMITH & HAGADONE, RIDGELY, MD.

SELLING OFF CLOTHING AT VERY LOW FIGURES

—TO—

CLOSE OUT STOCK!

MR. M. J. YOUNG, who has conducted the Clothing Business here for several years, is now selling off at LOW FIGURES to close up his business. As his stock is large, embracing nearly everything in clothing, hats, boots, shoes, gentlemen's furnishings, etc., some very desirable bargains can be secured by purchasing promptly.

☞MR. YOUNG wishes to inform the public that he has some desirable REAL ESTATE which he will DISPOSE OF at REASONABLE TERMS.

S. F. CREW. M. L. COULBOURN

CREW & COULBOURN,

Wholesale Commission Merchants in

Poultry, Eggs, Game, Dressed Calves, Pork, Green & Dried Fruits,

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REFERENCES.—Dr. S. Beck, Clerk Circuit Court, Kent Co., Md. Stevens Bros 303 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. Dey & Kugler, 58 Thompson Ave., N. Y. Produce National Bank, 104 Chestnut St., Phila.

Milk PRESERVATIVE. Milkmen Creamerymen and Dairyman can keep Milk and Cream fresh a week without using ice. Healthful, tasteless, odorless and inexpensive. Sample, enough to make test, mailed for ten cents. The Preservaline M'f'g Co., 10 Cedar St., New York. 6 18 4

TELEGRAPHY.

A young man or woman who desires to become a Telegraph Operator may hear of an unusual opportunity to learn by addressing W. W. DUNLAP, 606 N. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 6 11 4

ICE CREAM PARLOR.

For Ice Cream, Frozen Custard, Water Ices, etc., go to

BROWN'S ICE CREAM PARLOR,

TWO DOORS BELOW BRICK HOTEL.

Families and Picnics furnished at reasonable rates.

Subscribe for the JOURNAL and get all the county news.

"FIRST IN THE FIELD."

As usual, we show the advance styles in wearing apparel for all Male Mankind. Our Progressive Business Methods, our acknowledged reliability and our long experience in catering successfully to the wants of Marylanders, have met with such substantial recognition that we are compelled to add as annex, the commodious warehouse, 6 and 8 S. Charles St., to our Big Stores, 6 and 7 W. Baltimore St., the two forming an L, surrounding Baltimore's busiest and most central corner. Our great Emporium is chock full of seasonable apparel from cellar to roof and more is constantly coming.

Quantity—unequalled!
Quality—unrivalled!
Neatness, Nobbiness, Elegance and Economy are all combined in our grand collection. You save the middleman's profit by buying from us, the Makers.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
Chaste and beautiful Spring Overcoats and Suits at $10, $12 and $15. Every garment, shows the evidence of our workmen's skill.

BOY'S WEAR.
One visit to our Juvenile Department will convince you that beauty and elegance of our stock are absolutely incomparable. Dainity Suits at $2.50, $3.50 and $5.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
Is crowded with thousands of fashionable patterns. Business Suits to order at $20 and $25.

OUR HATTERY.
Contains all the newest shapes in Men's and Boy's Headgear. See our Derbys at $1.25 $1.49, $1.69, $1.98 and $2.49, all worth from 50c to $1 more.

FURNISHING DEPT.
There's a sight and stock that holds your eye and thought:—Neckwear in quality and style, the usual 75c and $1 grades, with us,—25 and 50c. Full lines Uunderwear, Shirts, &c.

Oehm's Acme Hall,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS, 5 & 7 BALTIMORE ST., and ANNEX, 6 & 8 S. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

☞Write for Samples and Price List.

WHY GO TO EASTON

To Get Your Spring Goods When You Can Find Them At Home?

HENRIETTAS,	@ 75c	and	$1.00 yard.
FRENCH SERGE,	75c	"	1.00 "
FRENCH REP,	1.00		"
WHIP CORDS,	35c		"
WORSTEDS,	25c	"	35c "

Cotton Cashmeres and Bedford Cords, White and Black Embroidered and Fancy Colored Flouncings, from 28 cents to $1.50 per yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of White Goods, French Ginghams, Swan Downes, Outtings Calicoes, Shirtings, Percales, Cottonades, and Cassimeres. Also a nice line of Surahs, Faille Silks, Gimps, fine Laces, and a full line of Trimmings to match all goods. A complete and nobby stock of Gents' Top Shirts, Hats, Neckwear, Etc. Ladies' and Gents' fine handmade Shoes. Hardware, Lap Dusters, Horse Collars, Whips. Groceries, Provisions, Flour and Feed, Lime, Etc. Call and examine our stock before buying.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

KNOTTS & THOMPSON,

HILLSBOROUGH, MD.

BEAVEN, BLOXSOM & CO.,

—GENERAL—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Fruit, Produce, Live Stock, Etc.,

3 W. CAMDEN ST. 3

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

☞Members of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

JAMES SWANN,

REPRESENTING

The Best Life & Fire Insurance,

DENTON, MARYLAND.

NATURE'S SOLILOQUY.

How Nature's sunny musings feed our sense,
Her voice into the heart of all things stealing!
How dream spelled ears divine her utterance,
Each concord more than musically feeling!
Glazed in a whirl of sunshine while it listens,
The earth sees heaven its audience proclaim,
And as the charm in more than language glistens
They seem to call each other by their name.
Death, too, has musings while he lies in state,
One thought upon his moveless lips repasing:
It is of Peace beyond the range of Fate,
His pledge of Ever to his dead disclosing.
Less than a breath there lingers yet to die,
But, oh, how deathless his soliloquy!
—Thomas Gordon Hake in London Academy.

THE TWO VISITS.

It was on a cold night in November that I drew up my comfortable chair before a cheerful blaze in my simply furnished, pleasant library, and with my head resting on the pillow of the chair fell to meditating. I had just returned home after paying two short visits to dear old friends of my happy school days, who for ten years had been mistresses of their own homes. I was trying, as I sat there, to answer the question why it was that I had enjoyed my visit so much more at Mrs. Van Dyke's than I did at Mrs. Barstow's. Both ladies were bright, cordial, entertaining, intelligent and exceedingly hospitable, and I had looked forward for two years to the pleasure of visiting them in their own homes.

They were living in inland cities about 200 miles apart. Both of these friends had married lawyers, who were already earning good incomes, and both families had the entree to the best society.

The homes of these friends were not only comfortable but exceedingly tasteful and pleasant, and the children in both homes were bright, handsome and merry, with plastic minds ready to be molded by their parents.

Yet with all this similarity in the social position of both families, in the incomes they received, in the homes they had built, in the education of the parents and in their church relations the atmosphere of these two homes was very different, and a visit in the one was a great contrast to the other.

I recalled many incidents of the two visits, and they convinced me, and more strongly than ever before, that the mother makes the home. Her taste, her methods, her ideas, her example, her influence, her spirit are all impressed upon the household and create its atmosphere.

At Mrs. Van Dyke's not only was all the household machinery so well oiled that its running was noiseless, but there was no friction whatever in the family. The household arose betimes, in the old fashioned way, and all the children were ready for breakfast when the meal was announced, and they appeared appropriately dressed, and each with happy face bidding their parents, each other, and the guests a pleasant good morning. Then after morning prayer, in which the servants participated, each of the older children quietly disappeared from the sitting room to attend to a few practical duties before getting ready for school, appearing ere long, with books in hand, for a goodby kiss and to hear the last cheery word from mother as they started out.

With perfect composure, and with no apparent trouble, a few friends were asked to dine one evening, and a most delightful visit enjoyed. The flowers, the glass, the silver, the table linen were exquisite, and the dinner of only four courses was well cooked, homelike and well served, while the feast of reason, the quick repartee, the witty stories, the bits of political, social and literary talk were not only a pleasure to all the older ones, but a source of education and culture to the children. Several such informal companies were entertained at Mrs. Van Dyke's while I was there.

In every department the household seemed to move along harmoniously and without apparent exertion or undue care on the part of the mother. The home was at all times in perfect order, and yet without stiffness or angularity visible anywhere.

I remembered going into one of the children's rooms to look at a gift of a pretty picture, and as little Mary opened a bureau drawer I noticed how neat and orderly it was as was also her closet, where the shoes and rubbers even were set back against the baseboard with regularity and precision. I asked Mrs. Van Dyke when we were alone if Mary, who was nine years old, arranged her closet and drawers herself, to which question her mother replied:

"Certainly. I taught all my children before they were two years old to be orderly. Even at that age," she said, "you know they are very imitative, and they love to do little services for their mothers. I showed them just how to put their clothes and shoes away in an orderly manner, and how to lay things in their drawers and keep them neatly. Those early lessons they will never forget. I believe," she added, "no matter how many servants one can afford to have it is well to teach children to be self reliant, and to do everything promptly and well. Such teaching saves a vast amount of work and of unnecessary friction through life. True it is that some children seem to have naturally more of a bump of order than others, but the orderly habit can be cultivated. If the hanging loop of Mary's coat should give way, so orderly has she become she would not for a moment think of hanging it upon the hook until the loop was mended."

All this I recalled as I sat there, and also what my friend said about her husband when I had remarked that I had never seen a gentlemen who seemed to make so little trouble about the house.

"He was a surprise to me in that respect," said Mrs. Van Dyke. "I told him soon after we were married that I had been accustomed to see men leave everything about for some one to pick up, and asked him how it happened that he was so neat and orderly. He said that when he was about thirteen years old he noticed that his mother picked up and put away what he had left carelessly about, and when he had tossed up his bureau drawers his mother, without a word, came and regulated them, and he concluded one day that he was somewhat better able to do all this than his mother, and from that time on he made her no trouble in such ways. And of course Mr. Van Dyke has been a great help to me in the training of our children."

One of the pleasantest memories of the visit was then recalled, that of the children's hour, which Longfellow has immortalized in that sweet poem, beginning:

Between the dark and the daylight,
When the night is beginning to lower,
Comes a pause in the day's occupation
Which is known as the children's hour.

How beautiful it was to see that mother gather her little flock about her and tell them a good story, or read to them, or recite some pretty poems, and talk with them about their lessons, and after dinner play a few merry games with them. Then when bedtime came she excused herself for half an hour and staid with her children as they prepared for bed, singing sweet little hymns to them, and with unstudied effort guiding their thoughts aright and bidding them happy good nights. That, she said, was one of her precious half hours which was seldom interfered with.

I could not but contrast with all these sweet memories my visit at Mrs. Barstow's. While she was as attractive and intelligent and more witty than Mrs. Van Dyke, she had no repose of manner, no faculty in keeping things in order, no quiet control over her children and much less enjoyment with them. There was continual friction in her household, and while there was no lack of love and confidence there was a lack of unity, and consequently continual conflict.

Two or three children were frequently late to breakfast, morning prayers were often omitted because all the family were late, at school time books could not be found, and shoe buttons and mittens were missing, and there was a general scurry and commotion until the children, with hurried and often reproving words, were started for school. Then Mrs. Barstow had many little things to do which the children should have done, for the entire house was in confusion. This hindered the mother from attending to her own duties at the proper time, and throughout the household this lack of promptness and order was felt, and much which otherwise would have been easy to accomplish was made difficult.

To Mrs. Barstow, therefore, it seemed a great undertaking to give a dinner party. Then, too, she attempted an elaborate affair with seven or eight courses, with decorated menus and much expense, a dinner that required most of her time and thought for several days, and the time of her servants, as well as the expense of hiring extra help. All these preparations so exhausted the hostess that she could not enjoy her guests with the zest she might otherwise have had, and the effort made was unconsciously felt by the guests, and it hindered perfect ease and unaffected pleasure.

I meditated, too, on the constant friction which engendered discussions, harsh criticisms, hasty words and fretted spirits. All this led the children, interesting as they were, to grow disrespectful toward their parents, which did not tend to increase the love and interest of friends.

It was seldom that the evening hour was a happy or restful one, for the mother, worn and weary with the many perplexities and cares of the day, was too often unable to be merry with or attentive to her children. Their voices and their noise disturbed her and the mother's fretted spirit was contagious. The little ones were hurried off to bed with an uninterested nurse, and Mrs. Barstow's sigh of relief was significant. When I left one home with reluctance, where the order, the repose, the easy hospitality had cheered and delighted me, I was ready to leave the other, where even my own spirit became fretted before the day set for my departure.

In the quiet of my own home, and by that cheery blaze in the twilight hour, I said aloud: "And all this difference which made one home so delightful to visit and the other so much less agreeable, can be accounted for by the order and promptness and harmony in the one, and the disorder and dilatoriness and friction in the other. The good cheer and respect shown to parents in the one and the lack of it in the other; the case of entertaining in the one, the burden of it in the other; the time which the parents devoted to their children in the one home, the absence of such devotion in the other; the happy, peaceful spirits in the one, the fretted spirits in the other; the close fellowship between parents and children in the one and lack of such sympathy in the other; all this," I said, "is the result of good early training, or a lack of it, in such habits as must have a powerful influence in every home, which will be felt through life."

Fair faces beaming 'round the household hearth,
Young joyous tones in melody of mirth,
The sire doubly living in his boy,
And she the crown of all that wealth or joy:
These make the home like some sweet lyre given
To sound on earth the harmonies of heaven.
—Standard.

Pop Corn.

Any white variety is marketable. The rice variety is preferred by some confectioners, but the white flint generally sells as readily, and is a better yielder. The cultivation is similar to that of field corn, only it should be better than that often given. The ground must be in good order, as the plants are much less stocky when coming up than those of other corn. Plant in drills about three feet apart, and leave two stalks every fifteen or eighteen inches. The rice corn can be planted a little thicker than this, but the flint grows a larger stalk, and four stalks for each nine feet of ground is about right.

Buyers do not want pop corn less than one year old, as it will not pop well any sooner unless artificially dried. One can raise from 60 to 100 bushels, of forty pounds each, of pop corn on an acre, depending upon soil and variety. It is a crop that pays big when one is able and willing to wait for the right year to sell, which comes once or twice in five years, possibly oftener. Plant white flint, have pure seed, store the crop secure from mice, and when it is a year old get the names of seedsmen and leading confectioners in cities and write them, advises Ohio Farmer.

Agricultural Items.

It is claimed for Burpee's extra early potato that it is not only very early in maturing, but immensely productive of fine quality tubers.

For the first early crop many gardeners plant the Alaska pea; for a wrinkled pea, the American Wonder; others like McLean's Little Gem.

News from various parts of the cotton belt indicate a decreased acreage in cotton and an increased acreage in other crops.

The most noted and widely distributed of American pasture grasses is the Kentucky blue grass, or June grass (poapratinses).

Old Times, Old Friends, Old Love.

There are no days like the good old days,
The days when we were youthful!
When human kind were pure of mind
And speech and deeds were truthful;
Before a love for sordid gold
Became man's ruling passion,
And before each dame and maid became
Slave to the tyrant Fashion!

There are no girls like the good old girls,
Against the world I'd stake 'em!
As buxom and smart and clean of heart
As the Lord knew how to make 'em!
They were rich in spirit and common sense,
And pretty all supportin;
They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too,
And they made the likeliest courtin!

There are no boys like the good old boys,
When we were boys together!
When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet
That dimpled the laughing heather;
When the pewee sang to the summer dawn
Of the bee in the billowy clover;
Or down by the mill the whippoorwill
Echoed his night song over.

There is no love like the good old love,
The love that mother gave us!
We are old, old men, yet we pine again
For that precious grace—God save us!
So we dream and dream of the good old times,
And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder
As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams
Of heaven away off yonder.

Flat Car Wheels.

"There's a flat wheel on this truck under this end of the car," said an Erie official who sat in the back seat of the rear car of a passenger train. "That must be taken out. It might wreck the train."

"What's a flat wheel?" asked the scribe.

"Listen," said the railroad man. "You hear that rapid pat-pat-pat of the wheel? That's caused by the flat wheel. On a spot on the surface of the wheel a flat place is worn. It may be done, and is generally, by setting up a brake so tight that the wheel slips on the rail. Let it slip but the least, yet a small place no larger than a silver dollar will be worn on the wheel. The next time the brake is set up hard the wheel stops with that same place on the rail, and it is worn larger. By the time it is a couple of inches in diameter it begins to pound every time the wheel turns. Instead of running a true circle as it revolves, the flat wheel strikes flat on the rail when the flat spot is reached. The consequence is that when the flat spot has grown to be three or four inches across it is a very dangerous thing. Every stroke against the rail by the flat side of the wheel is liable to break the wheel and ditch the train."

Around the shops and at nearly every cripple track in the railroad world these flat wheels may be seen. As soon as one is discovered the pair of wheels affected is taken out and sent to the junk track to be cast into new machinery. The flat spots are plainly perceptible, but they would hardly be judged by the uninitiated to be of sufficient importance to be one of the most dangerous elements of railroading, yet such is the case.—Bradford Era.

Thumb Rings.

Men's thumb rings are no rarities to collectors. Some of the Roman specimens must have been cumbrous wear one in the Montfaucon collection, bearing the bust of Trajan's consort, Plotina, measuring over three inches across. Mediæval churchmen of high degree did not allow "the largest, first and shortest of the fingers" to go unadorned. A massive gold ring was found upon the thumb of the supposed skeleton of Hilary, bishop of Chichester, who died in 1169; and the recumbent effigy of Bishop Oldham, in Exeter cathedral, is remarkable for the pressed together thumbs being inclosed by a single ring.

When the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket was robbed of its treasures, the famous archbishop's thumb ring, given to him by the king of France, graced with a ruby the size of a hen's egg, found its way to the thumb of bluff King Hal; and as the humor of the king is always voted just the thing, we may be sure the royal hand was not the only one so decked at court. Mayors and aldermen imitated their betters. "When I was about thy years, Hal," says the fat knight, "I was not an eagle's talon in the waist; I could have crept into an alderman's thumb ring."—Chambers Journal.

Danger in Decayed Teeth.

If the teeth are allowed to decay until the attention required will permit of no further delay, and it is then desired to preserve them for further usefulness, much that could have been avoided by early care must now be submitted to, the time occupied in the dental chair is greatly lengthened, more of the natural tooth is sacrificed (to be replaced by artificial material) and increased pain and discomfort usually attend the operation, while not the least weighty among other considerations is the additional expense incurred.

Neglected teeth are not only unsightly and offensive to others, but frequently occasion painful nerve complications, distressing neuralgias, secondarily injure the eyesight, induce deafness, while cases of resulting insanity are well authenticated. Then the effluvia arising from decaying teeth is not only unendurable, but the air taken into the delicate lung structure (over 20,000 respirations each twenty-four hours) is affected by it, and in time surely has a deleterious effect on the health.—B. C. Cornwell, D. D. S., in Philadelphia Press.

Arguments for and Against Suffrage.

Once a year in Massachusetts women have the opportunity to take part in a very limited way in the ordering of public affairs by voting, if they choose to do so, for members of the school committee in their respective towns or cities. Once a year, with equal regularity, the legislature is asked to extend this privilege by giving women the right either to vote for all elective local or municipal officers or to take part in general elections with the same powers as men.

The extent to which the women avail themselves of the limited privilege which they now have is often made the basis of argument for or against an extension of the suffrage; while, on the other hand the advocates of full suffrage for women claim it as a right founded on the broadest principles of natural justice and not to be impaired by any considerations of our artificial society.—Boston Commonwealth.

A Poor Relief.

It is a poor relief from sorrow to fly to the distractions of the world. As well might a lost and wearied bird, suspended over the abyss of the tempestuous ocean, seek a resting place on its topmost wave, as the child of sorrow seek a place of repose amid the bustling cares and intoxicating pleasures of earth and time.—Dr. Spring.

HOW HE GOT THE HAMS.

Uncle Ned Convicted Himself of Theft, but the Court Acquitted Him.

"Ol' Unc' Ned" was up charged with stealing four hams. They had been found in his possession, and as there was no getting around that, Unc' Ned sought other means of defense.

"Ya-as, youah honah, I mit dat dey was foun in my house; but 'pon my oat', sah, I didn't steal 'em."

Unc' Ned was a short, thickset man, with bandy legs, a short beard on his chin and an unctuous smile, which he now turned on "his honah" and the courtroom.

"You see, youah honah, on de night in question I was a-walkin home along de railro' track. It was purty dark, sah, 'n I couldn' see very fur. 'N den just all at once, sah, a man 'peared befoh me. Lor! I was frighten', sah, turrible frighten. 'N I stoppe-d-d, right stock still, youah honah."

"And what did this man do, Uncle Ned?" inquired the judge.

"Well, sah, I dunno wevver you'll b'lieve it or no, sah, but dat man hed foh bundles undah his ahm, 'n"——

"Which arm?"

"Foh God, sah, I can't quite disremember, but it must 've bin hees off ahm. 'N den dis man come up to w'ere I was standin 'n he says, says he, 'Say, Unc' Ned, heah's foh ham-ms.' 'N I s'pose, youah honah, now dat I see how eberyt'ing was, dey was the foh hams dat was purfiscated, sah. Now, w'en dat man says, 'Heah's foh hams,' I didn't say nothin. Dey might be foh hams an dey might n', but dat didn't 'sider me.

"But w'en he went on 'n says, 'Say, Unc' Ned, you take dese foh hams home 'n keep dem foh me till nex' week-k 'n I'll gib you two ob 'em, co'se I took 'em lak any colohed gemmen would. But how do you s'pose dat I c'd tell dat dey was stolen hams, sah, is what I w'd lak t' know?" And thus Unc' Ned concluded his defense and took his seat, assuming a very grieved expression.

"Describe the man who met you and told you to take care of the hams for him," said the judge.

"Wa-al," said Unc' Ned slowly, cocking one eye and looking up at the ceiling to help his memory, "it's putty ha-ud to say, youah honah, fur it was dahk, turrible dahk. But ez near ez I kin recollec' he was a short, thickset sort of a man" (speaking very slowly), "wid kindah bowlegs, putty big, wid a bea'yd on hees chin, 'n ez near ez I could see he was kindah dah-k complected," describing himself as accurately as any one could have done.

Then there was a roar in the courtroom, but Unc' Ned was finally acquitted, as no one could prove that he had committed the theft.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Five Pennies.

A St. James avenue car was bowling through Chestnut street, crowded with people on their way to the opera house. Two ladies boarded the car. One, who patronizes the railway often and by chance with this one conductor, is always unfortunate in having no change but five pennies. She related her tale of woe to her friend and proposed to swap her five pennies for a ten cent piece, which was agreed upon. The conductor, equal to the emergency, took the ten cent piece, but before making change passed on to her friend, getting the five pennies, and returned them to the lady who first had them, to the glee of the passengers, who could not help roaring with laughter, while the conductor had to ram his glove in his mouth to keep in. The lady has decided to pay her own five pennies in the future.—Springfield Homestead.

Russian Women.

It is said that the peasant women in Russia are as ignorant today as they were in the times of Peter the Great, but girls of the upper and middle class receive a far better education than the women in Austria and Germany. The natives of Little Russia are very beautiful, but at the same time simple and unaffected. In the northern women there is more consciousness of the power to charm and a better knowledge of the manner in which they should exercise such influence. Russians are less sentimental and more constant in their love than German and French women, approaching more closely to the practical English girl.—Detroit Free Press.

EXPOSITION ECHOES.

The World's fair will remain open from May 1 to Oct. 30, 1893.

The buildings of the World's fair will contain twenty-nine acres of glass.

The native flora of each state and territory will be shown in all its fullness at the World's exposition.

The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers has decided to make a united exhibit at the fair.

A collective exhibit of sanitary appliances and methods, and of all that pertains to them, is to be made at the exposition.

A walnut tree 6½ feet in diameter and 80 feet to the first branch will be the unique exhibit of a Missouri town at the World's fair.

On the three evenings during the exercises dedicatory of the exposition buildings, Oct. 11, 12 and 13, fireworks to the value of $25,000 will be displayed.

It is the intention to have one room in Delaware's exposition building fitted up in the Colonial style, with hangings, pictures and furniture of that period.

Indiana's building at the exposition will be French gothic in style and constructed entirely of Indiana material. It will measure 100 by 150 feet and in reality will be a $100,000 structure.

The World's fair dedicatory ceremonies will wind up on the night of Oct. 13 with a ball that will probably, in point of magnitude, surpass anything of the kind ever before undertaken.

The palace of music at the World's fair, it is expected, will stand on the island formed by the lagoons, and will be surrounded by a garden of flowers ten acres or more in extent. This location is desired by Theodore Thomas, but has not yet been finally passed upon by the board of directors. The structure will measure 150 by 250 feet and cost approximately $100,000.

FARM AND GARDEN

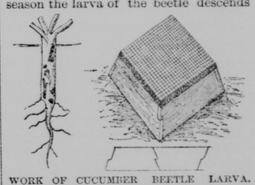
THE CUCUMBER BEETLE.

A Yellow Striped Insect That Injures Cucumber, Melon and Pumpkin Vines.

Changing location is a plan practiced by some for circumventing the gardeners' enemy, the striped cucumber beetle, but in home gardens this cannot be done, and some protection placed over the hill before the plants appear above ground will prove most satisfactory in the long run. The fact that such protection often aids materially in preventing injury from frost is an important point in its favor.

Professor Goff advises the protector illustrated in the accompanying sketch from Garden and Forest as being strong, light, durable and economical of storage, as well as being entirely efficient and cheap. It is made of ⅝-inch undressed pine lumber, covered over the top with ordinary wire mosquito netting. The frame may be made sixteen inches square at the top, and the sections are cut so that the bottom is slightly larger, giving flare enough to admit of nesting the boxes together for convenient storage. By cutting the boards in the manner shown in the drawing they may be "double nailed," which greatly adds to the strength of the frame without increasing the weight or cost.

The cucumber beetle first eats the young leaves a few days after the plants have come up, and later in the season the larva of the beetle descends



WORK OF CUCUMBER BEETLE LARVA. PLANT PROTECTOR.

and attacks the root, causing the plant to wither and die. In the cut already referred to is shown the root of a plant irregularly eaten in spots, and where these spots occur the larva will be found hidden within it. The female deposits her eggs on the stem near the surface of the ground, and from this egg the young larva when hatched eats its way down to the center of the stem. When full grown the larva is nearly half an inch long, and almost as slender as a common pin.

One of the simplest methods is to cover the hills with a piece of thin cheese cloth two or three feet square and held up in the center by means of a half barrel hoop or bent wire in form of a croquet arch, fastening the edges down with loose earth. Another method is to protect the plants by keeping them well covered with plaster or bone dust. Treatment must begin in advance of the insects' first appearance, or from the day that the plant appears above ground. The period of danger is while the plants are young.

RUST IN WHEAT.

Opinions Expressed at Farmers' Conferences Held in Sydney, Australia.

It has been estimated that Australia loses nearly £2,000,000 annually through the rust of its wheat crop. To find a remedy a big prize in money has been offered, and conferences have been held in Sydney to consider this important subject of rust. The opinion prevailed generally that "certain varieties of wheat are much better able to resist rust than others, and that by judicious cultivation and hybridization still better varieties may be grown." They seem to be almost unanimous that "early maturing sorts can be made to escape the dangerous season, and that rust is due to climatic conditions that can only be combated, but never entirely overcome." Evidence has been gathered by direct experiments, and by information received from farmers in response to questions put to them, which confirms the soundness of previous recommendations in regard to early sowing, and the less liability to disease of crops grown in rotation, and it has also been shown that as a rule thinly growing crops suffer less from rust than do thickly growing crops.

In regard to curative measures, it has been found that a solution composed of one part sulphate of copper and 400 parts water destroyed the vitality of the rust spores, and that a solution of one ounce of sulphate of iron to the gallon of water, when sprayed over a growing crop at a time when rust was about to break out, prevented its appearance until a fortnight or three weeks later; and even if applied when the rust had attacked the plant, destroyed all outward appearance of the fungus and prevented its reappearance till fourteen days afterward.

Mr. Smith Ellis, who has claimed the prize for his discoveries in the matter of rust prevention, says in a recent paper that "the wheat growers themselves are the sole propagators of rust by the abuse of their seed wheat. When they cease to abuse their seed wheat and treat it in a rational manner like all other seed that is grown, saved and stored by practical seed growers, they will no longer be troubled with rust in their crops. The cost of doing so is nothing; care is all that is required to secure that object."

Concerning Silos.

It has been demonstrated over and over again, says Hoard's Dairyman: First—That there has been no way yet discovered whereby any man, be he rich or poor, can harvest, shelter and keep from waste fodder for cows, whether few or many, so cheaply, expeditiously and certainly as by storing same in a silo. While the preponderance of testimony is decidedly in favor of cutting the corn or clover or whatever may be put in the silo, it is nevertheless true that not a few farmers prefer to put it in whole. In the latter case it will be unnecessary to buy or hire a cutter and power to run it, and this item of expense may be deferred. Second—One acre of corn will yield more and better feed when put in silo than two acres of meadow or three acres of pasture. Third—Good, sweet silage, in quantities from forty to sixty pounds per day, may be fed to any healthy cow without injuring her milk for any purpose whatever. Fourth—The poor man, of all others, is the one who cannot afford to do without a silo.