THE GAZETTE IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY WILLIAM H. COUNCELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not paid within one month of the time of subscribing, or the renewal of subscription—failure to notify a discontinuance is considered a new engagement.

THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Vol. LII. Easton, Talbot County, Md., June 5, 1869. No. 37.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Of one square (six lines,) inserted ONE TIME for ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Marriages and Deaths inserted without charge.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, will receive prompt attention.

Professional Cards, &c.

CHAS. E. GIBSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Office opposite the M. P. Church. [mar 16-1y

L. A. LEONARD,
Attorney-at-Law
mar 9-1y EASTON, MD.

P. T. KENNARD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
(Office Opposite the M. P. Church,)
mar 16-1y EASTON MD.

A. A. TOWNSEND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Especial attention given to the COLLECTION of CLAIMS. [jy 4-1y

EDWARD B. BATES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PROMPT attention to COLLECTION of CLAIMS and purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE.
Office with I. C. W. Powell, Esq., Easton, Md. (aug 1

Auctioneering.

JAMS A. ROE,
EASTON, MD.,
OFFERS his services as Auctioneer, and will promptly attend sales whenever called on. [mar 9-1y

Auctineering!

THE sundersigned returns his thanks to the public for past favors, and respectfully informs them that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to all who may employ him as an auctioneer. He will attend sales in any part of the county, and orders left at either of the Printing offices in Easton, will be promptly attended to.
WM. H. BOSTIC, Auctioneer.
sep

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BAY HUNDRED, TALBOT CO., MD.
ESPECIAL attention to Collection of Claims, purchase and sale of Real Estate, Conveyancing, &c. Also, Surveying in all its branches.
Orders, by mail, from a distance, promptly attended to. [mar 6 6m

Real Estate.

PERSONS having Real Estate to sell, or those wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber.
A. A. TOWNSEND,
Attorney-at-Law,
jy 4-1y Easton, Md.

SHAVING SALOON,
UNDER THE EASTON HOTEL.
PHIL FLOYD announces that he has removed his Shaving Saloon to the basement of Mr. Hardesty's Brick Hotel, where he will be glad to have a call from his old friends, and from all who want a nice shave. Hair cutting done in the most fashionable style. Shampooing and boot blacking done to order. He claims to have the brag shop of the Eastern Shore, and he knows he can shave equal to the next one.
jan 26.

PUMPS.

HAVING removed to Easton, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber is prepared to sink new wells or clean out old ones, or make new Pumps, or repair old ones. All orders left with F. G. Wright Esq., or at the Easton Hotel promptly attended to. He will also put down Force Iron Pumps. Work solicited in Talbot and the adjacent counties.
jan 25-1y WM. H. SAULSBURY.

WM. B. WHEELER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
EASTON, Md.
HAVING removed his office to his old stand, next door to the Star office, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
mar 20-1y

SAMUEL E. TUCKER.
CONSTABLE,
HAVING taken an office with William B. Wheeler, Justice of the Peace, next door to the Star office, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care, both civil and criminal. [mar 20

N.E. NICOLS,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE
COLLECTION of CLAIMS
AND THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, FERTILIZERS, FARMING MACHINERY, &c., &c.,
EASTON, MD.
REFERENCES:
James Lt. Martin, Easton, Md.
Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle, " "
Mr. Wm. S. Pawson, Baltimore "
Messrs. Upshur Lloyd & Bro., " "
Gen. Eli Saulsbury, Dover, Del.
Capt. E. R. Newhard, Allentown, Pa
(mar 28

1869. NEW YORK 1869,
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.
JOHN SATTERFIELD
RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for past favors and has the pleasure to announce that he has just received the latest FASHIONS from New York, for Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, &c., and is prepared to cut and make all kinds of garments in the latest styles, in the best manner, and with despatch.
All work done by him WARRANTED TO FIT.—Cutting done with care and punctuality. He can always be found at his old stand, opposite the Frame Hotel, in Easton. He hopes all his friends and customers and the public generally will call soon and leave their measures for a suit.
mar 20

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW—Purple, Violet, Green, Crimson, Gold, Mauve, Solferino and Blue writing Inks, in small bottles, and for sale by [apr 17] DAWSON & BRO.

CURRANTS, Citron, Plain and French Candies, Oranges and Lemons, in store and for sale by BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

FOR CORNS and BUNIONS—White Felt Corn and Bunion Plasters. French Paper for Corns, for sale at the Drug Store of
may 8 BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

FRESH Oranges and Lemons just received and for sale by BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

TO PAINTERS.—Lewis' White Lead, Chinse Vermillion, Patent Dryer—with a full assortment of paints, Oils and Glass, just received and for sale at the drug store of
BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

PUMPS.

EVERYBODY who has use for a PUMP should buy
MORRELL'S FIRE ENGINE DEEP WELL FORCE PUMPS.
Send for a Circular.
POOLE & HUNT,
jan 16 Baltimore, Md.

For Sale,

A Pair of superior Gray Mares, well matched, and an excellent driving team. Inquire of
COOPER & WHITE,
mar 27 Easton Md.

JUST OUT.
"APPLETON'S JOURNAL," a first class Magazine, devoted to Literature, Science and Art: Beautifully illustrated.—VICTOR HUGO, a regular contributor. Published weekly, 10 cts. per copy, $4 per annum in advance. Call and see a specimen copy.—Subscribers supplied by
apr 3 S J G. W. MINNICK.

A. H. LARRIMORE,
CONSTABLE,
HAVING removed his office to the office of Justice Perry W. Stewart, near the M. E. Church, will promptly and efficiently attend to all business entrusted to his care, both civil and criminal. In his absence on official business, orders can be left with Justice Stewart. [mar 20

JUST received a prime lot of White Pine Fencing Plank, and a general assortment of building materials, and will be sold cheap for cash.
ROBERT B. DIXON.

FOR SALE—1000 prime yellow heart locust posts, from the Patuxent.
[apr 3 3t ROBT. B. DIXON.

"Our Own,"
A monthly Magazine, highly interesting and useful in the family circle. The Domestic Department contains useful Receipes, illustrations in the Art of Cooking, &c., and also a Review of the Fashions, with an article on Fancy work. Two pages devoted to children. Two full page Engravings, and three pages of Music. Single copies 10 cts., $2 per annum in advance. Call and see specimen.
apr 3 G. W. MINNICK.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Hoofland's German BITTERS,
Hostetters Stomach BITTERS,
Plantation BITTERS, for sale at the Drug Store of BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

BAKER'S CHOCOLATE & COCOA,
Duryeas Corn Starch,
Cox's Gelatin,
Hecker's Farina, and
Prepared Rice Flour for sale by
BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

Garden Seed, Garden Seed
for sale at the Drug Store of
apr 3 BATEMAN & TRIPPE.

INSURANCE.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., Pa., Surplus $3,000,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Montgomery County, Md.
Surplus $600,000.

MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Baltimore, Md.
Capital $500,000.

FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSTRANCE CO., of York, Pa.
Surplus $800,000.

ROBERT B. DIXON, at his old and well established INSURANCE AGENCY, is prepared to take LIFE risk on all the best approved plans and on all kinds of Property against lost or damage by FIRE, in the above companies, which are among the best in the country which the prompt payment of the numerous losses during the past twelve months fully attest. The rates of insurance in the above companies are as low as those of other good and reliable companies. The frequent losses by fire recently should admonish all to keep their property insured.
Office on Washington street, Easton, Md.
apr 3

PUMPS! PUMPS!
For pure water use, neither bad tasting wood, rusty iron, nor poison, lead, but
The Celebrated Cucumber Pump,
made of wild cucumber wood, entirely tasteless, durable and reliable. Not a patent article, but the good old-fashioned wooden Pump, made by machinery, and therefore perfect and accurate in all its parts, raising an equal amount of water, and costing less than half the money. Easily arranged so as to be non-freezing, and in construction so simple that any one can put it up and keep it in repair. After thorough trial it is acknowledged to be the BEST AND CHEAPEST. Twelve feet of tubing with each pump, free of charge. Dealers supplied at lowest manufacturers rates.—Agents wanted. For circulars, price lists, &c., call or address,
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY,
No. 624 Filbert St,
Between 6th & 7th Market & Arch Sts,
feb 13 Philadelphia, Pa.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Germany occurred in
1825.
THEY CURED YOUR
FATHERS AND MOTHERS,
And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different in composition from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, no fermentation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are
The greatest known remedies for
Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.
All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters
is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic
is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with rum, Malaga Wine, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.
There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheek, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.
Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.
These Remedies are the best
Blood Purifiers
ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system.
Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,
Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.
Yours, with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,
Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.
Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, $1 00 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $5 00.
Price of the Tonic, $1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for $7 50.
The tonic is put up in quart bottles.
Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggists to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
At the German Medicine Store,
No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.
These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine dealers everywhere.
Do not forget to examine well the article you buy in order to get the genuine.
aug 29-1y

SELECT POETRY.

BE KIND.

Little children, bright and fair,
Blessed with every needful care,
Always bear this in mind:
God commands us to be kind;
Kind not only to our friends,
They on whom our care depends;
Kind not only to the poor,
They who poverty endure;
But, in spite of form or feature,
Kind to every living creature,
Never pain nor anguish bring,
Even to the smallest thing;
For, remember that the fly,
Just as much as you or I,
Is the work of that great Hand,
That hath made the sea and land;
Therefore, children, bear in mind,
Ever, ever to "be kind."

Building on the Sand.

'Tis well to woo, 'tis good to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since myrtles grew, and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun,
But have a care, ye young and fair,
Be sure ye pledge with truth,
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you're played the "unwise" part
And built "upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff—
For charity is cold,
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mind brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust
Unmixed with purer things,
And he who piles up wealth alone,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer-chest, and own
'Tis "built upon the sand."

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise
And soothe where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man,
But stay not at the gentle words;
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pitieth starving birds
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand;
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

Miscellaneous.

A Plea for Spendthrifts.

From the earliest time, especially since Benjamin Franklin published his philosophy of thrift, pecuniary prodigality has been reckoned a grievous sin, while the prodigal has been denounced as a most pernicious member of society. The parable of the Prodigal Son is perpetually repeated in the pulpit. He is held up as a warning to all youths who aspire to nightkeys, and waste their substance in small beer.—His moral character was certainly objectionable; but there were no doubt, in his time, many worse fellows than he, who have entirely escaped condemnation.

The popular view of spendthrifts, like most popular, is one sided and untrustworthy. If much cannot be said of their favor, a great deal may be in mitigation of their offences. They are their own enemies; but, in proportion to their hostility to themselves, they are friendly to the community of which they make part. They are a kind of social martyrs. They go through life with open hearts and open purces; the world takes advantage of their generosity; abuses them for benefits conferred, and hates them for benefits received.

The spendthrift is almost always a man of sterling virtues. He has the three cardinal ones—faith, hope and charity—in the largest degree. The besetting sin of humanity, selfishness, is not his. He wants to benefit everybody; to remove poverty, to help suffering; to give comfort wherever it is not. His soul is large; his mind is broad; his heart is deep. He lives in to-day reckless of to-morrow; trusting the future and fate as smaller natures would not, and coarser natures dare not. Not a particle of common materialism in him. He is a high idealist.—He believes in all improbabilities; and a little logic will convert him to faith in the impossible. His wishes overturn his capacities. His expectations often fail of realization. When the sun shines he thinks it will never be cloudy; and when the summer warms, winter is too remote to be taken into account.

The spendthrift is the prince of good fellows; would be happy himself and make others so, if envious circumstances did not prevent. The world, not he, is at fault. He has the disposition but not the means to redeem all his promises. His misfortunes come to want of sympathy in others. The liberal drafts he makes upon the future, the future, like a miserly banker, protests, and returns dishonored. Give him Fortunatus purse and he would be the benefactor of his race; would scatter blessings wherever poverty and want are curses, and they are much more than we wot.

Romantic picturesque, brilliant is the ideal spendthrift. All is warm a light about him.—Ease attends his steps, and rest slumbers gracefully at his side. Like the cuckoo of the poet "there is no sorrow in his song, no winter in his year;" that is in his day of prosperity. When the dark days come he is driven from the halls he has made beautiful, and insulted by the menial who once flattered and fawned at his feet.—He goes cold and hungry by the houses of those he has helped to make rich, and they do not offer him even the crumbs that fall from their tables. His state is pitiable, poor fellow; but who can call him enemy against whom the hands of the world are lifted, only because in striving to be generous he became poor?

The spendthrift, I repeat, injures himself, not others. For society's sake, for the benefit of the community, it would be better were there more of his kind. Money, as this world goes, represents abundance, ease, rest; and they are the chief elements of what we call happiness. The money he has he parts with it all, and how much good it does no one can tell. Many humble homes are brighter for his passing; many heavy hearts are lighter for his giving. Though he does not know it, kind memories must follow him from those he has carelessly made glad.—It would be a consolation, in fortune's desertion, if he were conscious of the gratitude felt toward him by those whose faces he has forgotten, whose names he cannot recall.

It is common to say, if all the goods of the earth were distributed equally to-morrow, that ten years hence there would be nearly the same disproportion as now. But that is the rich man's excuse to selfishness for his lack of charity.—He declares liberality would be useless, because he is resolved not tobe liberal, just as most of us decry qualities we know we do not possess.

While there are many persons temperamentally and hopelessly improvident, there are more who have the money-keeping without the money getting power. Thousands of excellent people are wretched throughout life because of their poverty. They can't get a start, as it is styled. The first thousand dollars are harder to obtain, say our rich men, than the next fifty thousand; and the first hundred, no doubt, than the additional nine. This class, thrifty, but not able to lay the basis of independence, is the class the spendthrift benefits. He puts them in the way of doing something. He gives them their first surplus; makes it possible for them to unchain themselves from the oar of the galley; fixes the stone that forms the pier of the bridge over which they pass to the land of plenty.

Selfishness says. "Be cheerful of every penny. Trust no one. Keep what you have, and get what you can. Before you lend, even to your brother, take a mortgage on his soul."

Generosity counsels, "Do as you would be done by. Give that you may receive. Men trusted are better than men doubted. What you do others will imitate, and goodness is contagious."

I am sorry to say the advice of selfishness is oftener taken, and, judged by a secular standard, is usually the wiser. He who follows generosity not seldom becomes a spendthrift; for he finds more poverty, more want, more suffering than he has supposed, and in his efforts to relieve them bankrupts himself.

To the credit of human nature be it said, that we generally set out in life with faith in our fellows and benevolence in our bosoms. We are inclined to prodigality. We give beyond our means, and are dreadfully disappointed to find we cannot borrow where we have lent; that gratitude is not thankfulness for favors past, but appreciation of favors yet to come. Older heads and colder hearts tell us, too, we are foolish, if not vicious; that we are encouraging idleness, vagrancy, dishonesty; that when we have given away substance, we shall be despised for the ruin we have brought upon ourselves. We begin to see this—fortunate if we see it not too late—and despairing of realizing our ideal of ourselves or our fellows, we close our sympathies and purses, and become as others are.

"What makes you look so young and contented?" inquired a man of the world of a friend of sixty, whom he had not met for years. "O, soon after I saw you," was the reply, "I shut up my heart and opened my wine cellar. You see the result."

The story is cynical; but has it not the flavor of truth?

Prodigality should be encouraged, particularly in those whose prodigality would be worth the while. Suppose Astor, and Stewart, and Vanderbilt should suddenly be attacked with an indifference to money. Wouldn't it be pleasant to see those old boys riding up Broadway in open carriages, drinking champagne, singing bacchanalism songs, and distributing five-twenty bonds as showmen do bills of their performance?

It would be the best spectacle Broadway ever witnessed, and the most profitable. No doubt many who picked up the bodds would get rid of them in a few days; but many would carry home with them to sick wives and wasted children the sunshine that will never fall upon the poor souls.

O, what blessings would come of that ride up Broadway!

I could forgive the scene of gray hairs shaking with tipsiness, and the riot of antiquity, for the good it would do.

I feel no responsibility in making the suggestion, for I have little fear it will be taken. I am confident the example would be infectious; that the fashion of prodigality would be set; that August Belmont and James Brown would begin to pay money to poor devils who had no deposits; that the brothers Stuart would give away all their candies to the little ragged children of the town; that Gould and Fisk, would forget that Erie stock is worth nothing, and hand hundreds of shares at a time to the newsboys, under the deluston that they could buy a breakfast with it.

O, it would be a glorious time! Let the era of ancient and wealthy spendthrifts begin.—*Packard's Monthly.*

☞ Upon the authority of a Paris correspondent the following is the latest marriage ceremony—

Priest to the bridegroom, aged sixty—

"Do you marry this woman under any delusion?"

"No."

"Are you bald?"

"Yes."

"Any teeth?"

"No."

"Do you wear flannel?"

"Yes."

"You believe in rheumatism and have faith in gout?"

"Yes."

"You are utterly bored and incapable of being amused?"

"Yes."

"You care for nobody but yourself?"

"Certainly not."

"Not for your bride?"

"Naturally not."

"Very good; then you two are united in the name of the law. Make her happy."

☞ To do the thing properly in New York, at a wedding, the bride must have eight bridesmaids and a hundred dollar poodle beside the one she marries.

☞ Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they cannot go off without a beau, and are all in a quiver till they get one.

Great surgical operation—to take the cheek out of a young man, and the jaw out of a scolding woman.

☞ It is said that certain aristocratic temperance men have refused to have anything to do with water, because it is so often drunk.

☞ Why is a pin and a poker like a blind man? Because they have a head and no eyes.

☞ How to "turn people's heads"—Go late to church;

FOR THE FARMER.

Butter Making.—1. For making good butter, the first thing is to have good, sweet pasture, free from weeds of any growth that will give a bad taste to the milk. Good upland grass is better than coarse grass growing on wet places. Some dairymen think that limed is better than unlimed land, but this is a matter of minor importance. Others regard the practice of sowing plaster in spring, and repeating early in the autumn, as tending to sweeten grass. 2. Good, well selected cows are the next requisite. 3. Perfect cleanliness, from beginning to end, is indispensable—the most so, perhaps, of any one thing. No dust or dirt must drop into the milk, for which reason the animal should have a clean place to lie on, and never be allowed to stand in mud or manure; vessels all thoroughly washed—scalded whenever necessary to preserve perfect sweetness—including pails, pans, pots, churns, workers and tubs or firkins. They must be first washed with cold water; for if hot water is used first it will curdle the milk in the cracks or corners, and prevent its washing out. 4. A perfectly pure air is of great importance. Bad odors will taint butter. The dairy house should therefore be far away from manure yards and everything else of the kind. Keep tobacco smoke off the premises. 5. Let the butter be well worked, so as to press out all the butter milk. It is impossible to have a good article if this is not done. Perhaps this is the most common cause of failure. If much milk is in, it soon ferments and makes rancid and worthless butter. 6. In laying down for winter, use new firkins—never use them a second time; and pots or jars must not be used if they have ever had butter in them, or pickles or anything else that will taint them—the taint can never be wholly removed. 7. The best dairy salt is important. Butter, in hot weather must be covered from the air with saturated brine.—*Country Gentlemen.*

Farm Proverbs.—Do not keep more live stock on your farm than you can keep well.

House all things as much as possible—animals, utensils, and crops.

Sell when you can get a fair price, and do not store for rats and speculators.

The more comfortable you can keep your animals, the more they will thrive.

A good cow is a valuable machine—the more food she properly digests, the greater the profit.

A few roots daily to all the stock are as welcome as apples to boys and girls.

Iron shoes on sleds last a lifetime. They are really cheaper in the end than wooden ones.

Replace all the bars where you pass often by strong gates, and then wonder that you didn't do so before.

Although, in draining land thoroughly, your purse may be drained, yet the full crops that follow will soon fill it again.

Always give the soil the first meal. If it is well filled with manure, it will feed all the else—plants, animals and men.

A borrowed tool, if broken, should be replaced by a new one. A nice sense of honor in such matters is much to be commended.

It seems strange that housekeepers don't buy pails and tubs with brass hoops and trimmings. They cost a little more at first, but last wonderfully.

How Long Should Cows be Milked?—Every one that rears a calf annually should go dry, for the purpose of rest and recuperation, not less than four weeks; and in some instances, the time should be extended to eight or even twelve weeks. If a cow be in full flesh when she is about to come in, during the growing season, she may be milked eleven months in a year. On the contrary when the same cow is expected to come in during the loddering season she ought to go dry at least two months. If a cow be in thin flesh she should have three months for recuperation and rest, especially if it is desirable to rear a good calf. The discreet husbandman should exercise much prudence and discretion in deciding how long a cow may be milked, as no rule can be given that is applicable to even a majority of cows. We do know this much, that milk cows require rest or cessation from being milked as oxen that labor need rest. In many instances a cow thin in flesh is milked during most of the winter months, and the result is—as it always will be—that more will be lost in the production of butter and cheese the following summer than was gained by milking during the winter.

LIME ON PEACH TREES.—Mr. W. Bailey, of Illinois, in the last number of the *Western Rural*, gives us this important information, which agrees with what we have always known and believed: "I saw in your paper an article on lime being injurious to peach trees. I will here state an experiment tried by myself on trees last spring. In our garden there were six trees.—They all bloomed and looked well. The fruit set nice, but on some the leaves did not start.—I thought there was something wrong; on examination the borer was there. I trimmed off the bark, found the insect as described in your paper; took air-slacked lime and put it around the stem; then put back the dirt. The leaves came out and the peaches got ripe. The trees looked well. Those where I didn't put lime died."—*Exchange.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.—It pays well to shelter manure.

A. S. Fuller knows that coal-ashes are very helpful to a sandy soil.

Twenty-five million forest-trees have been planted in Iowa within less than six years.

Cut-feed is consumed in quicker time, and more leisure is thus afforded for rest and digestion.

Two million six hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars is the estimated value of horses in this country.

EFFECT OF TREES ON CLIMATE.—The dryness of the Egyptain climate is such that rain is unknown in upper Egypt, and in olden time it never rained oftener than five or six days in a year on the Nile delta. The viceroy, Mehemed Ali, caused 20,000,000 of trees to be planted on this delta; these have now attained their full size, and the number of rainy days has increased to forty annually. Such is the power which man can exert over nature in the matter of varying meteorological conditions.

☞ Why is a hen immortal? Because her son never sets.

☞ What is worse than a raining cats and dogs? Hailing cabs and omnibuses.

☞ When was Ruth very rude to Boaz?—When she pulled his ears and trod on his corns.

☞ He who blackens others does not whiten himself.

☞ Take one of your plow and your plow will