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The Port Tobacco Times

AND CHARLES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

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THE PORT TOBACCO TIMES,
And Charles County Advertiser,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,
BY E. WELLS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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MITCHELL, HOWARD & CO.,
GENERAL PRODUCE, FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 11 COMMERCE ST.,
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REFERENCES.—John S. Gittings, Pres't Chesapeake Bank; Hodges Bros., Baltimore, Md.; Benj. C. Howard, Baltimore, Md.; J. & E. B. Stowe, Lincolnton, N. C. [ap 2—tf

J. H. S. GIBBONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
TOBACCO, GRAIN, &c.
No. 80 Light Street Wharf,
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☞Gives personal attention to the Inspection of Tobacco—will make prompt returns, and fill orders with dispatch. [mh 19—1y

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No. 6 Camden Street, betw. Light and Charles,
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J. DYER, } Late J. Dyer & Co., Baltimore, Md.
T. BAKER DYER, }
JOHN T. HENDERSON, Late Henderson Brothers, Alexandria, Va. [nov 21—tf

Chs. Fergusson. Hy. G. Tyson. A. J. Palmer.

FERGUSSON, TYSON & CO.,
GROCERS AND
Commission Merchants,
121 LOMBARD STREET,
BALTIMORE,

☞Particular attention will be given to Sales of all kinds of Country Produce.

MORO PHILLIPS'
GENUINE IMPROVED
Super-Phosphate of Lime.
STANDARD GUARANTEED.
For sale at Manufacturer's Depots,
No. 27 North Front Street, Philadelphia,
AND
No. 95 South Street, Baltimore.
And by Dealers in general throughout the Country.

The SOMBRERO GUANO of which MORO PHILLIPS' PHOSPHATE is and always has been manufactured, (and of which he has sole control for the United States,) contains fifty per cent. more Bone Phosphate than Raw Bone, therefore it is more durable. The addition of Ammonia gives it greater fertilizing value.

Over seven years' experience has proved to the Farmer that it makes a heavier grain than even stable manure, and is not only active but lasting.

☞Price $56 00 per ton, 3,000 lbs.
☞Discount to dealers.

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
March 12, 1868—9m

FARMERS & PLANTERS!
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

IT contains three per cent. of AMMONIA, an ample quantity to give activity without injury, and nearly fifty per cent. of BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, (a large part of which is soluble) together with Potash, Soda, and other valuable ingredients, making a

COMPLETE FERTILIZER.

It produces a vigorous growth to the vegetation and permanently

ENRICHES THE SOIL.

Ask your neighbor about it and send for a Pamphlet.

Price $56 per ton of 10 bags, 200 lbs. each, delivered at any depot in New York city.

Address,
THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 BROADWAY, N. Y.
je 11—1y

Pacific Guano Company's
SOLUBLE
(*CAPITAL,* 1,000,000.)
PACIFIC GUANO.

THE VALUE OF THIS GUANO is now so *well known and appreciated,* that it does not require further commendation from us.

The Company *owns the Guano Islands,* and other *sources of supply* from which its raw material is drawn. Hence, this Guano, possessing such high excellence, can be brought into market at a price *not* exceeding that of the ordinary Super-Phosphates of Lime.

The large capital invested by this Company affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of their fertilizer, as the safety of their capital depends upon continued and permanent business.

Experience has shown that this Guano ripens the Wheat crop from *five to six days* earlier than the Super Phosphates.

It is the *policy* and *purpose* of the Company to furnish the best fertilizer that *enterprise* and *capital, aided* by the best scientific ability, can bring into market, at the *lowest possible cost to consumers.*

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
General Agents for the Pacific Guano Co.
Principal Office—71 South st., Baltimore.
jy 16—t26S

Patapsco Guano Company's
AMMONIATED
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE.
A Crop Grower and Improver of the Soil.
FOR TOBACCO, GRAIN, GRASSES AND ROOT CROPS,
☞IT HAS NO SUPERIOR.☜

It contains all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano with the lasting properties of Bone.

NEALE, HARRIS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 26 Commerce street.
BALTIMORE.

C. D. HILL,
Agent for Prince George's Co., Md.

In all cases keep the Patapsco Guano as near the surface as possible.

CERTIFICATES.

MORGANZA, *St Mary's County, Md.*
October 12th, 1867.

Messrs. NEALE, HARRIS & CO.,

Gentlemen:—I used the "Patapsco" Guano on my Tobacco crop last year. I applied it in the drill at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, side by side with same quantity of Peruvian Guano. I saw no difference in the growth of the Tobacco at cutting time. When I stripped it, I found the Tobacco grown from "Patapsco" had cured much finer than that grown from "Peruvian," and when sold, *that grown from "Patapsco" sold for $2 50 per hundred more than that grown from "Peruvian."* All made on the same kind of land. Most respectfully, &c.,
C. I. RUSSELL.

CA IRA, *Cumberland County, Va.,*
December 21st, 1867.

Messrs. D. T. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Richmond, Va.,

Gentlemen:—The Patapsco Guano purchased from you was used on my Tobacco at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, in the drill. I was pleased with the result. It acted equally as well as Peruvian Guano. I used "Patapsco" upon my Tobacco beds and believe it to be better than "Peruvian" on plants, and expect to use the "Patapsco" next year. Yours, &c.,
C. L. GLOVER.

☞For further Testimonials, send for Pamphlets. ap 23—tf

ANDREW COE'S
Super-Phosphate of Lime.

Extract of a Letter from I. A. Lancaster.

ROCK HALL, CHARLES COUNTY, MD.,
April 15th, 1868.

Messrs. HERBERT & HAIRSTON, *Baltimore.*

Gentlemen:—I am satisfied that *Andrew Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime* is a most valuable Fertilizer for Corn or Tobacco.
Yours, respectfully,
IGNATIUS A. LANCASTER.

Letter from Charles A. F. Shaw.

BLACK FRIARS, CHARLES CO., MD.
April 4th, 1868.

Messrs. HERBERT & HAIRSTON, *Baltimore.*

Gentlemen:—I consider *Andrew Coe's Phosphate* the best Fertilizer I have ever used on Corn, Tobacco and vegetables. I did not use it on wheat, as my drill was too much out of repair, but am satisfied it is equally good for wheat. Yours, respectfully,
CHAS. A. F. SHAW.

FOR SALE BY
HERBERT & HAIRSTON,
Tobacco and Grain Commission Merchants,
No. 10 Camden Street,
may 7—3m BALTIMORE.

NOTICE.
NEW GOODS JUST OPENED
AT THE
Bensville Cheap Cash Store.

THIS store having been newly repaired and arrranged for business, I am now prepared to supply everything that is generally sold in a well kept Country Store at very low figures for Cash.

☞The patronage of all is solicited.
A. BOWLING.
July 2, 1868—1y.

Our National Affairs.

Taxation of United States Bonds.

SPEECH
OF
HON. FREDERICK STONE,
OF MARYLAND,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 15 and 16, 1868.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. STONE said: Mr. Chairman, a great deal of the idle declamation on the subject of the finances is the result of the misconception of the law, and a great deal of intentional misrepresentation. We hear repeated everywhere the importance of the Government maintaining its faith, but we do not very often hear it stated clearly and distinctly in what that keeping of faith consists. We have a large debt, and a portion of it is already due. There is already before this House a bill from the Senate, called a funding bill, which in fact was intended to provide for the payment of that which is already due. I suppose, sir, the only safe rule by which we can be guided in ascertaining in what mode the Government should preserve its faith with its creditors would be to ascertain precisely what contracts it made with them, and whatever the Government may choose to pay more than its contract is a question for the Government itself to determine. The only rights which the creditors of the Government have are the terms of the contract that they made with the Government at the time they loaned the Government the money. In order to ascertain what that contract was we have only to refer back to the series of the acts of Congress. No one was authorized to speak for the Government except the Government itself. The acts of Congress spoke in language too clear to be misunderstood or misrepresented, and no man with a fair disposition to arrive at what is the true construction of these acts of Congress can read them and be for one mo- [illegible] of this contract.

In the month of February, 1862, Congress passed an act, called the legal tender act, by which we made non-interest-bearing notes of the Government legal tender for all debts, public and private. They made in that act no exceptions but duties on imports and the interest on the public debt; these were declared to be payable in coin, but that every other species of indebtedness should be discharged and liquidated by non-interest bearing Treasury notes of the United States, generally termed legal tenders. In the very same act, after declaring that these non-interest-bearing notes should be received in payment of every debt, public or private, in the second section they provide for the creation of a public debt, making the duties on imports and the interest on that debt payable in coin.

Now, sir, is not that plain enough? If the law itself was constitutional, if Congress had the right to issue these non-interest-bearing notes and make them legal tenders in payment of debts, public and private, when in the very act in which they contracted the debt they said the notes should be legal tenders, can the creditors who took the loan and advanced their money upon the faith of that act complain of any misunderstanding, that there was any ambiguity in the act.

But Congress did not stop here. To show that they thoroughly understood the import of the language they were using, two years afterward, in March, 1864, they passed another loan law in which they used this language:

"Payable at a period not more than forty years from date in coin, and of such denominations as may be found expedient, not less than fifty dollars, bearing an interest not exceeding six per cent a year, payable on bonds not over $100, and on all other bonds semi-annually in coin."

They first said that the principal shall be paid in coin, and then that the interest shall be paid in coin, drawing a distinction between the bonds issued under the act of March, 1864, and February, 1862. But this is not all. As late as 1865 Congress passed another act, in which they gave the Secretary of the Treasury a discretion to make the principal and interest, one or both, payable either in currency or coin, so that it *should be expressed on the face of the bond.*

Now, then, here is an act of Congress, in 1862, making these bonds payable in currency, leaving the Secretary of the Treasury no discretion. Then there is the act of March, 1864, leaving him no discretion whatever, for the bonds issued under that act must be paid, both principal and interest. in coin. Then as late as March 3, 1865, Congress passed a law giving the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion to make the principal or the interest, one or both, payable either in coin or currency, as he might deem expedient.

Now, propositions are being pressed upon this House which amount to this: that although the Government obtained a loan during the pendency of the war, and contracted with its creditors to pay in currency, a gold-bearing bond is to be substituted for the bonds already due and payable in currency. Five hundred million dollars of the five-twenty bonds, that were payable by the express terms of the act of 1862 in currency, are now due and payable at the Treasury, the five years' option having expired. How are they to be paid? If they are payable in currency what is the object of imposing a vast coin debt upon the Government now at this late day? If by the terms of the contract they were payable in currency, why now issue a new set of bonds payable in coin, running a long period of years, and thus substituting a debt payable in coin for one clearly payable in currency? The question is, what was the contract with the public creditors? Not what a broker or a banker might say, or what might be advertised in a newspaper by brokers and bankers, whose only object was to make sales for the sake of their commission.

One of the arguments used on this question is, that if the debt were paid in legal tender notes it would depreciate the credit of the Government, and that the greenbacks would become depreciated and comparatively worthless. That argument proceeds upon the assumption that a debt of the Government, while bearing interest, will preserve the credit of the Government; but that a non-interest-bearing debt will destroy its credit. I presume that scarcely any one will question the fact that the credit of a Government depends upon its ability and its willingness to discharge its just obligations. First ascertain what its just obligations are, and then show a willingness to discharge them, and you need not fear that the credit of the Government will suffer. I deny the fact that it would follow as a consequence of the substitution of the non-interest-bearing debt for interest bearing, provided such were the terms of the contract, that the credit of the Government would suffer. On the contrary, I believe that it would be increased. If the debt could be discharged by legal tenders, so far from disturbing, it would only improve the financial condition of the country.

There is no reason that can be urged why the Government should be held to a different rule in the payment of these five- [illegible] dopts in dealing with every other creditor. The Government contracts to pay its judiciary so much money. The judiciary receives it in legal tender notes, and does not pretend that the Government violates its faith. It contracts to pay its army so much money. The army receives it in legal tender notes, and sets up no pretence that the faith of the Government is broken. And thus the Government deals with every single creditor it has, great or small; and we hear no complaint of a violation of faith except coming from the bondholders or their advocates. If we had contracted in the act of February, 1862, to pay the loan in gold, why we should pay it in gold. If it is perfectly clear that we contracted to pay it in currency, the holders of the loan have no just cause of complaint if the Government does pay it in currency.

Now, sir, we have had a great deal of discussion in the House to-night, and some before, as to the taxation of Government bonds. It is a part of the inherent power of Congress, given to it by the Constitution, to levy tax for the support of the Government, and to suppose for one moment that one Congress could bind a succeeding Congress as to any article to be taxed, whether Government bonds or anything else, would be to any one who had ever examined the Constitution at all, or the workings of this or any other government, the very height of absurdity. It would enable one Congress, as was very justly said by a distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, by exempting everything from taxation, to put an end to any Government. The right is unquestioned; and while an exception is made in the acts of Congress exempting the Government bonds from State or municipal taxation, no pretence is set up to exempt them from the power of taxation of the United States, whether the tax should be upon the principal or upon the interest, or upon both, is, perhaps, not a very material matter. That they should bear their fair share of the burdens of the Government is now almost a *concessum* in this country, and is certainly sustained by every principle of law and justice.

But the great principle to be kept in view, as was said by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler,] is the equalization of three burdens. It is the correct principle at last, that all classes and all property should bear their fair and just share of the burdens of the Government.

Sir, it has been sometimes argued by gentlemen that any material addition to the currency of the country would exercise an injurious effect upon the value of that currency. This is not so. More than one-half of the country is this day without enough currency to transact their ordinary business. The business of the country would absorb and use profitably a great deal more currency than we now have.

Mr. BURLEIGH. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. STONE. Yes, sir.

Mr. BURLEIGH. I desire to inquire if I understood the gentleman correctly when I understood him to say that after the Government had called on its citizens for money to supply its wants, and has received it, and has passed a law declaring that the bonds given for that money shall not be taxed, then the Government has the right to turn around and pass another law taxing those bonds? Is not that in the nature of an *ex post facto* law? I do not know that I quite understood the gentleman. If I did not, I should like to do so.

Mr. STONE. In answer to the question of the gentleman, I would say that I deny utterly the right of one Congress to prohibit all succeeding Congresses from imposing a tax, either upon Government bonds or any other species of property.

Mr. BURLEIGH. The gentleman does not quite understand me.

Mr. STONE. I think I understand the gentleman perfectly.

Mr. BURLEIGH. I will state what I mean.

Mr. STONE. I think I understand the gentleman perfectly. Every citizen or foreigner, or whoever he may be, who advances his money to the Government, is presumed to know, and does know—for men who make these advances of money understand the workings and the authority of the Government as well as, and perhaps better, than any other class of men in the world—they know that the power of the Government to tax is inherent and inalienable. And they take the loan always subject to the inherent right of taxation possessed by the Government.

Mr. BURLEIGH. Let me interrupt the gentleman again for a moment.

Mr. STONE. Very well.

Mr. BURLEIGH. The Government makes a contract with me, for instance; it asks me for my money, and I give it. The Government then executes a bond to me, and puts its seal upon it. Now, after having received my gold, can it tear that seal from the bond without my consent? I want to know if the Government possesses any such power as that. If it does, then I have yet to learn it.

Mr. STONE. I have already answered the question of the gentleman. I repeat again, that no government was ever instituted among men that did not possess this [illegible] supposed that this Congress, or the Parliament of Great Britain, or the Chamber of Deputies of France, or the Diet of Germany, with all their Executives combined, could strip the Legislative Department of the Government of this inherent and inalienable right. And these men took the bonds of the United States knowing that the Government always reserves to itself that power. But the Government never did promise not to tax these bonds; they only declared that the States should not tax them, I will read from the act on that subject:

"All stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States, held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority."

That, I believe, is the utmost extent to which any of these laws go—that the bonds shall be free from taxation under State or municipal authority. Congress never for a moment attempted even to make them not taxable by the United States.

But, Mr. Chairman, the funding bill is simply a bill to exchange bonds payable in currency for bonds payable in gold; nothing more or less. Whether it is wise, when it is impossible to have full discussion upon so important a measure, to change the currency debt into a gold debt, and thus to impose a burden upon the people of this country of certainly between five hundred and one thousand million dollars, notwithstanding the lower rate of interest on the new bonds, I must leave the majority of this House to determine. I myself deem it both unwise and unjust to the people that they should be called upon to perform more than they agreed to do at the time they incurred the debt; and when every interest in the country is now so heavily taxed.

But, Mr. Chairman, in the few minutes allotted to me I feel inclined to adopt an expression used by General Blair in his late celebrated letter, in which he says the financial question is subordinate to the political one. This letter of General Blair seems to have created a great deal of interest in this House and out of it. It has been termed revolutionary and warlike. Now, I agree with and most cordially endorse every word in that letter. It is because I believe it is not revolutionary, that it is not warlike in the slightest degree, that I do endorse it. It is a plain statement of a question that he desires to submit to the people, and to take their deliberate judgment upon it at the ballot box. If you can term any question that is submitted to the people at the ballot box, and upon which their deliberate judgment is evoked—if you term that war, then what do you term peace?

That letter of General Blair's simply declares that the governments set up in the ten rebel States were not warranted by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, and it proposes to submit to the deliberate judgment of the people whether the Executive should or should not be called upon to undo what the writer of the letter believes, and what I believe, to be an unconstitutional usurpation of power.

It is impossible that any revolution or war can come of any deliberate appeal to the ballot box. If the people declare by the election that those State governments are unconstitutional, and that they desire their Executive to command the army to undo what the army did, surely that cannot be termed a revolutionary measure.

But there is a small cloud on the horizon. The bill so recently passed by both Houses of Congress in relation to counting the electoral votes of the reconstructed States is, in my judgment, a measure fraught with danger to the country; for, as I construe that bill, it certainly claims for the two Houses of Congress the right to receive or to reject the vote of any one of the ten Southern States, as Congress may choose. The Constitution is explicit upon that subject. It gives to Congress the right to fix the day upon which the electors shall cast their votes. There the whole authority of Congress over the subject ceases; everything else in regard to the election is entirely and exclusively under the control of the States themselves, and Congress has no right to reject the vote of any State where the constitutional requirements have been complied with by the electors being selected upon the day designated by Congress.

Who but Congress is to judge whether or not the State governments spoken of by that act was made in compliance with the act of March 2, 1867? By the terms of that bill the States may be here represented; Congress may have already passed judgment that she had complied with the terms of the reconstruction acts; and yet that act gives to Congress the right to count such of the votes as they please, and reject such as they please. Once concede to Congress, that right, and the election of the President is in the hands of Congress, and not of the people.

That act must have been passed with some purpose and for some intent. The act of March, 1867, after prescribing what a State should do to entitle her to representation here, provided that after Congress did admit her Representatives the act should be inoperative. What, then, [illegible] counted unless Congress is satisfied, (I do not quote the exact words, but recite the substance of the act.) that at the time she casts her electoral vote she had complied with all the requisites of the reconstruction act, to be judged of by Congress again. What is the effect of such a law? It is either entirely nugatory, or it would necessarily give this body the right to count the vote of one State and reject that of another, both States being represented on this floor—a right claimed in the very face of the Constitution, which gives to each State the right to choose the electors in the manner that the Legislature thereof shall direct. If this power is conceded to Congress, then elections by the people are at an end.

Selected Poetry.

THE SOUTH.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Yes, give me the land
  Where the ruins are spread,
And the living tread light
  On the hearts of the dead;
Yes, give me a land
  That is blest by the dust,
And bright with the deeds
  Of the down-trodden just.
Yes, give me the land,
  Where the battle's red blast
Has flashed on the future
  The form of the past!
Yes, give me the land,
  That hath legends and lays,
That tell of the memories
  Of long vanished days.
Yes, give me the land,
  That hath story and song,
To tell of the strife
  Of the right with the wrong.
Yes, give me a land,
  With a grave in each spot,
And names in the graves
  That shall not be forgot.
Yes, give me the land,
  Of the wreck and the tomb,
There's grandeur in graves—
  There's glory in gloom,
For out of the gloom
  Future brightness is born;
As, after the night,
  Looms the sunrise of morn;
And the graves of the dead,
  With the grass overgrown,
May yet form the footstool
  Of Liberty's throne,
And each simple wreck
  In the way-path of might,
Shall yet be a rock
  In the temple of Right!

☞What is the difference between a marksman who shoots wide of the target, and a brute of a husband who blackens his wife's eye?

The one misses his mark, and the other marks his Missis.

Selected Miscellany.

A GOOD YARN.

In the village of W. lived a man who had once been a judge of the county, and well known all over it by the name of Judge L. He kept a store and saw mill, and was always sure to have the best of a bargain on his side, by which he had gained an ample fortune; and some did not hesitate to call him the biggest rascal in the world. He was very conceited withal, and used to brag of his business capacity when any one was near to listen.—One rainy day, as quite a number were seated around the stove, he began, as usual, to tell of his great bargains, and at last wound up with the expression:

"Nobody has ever cheated me, nor they can't neither."

"Judge," said an old man of the company, "I've cheated you more than you ever did me."

"How so?" said the Judge.

"If you will promise you won't go to law 'bout it, nor do anything, I'll tell you, or else I won't; you're too much of a law character for me."

"Let's hear," cried half a dozen voices at once.

"I'll promise," said the Judge, "and treat in the bargain, if you have."

"Well, do you remember that wagon you robbed me of?"

"I never robbed you of any wagon; I only got the best of the bargain," said the Judge.

"Well, I made up my mind to have it back, and—"

"You never did," interrupted the Judge.

"Yes I did, and interest too."

"How so?" thundered the now enraged Judge.

"Well, you see, Judge, I sold you one day a very nice pine log, and bargained with you for a lot more. Well, that log I stole off your pile down by the mill the night before, and the next day I sold it to you. The next night I drew it back home, and sold it to you the next day, and so I kept on until you had bought [illegible] ed Judge, running to his book and examining his log account, "you never sold me twenty-seven logs of the same measurement."

"I know it," said the vender in logs, "by drawing it back and forth the end wore off, and as it wore, I kept cutting the end off, until it was only ten feet long—just fourteen feet shorter than it was the first time I brought it, and when it got so short, I drew it home and worked it up into shingles, and the next week you bought the shingles, and I concluded I had got the worth of my wagon back—and stowed away in my pocket-book."

The exclamation of the Judge was drowned in the shouts of the bystanders, and the log drawer found the door without the promised treat.

HOW TO PUT OUT CLOTHES ON FIRE.—When clothes take fire from the upsetting of a lamp, or other accident, the first impulse of the burning person is to run to the open door, which only fans the flame and the bystander generally tries to put out the flame with his bare hands. A little presence of mind will save great injury and suffering in such cases. If the blaze is but just started, it may be subdued by falling instantly upon the floor and thrusting the burning part of the dress under the person. One standing by at such a time should seize a woolen blanket, shawl or cloak, or any woolen fabric at hand, and spreading it out higher than the head, run boldly to the unfortunate person, throw his arms about the neck and envelop him or her in its folds as tightly as possible. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. Throw the person upon the floor immediately and the moment of greatest danger has past. If the burn is severe a physician should be called at once, but in the meantime something may be done to relieve the pain.—One of the most soothing applications is a linament made of one part of raw linseed oil and two of lime-water, applied on cotton. In the absence of these materials cover the parts freely with flour and put over a coating of cotton to exclude the air.—*Lynchburg News.*

HOW TO TREAT A CHOKED COW.—A writer in the *Rural American* speaks thus of treating a choked cow:

"When I find a cow choked I immediately strap up one fore leg in "Rarey" style, and commence driving her at a quick gait. She will not make many hops before the potato will be ejected with a good deal of force. I have told this plan to numbers of farmers, and have yet to learn of its failure. It is easily and quickly performed; and at least, upon the ground of humanitarianism, it must recommend itself over the swabbing plan."

☞Don't mistake arrogance for wisdom. Many people think they are wise when they are windy.

☞If God do not think thee worthy of his rod, he will never think thee worthy of his crown.