The Port Tobacco Times

AND CHARLES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

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Return thanks for the liberal patronage we have received and hope to continue to merit the same. (feb. 5 2-m.)

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W. M. MUSCHETTE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PORT TOBACCO, MD.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Can be found at the office of R. H Edelen, Esq [jy. 3-1y]

J. Benj. Mattingly,

GENERAL AGENT FOR SOUTHERN MARYLAND

Passaic Agricultural Chemical Works

LISTER BROTHERS, Proprietors. MANUFACTURERS OF **Fresh Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime.**

AMMONIATED DISSOLVED BONE. U. S. PHOSPHATE and CELEBRATED GROUND BONE.

THE BEST FERTILIZERS NOW IN USE

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES Nos. 54 and 58 Bachanan's Wharf Baltimore, Md. FACTORY—NEWARK, N. Y

I have an Established Warehouse at La Plata, on the B. & P. R. R., and have always on hand there a full line of all grades of the above Fertilizers ready for immediate delivery. References: J. H. Langley, W. M. Jameson, Capt. Alex. Franklin, Thos. B. Delozier, Alex Haislip, John B. Carpenter, H. H. Owen and all who have used theses goods.

We have a most excellent article for POTATOES and all kinds of Garden Vegetables.

John M. Lloyd.

GEN'L AGENT FOR

G. OBER & SON COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD FERTILIZERS, AND DEALERS IN FERTILIZING MATERIALS. OFFICE, 25 S. Gay street, [illegible] MARINE BANK BUILDING. Factory, Locust Point. BALTIMORE.

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Before purchasing your Fertilizers for Wheat the coming season, it will be to your interest to give us a call. All the above brands are strictly reliable, besides we keep in stock all kinds of the best grade material from which we can make you any grade Fertilizer you may need.—This House is an old established one, and every thing they sell you is as represented. As an evidence of the superiority of our goods, my sales have increased from 21 tons per annum, the first year to one thousand and eighty-five tons, this being my sales in Charles and St. Mary's counties the past year. I shall not be satisfied until I sell every responsible farmer in Southern Maryland, as it is not only for my own interest I wish to do so. My greatest desire is to induce the planters of Southern Maryland to use strictly first class goods and can only do so by dealing with a first class house. If you will buy your goods from the G. Ober & Sons Company you will not regret it. Mr. W. I. Burch, at Bryantown, or Mr. C. B. Lloyd, our Collector and Salesmen, will be glad to receive your orders, and I will devote as much time as I can in the two counties the coming season in order to induce the farmers of Southern Maryland to buy the best Fertilizers offered to the people of any State in Union. All responsible orders sent direct to the Company will receive prompt attention.

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. LLOYD.

N B —What Mr. James F. Mattingly, a large and practical farmer of Chaptico District, St. Mary's county, says of our Tobacco Compound: He says that he can grow as large Tobacco from other fertilizers as he can from Ober's, but while Ober's is just as good as to quality, it weighs from ¼ to ½ more than any other Fertilizers that he has used. I will here add that Mr. Mattingly is not only a very good and prosperous farmer but strictly reliable. Mr. Mattingly has used our goods for several years and says he will use no others both for Wheat and Tobacco

JOHN M. LLOYD.

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A FULL LEATHER TOP BUGGY $73.

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That you waste time, patience and money, when you go elsewhere for Clothing for Men or Boys, before coming here!

The quicker you find this out the more money you will save. Our 2½ 3 story warehouses contain the largest, the most varied, the newest and most fashionable Stock of Fall and Winter Garments in Baltimore, all our own make, offered to you at tempting Prices.

OUR GUARANTEE of "Entire satisfaction, and Lowest Prices, or Money Refunded," goes with every sale

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Finds me with the largest and most complete stock I have ever had of Coach Findings, Blacksmiths Supplies AND Heavy Hardware, Comprising an immense assortments of Wheels, Wheel Stocks, Axles *and Springs, Carriage Cloths, Carpets, Lamps, &c., Horse Shoe Nails, and Shoes, Bar Iron and Steel, &c., &c.*

AGENT FOR "CASTORINE" THE GREAT AXLE OIL,

Sells rapidly wherever introduced. Universally pronounced the best.

RETAIL PRICES: Ponies 10 cts., Pints, 30 cts., Quarts, 50 cts. Liberal discount to the trade.

"GAUTIER" Barb Fence Wire BEST AND CHEAPEST

STEEL HARROW TEETH, ALL SIZES.

Carriag and Wagon Builders will find it to their interests to correspond with me before placing orders elsewhere.

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Volina Cordial CURES DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, WEAKNESS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, MALARIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, KIDNEY TROUBLES, NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM.

IT is Invigorating and Delightful to take, and of great value as a Medicine for weak and Ailing Women and Children.

IT gives NEW LIFE to the whole SYSTEM by Strengthening the Muscles, Toning the NERVES, and completely Digesting the food.

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CONTAINS no hurtful Minerals, is composed of carefully selected Vegetable Medicines, combined skillfully, making a Safe and Pleasant Remedy.

A Book, 'Volina,' by leading physicians, telling how to treat diseases at HOME, mailed, together with a set of handsome cards by new Heliotype process, on receipt of 10 c.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. Should the dealer near you not keep VOLINA CORDIAL, remit $1.00, and a full size bottle will be sent, charges paid.

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CHAPEL POINT MILLS.

THE undersigned having rented, thoroughly repaired and refurnished the above Mills are now prepared to receive grist of all kinds. Wednesdays of each week for grinding Wheat. We keep constantly on hand a large supply of Meal to exchange for Corn. We will serve the public at any time of day from 5 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

SMOOT & CROSS, Props.

Out Pensioners of the County.

The following is a list of the persons who receive pensions from the county and who do not reside at the alms house. The list is official from the report of the trustees of the poor as furnished to the Clerk of the County Commissioners. It will be well if all interested in the taxes of the county would read carefully this list and ascertain if any not actually in need of charity are receiving these pensions

FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas Hanson,	colored	$10 00
Margaret Skinner,	"	10 00
Adaline Wedge,	"	10 00
Mary Chesley,	"	18 00
Susan Beale,	"	10 00
Hetty King,	"	10 00
Robert Simmons,	white	10 00
Charlott Angel,	colored	10 00
Ann Thomas,	"	10 00
Robert Allen,	white	10 00
Permelia Sideler,	"	10 00
Kate Smith and children,	"	20 00
Kendrick for Robey's chil'rn	"	18 00
Jane McBayne & children,	"	18 00
Harriet Southerland,	"	10 00
Mary Johnson Mason,	"	10 00
Louis Dogans,	colored	20 00
Robert Scott,	"	10 00
Mary J. Welch & children,	white	20 00
Margaret Hart,	"	10 00
Patsey Owdon,	colored	10 00
Mary J. Cator,	white	10 00
Nace Jenifer,	colored	10 00
Emoline Casey	"	10 00
George Hawkins,	"	10 00
Louisa Turner,	"	12 00
Caroline Morris,	"	10 00
Edward Garner,	white	20 00
James Lucket,	colored	15 00
Jane Berry,	"	15 00
Robert Kelly,	"	15 00
Bettie Jordon,	"	12 00

SECOND DISTRICT.

Walter Burgess,	colored	$10 00
Jane Mitchell,	"	10 00
Maria Edelen,	"	10 00
Jane Campbell,	"	10 00
Nancy Burk,	white	10 00
Henry Taylor,	colored	12 00
Louisa Young	"	8 00
Charity Dent,	"	10 00
Ann Campbell,	"	10 00
Eliza Fowler,	white	12 00
Lotty Bond,		12 00
*Henry Yates,	colored	10 00
Magdelen Contee,	"	12 00
Eliza Gateraze,	white	8 00
Kate Murphy and children,	"	20 00
Mary Rollings and children,	"	20 00
Sophia Lynch,	"	10 00
Jane C. Davis, (blind)		25 00
Henry Boarman,	colored	10 00
Jacob Campbell,	"	10 00
J P Moran and children	white	20 00
Edward Wallace,	colored	10 00
Robert Garner,	white	30 00
Matilda Shorter,	"	12 00
Renie Bulter,	colored	15 00
Caroline Milbourn, addi'al pen	"	18 00

THIRD DISTRICT.

Richard William and wife,	white	$20 00
E B Scroggins & children,	"	15 00
William Booth,	"	10 00
Charles Mankins,	colored	10 00
H C Maddox, use foundling,	"	12 00
Susan Stewart	white	12 00
Mary A Clements & children	"	20 00
Mary Mack,	colored	10 00
Ann O. Welch & children,	white	15 00
Elizabeth Hart,	colored	12 00
Lewen Atcherson,	white	12 00
Susan Ward,	"	20 00
Harrison Butler,	colored	10 00
Mike Plowden,	"	10 00
Henry Merrick,	"	15 00
Bailey and children,	white	20 00
Robert Y. Tucker,	"	12 00
Lemuel Hanson,	colored	10 00
Alice Proctor,	"	10 00
Rachal Matthews,	"	10 00
Mary J Harbin and children	white	20 00
Mary E. Acton,	"	10 00
Mary Turner,	"	12 00
Matilda Butler,	colored	10 00
Hodges and childrent,	white	25 00
Rebecca Brown,	colored	10 00
Elkins and children,	white	25 00
*Matilda Brown,	colored	10 00
*William Jenkins,	"	10 00
Catharine Hardy & children,	white	25 00
Easter Digges,	colored	12 00
Henny Riley,	"	15 00
Frank Watts,	"	12 00
Caroline Milbrourn,	"	12 00
Nelly Chandler,	"	12 00
Elizabeth Marlow,	white	15 00

FOURTH DISTRICT.

John Miles,	colored	$10 00
E Hearly and children,	white	20 00
Eliza Reeder,	"	10 00
Frank Wheeler,	colored	15 00
Elizabeth Burrows,	white	12 00
Elizabeth Lynch,	"	15 00
Elizabeth Kinnamon,	"	12 00
George H. Langley,	"	20 00
Mary A. Johnson,	"	12 00
Ceaser Boarman and wife,	"	20 00
Margaret Beavon,	"	15 00
Richard Butler,	colored	10 00
Tresa Smallwood,	"	12 00
Elizabeth Adams,	"	12 00
Catharine Moreland,	white	25 00

Total Number of Pensioners.

1st District	32, amount paid to same	$403 00
2nd "	26, " " "	344 00
3rd "	36, " " "	504 00
4th "	16, " " "	220 00
Total		$1 471 00
Additional Pension as shown above		25 00

In the above list those names marked with an asterisk (*) are of persons either dead or whose pensions have been suspended for some good cause. In the case of Henry Yates, Matilda Brown and Wm. Jenkins orders have been issued to Mess. Roberts & Owen for the amount levied to them to be applied to new pensioners recently placed upon the list. Additional pensions have also been allowed to Ann O. Welch and children, white, Ann Lyles and Charles and Henry Boarman, colored, amounting to the sum of $40.00. Frank Wallace and wife, colored, have also been placed on the list with a pension of $15.00.

An Advantageous Transaction.

Sharpley—Old fellow, you've been taken in. Do you know why Skinner borrowed all that money of you?

Green—No.

Sharpley—Because he was so hard up that he had to borrow in order to pay creditors who've waited for years.

Green—Oh, that's all right, then. I'm the largest of 'em.

A correspondent asks: "Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" First cheat the lawyer, and then we will answer the conundram.

Poetry.

THE FORGIVING HEART.

BY D. B. WILLIAMSON.

Forgive the hand that harshly strikes
In anker's reckless mood,
Perhaps the heart behind it mourns
The action hot and rude;
And though the insult sends the blood
Indignant to the face,
Its pardon to the injured brings
No sorrow or disgrace.

Forgive the tongue whose hasty words
Like flaming arrows burn,
Behind it, too, a heart may sigh,
And for forbearance yearn;
Since there is none of human kind
That doth not sometimes need
An ill-used neighbor's clemency
For grievous word or deed.

Though hate should follow, hard and close,
with every cruel wrong,
This thought will always cheer the soul—
It cannot be for long;
While on an easier bed he lies,
Who from revenge is free,
Why says, "My heart forgive them al',
As God forgiveth me!"

Select Reading.

Does It Pay To Raise Wheat?

DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

Upon invitation of Mr Edward P. Moores the Deer Creek Farmers' Club met at Highlands, the residence of his father, Mr. John Moores, last Saturday. The active members in attendance were Messrs. R. John Rogers, president; John Moores, Edward P. Moores, Jas. Lee, Wm. D. Lee, H. Spalding, Wm. Munnikhuysen, Wm. Webster, Thos. Lochary, R. Harris Archer, Bennett H. Barnes and F. W. Baker. There were also present Dr. R. D. Lee, and Messrs. S. M. Lee, Thos. Allibone, B. Frank Hanway, John B. Wysong and Wm. T. Munnikhuysen

A committee, as usual, inspected the farm and buildings. The committee consisted of Messrs Wm. Webster, Wm. Munnikhuysen and Jas. Lee, who reported that the appearance of the farm was very fine, notwithstanding the long drought. Mr. John Moores' corn is clean and he will have more than the average crop of the season. His fat cattle weighed 825 pounds when bought last year, and in a month more will weigh 1,300, which is a good showing for cattle that have not been fed grain. Mr. Moores raised a good crop of wheat. He also has a quantity of Welcome oats, weighing 42 lbs. to the bushel, which are remarkably fine. Mr. Moores' hay is the only bright hay the committee had seen this year It was saved without getting any rain on it.

The topic selected for discussion was as follows:

"What profit is there in raising wheat at present prices?"

Edward P. Moores was decidedly of the opinion that it does not pay. All you can get out of the wheat crop must be expended for labor and fertilizers. On land on which thirty bushels per acre can be raised he figured out the cost per acre as fallows:

Plowing	$2 00
Harrowing	2 00
Drilling	60
Seed	1 50
Fertilizers	8 00
Cutting, Tieing and Shocking	2 00
Hauling and Stacking	1 00
Threshing	3 00
Fanning and Hauling to Station	1 25
Freight, Drayage and Commissions	2 40
Taxes and Interest on Land	3 30
Total expenses	$27 05
30 bus. of wheat sold at say 85 cts	25 50
Profit per acre	$1 55

Very little wheat sold in this county will net 78 cents per bushel. If farmers can raise wheat at a profit at present prices the older farmers, who got much higher prices should have made fortunes.

John Moores said he figured out a heavy profit in raising wheat. He had this year fifteen acres of corn ground wheat, which yielded 450 bus., or thirty bushels to the acre. A stubble field of the same size yielded the same. His wheat was sold at 80 cents a bushel. His estimate is as follows:

450 bushels, at 80 cts		$360 00
Preparing the ground with double cultivator	$15 00	
Drilling 2 days, 2 men and a pair mules	6 00	
Cutting and shocking	13 50	
Hauling and stacking	17 50	
Threshing	35 00	
25 bushels seed	22 50	
400 lbs Phosphate	90 00	
Cost of wheat		199 50
Profit on 15 acres		$160 50
Fifteen acres of stubble yielded 450 bushels, at 80 cts		$360 00
Plowing at $2 per acre	$30 00	
Preparing the ground at $2 per acre	30 00	
Drilling, 2 days	6 00	
Cutting and shocking	13 50	
Stacking	17 50	
¾ of 700 lbs. bone	51 25	
Threshing	35 00	
25 bushels seed, at 90 cts	22 50	
Total cost		$195 75
Profit		$164 25

The corn ground wheat was charged with all of the phosphate used on it, but in the case of the stubble field he thought only one-fourth of the bones should be charged to the wheat crop He estimated the straw to be worth more than the cost of taxes and insurance Farmers cannot do without cultivating wheat, if it were only 50 cents a bushel. There is no other way of getting a set of grass except by losing a whole year.

Wm. Webster thought wheat can not be raised at a profit for less than 90 cents a bushel. There is no profit in raising 20 bushels to the acre, which will be the average crop in Harford this year. All farmers have not binders and must cut their wheat at greater expense than Mr. Moores did. It is true farmers must raise wheat, but should raise no more than will give them straw needed for bedding, &c. A set of grass may be got by seeding with oats.

Dr. R. D. Lee said that while wheat no doubt pays badly at present prices, it is an important factor in a successful rotation of crops. A farmer should therefore prepare and sow his crop of wheat as carefully as other crops. The price of wheat varies. Within his recollection the same crop rose from 80 cents to $3. Farmers must therefore be prepared to gain by a rise of wheat or lose by a fall. He hoped farmers would not abandon raising wheat, even if they knew it to be unprofitable.

James Lee would not advise farmers to quit sowing wheat. A tenant can make money raising wheat, but a landlord can not, for the reason that the former does not have the fertilizers to pay for and gets one-half the crop for his work. He thought Mr. Moores' estimate for threshing too high. He had 1,300 bushels of wheat threshed this year at 7 cents a bushel and had nothing to do with it except haul it to the barn. He estimated that one-third of the bone applied to wheat is consumed by the crop. At present he would not break up sod for wheat, if he could graze cattle.

Wm. Munnikhuysen was of the opinion that it does not pay to raise wheat. He charges crops with all the fertilizers applied, because he puts them on for every crop.

Thos. Lochary said it depends very much on the land whether wheat raising is profitable or not. On some lands you can not raise more than 20 bushels to the acre and on others the same preparation and fertilizers will produce 30 bus. The larger the field the smaller the cost per bushel. His wheat for the last 3 years has yielded over 29 bushels per acre, on corn ground. He gave an estimate per acre on a twelve acre field of corn ground wheat, as follows:

Seed per acre	$1 50
One half the fertilizer used	5 00
Interest on am't invested in land	3 00
Putting in the crop	1 50
Cutting, binding and shocking	1 50
Horse raking and hauling in	75
Threshing and fanning	2 50
Hauling to depot	1 80
Freight, drayage and commissions	50
	$18 95

The price of Fultz wheat in Baltimore is 87 cts. The 30 bushels will therefore bring $26.10, leaving a clear profit of $7.15 per acre.

Hargraves Spalding thought there might be profit in wheat at 30 bushels to the acre, but he had never raised that much.

B. F. Hanway's experience is that his wheat crop always brings him in debt. Occasionally he had raised 30 bushels and over. It takes about all he gets for his fertilizers. He does not plant it for grass but to get the land in grass. He did not think farmers should abandon it, but should sow a little every year.

S. M. Lee said if farmers, when he commenced farming, could raise wheat at $1 a bushel, they ought to be able to raise it now at 80 cents profitably, because with the present facilities they can make two bushels with less expense than they could make one then. He thought Mr. John Moores' estimate of profit based on thirty bushels per acre was too high, but he was satisfied that an average crop of twenty five bushels can be raised. The purchasing power of 80 cts., too, is very large now, except in the matter of labor, but he did not think the latter too high except in comparison with the products of labor. He would cut down Mr. Moores' fertilizer bill. By another rotation fully one-half the fertilizer could be saved and he would not put in two wheat crops in succession. He illustrated this point by the case of two brothers in Baltimore county. One uses commercial fertilizers while the other depends upon turning down green crops to preserve the fertility of his soil. This year their crops of wheat were about the same, but one had to take nearly all his crop to pay for fertilizers and the other had no fertilizer bills to pay. He had for years been convinced of the advantage of the system of farming with green crops. He did not ignore the value of commercial fertilizers, but thought farmers could do without them. He had seen 40 and 42 bushels of wheat raised without any fertilizer but a little land plaster.

John B. Wysong remarked that there is a small profit in wheat if 25 bushels per acre can be raised from an application of 400 or 500 lbs. of commercial fertilizer. The straw is worth $3 per acre. Not more than one-third or one half the fertilizer is taken up by the wheat, the remainder going to produce two good crops of hay. If the two crops of hay will pay for the fertilizer the only expense of raising the wheat would be for cultivation. The latter he thought less than stated by some members. He uses bone and phosphate on wheat, three-fourths bone to one-fourth phosphate. Farmers can't do without wheat and it is the best crop to sell, being easily hauled. The greater number of acres put in the greater profit per acre per bushel.

Bennett H. Barnes did not think there is any profit in wheat at 80 cents a bushel if only twenty-five bushels per acre are raised. This year on a rented place his expenses for raising wheat, including fertilizer, were $20 per acre and he got twenty five bushels per acre.

Wm. D. Lee wouldn't like to do without the wheat crop. There is a little profit in it. He uses one-fourth phosphate with bone, drilling 400 lbs to the acre.

R. Harris Archer said that if a strict account were kept of any crop the farmer would conclude it did not pay, but if a farmer wants to make anything out of his farm he must sow wheat even if as low as 50 cents a bushel. A bushel of wheat will buy more calico, muslin or sugar now than it would when wheat was $1 50 a bushel. Besides, there may be foreign war and next year wheat may bring $1.

R. John Rogers agreed with other members that wheat raising is a necessity There is a little profit, at present prices, after the farmer is paid living price for his work. Sowing wheat appears to be the only sure mode of getting a set of grass. A farmer must raise twenty five bushels per acre to get a profit, but no man ought to seed a bushel without preparing his ground so that he may expect twenty-five bushels to the acre. In the effort to get twenty-five he may get thirty or more. The fertilizer that has given him the most satisfaction for wheat is bone and dissolved South Carolina rock, half and half, with 300 lbs. of kainit to each ton. He buys these early, empties them in bulk and mixes them together. The acid in the rock thoroughly decomposes the bone and makes it soluble. The mixture costs about $21 a ton. He uses 500 lbs. to the acre, drilled in with the wheat. It acts promptly. It is important to get the best rock and kainit.

Melancholy Sickness.

A CLOUD ALWAYS ON THE FACE OF THE NOTED GENERAL.

On one of the open cars which left Mauch Chunk to make the circle of the Switchback the other morning sat a tall man of soldierly bearing and commanding presence, surrounded by a circle of admiring friends. It was Daniel E. Sickles, the dashing commander of the 3d Corps at Gettysburg, now the corporation lawyer and politician of New York. Gen. Sickles, like all those who participated in the war has begun to age rapidly. His luxuriant hair, once dark brown, if not actually black, was heavily streaked with gray, and the same tell tale color was predominant in the heavy mustache ornamenting his face. By his side was the pathetic crutch that has been his constant companion since that fateful day at Gettysburg, when the Confederate shell shattered his leg and laid him at full length on the field. The lines about his mouth were deeply drawn, and when the conversation flagged a look of melancholy settled upon his face and remained there until the silence again was broken. Poor Sickles! It was over twenty-seven years since he fired the fatal shot that stretched the handsome Philip Barton Key at his feet in Washington, but the shadow of that act and what led to it follows him even yet and will to his dying day. Last Tuesday he had spoken at the unveiling of the monument in Mauch Chunk, and the day succeeding had taken the ride which all visitors to the mountains enjoy. In conversation he was apparently as happy as ever; it was only when left to himself, as he several times was, that his mirth departed and melancholy claimed him as her own.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Why Some Occupations are Despised.

"I wonder why we despise certain occupations? We don't despise a man who hammers stone and saws boards; why should we despise a barber? Is the care of the human head intrinsically less honorable than the shaping of such rude material? Why do we still contemn the tailor who clothes us, and honor the painter who portrays us in the same clothes? Why do we despise waiters? I tried to make Barker believe that I respected all kinds of honest work. But I lied. I despised him for having waited on table. Why have all manner of domestics fall under our scorn and come to be stigmatized in a lump as servants?

"Ah, I don't know" said the minister. There is something in personal attendance upon us that dishonors, but the reasons of it are very obscure; I couldn't give them. Perhaps it's because it's work that in a simpler state of things each of us would do for himself, and in this state is too proud to do.—*"The Ministers' Charge" in the Century.*

Making a Railroad.

When the war closed one of the Georgia railroads hadn't a depot or a freight house on its line, and its rolling stock consisted of two old locomotives and four flatcars. These couldn't roll until new ties and rails were laid, and the out look was dubious enough. However, the president called a meeting of the board to see what could be done. When he had stated the condition of the track and equipment he added that the company hadn't dollar in cash and no collateral to borrow money on. He then asked what should be done

"I move we declare a dividend of ten per cent.," boldly replied one of the directors.

It was a thunder-clap which knocked 'em all down; but he followed it up by offering to loan the company $35,000 to make the dividend, and a dividend was declared. The stock at once leaped from thirty-four to ninety cents, and in a year it was held at 108, and paying dividends on that.—*American Railroader.*

The knights at Richmond are naturally enveloped in a little darkeyness.