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The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM IN—ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1893. VOL. XXXII—NO. 18.

ADVERTISE
YOUR BUSINESS
—in the—
Transcript.

ADVERTISING RATES:

One square (8 lines nonpariel type), 3 or less insertions—$1.00. Each subsequent insertion 25 cents.

☞ Yearly and Monthly advertisements at moderate rates.

JOB WORK of ALL KINDS

DONE AT MODERATE PRICES.

☞ Orders sent by mail will receiv prompt attention.

Address all business communications to the TRANSCRIPT, Chestertown, Md.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Loans on Good Farms. Equity Business a Specialty. j22-tf.

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland.

WILLIAM W. BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Office with M. deK. Smith on Court Street.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,
Office on Main street, Chestertown, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Beck, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

Stewart Fruit Company,
WHOLESALE
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND GRAIN
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
118 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Reference, Merchants' National Bank.

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
303 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.
formerly of Wright & Loney,
FRUIT, GRAIN
AND GENERAL PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
121 LIGHT STREET,
Between Pratt and Lombard Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD
Telephone 1073.
March 16, 1893.
H. T. FAUNTLEROY. JOSEPH BASIN, JR.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA

H. T. FAUNTLEROY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
320 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Shipments Solicited of Grain, Fruit and General Produce.
REFERENCES—City National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; Planters' Nat. Bank, Richmond, Va., and Mercantile Agencies.
Sept. 15, 1892—y.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. R. PROBERT.
LONEY & CO.,
Successors to Wright & Loney.
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
☞ REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

Poultribina

Poultribina,
The great Poultry remedy.

Poultribina,
The great Preventative of disease in poultry.

Poultribina,
The great Powder that will make your Chickens grow large, your Hens lay better and your Little Chicks bring better market prices—all this for 25c.

We can produce testimonials from the best poultry raisers in Kent to prove the truth of our statement.

COLIN F. STAM,
April 20, 1893. PROPRIETOR

REGISTRATION NOTICE

To the Voters of Kent County.

In compliance with Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, titled "Elections," sub-title "Registration," as amended by Chapter 573, of the acts of 1890, notice is hereby given that the Officers of Registration for Kent county will sit for the purpose set forth in said Article for

The Sept. Sitting

on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 19th and 20th, 1893 from 8 A.M. to 8 P. M., at the following places

For the First Election District on Tuesday, the 19th of September at Millington, all other days at Galena.

For the Second Election District at Kennedyville.

For the Third Election District at Worton Station.

For the Fourth Election District, on Monday, September 18th, at Pomona, and on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 19th and 20th, at the Court House, in Chestertown.

For the Fifth Election District, at Edesville.

October Sitting

will be on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, and on Monday, October 18th (each day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.), at the above places, except that the First District Register will not be at Millington, nor the Fourth District Register at Pomona.

The sitting on Monday, October 17th, will be only for revision and for hearing applications for reinstatement by persons whose names have been stricken off.

It is thought proper to publish in connection with this notice the subjoined sections of the registration law so far as they are applicable to the counties, which bear particularly upon the powers and duties of the Register and the rights of the citizen:

3. Each of the said officers of registration shall have in addition to the other powers hereinafter conferred upon him, or which may be hereafter conferred upon him by law during the respective times of his appointed sittings, the power of the justice of the peace to preserve order and enforce obedience to his lawful commands at or around his place of registration; to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed; to prevent and suppress riots, tumults, violence and disorder, and all other improper practices at, around or near to his place of registration tending to intimidation or to the obstruction of the work of registration, or the revision of the registration, and to protect and keep safe the registries of voters hereinafter referred to while in his custody and possession; he may compel the presence of witnesses before him while sitting as an officer of registration for all purposes connected with the performance of the duties of his office by summons and attachment; he may while sitting as such officer of registration commit for trial any person committing at or around his place of registration any offense forbidden by this article; he shall have the power to issue any of said summons, attachments or commitments when sitting in any county of this State to the sheriff of said county or to any constable thereof; all such processes shall be served by said respective officers in the same manner as if they were issued by a judge of a court of record having jurisdiction of the subject matter or by a justice of the peace exercising police powers within such respective jurisdiction; the sheriff or any constable in any county in this State who shall serve any of the said processes shall receive the same fees and in like manner as it is or may be by law provided that he shall receive fees in other State cases, but no officer of registration shall charge or receive any compensation for any service performed under this article except such as is provided by this article.

15. All persons who prior to the passage of this act shall have vacated or removed from or have gone with their parents from the place of their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place or habitation within this State, and shall have taken a domicile, dwelling-place, abode or habitation out of this State, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby intended to abandon their legal residence in this State, and to have surrendered their right to registration as legal voters in the State unless within thirty days after the passage of this act they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall have so removed or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if their removal shall have been from said city, and make and acknowledge before such clerk an affidavit that when they so removed they did not intend to change their legal residence within the State, but that they had a fixed purpose to return at a definite time, and that they intend to return to this State and take up their actual domicile and habitation therein, on or before six months next preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninety; * * * and unless the persons respectively making such affidavits shall actually return to this State and shall actually take up their abode, domicile or habitation therein six months before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety, they shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their legal residence therein and shall not be entitled to registration as legal voters, and the officers of registration shall strike off their names from the registry, if they be entered thereon; and after the passage of this act all persons who shall vacate and remove from the place of their actual domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation out of this State shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their residence in this State, and shall in consequence thereof become disqualified to vote, unless at or about the time of such removal or within ten days thereafter they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall so remove, or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if such removal be from said city, and shall make and acknowledge before him an affidavit declaring that notwithstanding such removal from their domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation, they do not intend thereby to change their legal residence, but that they have a fixed and definite purpose to return to this State on or before six months preceding the next succeeding election in November; * * * and if the persons making such affidavits shall fail so to return and take up their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place and habitation in this State on or before six months next preceding such November election, they shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned such declared intention, and shall thereupon become disqualified to vote in this State, and the officers of registration shall refuse to register them as qualified voters, or shall strike off their names from the registry if their names be entered thereon; the clerk before whom such affidavit shall be made, shall retain, index and record the same, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for each acknowledgement the sum of thirty cents, and for indexing and recording affidavits and acknowledgements thereto, the same compensation as is allowed by law for indexing and recording deeds, such costs to be paid to said clerks by the commissioners and mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively; such affidavits shall not be admissible in evidence as evidence of the right of the persons making the same to registration, unless they are recorded within five days from the date of the acknowledgement thereto, and a duly certified copy thereof shall be receivable in evidence in the same manner as a certified copy of a deed; false swearing in any such affidavits shall be deemed to be perjury, and shall be punishable as perjury is by the Code of Public General Laws, article twenty-seven, title "Crimes and Punishments," sub-title "Perjury," and said officers of registration shall require tion of such affidavits duly recorded, or a duly certified copy thereof in all cases where they shall have reason to suspect that the person applying to be registered as a qualified voter has lost his residence by reason of his removal from the State hereinbefore mentioned, and they may also in such cases put any question which they may deem proper to such applicant, concerning the place when he dwelt in the county or legislative district before such removal out of the State, his occupation before such removal and since, the time when he so removed, and when he returned, and all other pertinent facts and circumstances touching the right of such person to be registered, and they may require the truth of the answers of all persons to such questions to be corroborated by independent evidence if in their discretion they shall think proper; and if in answer to their questions or upon testimony produced before them it shall appear to their satisfaction that the person applying to be registered had left the State without any intention of returning at some definite time in the future he shall not be entitled to be registered as a legal voter.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Register of Voters for First District.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second District.
JOHN W. CARTER,
Register of Voters for Third District.
JERVIS SPENCER,
Register of Voters for Fourth District.
H. H. GRESHAM,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, Section one of Article fourteen of the Constitution of Maryland makes it the duty of the Governor to order the publication in certain newspapers to be designated by him, of any bill, or bills, passed proposing any amendments to the said Constitution; and

WHEREAS, at the January Session, 1892, of the General Assembly of Maryland, a bill was passed proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which amendment is Chapter 313 of the Acts of 1892, and is as follows, to wit:

CHAPTER 313.

AN ACT to add an additional section to Article four of the Constitution of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, Three-fifths of all the members of the two houses concurring, that the following section be, and the same is hereby proposed, as an amendment to the Constitution of this State; and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, the same shall supercede and stand in the place of Section thirty-nine of Article four of said Constitution.

SEC. 39. The General Assembly shall, as often as it may think the same proper and expedient, provide by law for the election of an additional Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, and whenever provision is so made by the General Assembly, there shall be elected by the voters of said city another Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, who shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers as are, or shall be provided by the Constitution, or laws of this State, for the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore city, and the General Assembly may provide by laws, or the Supreme Bench by its rules, for requiring causes in any of the courts of Baltimore city to be tried before the Court without a jury, unless the litigants or some one of them shall within such reasonable time or times, as may be prescribed, elect to have their causes tried before a jury. And the General Assembly may reapportion, change or enlarge the jurisdiction of the several courts in said city.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of the direction contained in Article fourteen of the Constitution of this State; and at the said general election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," or "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter may elect, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the votes for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved April 4th, 1892.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January Session, 1892.

W. G. PURNELL,
Secretary of the Senate.
CARLTON SHAFER,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.

Now, therefore, I, Frank Brown, Governor of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that the said hereinbefore described bill, or Act of the General Assembly, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, be published once a week for at least three months in two newspapers published in each county in this State, if so many are therein published, and in three newspapers in the city of Baltimore, before the next ensuing general election, which will be held on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, 1893; at which said election the proposed amendment aforesaid will be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and seventeenth.

FRANK BROWN.

By the Governor,
WM. T. BRANTLY,
Secretary of State.

WE
Are Selling Goods as Cheap
as anybody in the county.
M. M. WOOD & CO.,
Melitota, Kent Co., Md.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.
LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!
Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING, call on or address
H. L. BOYD,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
—AGENT FOR—
ÆTNA, of Harford, Conn.,
Assets $11,000,000.
PHŒNIX, of Harford, Conn.,
Assets $6,000,000.
Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.
☞ Don't wait until you are burned out.
H. L. BOYD,
April 6, 1893. Chestertown, Md

THE BICKFORD AND HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILL.
Positive Force Feed for Wheat and Fertilizer.

DOUBLE DISTRIBUTOR. PERFECT FEED DEVICE.
"As Ye Sow So Shall Ye Reap."
The most practical and modern Grain Drill in the world. In use everywhere. It talks in the wheat field, while competitors talk on the fence. "The best is cheapest," first, last and always.

REES' COMPLETE FERTILIZERS,
High Grade, Full Strength and in Fine Drilling Condition.
Rees' Half Guano and Half Bone Phosphate, Rees' Challenge Crop Grower, Rees' Excellenza Soluble Phosphate, Rees' Crown Bone Phosphate and Potash, Rees' Elm Bone Phosphate.
These Phosphates have been largely used in Kent and Queen Anne's counties for a number of years and always with the best results. The best results for the past harvest have been from the use of Rees' Phosphates, as we can show testimonials to prove.

Call and See Our Line of CARRIAGES and ROAD CARTS.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
Best on earth, in use everywhere. Oliver Plow Repairs; also, Repairs for South Bend, Advance, Syracuse and Ohio Plows.
DISC HARROWS,
of most approved kinds, to reduce your soil to a complete seed bed.
BUFFALO PITT'S LAND ROLLERS,
Complete Implements. FALLOW HARROWS. A Complete Line of FARM IMPLEMENTS.

CUSTOM AND READY-MADE HARNESS.
All kinds of REPAIR WORK done in the neatest manner.
SPLENDID STOCK OF LAP DUSTERS, FLY NETS, HORSE GOODS.
SMITH & CLEMENTS,
Chestertown, Md.

PRICES
—IN—
CLOTHING

HAVE BEEN SHRUNKEN BY
MOODY & LUSBY
So that you can afford to buy a suit and save money to carry it over to next season after getting two or three months wear out of it, this season yet, don't miss this opportunity.
We Must Have Room for Our Immense Fall Stock,
and we are letting clothing go regardless of cost. Come see for yourself that we claim nothing but what is fully proven in our house. Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY.
Few doors below Postoffice.

IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY
A PATRON, THEN TRY
TRADE MARK
Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate,
AND IMPERIAL COMPOUND FERTILIZERS.

THE A. A.
Is a Positive Animal Bone Fertilizer. It not only makes Wheat, but grows Great Grass, and is a permanent Improver of the soil.

THE IMPERIAL
Is composed chiefly of Dissolved Animal Bone, South Carolina Phosphate, Ammonia and Potash. It is an excellent article. Some of our customers really prefer this goods.

TESTIMONIALS:

CHESTERTOWN, MD., July 12, 1893.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON—Gentlemen: The 22 tons of your A. A. bought of you last fall and used on my several farms has been eminently satisfactory. On one of my farms am sure there must be 30 bushels to the acre. This was used in connection with one of the highest goods on the market, and yours was the best, and on my Broad Neck farm my wheat was also fine, in fact, said to be the best corn ground wheat in the Neck. I expect to use more this fall.
W. J. VANNORT.

MR. J. C. LOUD says he certainly likes the A. A., and threshed from it over 30 bushels to the acre this year.

MR. JOSEPH BASIN, of Lankford, says he never used a better goods than A. A., as he never fails on a crop of wheat with it. This year he had in only the creek field and lawn, and threshed one of the largest crops he ever raised.

MR. JAMES FRENCH made an actual test this year by threshing seperately the same number of sheaves grown by four different kinds of fertilizer, and says that Hubbard's A. A. was by far the best of all.

We could give you scores of references, but haven't the space, but wanted to say in conclusion: Owing to the stringency in the money market, fertilizer materials have been low for cash, and as we have laid in one of the largest supplies of Animal Bone, Potash and other materials we have ever bought, which we bought for cash, we are prepared to offer you special inducements this time, and feel sure if you will see or correspond with us before buying, it will certainly be to your interest so to do. Yours truly,

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Manufacturers Standard Fertilizers, Chestertown, Md.

GROCERIES
—AND—
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!
Where? At LEARY'S.
Give him a call and look at his stock of
Spring Shirts and Ties.
Also headquarters for the
Celebrated Cubanola Havana 5c. Cigar, El Travellero 3c. Cigar.
B. F. Gravely's Best $1 per pound, and all grades of Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.
F. D. LEARY,
Main Street, few doors below the Postoffice

FURNITURE.
We have added to our Carpet and Wall Paper Stock a nice line of furniture, which we are selling at the very littlest of little prices. No matter what price other people quote you on furniture.
Carpets, Matting, Oil Cloth,
RUGS OR MATS,
Wall Paper or Window Shades,
Chair Seats etc. Come here before you buy. While our goods are the equal if not superior to theirs, our prices are always the lowest.
☞ Country produce taken in exchange for all the goods we sell.
JOHN BARTLEY.
CRESTERTOWN, MD.

A SUMMER NIGHT'S SONG.

BY MARY ROWLES JARVIS.

Year after year, when earth puts on its spring-time garb of grace
In these green temple courts of God, His singers take their place,
Unspoiled by centuries of strife, unchanged all change among
They sing the songs of Eden still, as when the world was young.

The blackbird whistling loud and clear for joy of leafy days,
The throstle on the topmost bough, beside himself with praise,
The lark far up the sapphire road no human step hath trod,
The sparrows loudly chirp—not one is silent unto God.

When the triumphal march of dawn sweeps o'er the twilight skies,
And flowers by myriads on the earth uplift their waiting eyes,
When, waking, all created things make mention of His name,
The adoration of the birds man's silence puts to shame.

They tell, in briefer, softer strains, of morning hopes fulfilled,
When noontide with its sultry touch, the drowsy earth hath stilled,
And when the angel of the dusk steals over wood and dell,
In one grand curfew burst of song they bid the day farewell.

But lest one hour should be without its tribute to the King,
One warbler, first among them all, for darkness waits to sing,
A song so rich and full, with such sweet fantasies enwrought,
A seraph wandering from the skies its cadence might have taught.

God loves them all, each lifted voice of all the feathered host,
But still, if favored one there be, I think He praises most
The bird whose song through darkness cleaves a pathway to the throne,
Content amid a silent world to sing for Him alone.

KENT PEACH-PLUCKS.

Busy Times and Curious Scenes Among Tramps on the Peninsula.

CHESTERTOWN, Aug. 16.—The correpondent of the Baltimore *Sun* recently sent the following communication to that paper, relative to the ubiquitous peach-pluck and his most striking peculiarities:

This has been Kent county's peach week—peach orchards, peach-buyers, peach-growers, peach-sellers, peach wagons, peach cars, peach-plucks by the thousand, peaches great and small, good, bad and indifferent, peach fuz around your neck, peach juice down your arms and the tempting morsel in your mouth. Peaches, peaches everywhere. Every man, grower, buyer and shipper, has been transformed into a speculator in peaches.

The plazas around the railroad stations are daily packed and jammed with double-decked wagons, dilapidated dearborns and vehicles of every age, class and description. Peach fruit is king; little else is talked about, little else is thought about. Extra telegraph operators have been sent to the busy stations to receive quotations of the state of the market or to send messages relative to shipments. Every orchard is a bustling camp of workers representing half the States of the Union and possibly a half dozen or more nationalities. Nearly every railroad station and steamboat wharf contiguous to the peach sections have been turned into a rustic camp of peach-plucks and tramps. It is worth a trip half across the continent to study the marvelous variety and striking characteristics of this new life which is just now so important a factor in harvesting this great Eastern Shore fruit crop. This transient population is drawn from nearly every nationality under the sun, and, with the regularity of the recurring seasons, and with the suddenness of the visitations of locusts, they flock to the Peninsula peach-growing region. This peach-pluck is a curious production—curious in appearance, dress, methods of life and in a thousand other ways. Among them are some erect, well-formed and handsome men, while on the other hand there are the maimed, the halt and other wrecks of manhood. There are some with no nose, one eye, no teeth, one arm, distorted limbs and many ailments that appeal to the sympathies. Not less interesting are the costumes. The Prince Albert coat of many years ago may lend to one a ministerial appearance in spite of dirt and decay. A gorgeously colored coat may go along with trousers that simply hang together. Shoeless feet leave their tracks in Eastern Shore dust which once may have worn patent leather in the halls of luxury and ease. Forms are fluttering in rags which once stood at the bar and pleaded for mercy and justice for others. Men are at this moment sitting on the roadsides reading old newspapers given them by stranger friends who have written editorial matter for leading journals.

This is no overdrawn picture, but stern reality, which may any day be realized among the peach orchards of Kent. One poor fellow could speak the Latin, French and German languages correctly, with a magnificent flow of pure and cultured English. Another highly educated man stated that he had been special correspondent for a London journal during the Franco-Prussian war. Another, the son of wealthy parents in New York State, said he was a graduate of two colleges, and was a man of splendid address, but glad to pluck peaches at 75 cents a day and beg for food from door to door in the absence of work. Broken-down artisans of nearly every imaginable trade are to be found among this motley crowd. When unoccupied they sleep on the grass, beneath the trees on warm nights, and when the weather is cool in sheds, straw stacks, hay mows, or anywhere that shelter may be found.

Mr. Wilbur Eliason, who has one of the finest orchards on the Eastern Shore, and is known to the tramp fraternity probably in every State in the Union, has today over sixty tramps employed as peach-plucks. Large, comfortable barracks are given them, an abundance of wholesome grub is served on long tables under a rustic tent, and each man is allowed a coarse bed and two blankets. The average peach-pluck, however, doubles himself up in a straw stack, a hay mow or on a board in a vacant shed, and even these privileges are granted with reluctance because of danger from fire.

The tramp, as a rule, has three striking characteristics. He is an inveterate smoker, an ardent lover of intoxicants, and has never had anything to eat for three days. While many of them make excellent farm laborers, others are insolent and worthless.

The peach season is now in its glory, and these people are being given employment.

From five to twenty-five carloads of fruit are being sent each day from the peach-growing sections of Maryland and Delaware. The constant and rapid inroads of that fatal blight known as the "yellows," promises in the course of a few years to sweep from existence this great industry, which now has invested in it not less than six millions of dollars, covers over 60,000 acres of the finest land in the State and numbers many millions of trees. Prudent farmers will take the warning and get into something else before it is too late.

AN INTERESTING ANSWER.

All Citizens Should Read and Know.

A correspondent is informed that "free coinage," as applied to silver, means that everybody shall be allowed to have his silver coined at the United States mint into legal tender dollars free of charge, such dollars to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver if the present ratio of 16 to 1 is retained. Dollars with 371¼ grains of silver would be worth intrinsically from 55 to 58 cents, but would be legal tender—would have to be taken in payment of wages, bills, debts, etc., at 100 cents. "Free" coinage is opposed to coinage under such restriction as has been the rule in this country since 1873, in Germany since 1871, in England since 1816. Its advocates wish such light silver dollars to be coined as "freely" as gold dollars now are. "Unlimited coinage" means simply coinage to any amount. An ounce contains 480 grains.

"Bimetallist" is a term now commonly applied to one who thinks it possible to have a double standard of value, of two metals as silver and gold. He thinks law will keep the unit (dollar) of the one metal of precisely the same values as the unit of the other metal. The monometallist thinks this impossible. He thinks there can be but one standard of value. The name monometallist is commonly given to one who thinks gold ought to be the only standard, but there are also silver monometallists. It may be said also that one can believe in the use of gold and silver as currency and yet hold to gold as the only standard.

Ratio is the proportion by weight of the silver to the gold dollar. The present legal ratio is 16 to 1. This is, the silvery dollar must weigh sixteen times as much as the gold dollar. Gold was formerly sixteen times as valuable as silver. Now it is some twenty-seven times as valuable.

The United States constitution can be obtained at a bookstore by order or otherwise.—*Baltimore Sun.*

HYPNOTIZED BY A SNAKE.

The Remarkable Adventure of a Pennsylvania Man.

A remarkable snake story was told by a resident of Clarion county recently, says the Oil City *Derrick*, and but for the unimpeachable character of the narrator, would sound like a "snake story." He stated that a farmer who lived near Clarion while in a field was attacked by a snake fully ten feet in length. The reptile coiled itself around the farmer's waist and glared fixedly in his face, evidently trying to charm him. Shaking off the dizzy feeling caused by the snake's hypnotic gaze, the farmer cut it to pieces with the scythe, and then, exhausted with fright and over-exertion, sank to the ground.

The head of the snake, with a portion of the body, lay near him, and the peculiar color caused him to pick it up, and he found it was an albino black snake. The peculiar formation of the snake's eyes caused him to examine it more closely and he could hardly believe the evidence of his senses when he discovered a perfect reproduction of his face photographed in the centre of the eye. He brought the snake back to town, where it was photographed and preserved in alcohol. The negative taken by the photographer shows the snake's eye perfectly with the farmer's face showing as clearly as if also taken with a camera.

Intemperance and Crime.

Lord Chief Justice Hale was perhaps the first judge to call attention to inebriety as a cause of crime, requiring special study and attention. In 1860 he is reported as saying: "If the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the riots and turmoils, and other enormities committed during the last twenty years were divided into five parts, four of them would be found to be the issue and product of drinking."

And yet, when temperance people wish to prohibit four-fifths of all the crime, they are called fanatical cranks.

How startling are statistics. Three million are born annually of drunken parents, half a million born idiots, and three hundred thousand born deaf, dumb and blind.

A significant fact is shown by the latest census, that the only States where crime is not increasing faster in proportion to the population are prohibition States.

After giving up crime, Dr. Channing remarked: "A cloud has passed from my soul."

American Women.

Six thousand are postmistresses.

Twenty-five hundred are doctors.

One is an express-"man" in Boston.

One is a cow-"boy" at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Twenty five hundred have secured patents.

They manage 61 foreign missionary societies.

Two hundred and seventy-five are preachers.

Three hundred thousand are in gainful occupations.

In Childhood's Happy Days.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when we were young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results.

For sale by M. A. Toulson, Chestertown Md.; J. P. Ireland, Galena, Md.; Dr. N. Comegys, Millington, Md.

ROSY CHEEKS.—Young women of Germany have a superstition that if they bury a drop of their blood under a rosebush it will ever after insure the experimenter a pair of rosy cheeks.

Stonewall Jackson's Death-bed.

Then came the death wound, and after nearly a week's unavoidable detention Mrs. Jackson reached her husband's death-bed, writes Mrs. Jefferson Davis in an interesting sketch with portrait of "The Widow of Stonewall Jackson" in the September *Ladies' Home Journal*. Spent with the anguish of his wounds he lay dying, too near the silence of the grave to do more than murmur to his wife: "Speak louder, I want to hear all you say," and feebly to caress his baby with a whispered: "My sweet one, my treasure," while the innocent smiled in his dying face. Then was the heartbroken wife and mother given strength to minister to both these objects of her love. From her firm lips the dying hero learned that the gates of Heaven were ajar for his entrance. Controlling her bitter grief she sang for him the sacred songs on which his fainting spirit soared upward to its rest. When all was over, and she had followed him to his grave, she again sought her father's roof, and there hid her bowed head among her people, to live only for her baby. In strict retirement the young widow husbanded her means until her daughter was grown a pretty, graceful young woman, and then, to promote her child's happiness, the mother emerged from the privacy in which she had lived since her husband's death, and visited both the Southern and Northern States. In the course of time her daughter became engaged to a young Virginian, Mr. Christian, of Richmond, and a few months later was married to him. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Christian removed to California, whither Mrs. Jackson accompanied them. They returned a short time later, to Charlotte, N. C., where they took a house and lived together. Now, however the widow's next trial was imminent. Mrs. Christian was attacked by a prostrating fever and succumbed after bearing her illness with great fortitude.

Good Night.

There is a tender sweetness about some of our common phrases of affectionate greeting, simple and unobtrusive as they are, which falls like dew upon the heart. Good-night! The little one lisps it as, gowned in white, with shining face and hands, and prayers said she toddles off to bed. Sisters and brothers exchange the wish; parents and children; friends and freinds. Familiar use has robbed it of its significance to some of us; we repeat it automatically without much thought. But consider. We are, as voyagers, putting off from time upon an unexplored sea. Our barques of life set sail and go onward into the darkness; and we, asleep on our pillows, take no such care as we do when awake and journeying by daylight. Of the perils of the night, whatever they may be, we take no heed. An unsleeping vigilance watches over us, but it is the vigilance of one stronger and wiser than we, who is the Eternal Good. Good and God spring from the same root, are the same in meaning. "Good-by" is only "God be with you." "Good-night" is really God-night," or God guard the night."

It would be a churlish household in which these gentle forms of speech were ignored or did not exist. Alike the happy and the sorrowful, day by day, may say "Good-night."

A Sermon in Each.

Let no one overload you with favors; you will find it an insufferable burden.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can well; and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.

Faith and hope cure more diseases than medicine.

They that will not be counseled cannot be helped. If you do not hear reason she will rap your knuckles.

All the knowledge we mortals can acquire is not knowledge positive, but knowledge comparative, and subject to the errors and passions of humanity.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.—*Roseleaf.*

Where the Profits Go.

Chester *News* says: A Delaware peach grower came to this city a few days ago and while here took a few notes for future use. He went to the freight depot and priced the fruit, which he found was selling at 60 cents a basket. His price was 40 cents with a discount of 10 per cent. commission. He sat down and did some hard figuring and found that the commission men were making considerable more out of the peach growing business than he had been able to get out of it with all his care and worry. He has made up his mind that it pays a great deal better to sell as a commission man than to be a grower of the fruit.

Peaches as Medicine.

Peaches as a medicine seem rather odd, but it is a fact, corroborated by physicians that peaches are both food and medicine. "Peaches are a tonic, an aperient, a food and a drink combined," says an esteemed contemporary. They aid the digestion. They reduce the redness of the nose. They are good for biliousness. They aid the blood and improve the complexion. Peaches were never better or sweeter or cheaper than they are now. Feast upon them while you can.—*Centreville Observer.*

Fall House Cleaning.

A flame is in her glassy eye, a broom is in her eager hand, aloft she lifts a sudden cry that echoes like a new brass band; her dress is reefed about her knees, as through the house she cuts a path, and in her every stranger sees a being of majestic wrath. Step-ladders scale the papered height, and tubs of water flood the floor; her voice is heard from morn to night, rising above the awful roar. Fly from her presence dog and cat, fly from her presence man and mouse; it is the vernal frenzy that possesses her—she's cleaning house.

Try It.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain balm also cures rheumatism.

Fifty-cent bottles for sale by M. A. Toulson, Chestertown, Md.; J. P. Ireland, Galena, Md.; Dr. N. Comegys, Millington, Md.