Kent News.

Vol. 48. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1887. No. 27.

KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MD.
☞OFFICE IN MASONIC HALL.☜

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $2 PER ANNUM.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER. FRANK LAWDER.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants,
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
88 South Charles Street,
jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS.
STEVENS BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.
☞Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.
320 Light St., (old No. 114), Baltimore, Md.
Reference—Merchants National Bank.

PERCY T. McFEELY,
Formerly with Chester River Steamboat Company,
—WITH—
WRIGHT & LONEY,
Successors to Wright & Sparks,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
☞REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette sts. ja29.

JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 20 East Camden Street, (Old Number, 3,)
Near Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

ANDREW W. WOODALL,
Successor to Greenwood & Woodall,
Commission Merchant & Produce Dealer,
No. 53 West Pratt Street.
☞Special attention given to the sale of Grain, Dried, Evaporated and Green Fruits.

DAVID B. STEWART. GEORGE W. BERRY.
D. B. STEWART & CO.,
General Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
118 East Pratt St., Balto., Md.
☞We refer to our present shippers, among whom are many of the most successful fruit growers in this county, also The Peoples Bank of Baltimore.

T. H. WINPENNY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO GROVES & WINPENNY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
All Kinds of Fruits--Peaches a Specialty.
Live Stock, Hides, Furs, Wool, Poultry, Eggs and Country Produce Generally.
No. 324 Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

J. K. B. EMORY. F. W. NEAVITT.
WM. H. RUTTER,
—WITH—
EMORY & NEAVITT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Seeds, Hay, Fruit, Live Stock, Wool and all kinds Country Produce.
No. 68 South St., Baltimore, Md.
Reference—Citizens' National Bank, Agents for Wheeler Line of Steamers. je12-y.

A. P. CREW. W. H. LOANE.
CREW & LOANE,
Grain and General Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 4 Camden St., New Number 15,
ja29. BALTIMORE, MD.

PHILADELPHIA.

E. C. CROW,
No. 6 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Penn
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANT
—IN—
ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE.
Market Price Guaranteed. d18.

R. E. BRICE. J. E. HENDRICKSON.
J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
IN ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE AND LIVE STOCK.
328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
☞Consignments solicited. Returns promptly sent in sale of goods. Orders promptly filled and inquiries cheerfully answered. fe12-y.

WALTER S. HILL,
Fruit and Produce Commission Merchant
180 Reade and 206 Duane Sts., New York.
REFERENCE — My account sale and check every Monday. je4.

Professional Cards.

WM. B. HIDDEN, M. D.,
SPECIALIST,
208 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.
Practice limited to Diseases of the Chest, Throat and Nasal Passages. Specially successful in treating Enlarged Tonsils, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Asthma, Nasal Catarrh, and Deafness resulting therefrom.
☞Refers to Thomas E. Norris and others. o1-6m.

DR. JAMES W. URIE,
HOMEOPATHIST,
STILL POND, MD.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
Chestertown, Maryland, opposite the Voshell House.

DR. C. P. GILPIN, Dentist,
☞Office in the dwelling-house on High street, adjoining the store of Mr. A. J. Cahall. He will be pleased to see his friends and patients at his new location, where, having more room, he will be able to afford many more comforts than in the past. j8-tf.

DR. J. C. HACKETT,
MILLINGTON, MD.,
Offers his services to the people of the town and vicinity. Can be found at his office in Thomas' hotel at all hours when not professionally engaged. ☞Special attention given to diseases of Women and Children. jy16-6m.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office adjoining T. W. Eliason, Jr.'s Store.
Will practice in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties

Notice!

We have a LARGE STOCK of GOODS which we are Selling Very Low for Cash.
ALDAY CLEMENTS,
oc22-3m. Crumpton, Q. A. Co., Md.

CHEAP GOODS!

Heavy Reduction in Prices

Large Reduction in the Price of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

By T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

We beg leave to call attention to the following reduction in prices:

Ladies' Morocco Lace Shoes	$2 25 to $1 90
" B. Calf " "	2 00 to 1 75
Men's Plow Shoes from......	2 00 to 1 50
" " " "	1 50 to 1 25
" " " "	1 25 to 1 00
Men's Long Heavy Boots...	2 50 to 2 00
" " " "	2 00 to 1 50
Youths' Long Boots...........	1 25 to 75
Women's Sewed Lace Boots	1 35 to 1 00
Boys' Lace Boots...............	[illegible] to 2 00

The above goods are nea all good, clean goods. We are offering a number of lots of Misses', Children's and Boys' Shoes at almost your own prices.

Floor Oil Cloths:

Floor Oil Cloths, to close out, at and below cost.

BLANKETS:

A Line of Slightly Soiled White Blankets at Heavy Reductions from old prices. They are Great Bargains. Call and see them.

Black Cashmeres:

Old Prices $1 00 New Prices 75 Cents.
Old Prices 75 New Prices 55 Cents.

Colored Blankets:

A Very Heavy Colored Blanket, full size, as Low as $1 00 per pair.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,
Oct. 1. 1887. Chestertown, Md.

—YES—

The die is cast,
The turbid dream,
of Pools is waning—

After ten long years the Wall Paper Pool has dissolved and now the manufacturers are

AT WAR

and Prices are Very Low.

NOW IS THE TIME

to buy. Having laid in a Large Stock of Paper at the low rates I am prepared to meet

ANY PRICE!

I have Paper from Six Cents up.

A Very Handsome Embossed Paper *at 30 cents, formerly 75 cents, other Prices in Proportion.*

Ceiling Decorations--Two Band Borders and Friezes, Latest and Newest designs. Paper Hanging neatly and promptly done

AT VERY LOW RATES

And All Work Guaranteed.

A Large Stock of Paint, Kalsomine, Window Shades and Furniture constantly on hand at very low prices.

LOUIS K. STAM,
Aug. 20, 1887. CHESTERTOWN.

New Store--Old Stand!

MRS. D. GRUBER

HAS thoroughly renewed and refitted her business property up town and is now better able than ever heretofore to supply the public with

Fresh Bread, Buns, Cakes and Pies,

and indeed everything in the Bakery Line. Long experience, the best material, and personal attention to the business enables her to give the very best goods for the least money.

CONFECTIONERY.—I have also added to my stock a line of confectionery, such as Fresh Candy, Nuts, &c., to which I invite attention. Give me a call. MRS. D. GRUBER,
sep3-4m. Up Town.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN GRAIN,
LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.

Highest Market Price Paid for GRAIN
AT ALL TIMES,

delivered at any point convenient to farmers. au27.

LOW ESTIMATES will be furnished on our Building Lime and Hair to large orders at
J. D. BACCHUS'
mh5-tf. Coal and Woodyard

Fire--Lightning--Life!

IN this day when the dread cry of Fire, Fire, Fire is sounded, which tells us of another's loss, the first question we ask is, Was He INSURED? and if

NO, be the answer, all will extend their sympathy, but will unite in declaring him a Foolish Man not to have availed himself of the Protection offered by Insurance and how truly he will regret his imprudent neglect.

SEE TO IT, reader, that You profit by the experience of others and "Lock the Stable Door Before the Horse is Stolen," be prudent and act PROMPTLY lest your neglect of to-day may be repented to-morrow, and

UNLESS you have already done so, go immediately to the Agent of some Reliable Insurance Company and secure at a Trifling Cost that Protection, Security and Safety which can be had only through Reliable Insurance, but, in selecting a Company

REMEMBER that the company that gives the Greatest Protection, the Greatest Security, pays its Losses Promptly and Fully, pays for damage by Lightning, whether fire ensues or not, pays for Stock killed by lightning anywhere, is the

AGRICULTURAL, of Watertown, N. Y., which paid Mr. HENRY BRAMBLE, Fairlee, $1590, in 3 days after Fire, Mr. THOS. L. ROEDER, $540, within a week, and has paid losses also to Mr. B. N. S. Wilkins, Mr. Garrett Foxwell, and others in Kent county.

NOW a word about LIFE INSURANCE, which is no less important than Fire Insurance, and is the only way ever devised to make NOW a Liberal provision for the Future with a Small Amount of money.

CONSIDER the advantages of the MUTUAL LIFE of New York, and Insure accordingly. Its policy is the Most Liberal being Non-Forfeitable and Incontestable it provides a certain Legacy and not a possible Lawsuit.

ENDOWMENT, Life and Limited-Payment Policies issued. It is the Oldest, Largest, Strongest, Safest, Cheapest and Best Company in the World. Its assets amount to over $114,181,963.00. For Circulars, Statements, &c., and any information appertaining to Insurance call on or address

L. B. RUSSELL,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
Representing the above and other companies. ☞OFFICE: Three doors above Express Office. oc29.

CHESTERTOWN
MARBLE, GRANITE
—AND—
STONE WORKS

A Full Line of
Monuments, Headstones,
Marble and Slate Mantels,
Cresting and Galvanized Tubing,
Iron Fencing
ALWAYS IN STOCK AT
Lower Prices than can be Found in the City

☞Also, all kinds of Building Work in STONE carefully executed. Give us a trial. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
SHOW ROOM and Factory opposite Armstrong's Hotel Cross Street, Chestertown, Md.
CHAS. H. MOORE,
May 21, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

4 TICKETS 4

††

Election Notice!

‡†

ALL PERSONS, irrespective of party, interested in GOOD EATABLES of Superior Quality are requested to call at

WM. H. LAMBERT'S!

where they can find a Large, Fresh Stock of

PLAIN AND FANCY GROCERIES

CANNED GOODS of all kinds such as Apples, Beans, Beef, Corn, Crab, Lobster, Mackerel, Peas, Pears, Pumpkin, Plum Pudding, Salmon, Sardines, Tomatoes, &c., Pickles, Chow Chow, French Mustard, Olives, Jellies, Catsup, Sauces, and such goods in abundance.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF MEATS such as, S. C. Hams, Bacon Sides, S. C. Shoulders, Bacon Shoulders, S. C. Breasts, S. C. B. Bacon and Dried Beef.

Our Line of **FISH** consists of nice, new 1887 catch. Fat Shore No. 1 and No. 2 Mackerel by the pound or kit, and nice, fat Salt Shad by the pound; Smoked and Salt Herring.

☞A choice, well-selected line of **FRESH CONFECTIONERY** just opened, and other goods on hand too numerous to mention.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that this is the place to cast your cash and go home happy with the returns of your purchase. Yours respectfully,
Oct. 29, 1887. W. H. LAMBERT.

Winter Goods!

J. T. BLACKWAY, UP TOWN,

Has just opened a full line of

Groceries and Provisions,

which he offers to the Public at lowest prices for CASH. We quote no prices but ask you to come and see us and we are sure you will come again.

Country Produce Solicited.

We will thank you for a portion of your patronage. Yours resp'y,
J. T. BLACKWAY,
Northeast corner High Street and College Avenue, Chestertown. Sept. 24, 1887.

BEST SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Picnic Hams, Dried Beef, for sale by E. W. F. SIMPERS.

6c. 6c. 6c. 6c.!

For Canton Flannels

At JOHN H. SIMPERS'.

New style Prints, Muslins at 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c. per yard; 5-4 and 10-4 Sheeting, Dress Ginghams, Canton Flannels from 6c. per yard up; Red Twilled Flannel, 20, 25, 35 and 40c. per yard; Blue and Grey Flannel, Garnet, Blue and Brown 6-4 Dress Cloth, Kerseys, Cassimeres.

WHITE & COLORED BLANKETS

Men's Heavy Gloves, Ladies' Gloves, Hoisery in all grades, Skirts and Shawls. Would call special attention to our line of Underwear. Men's Undershirts at 25, 38, 50, 75, $1, $1.50 and $1.75 each. Ladies' and Children's Vests at low prices. Cheap line of Towels. Window Curtains and Fixtures at low prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

Ladies' gr. Buttoned Shoes at $1.25 and $1.50. A Good Goat Buttoned Shoe at $2.00 a much better one at $2.50. Men's Fine shoes at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Children's Solar Tip and Spring Heel Buttoned Shoes. Men's Heavy Boots, at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.75. Boy's Heavy Boots at Low Prices. A Full Line of Rubber Boots and Shoes, at Prices to Compete with the Lowest.

Newest Styles in Stiff and Soft Hats, Large Assortment of Light Weight and Winter Caps for Men and Boys at Lowest Prices.

SUGARS, COFFEE, TEA, SOAPS,
TOBACCO and CIGARS.

☞Buyers take notice I will sell goods as low for SPOT CASH as they can be had.
October 1, 1887. J. H. SIMPERS.

Use *For* Kirkwood.
Use *a* Kirkwood.
Use *Fine* Kirkwood.
Use *Family* Kirkwood.
Use *Flour* Kirkwood.

Read! Reflect!! Remember!!!
THIS IS OUR
NEW DECLARATION

BACK YOUR purchases with the SPOT CASH and Down, Down Go Our Prices! Cash, you all know is a mighty lever. It should, can and shall have its influence. Where? Echo answers, at

R. F. PARKS'.

Let us have your Dollar with the genuine silver ring and in return get $1 05, $1 10 and in some cases $1 15 worth of goods.

It is a fact that our stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Carpets and Oil Cloths, &c., is second to none in the town.

Come and look at our Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Canton Flannels, etc. Our Notions and Underwear too. Our stock in this line is the largest in the town. Underwear for Men, Women and Children, also for Babies, little and big. A Man's Undershirt at 25c. up to $2. Then for your own interest's sake don't fail to see our Boots and Shoes. Ah! we dote on this line of Goods. Doubtless you think, some of you, that real, gennine bargains can't be had here. IT IS NOT so. If you doubt the assertion come and see. You can't help being convinced that our prices are as low or lower than our competitors.

Just think, a Man's Boot as low as $1 99 per pair! And a good lined Boot at $3 00, $3 25 and $3 75 and the old reliable $4 00 Boot, which wears for years. Then come and get a pair of our Ladies' Hand-Made Pebble-Goat, Buttoned Boots at $3 25. We mean business this fall, so give us a call. Blankets way down. A Good Gray Blanket at 95c. per pair, worth $1 25.

Yours truly, R. F. PARKS,
oc22-1887. Chestertown.

Clifton *Highest* F. F. F.
Clifton *Grade* F. F. F.
Clifton *Patent* F. F. F.
Clifton *Flour* F. F. F.
Clifton *Made.* F. F. F.

To Cash Buyers!

Do you not know that by buying of US *one dollar's* ($1.00) *worth of* SUGAR *you save from twelve* (12) *to fourteen* (14) *cents,* AND *do you not know that by buying of* US *one dollar's* ($1.00) *worth of* ENTERPRISE, LEVERING'S *or* ARBUCKLE'S *Roasted Coffee, in pound packs, you* SAVE *from twelve* (12) *to twenty* (20) *cents? If you do not know it I hereby inform you* THAT SUCH IS THE FACT. *Give us a* TRIAL *and we will* CONVINCE YOU.

J. B. BURCHINAL.
Sept. 24, 1887.—tj1.

Lea's *Highly* Farina.
Lea's *Nutricious* Farina.
Lea's *and* Farina.
Lea's *Palatable.* Farina.
Lea's *Try it.* Farina.

COAL!

WE will again call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the fact that with our present arrangement for transporting coal, we can furnish them the best quality of White Ash Coal, as low (or nearly so) as you can buy a lower grade of Coal. It is a fact without controversy (to them that know the difference between the grades of White Ash Coal), that the Lee COAL which we handle is the BEST COAL that is brought to this market. The time will come when our people will find out that there is as much difference in the grades of White Ash Coal as there is in any other product. Some people seem to think that coal is coal. So it is, and wheat is wheat, but it is not all alike. We are ready to fill all orders for summer or winter use at the very lowest cash price. In future we expect to do business on a cash basis. Although coal is from 30 to 40 cents higher this year than last, the outlook seems that it will be higher as the season advances. Remember that 2240 pounds is a ton of coal. Probably it will be to your advantage to examine our stock of coal before buying.

Very respectfully,
J. T. TWILLEY & CO.,
July 9, 1887—tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

STRAW WANTED!

HAVING Leased the Chestertown STRAWBOARD MILL, I am ready to BUY ALL THE STRAW that Farmers may wish to dispose of. Will clean up ALL THE STRAW from the stackyards sold me, rejecting only rotten straw, on the basis of 2240 pounds per ton for dry straw; only asking those wishing to sell to take a little extra pains in Stacking and not put the chaff with their Straw.

☞MR. JAMES BRICE is my authorised agent to buy.

WILBUR ELIASON.

BOOTS and SHOES.
A large stock, carefully selected bought at lowest prices, which we offer at prices as low as can be found. J. H. SIMPERS.

RICHARD J. FOARD,
MASSEYS, MARYLAND,

GENERAL AGENT FOR
E. L. ROGERS & CO.,
130 Walnut Street, Phila.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR
WHEAT AND CORN,

delivered at points convenient to farmers, payment to be made by check of E. L. Rogers & Co., mailed to farmers' postoffice address promptly upon receipt of grain in cars or granary.

MR. SAM'L B. FOARD,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.,
will give prompt attention at Kennedyville, and Chestertown and other points.

☞I will be at F. Platt's Hardware Store, Chestertown, every Saturday.
RICHARD J. FOARD,
Agent for E. L. Rogers & Co, Masseys Md.
Oct. 29, 1887—3m.

MIDDLETOWN
Nursery and Fruit Farm

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.
Peach Trees a specialty!

30,000 PEACH TREES of all the BEST Varieties, being grown from strictly Pure Natural TENNESSEE SEED and budded from Healthy Bearing Trees.

We have been unusually successful in having our trees prove TRUE TO NAME.

Trees ENTIRELY FREE FROM YELLOWS.

Farmers desiring to plant Trees would do well to examine OUR STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

A full line of FRUIT, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, also SMALL FRUITS, OSAGE ORANGE, &c., &c.

All orders by Mail will receive PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Catalogue mailed free on application. Address,
E. R. COCHRAN & CO.,
MIDDLETOWN,
Nov. 5, 1887-6m. New Castle county, Del.

Snow Hill Nurseries.

PEACH *and* APPLES

STOCKED WITH BEST VARIETIES—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

FOR the coming fall will have 800,000 One-Year-Old Peach Trees, and about 600,000 June Budded Peach Trees, comprising all the leading orchard lists. Special prices per car load for Peach Trees. 150,000 Apple Trees of leading varieties; also a select list of popular Southern keeping Apples.

PEARS—all the standard varieties.
CHERRY and PLUM trees of the leading kinds.
SHADE TREES—Best Stock.
Excellent Stock of Hardy Native GRAPES.
ASPARAGUS—Conover's Colossal, from one to two years old.
3,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, from new beds—planted last spring—never fruited—strictly pure. Special prices on large lots.
Small fruits and every kind of plant in endless variety. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Descriptive catalogue free, on application. Our trees are all grown from Natural Virginia Pits. The public is requested to come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Reference by permission to John A. Groves, Pomona, Kent county, Md.

Address **WM. M. PETERS & SONS,**
s17-y. Wesley Station, Worcester county, Md.

For Sale

150,000 - PEACH TREES,
25,000 - - APPLE TREES,
500,000 - Asparagus Crowns,
—AT—

Little Grove Nurseries,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

The above PEACH TREES are grown from GENUINE NATURAL TENNESSEE PEACH SEED and buds cut from CHOICE BEARING TREES. In every way these trees are grown for the best interest of the planter.

My APPLES are grown from SEED IMPORTED FROM FRANCE and budded with grafts from the SOUTHERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA and the BEST NATIVE varieties, thereby obtaining long-lived, good-bearing and good-keeping Apples.

ASPARAGUS CROWNS are the SELECT CONOVER COLOSSAL variety.

To meet the demands of the trade my stock will be graded.

Correspondence attended to promptly.

Reference:—Successful growers of this and adjoining counties. Address,
R. G. NICHOLSON,
je25-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

U will find it to pay to buy your own or your boy's Fall and Winter Clothing from us. No matter what promises are made elsewhere, we CAN and WILL do better. All must admit that our enviable reputation is the best proof of our thorough reliability. Special Bargains in our new Men's & Boys' Furnishing Dep't. Order Dep't stocked with choicest Woolens. Becoming attire at reasonable figures guaranteed.

C

Samples, &c., &c., promptly mailed on request.

OEHM'S,

PRATT adj'g HANOVER ST.
BALTIMORE.

TWO VALUABLE KENT COUNTY FARMS
AT PRIVATE SALE.

FINE FARM of 200 acres, best quality soil; beautiful water location; good large buildings; peach orchard; conveniently situated; a GENUINE BARGAIN. Also a GOOD FARM of 280 acres near Edesville; peach orchards; good buildings, &c. ☞Very low prices and easy terms on both these farms. For full information address or, inquire of JUDEFIND BROS.,
ap3. EDESVILLE, MD.

HOW TO IMPROVE LAND.

EDITORS KENT NEWS:—I send you a specimen of turnips and oats taken from my experimental plat, both planted on the 17th of August; they being selected from the fact of growing rapidly without the usual heat of summer. Where grown is part of the old road, used as such for the past two hundred years. The object of the test was to see the effect of carbonaceous matter upon a dead mass of sand and clay. In the spring the land was covered with coarse manure, consisting of the usual matter of the barnyard: weeds, straw and cornstalks with a small portion of the excrements of the animal, consisting as all know of the unappropriated carbonaceous matter of the food with the mineral matter of the portion consumed. This was plowed under, when another coat was applied and in due time turned under; the third coat was applied and turned under in August and the soil prepared for the seed. The crop of turnips is a fine one—many weighing from four to five pounds—and the growth of oats I have never seen anything to equal, and the quantity of stems and size from a grain is hard to realize. The object of the experiment was to watch the effect of carbonaceous matter on a hard, compact mass of sand and clay, much of which had never had a plow in it, *i. e.*, make a soil in one season instead of wasting ages for the collection of such matter in a virgin soil. The large crop of turnips, heavy mass of weeds and other vegetable growth, composed largely of carbon or charcoal, 50 or 60 per cent, naturally prompts the question: Where did it come from? No other answer can be given but that the small percentage of carbonic acid in the air must have supplied the carbon, which is found in the air from the surface to the highest point reached by man. Seven thousand pounds of air will supply one pound of carbon. Priestly, near a hundred and twenty years ago, started the idea that all the carbon found in a crop of corn of a hundred bushels, one of wheat of fifty, a peach crop of three hundred, or a potato crop of five hundred per acre secured all this carbon by the leaves decomposing the carbonic acid and transforming it into sugar or the first organic matter from which all crops were built up and this took place only in sunlight. From that time to the present this view has been advanced and 20 years ago no one believed it more fully than the writer. Numerous experiments convinces me that the organization of mineral matter that is the formation of sugar or soluble starch found in the flowing sap, to at least some extent, takes place beneath the surface, and if such is the case there must be a full supply of carbonic acid in the soil, so as to supply the large amount of carbon found in a large crop of corn or peaches, the latter composed almost entirely of carbon and water. The latter we know must come from the soil. All know the difference between a dark, porous, light soil (so called) and a heavy, compact one. This difference is due to carbonaceous matter; not that it supplies the carbon; but acts on mineral matter rendering it soluble and at the same time keeps the soil in such a condition that will admit of the absorption of the gases of the air found in the falling rains, *i. e.*, carbonic acid and ammonia, and acting as an agent to retain all; including moisture; a state not existing in a bed of sand and clay free of this agent of nature in producing a fertile soil. If any one doubts the effect of this carbonaceous matter let him visit the Tolchester farm where Mr. Crosby hauled out a few loads of the waste matter from his hay press and spread on a very poor knoll on his farm. The growth of clover, grass and weeds is surprising and this in a few months. Five years ago where I had six stacks of hay on a poor spot, leaving some of the semi-rotten hay behind, is now the most productive spot in the field, after being mowed every year since.

One of my experiments with the turnips spoken of was to cut the tops off to watch the effect. For one moment the growth of the turnip was not arrested, but continued to grow rapidly and in due time new leaves formed and spread out. Surely this new matter formed in the meantime does not obtain the carbon from the leaves. The peach crop is a very important one for our county and it is equally important to pause and ask the question: Is the carbon so necessary for a crop the base of all animal and vegetable matter? If from the soil the importance will be seen of having a porous carbonaceous soil loaded with carbonic acid to supply the large amount necessary for a full crop of peaches as well as any other crop. This time I think I speak the sentiments of those who know when I say I am cribbing the best crop of corn ever seen on the place off a timothy sod that has been mowed for the past eight years, and for the twelve previous years not a bag of ammoniated material has been used. The next question to be asked: Where did the crops secure the nitrogen found in the crops for the twenty years? The spring of 1886 a dressing of shell dust was applied, one-half of which is carbonic acid. Sir J. B. Laws informs me he has seen like results from the action of chalk—both having the same composition, nearly pure carbonate of lime. Yet I do not think there will be much effect on land free of carbonaceous matter, as the latter decomposes lime. So marked has been the result in some sections on the Eastern Shore, I hear a large mill has been started in Cambridge for reducing shells to a dust. It is known that when burnt shells are applied to land they soon return to their old condition of a carbonate of lime by the natural affinity for carbonic acid, which is drawn from the air and preserved in a condensed form. One pound of caustic lime will soon draw an equal weight of the acid from the air. That is, the lime will double its weight in a short time, and if this carbonic acid reaches the growing plant the importance of spreading the lime some time before turning under will be seen. The chemical action *that must take place* when lime is spread on a carbonaceous soil will be spoken of in another communication.

Rock Hall. A. P. S.

The Youth Fainted.

The sun had set and it was evening when they stood beneath the grape arbor. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that evenings and sunsets and grape-arbor meetings should occur with such unvarying simultaneousness.

"Algernon," she whispered, and a piece of chewing gum turned the whisper into a sibilant sizzle, "you are here on schedule time."

"You bet," he murmured in reply.

"But hark, I hear a footstep."

She harked as requested, and suddenly grasping his wrist, she said in a terrified whisper: "It is father. Fly! fly!"

"Gertrude, I have a bunion and I know, alas, too well, that were I to attempt to fly I would make a fizzle of it. I must stand my ground."

The old man strode into the grape arbor, straight to where Algernon stood.

"Ha," he said, "so it's you, young man, is it? Well, how are you? Glad to see you. How's your folks?"

"They're well," gasped Algernon.

"That's good. Well, I'll leave you, but if you and Gertie take my advice you'll go right up into the parlor. You're likely to catch your death of cold out here."

The young man fell to the ground motionless. He wrote funny sketches for the newspapers.

Sudden Change of Heart.

Man—"My gracious! We'll be late. Get your things on."

Wife—"My dear, it's raining pitchforks and the wind is blowing a hurricane."

"We have strong umbrellas."

"My dress will be ruined."

"Wear your waterproof."

"And you know you have a cold."

"I can wear rubbers. I wouldn't miss that opera for—"

"Opera? This is not opera night; it's prayer-meeting night."

"Oh! I wonder if our preacher thinks people are idiots enough to stir out of the house such a night as this!"

MODERN JERUSALEM.

The Poverty and Unsatisfactory Condition of its Inhabitants.

Jerusalem has no wealth. Fifty or one hundred years ago, it could boast of some wealthy families. Their property has, however, been scattered and reduced, until their descendants of the present generation are either poor, or possessed of barely enough to support them. The city is poor, the people are impoverished, and half of the inhabitants scarcely know from day to day where they are going to get their daily bread.

But, poor as people and city are, rents are extortionately high. Since the houses are built of stone, there is no loss by fire. Hence families having little money on which they are dependent for support will build a house with it, because the investment is the best one they can make. There are no risks, and the high rents insure a good rate of interest.

Only a well-to-do family can occupy an entire house. In hundreds of cases a family numbering four or eight persons will occupy but a single room. In a house of six or eight rooms, there will be as many families. They all cook and wash in a large open court, to which each family has access. This fact will give an idea of how crowded some of the houses are. People are obliged to live in this way, because they have not money enough to hire more room.

It is very expensive building houses in Jerusalem. The first step is to dig a cistern. This costs so much that the owner will dig only a small cistern, when he should build one five times the size. All the families in the house use water from this cistern. During the rainy season there is sufficient water; but by May or the first of June at the least, the cistern is dry. No rain falls until November or December; consequently, these people must buy water for four or five months. Water is brought in skins, holding on an average three pailfuls each; and for a skin of water one must pay from five to ten cents. For poor people this is a great hardship; consequently, the least possible amount of water is used, and it need hardly be said that indescribable filth abounds.

Houses are invariably built of stone, and are much more expensive than one would suppose. Stones have to be quarried, transported on the backs of camels, cut into proper shape, and finally built into walls. If the house is two stories high, and the rooms are large, the walls have to be two, and sometimes three feet thick, in order to support the great weight resting upon them. A vast amount of stone and mortar is consumed in making the arches that support the upper floors or the roof, and likewise in the roof itself. The amount of water used in preparing the mortar sometimes costs several hundred dollars, if the house is a large one.

Marketing Poultry.

The following hints on marketing poultry from *Farm and Garden*, can no doubt be read with much profit by raisers and shippers at this season:

"Do not scald the poultry, but pick them dry. Bleed them in the mouth when killing, and pick quickly. If scalded, the skin turns blue, tears and becomes ragged, thus injuring the appearance. When dry-picked the natural firmness of the flesh remains, but when scalded it soon becomes soft and flabby, while the heat from scalding causes rapid decomposition of the bowels. The dry-picked poultry bring the highest prices. Cleanliness is important. Cool the carcasses, carefully sew up all rents or torn places on the skin, wash clean in cold water, wipe dry and pack in clean barrels or boxes, no packing material being needed. Where ducks and geese are sent to markets requiring them drawn, they may be scalded; then wrap them in a cloth for two minutes, the feathers and down will come off clean. Very early in the season small chicks sell readily because of the scarcity of larger sizes, but the usual preferred weight is from one to one and one-half pounds, but later on those of two pounds are preferred. In winter all stock can be shipped better and more economically when killed and dressed, but in summer the best mode is to ship poultry alive. Live poultry should always be sent by express, and should be sent in coops high enough to allow the poultry to stand up. Never crowd them, but allow plenty of room, so that they can move about in the coop for food and water. Place a piece of cloth over the top of the coop for shade, but leave the sides as open as possible. Any kind of coops will answer, but the lighter the better. Always provide food in boxes, at several points in the coop, also gravel, with cups to hold water. If the coops are large, use partitions and divide the birds. Ship each size together—never mix large and small. Always get receipts from the railroads, and notify the commission merchant a day or two in advance, and always ship so as to reach the market not later than Friday. Any commission merchant will send you quotations willingly on application, but the prices you will obtain depend upon the condition of the birds on arrival, and the quality. Common fowls never sell as well as pure breeds or crosses."

What a Lie Cost.

One of Cromwell's daughter Frances' suitors was Rev. Jeremiah White, her father's chaplain, says the *Youth's Companion*. But Cromwell did not favor the suit. Hearing one day that the chaplain was alone with Frances, he rushed angrily into the room, where he discovered the chaplain on his knees, with Fanny's hands against his lips.

"What is the meaning of this posture?" he asked.

"May it please your highness," replied the chaplain, "I have a long time courted that gentlewoman there, my lady's woman, and cannot prevail. I was, therefore, humbly praying her ladyship to intercede for me."

Cromwell knew the man was lying, but being very willing to take the lie for truth, he turned to the maid saying, "What is the meaning of this, huzzy? Why refuse the honor Mr. White would do you? He is my friend and I expect you to treat him as such."

The girl, willing to make the most of her opportunity, replied with a courtesy and blush: "If Mr. White intends me that honor, I shall not be against him."

"Sayest thou so lass?" cried Cromwell. "Call Goodwin. The business shall be done before I leave the room."

Goodwin a clergyman, promptly responded, the two were married then and there, and Cromwell gave the bride a dowry of $500. The result of the chaplain's lie was 50 years of wedded unhappiness.

Worth Making Note Of.

Every time I refuse a drink of liquor I am improving my manhood.

Every time I speak a kind word I am adding a brick to my temple of manhood.

Every time I buy an article I am encouraging the manufacturer or producer.

Every time I pay a debt I am doing right and helping to put money in circulation.

Every time I refrain speaking in defence of a friend I prove that I am not a friend.

Every time I speak cross and impetuously I'm weakening my nerve power and adding to the misery of others.

Those that place their hope in another world have in a great measure conquered dread of death and unreasonable love of life.

Here joys that endure forever, fresh and in vigor, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and flatter in the very tasting.

The desire of fame betrays an ambitious man into indecencies that lessen his reputation; he is still afraid lest any of his actions should be thrown away in private.

The fortitude of a christian consists in patience, not in enterprises which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of interest, pride and worldly honor.

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BUNCOED OUT OF $2,000.

Sharpers Swindle an Old Man in Baltimore.

The bunco game was worked last Wednesday week and with great success. The scheme was just very simple. The victim was an old man of eighty-three years, who has lived in the city all his life. The sum which the rascals got was $2,000, and it was drawn from the Western National Bank only about fifteen minutes before the bunco men got their fingers on it. The victim was Mr. Joseph Horn, the well-known retired grocer. On Tuesday evening two nicely-dressed young men went into 410 W. Mulberry street, which house is occupied by a German woman. They asked if they could rent a room and told the lady they would pay $1 a day. The lady consented and gave them a room down stairs. This room unfortunately for Mr. Horn, had a back door, as well as a front one. In the afternoon, as Mr. Horn was walking slowly across Eutaw street, he was stopped by a neatly-dressed young man. They talked about the weather, and at last the young man asked if he didn't want to make some money. Mr. Horn said yes, and the young fellow said he would show him a scheme by which he could make $5,000 with $2,000. The old gentleman didn't have the money but had some deposited in a bank near by. The stranger proposed that he should draw the money. To this he consented, and went to the Western National Bank. There he asked Mr. Yingling to make him out a check for $2,000. The check was made out and the $2,000 was handed him. The money was in twenty one-hundred-dollar notes, new, crisp ones, that had never been used before. The old gentleman left the bank and met his friend on the steps. From there they walked up to Mulberry street and then to the house No. 410, which is but twenty-five yards from Eutaw street. They went in and there met another young fellow. The old gentleman handed one the money, and the other gave him a slip of paper. The one with the money left the room, and then, a moment or so later, the other slipped out the back door. The old gentleman waited a little while and then cried out. The police were called, but, of course, the men were gone. When the landlady heard of the robbery, her alarm and fright was something pitiable. She thought she would be held as an acessory, and would not be comforted. Mr. Horn then went to police headquarters and told his story.

Mr. Horn lives with his nephew at 928 Harlem avenue. He returned about six o'clock so unnerved and excited that his nephew was alarmed, fearing that the strain would prove too much for one of his age. About 8 o'clock he was quilted and put to bed. At half-past eleven that night a reporter called at the house, but was unable to see Mr. Horn. His nephew said that his uncle was so excited upon his return home that he would not let him say anything of the occurrence. He was certain, however, that his uncle could give a good description of the men who had robbed him. Mr. Horn is well-known in Baltimore. He was in the grocery business till eighteen years ago, when he retired.

Drug Store Fools.

"Yes," said the pharmaceutist, "I confess that I keep a liquor bar behind my drug store. I tell you this without prejudice. I wouldn't tell it to everybody. I should never dream of mentioning it to a policeman, unless he wanted a drink. Do you know why I run a reserved gin mill? Why to afford me greater facilities for studying my fellowman. A druggist ought to have a fine knowledge of human nature. After five years of pretty steady experience I am unable now to say whether the biggest fools look at me through the bottoms of tumblers in the back room or over the counter in the drug store. I will describe a sample of each kind."

"A lady came into the store yesterday and asked for five cents worth of carbolic acid. It was a small amount to order, but I made it up for her and just before pasting the poison label on it I said, with assumed carelessness, 'How are you going to use this?'

"'It is for my husband,' she answered. 'He is going to drink it.'

"Of course I knew that carbolic acid was cheaper than divorce, and much more certain; but I was greatly startled. She noticed the expression in my face, and added hastily: 'Oh, I shall mix it with plenty of water.'

"Why, madame," said I, "you must be in a great hurry to get rid of your husband if you are going to give him a drink of this acid. It is a deadly poison."

"'Is it possible?' said the lady. 'Let me see, surely it was carbolic acid my husband wanted. I know it was acid of some kind. But I forgot he has written the name on a piece of paper. Here it is.'

"Tartartic acid was what was written on the paper, and I wrapped up five cents worth for her."

"'Now,' she asked, as she took it, 'if I had killed my husband with that carbolic acid would it have been your fault or mine?'

"Mine of course," I said. "The druggist is always to blame."

"When she had gone out I hurried into the near room, where a man who had entered by the side door was coughing as though his thirst was becoming greater than he could bear. He wanted some whisky, and I handed him the bottle and a glass, with a small goblet of water. He first took a gulp of water, as many of my customers do, just to clear his throat so to get the flavor of the liquor.

"'By the way,' he said, as he put down the tumbler, 'what was that woman in the store saying about carbolic acid?'

"I told him the story, and he listened very attentively."

"'The dangerous idiot,' he said, when I had finished. 'Such women should not be allowed to go about unguarded. If there is one thing in this world I detest more than another, it is a fool.'

"He emptied the tumbler, paid me ten cents, and walked out without touching the whisky. He thought he had sandwiched it as usual, between the drinks of water.

THE GIRLS WHO MARRY.

"I always read the wedding notices in the papers," said a Louisville citizen, "and I am surprised to observe what a large proportion of the brides are working girls. I do not use the term "working-girls" in its commonly accepted sense, namely, that of girls who work in a factory, but I include all those who earn their own living whether it be by school teaching, dressmaking, working a typewriter or the numerous other occupations which are now open to the feminine sex. According to my observation these girls marry clerks, young doctors and lawyers, railroad men and others, many of whom subsequently reach the greatest heights in business or the professions. Many well-to-do young men who have either inherited or already accumulated something of a competency marry girls who are accustomed to work."

"What conclusions, then, do you deduce from your observations?"

"My conclusion is that the average young man of the period is a much more sensible creature than we give him credit for being. He has his fun with the society girls and enjoys himself, but when the time comes to select a wife, he chooses her like Mrs. Primrose did her wedding gown—not for gloss and fineness of finish, but for qualities that last. Thus the society girl gets left. All our old maids were once leaders in society. The young men thought they were not equal to the task of supporting these maidens, or the latter themselves were too high toned to accept any but a millionaire and hence they prefix 'Miss' to their names."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE art of paper making has reached a point where a growing tree may be cut down, made into paper, and turned out as a newspaper, all within 36 hours.

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