THE 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.

Kent News.

Vol. 49. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889. No. 46.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

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LIFE INSURANCE PAR EXCELLENCE!

Read Carefully, and Consider Well!

New Twenty-Year Distribution Plan.

The New Policy of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK is *Life Insurance in the truest and best sense of the term*, as it not only indemnifies the family for the loss of the productive life, but also *secures the Insured himself* against possible adversity in old age. By the expenditure of a comparatively small sum annually during a portion of the active years of life, every healthy man may now make sure provision for his family in the event of his early death, and equally sure provision for himself in the event of long life. The old and selfish objection, "I must die to win," does not apply to this policy.

As those who die during the first fifteen or twenty years of insurance will secure to their estates, *without any dividend*, the return of all the premiums paid and a higher rate of compound interest than could be realized in any other legitimate investment of the sum paid annually for the insurance, it is desirable that the profits should be accumulated for the benefit of those who live long and pay most, thereby equalizing the burdens and the compensations in favor of the greatest good to the greatest number of the assured.

The longer the term for which dividends are accumulated and become payable, the greater advantage there will be to surviving investors.

To those seeking the best possible form of Life Insurance contract for the money, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York offers its Twenty-Year Distribution Policy.

Special attention is invited to its numerous privileges. At the end of the distribution period (twenty years), or at the end of any subsequent five-year period, the insured has the choice of any one or more of the following options:

1. He may draw his accumulated dividends in cash and continue his insurance for the original amount with continued participation in profit.
2. He may use the dividends to purchase a life annuity, which, as shown by experience, is more than sufficient to pay the premium forever after, thereby guaranteeing a *self-sustaining* and *dividend-paying policy*.
3. He may draw the cash value of his policy, which is guaranteed by the company to be the full reserve and the full amount of the dividends which have been accumulated at compound interest for twenty years. The policy is thus practically an ENDOWMENT at the ordinary "life rate."
4. He may convert the entire cash value of his policy and dividends into a Life Annuity, payable to one alone or to the husband and wife and children, in the order designated, and until all are dead or have reached a stipulated age. He may thus secure himself and family against every possible contingency.
5. He may exchange his policy for a Paid-up Policy and draw his accumulated dividends in cash, thereby securing both a Paid-up Whole Life Insurance and an Endowment, and reducing the total cost of his insurance below that of any other plan ever devised.
6. He may take a Paid-up Policy and use his dividends to purchase additional Paid-up Insurance.
7. He may continue his original policy in force and use his accumulated dividends to purchase Paid-up Additions, which experience has shown to be in excess of the total premiums paid, thus securing the largest possible benefit to his family in the event of his death. In this case he may use the cash value of his additions in payment of future premiums, and any unused portion will be paid with the policy as a claim.
8. He may extend the original dividend term from one five-year term to another, and obtain all the advantages of survivorship for such extended period.
9. He may use his accumulated dividends as above and draw his future dividends each year in cash, or use them to purchase annual additions to his policy.
10. He may draw the cash value of a part of his policy and accumulations, and repeat this action at the end of any subsequent five-year period, still keeping insured for the remainder and still retaining his partnership interest in the company. *Under this option a policy-holder may successfully endow, under the one contract, several distinct periods of his life.*
11. He may have the whole amount of his policy and accumulated dividends paid in annual, semi-annual or quarterly instalments, with interest, beginning at the maturity of the policy, *thus securing the beneficiary against loss through dishonest trustees or unfortunate investments.*

Finally, he may avail himself of any privilege which sound business management can confer, suited to his peculiar circumstances and in keeping with the rights of policy-holders in a strictly mutual company.

The policy contract is of extreme simplicity, the only condition contained therein being the payment of the premium.

It may be exchanged for a Paid-up Policy of definite amount any time after three years.

It is paid *immediately* at the death of the insured.

The liberality of the contract and the guaranteed cash value and dividends make it a better business security than any other form of policy now issued.

It is simple, liberal, non-forfeitable and incontestable (except for fraud), after two years. It is the best form of policy ever offered by any company, and is issued by

the Largest, Strongest, Safest and in Every Respect the Best Life Insurance Company in the World.

Assets Jan. 1st., $126,082,153 56

AS FACTS are better than estimates—as we judge of the probabilities of the future by the actual results of the past, *and as the introduction of the survivorship dividend feature into the new policies may reasonably be expected to more than counterbalance any probable depression in modern rates of interest*, the following pro-rata illustration of results actually accomplished are arranged and submitted for inspection, in the confident expectation that these results will be fully equalled, and in all probability exceeded, in the form of policy here presented, viz:

ORDINARY LIFE TWENTY-YEAR DISTRIBUTION.

AGE 35 YEARS. POLICY No. 16,429.

PRO-RATA FOR $10,000.

Premiums paid in 20 years	$5,374
1st Option, Cash Value of Dividends	4,271
2d Option, Life Annuity Purchasable by Dividends	378
3d Option, Cash Value of Policy	7,219
4th Option, Annuity purchasable by Value of Policy	639
5th Option, Net Paid-up Policy (dividends $4,271, being drawn in cash)	4,760
6th Option, Gross Paid-up Policy (dividends being converted into Paid-up Insurance)	$12,870
7th Option, Policy with Paid-up Additions Purchased by Dividends	18,110

NOTE.—The figures here given show the actual condition of the above policy at the end of twenty years from the date of issue. The options are some of the privileges granted in the new contracts.

Besides the above, the OLD MUTUAL issues Every Desirable Form of Policie, including Endowment, Return Premium and Limited Payment (a most excellent policy), the new distribution feature applicable to all, with five, ten, fifteen or twenty year distribution periods.

Ask for an illustration of a *20-Payment 20-Year Distribution Policy.*

For rates, illustrations and full explanation of any form of Insurance, call on or address

L. B. RUSSELL, Agent,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

OFFICE—Three doors above Express Office.

CHINA'S EMPEROR WEDS.

Magnificence in the Palace and Famine in the Streets—The Brilliant Ceremonies Attending the Marriage of China's Ruler.

Anent the marriage of the Emperor of China, on the 5th instant, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* gives the following account of the pompous preliminaries.

For weeks China has been excited over the Boy Emperor's wedding, for it was announced that the festivities were to cost ten million of dollars. Last December the bride was selected—after a Chinese custom duly followed—and then came this announcement in the Peking *Gazette*, a whole page being taken up to publish it.

"Special edict of the Empress dowager.

"The Emperor having reverently succeeded to his exalted inheritance and increasing day by day in maturity, it is becoming that he should select a virtuous consort to assist in the administration of the palace, to control the members of his household and to encourage the Emperor himself in upright conduct. Let, therefore, Tet-Ho-No-La, a daughter of Deputy Lieutenant-General Kuei Hsiang, whom we have selected for her dignified and virtuous character, become Empress.

"Further edict.

"Let Ta-ta-La, aged fifteen years, a daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly vice-president of a board, become the secondary consort of the first rank, and let Ta-Ta-La, aged thirteen, also daughter of Chang Hsii, formerly vice-president of a board, become imperial concubine of the second rank.

"Respect this."

HOW THE BRIDE WAS CHOSEN.

Thus was settled the question which had been agitating the Chinese Court for the past year, and which has cost the families of the Manchu nobles months of trouble, hundreds of thousands of cash and an incalculable amount of bitter disappointment. China has been ruled for more than two centuries by Manchurians. Peking has its Chinese city and Tartar city, and the Emperor is a full-blooded Manchu. It is prescribed by the laws of the court that he shall wed no one but a Manchu maiden, and during the past twelve months the distinguished Manchu papas having daughters between the age of twelve and eighteen were required to send them to Peking, in order that they might be inspected by the Empress Dowager, with a view to the selection of such as seemed good for the imperial harem. The first inspection was held last spring. The maidens came by hundreds from Pekin and from other northern parts of the empire. They were conveyed in carts from their homes to the palace, and their delicate frames were jolted like jelly through the ruts of the Peking streets on the springless, heavy, boxlike vehicles.

Each girl was dressed in all the extravagance of Chinese costume. Her hair, rich, black and lustrous, was combed out over a bar a foot long at the back of her head, so that it stood out for six inches on each side. Her face, originally a delicate cream, verging upon the bloom of the large yellow peach, was overlaid with rogue and paste, and her eyes, coal black, were heightened in color by artificial means. The Manchu girls are the most beautiful in China, and an unadorned maiden with her soulful eyes looking out of their narrow, almond-shaped slits, is enough to stir the blood in the coldest Caucasian. She is plump and lucious, and has not the disgusting compression of feet which is always associated with her Chinese sisters. There are no pipe-stem legs and mutilated feet about the palace of the Emperor of China, and the Empress will probably wear a No. 2 shoe.

These hundreds of mandarins' daughters were Manchus, and they were the prettiest Manchus in China. Their carts were led through wall after wall through the great city of Peking, and they arrived at the palace at two o'clock in the morning. Much of the work of the Chinese court is done in the night, and it was dark when they were carried across the little lake inside the palace grounds, and they ate breakfast at 3 A. M., when the rest of Peking was still sleeping. After this they were given a little time for primping and powdering, and were then ushered into the presence of the Empress Dowager in groups of four and five. Each girl carried a tablet bearing her name and age, and these were handed to the Empress, who put questions to the young ladies and passed upon their beauty. The only men present were the court eunuchs, and the unsuccessful candidates were passed over to those with orders that each be given a piece of silver in the shape of a shoe, which weighed exactly one ounce, and be sent away. The great majority of the maidens were discarded at this first inspection. The remainder were asked to come again. At the second inspection closer examination was made, and there was a further weeding out of the least beautiful of the maidens. At this time the unsuccessful candidates were each given a roll of silk, and at the third inspection, which took place the latter part of last December, the hundreds had been reduced to fifteen, and it was from these fifteen that the above three were finally chosen.

The bride and concubines having been chosen preparations were made for the wedding.

The Board of Rites and Ceremonies decided that it should be as economical as possible, but they agreed that it must cost at least 8,000,000 taels, which is very much over $10,000,000. The royal factories were set to work making silks, satins and other things for it, and collections were made in various provinces. This wedding is, with one exception, the only marriage of an emperor in this way since 1674. The last emperor, Tung Chi, was married in 1872. He was, like the present emperor, a boy when he ascended the throne, and his empress was chosen in the same way. Three days before the wedding he sent the bride her phoenix robes, and ordered the priests to burn incense at the altar of heaven, as "he was about to marry Alenteh, the good, wise and virtuous daughter of Cheng." Presents poured in from every part of the capital, and on the day before the marriage a tablet of gold was sent to the bride, upon which was engraved the edict elevating her to the throne.

The bride is here known as the phoenix and the Emperor is known as the dragon, and the union is that of the phoenix and the dragon. A grand procession escorted the bride to the palace. A Manchu prince was at the head and thirty white horses followed behind. The dowager Empress received the bride. She stepped from her sedan chair on to a golden saddle and from that into her home. It will be the same with the marriage of this Emperor, and the Empress will rule the ladies of the imperial household. The number of females in the royal harem is not accurately known. The Emperor has the right to seven legal concubines and to an unlimited number of illegal ones. Every third year after March next he will review the daughters of the high rank Manchu officers over twelve years of age, and will choose such as he pleases for his palace. Such of his secondary wives as bear children will remain in the palace. The others may be restored to liberty when they reach the age of twenty-five years. Manchu girls consider it a great favor to be taken into the palace, and their families regard it an honor. They have no trouble in finding husbands if they are permitted to come out again, but while in the palace they associate with none but the King and his eunuchs.

The eunuchs of the palace are the most influential men of the court. They have been the servants of the Chinese Emperor as far back as the time of Christ, and they are mentioned in the Chinese history as existing 1,000 B. C. There are 3,000 eunuchs in the imperial palace at Peking according to a late report of the subject to the State Department, and this report states that no person not of royal blood has the right to possess or employ eunuchs.

HIS MAJESTY IS LIKE MOST BOYS.

This boy Emperor of China is now seventeen years old. He is a slender, yellow-faced, almond-eyed, black-queued, young Tartar, who, one is told, has all the instincts of the ordinary boy, and who likes fun as well as any boy among his subjects. His majesty rises about two o'clock in the morning. He takes a light breakfast at about 2.30, and by three is ready for work. He receives his ministers at four, five or six o'clock, and it is at this time that he usually starts out to perform his holy duties. He has his second breakfast at eleven and he dines later in the day, going to bed very early. His favorite dishes are unknown to his subjects, but the Chinese books state that there shall be daily placed before him thirty pounds of meat in a basin, and seven pounds boiled into a soup. He has the daily allowance of more than a pound of hog's fat and butter, and he has also two sheep, two fowls, and two ducks, the milk of eighty cows, and seventy-five parcels of tea. The Empress receives the milk of twenty-five cows, ten parcels of tea, twenty-one pounds of meat in platters, and thirteen pounds boiled with vegetables. She has one fowl, and one duck, and it would seem that the royal family ought to have enough out of this and to spare. The Emperor at present takes his meals alone, and his eunuchs watch him closely, and restrain him if he eats too much of one thing.

It costs a great amount to keep up his palace, and the supplies which are sent to it are noted down in the Peking *Gazette*. One item before me announces the sending of 1,000 pencils and 200 sheets of red scrolls. Another is an order or dress materials for the Emperor, and in it are the items of ten pieces each of bright yellow, brown, sapphire-blue, rice-colored, tea-colored, shrimp-black and silver-gray gauze. There are ninety pieces of gauze in all, and the silks sent cost thousands. During one year 3,400 rolls of silk gauze, 600 hankerchiefs, 875 rolls of satin, 500 rolls of brocaded satin and 3,000 pieces of fine calico were furnished to him from one of his factories, and it is an open secret at Peking that some of these fine silks and embroideries find their way out of the palace into the hands of such common people as are able to pay well for them.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

The Empress Dowager, who, notwithstanding the boy Emperor has ascended the throne, still remains Empress Regent, is one of the most remarkable women in Chinese history. She has ruled China for twenty-five years, and she became Empress Regent in connection with the Eastern Empress in 1861, when the Emperor Hien Feng died, leaving two wives. The Eastern Empress died six years ago, and there was at this time a great excitement in Peking, because it was thought that the Western Empress, or this noted lady, who was the real ruler of China, was sick. The most noted doctors of China were called to court. Their medicines availed nothing, and they visited Dr. Dudgeon, an eminent Scottish practitioner of Peking, and asked him for some medicine and advice. Dr. Dudgeon replied that if the Empress wanted his services she could call him in, but that he did not intend to risk advice and medicine at second hand. The result was that the Eastern Empress died, and the present Empress Dowager ruled. During the last sickness of the Empress she could for a long time take only milk, and it took sixty wet nurses to keep her alive. The present Empress Regent is now over fifty, and she is said to be well formed and dignified. She combs her hair in the butter fly fashion common to the Manchus, having horns six inches long at the back of her head, and she fastens it with a gold hairpin. She is rather independent in thought and does as she pleases, regardless of Chinese etiquette. She is said to practice archery inside the walls of the palace, and she is reported as having taken lessons in boxing from an old eunuch. Minister Denby says that she studies and understands all subjects committed to her, and that she is very industrious. He thinks she will go down to history as one of the great rulers of the world, and says that through her China has attained its present high position among the nations.

ALAS, it might have been. There lived in a little Ohio village thirty years ago, two very attractive girls. To one R. B. Hayes was engaged, but the match was broken off because he was poor. The other received marked attention from young J. A. Garfield, but in that case too, poverty prevented him from making any headway. They both might have been President's wives.

OF all the tender and tearful farewells to Mrs. Cleveland, the prettiest was that of Secretary Bayard. Just as the train was about to start from Washington, he said to her, with his courtly bow: "Good-by. You brought nothing but sunshine with you and you are taking a great deal of it away."

A PETROLEUM ROMANCE.

Recalled by the Death of the Hero—Fortunes of a Backwoodsman.

Franklin, Pa. Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

The death, in this city, of Mr. James S. McCray recalls a remarkable incident in the petroleum romance. Franklin is the county seat of Venango county, through which flows Oil creek, along whose banks rolled the great oil excitement. James S. McCray was a Venango county farmer, whose farm of one hundred and fifty acres was situated on top of a hill near Petroleum Centre. He had been a wood chopper and a mill hand, and after a time bought a team of horses. With his team he made some money hauling in the lumber woods, and then bought the farm referred to. He was to pay $2,000 for it, and it was seven years before he had it free of incumbrances.

During the first oil excitement on the creek no one thought of going on the hills to find oil, and the McCray farm was passed by unnoticed. In 1870 the seekers after oil began to double on their track, and Keeper & Watson struck a well on the Dalzell lands, adjoining McCray, that flowed four hundred barrels a day. Oil was worth nearly $3 a barrel, and later the price advanced to $5 a barrel. Big wells were soon opened up on the McCray farm, and for the acreage, it proved to be the most prolific oil-farm ever developed. For the privilege of drilling on his farm McCray received $1,000 an acre bonus and half the oil. Wells were put down in rapid succession until the out-put of the farm was 2,700 barrels a day. Oil was then $5 a barrel, and as half the production of the farm belong- to McCray it made his income nearly $5 a minute, night and day.

For the farm for which he paid $2,000 he was offered half a million dollars, but would not take it. Operators and sight-seers flocked to the farm by hundreds, and McCray's children with a keen commercial instinct, set up an apple stand on the road leading up the hillside to the farm, to turn an honest penny in the traffic of fruit gathered from the orchard. At the time of this wonderful development McCray's hilltop farm yielded the largest revenue ever received by a single firm from the production of pretroleum. From a humble farmer McCray became one of the bonanza kings of the oil region. He did not sell the oil as fast as produced, but erected immense iron tanks in which to hold it for a still higher price. He built and filled tanks until he had $150,000 barrels stored. For this oil he was offered $500,000 in cash, but would not accept it. He was holding it, he said, for an even five dollars a barrel. Then came a panic in the market, and oil dropped to three dollars a barrel, then to two dollars. His tanks got to leaking and a large amount of the oil ran into the creek. Lightning struck some of the tanks and they burned, together with their contents. He held what was left of his oil for years, and finally closed out the mere remnant that was left of his rich holdings at one dollar a barrel, realizing a few thousand dollars instead of half a million.

McCray was the victim of many sharpers. He was taken to New York one time in a gorgeous car, as the guest of the late Jim Fisk, of the Erie road, and is reputed to have dropped a big roll before he got home. In one way and another his bonanza fortune was reduced to only a moderate amount. While he still had plenty he bought a fine farm in Franklin, on which he lived for several years, abandoning the old farm on the creek.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL IDYL.

Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow;
Slam it in, jam it in,
Still there's more to follow—
Hygiene and history,
Astronomic mystery,
Algebra, histology,
Latin, etymology,
Botany, geometry,
Greek and trigonometry—
Ram it in, cram it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in—
What are teachers paid for?
Bang it in, slam it in—
What are children made for?
Ancient arthæology,
Aryan philology,
Prosody, zoology,
Physics, clinictology,
Calculus and mathematics,
Rhetoric and hydrostatic—
Hoax it in, cosx it in,
Children's heads are hollow.

Rub it in, club it in,
All there is of learning;
Punch it in, crunch it in.
Quench their childish yearning
For the field and grassy nook,
Meadow green and rippling brook;
Drive such wicked thought afar,
Teach the children that they are
But machines to cram it in,
Hang it in, slam it in—
That their heads are hollow.

Scold it in, mold it in,
All that they can swallow;
Fold it in, hold it in,
Still there's more to follow.
Faces pinched, sad and pale,
Tell the same mudying tale—
Tell of moments robbed from sleep,
Meals untasted, studies deep.
Those who've passed the furnace through,
With aching brow, will tell to you
How the teacher crammed it in,
Rammed it in, punched it in.
Rubbed it in, clubed it in,
Pressed it in, caressed it in,
Rapped it in and slapped it in,
When their heads were hollow

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

He keeps one horse.
He wears a No. 7½ hat.
He does not fancy jewelry.
His whiskers are getting gray.
He wears a 6½ shoe and can wear a 7.
He goes to bed at 10, and gets up between 5 and 7.
He wears open-front shirts and pays $27 a dozen for them.
He reads for recreation, and is fond of Scott, Eliot and Thackeray.
He usually wears a high-buttoned, double breasted frock coat, and seldom has a suit of the same piece.
He is a regular smoker, and smokes small cigars—a clear Havana. He does not smoke to excess, however.

A CLUB man got married. Three days after his marriage he said one evening to his wife: "Darling, I have got to go out this evening to see some one." "I anticipated that, dear, and have several bottles of wines and liquors in the pantry. You can 'see some one' without the trouble of going out."

A RAILROAD LESSON.

It was a hot dusty day, when two or three passengers entered the train on the Iowa Division of the Chicago and Northwestern road at Bridgewater. Among them was a stylishly dressed young man who wore a stiff white hat, patent leather shoes, the neatest of cuffs and shiniest of stand-up collars. He carried a cane, and carefully brushed the dust from the seat in front of me before he sat down.

Just across the aisle, opposite him, sat a tired woman holding a sick baby. I never saw in my life a more discouraged, worn-out, despairing look than that on the poor mother's face. The baby was too sick to even cry. It lay moaning and grasping in in its mother's lap while the dust and cinders flew in at the open doors and windows. The heat and dust made travelling even for strong men, unendurable.

I had put down the stylish young man in front of me as a specimen of the dude family, and was making a mental calculation on the probable existence of brains under the new hat when to my astonishment, he leaned over the aisle and said to the woman:

"Madam, can I be of any assistance to you? Just let me hold your baby awhile. You look so very tired."

The woman seemed much surprised, although the request was made in the politest and most delicate manner.

"Oh, thank you, sir," said she, tremulously "I am tired," and her lips quivered as she spoke.

"I think the baby will come to me," said the young man with a smile. Poor little think! It's too sick to make any objection. I will hold it carefully, madam, while you lie down and rest."

"Have you come far?"

"From the Black Hills."

"What! by stage?"

"Yes; but the baby was well when I started. I am on my way to friends in the East. My husband—my—"

"Ah, yes, I see, I see!" continued the young man in a sympathetic tone, as he glanced at the bit of crape in the little traveling hat. By this time he had taken the baby and was holding the little thing in his arms.

"Now you can lie down and rest a little. Have you far to go?"

"To Connecticut," replied the woman almost with a sob, as she wearily arranged a shawl over a valise and prepared to lie down in the seat.

"Ah yes, I see! And you haven't money enough to go in a sleeping car, have you, madam?" The poor woman blushed faintly, and put one hand over her face while the tears dropped between her worn fingers.

I looked out of the window and a mist came over my eyes, while I changed my calculation of the young man's mental ability. He looked thoughtfully and tenderly down at the baby, and in a short time the mother was fast asleep.

A woman sitting across the aisle from me, who heard as much of the conversation as I did, came and offered to relieve the young man of his charge. "I am ashamed of myself for not offering to take the baby from the mother before. Poor little thing! It's asleep."

"So it is. I'll surrender it to you now," with a cheerful smile.

At this point the train stopped at a station, and the young man rose in his seat, took off his hat, and said in a clear, earnest voice:

"Ladies and gentlemen, here is an opportunity for each one of us to show that we have been brought up in a Christian land, and have Christian fathers and mothers. This poor woman has come all the way from the Black Hills and is on her way to Connecticut. Her husband is dead and her baby is ill. She hasn't money enough to travel in a sleeping car and is all tired out and discouraged. What will you do about it?"

"Do!" cried a big man near the water cooler, rising excitedly. "Do! take up a collection—the American citizen's last resort in distress. I'll give $5."

The effect was electrical. The hat went around and the way the silver dollars and quarters and ten-cent pieces rattled into it, would have done any true hearted person good.

I wish I could describe the look on the woman's face when she awoke, and the money was given her. She tried to thank us all and failed; she broke down completely. But we didn't need any thanks. There was a sleeping car on the train, and the young man saw the mother and child transferred to it at once. I did not hear what she said to him when he left her, but it must have been a hearty "God bless you."

More than one of us in that car took that lesson to himself, and I learned that even stylish as well as poor clothes may cover a noble heart.—*Youth's Companion.*

Hens That Lay.

Leghorns lay more eggs than any other variety of fowls; so says Felch, the patriarch of poultry in America. He also claims that the white Leghorn will lay larger eggs than any other varieties of Leghorn. He commends as an excellent cross for practical purposes—meat and eggs—a white Leghorn cockerel on light Brahma hens. A correspondent in *Southern Fancier* says:

The best hen egg I have ever seen or tasted is that of the light Brahma hen, laid in her second year. This egg is dark colored, rich flavored, large sized, thick shelled, ropy white, and heavy, rich yolk. In size, weight and quality, the Brahma egg more than makes up for loss of number as compared with the Leghorn. Mr. Felch says the egg of this cross—white Leghorn and light Brahma—is large, rich and dark cored, and strong shell. For all practical purposes—eggs for eating or shipping, or meat for eating—I can commend this cross to farmers who wish to cross with two varieties of pure bred fowls.

A YOUNG WOMAN of Ridgeway, Canada, has had the banns of matrimony between herself and two of her lovers read in the parish church, the clergyman having decided that she is free to choose between them at the altar. This is a new and startling departure in weddings.

EDITH—Mr. Grumly said this evening that Miss Sprogs was really a brave girl. Marie—I think he is right. Why, I have seen her stand before the mirror without shrinking. Edith—You don't say so.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

MARY R. PERKINS,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 17th day of Sept., 1889, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit in said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1889.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,
March 16, 1889—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOHN M. ARMSTRONG,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 17th day of Sept., 1889, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1889.

SARAH A. ARMSTRONG,
March 16, 1889—4t. Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ARAMINTA E. J. ARMSTRONG,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 17th day of Sept., 1889, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1889.

SARAH A. ARMSTRONG,
March 16, 1889—4t. Administratrix.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Richard Hynson
versus
Annie Conyer and others.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity.
No. 802.

ORDERED, this 5th day of March, 1889, that the sale of William Conyer's property, mentioned in the proceedings of this cause, made and reported by RICHARD HYNSON, Trustee, appointed by the decree of this court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of May next; —Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1,155.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy, Test—
March 9, 1889—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Harrison W. Vickers
versus
Frank Wilkins and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent county in Equity.

ORDERED, this 6th day of March, 1889, that the sale of the Real Estate of Frank Wilkins, made and reported by HARRISON W. VICKERS, Trustee, under the power contained in a mortgage from the said Frank Wilkins and wife to the said Harrison W. Vickers, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 10th day of May next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $6,260.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.
True copy, Test—
March 9, 1889—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

THE PLUMBING BUSINESS.

WM. T. SUTTON

IS now prepared to do any work in the Plumbing Line, such as putting in

Bath-Tubs and Water Fixtures Generally,

Also Hydrants and Sprinklers whenever desired.

I have had considerable experience and will not undertake to do anything that I cannot do in a first-class manner. I only ask a trial, and that my work may speak for itself. I shall not only do good work but will also aim to make my charges as low as possible for a living profit.

Hose, Traps, Spigots, Sprinklers, kept on hand, at shop on Court street. REPAIRING done in the best manner at short notice.

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. WM. T. SUTTON,
July 28, 1888—tf. Chestertown,

REMEMBER THIS!

Goods Well Bought Are Half Sold!

EVEN though we do not deal exclusively in Dry Goods and Notions, Boots and Shoes, or Carpets and Oil-cloths, they are our leading specialties, and having purchased them this fall for CASH, at the closest cash prices, we are able to meet any legitimate competition.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

Our stock of Dry Goods, one of the main features of which is OUR BEAUTIFUL LINE OF DRESS GOODS, embracing Henrietta Cloths, Sabastapools, Broadcloths, etc., is now being made replete. All wool Henriettas at 50 and 55 cents, the Best Black Henrietta at $1.00 per yard, on this or other market.

Notions, Underwear!

Our Notion Stock is second to none! The cheapest and best line of underwear for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children in town. A Child's Vest as low as 15 cents.

BOOTS and SHOES!

Our Boot and Shoe Stock is better than usual. The best $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75 Man's Boot on the market. Then our Old Reliable $4.00, Double Upper, Hand Bottomed Boot, that has stood the test for years, we still guarantee. A line of Ladies' and Misses Hand-Made Shoes second to none. Gum Boots and Shoes, all sizes. We are still handling a Man's Gum Boot that we guarantee in every case, NOT TO CRACK.

Carpets, Oil-Cloths!

In Carpets and Oil-Cloths we lead. The best All Wool Ingrain at 75 cents per yard, Wool Fillings down to 66 cents per yard, Union Filling at 50 cents, Rag Carpets from 35 to 60 cents per yard.

We now have a nice line of Ladies' Misses' and Children's COATS. Just arrived.

Give us a call. Very truly yours, &c.,

R. F. PARKS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

Your Mutual Wants Supplied at

J. LLOYD McFEELY'S

Confectionery, Tobacco & Fruit Store

opposite Court House, and adjoining J. K. Aldridge & Co.'s Hardware Store. The taste of ladies and children will be gratified by all sorts and kinds of Confectionery and Fruits. I have just opened a Fresh Stock and as Fine a line of Confectionery as the season will allow. Give me a call. Prices as low as the lowest.

GENTLEMEN,

if you are fond of a Nice Cigar for a Small Price try those 2 for 5 cents of mine. Long Havana Filled Cigar for 5 cents, a still better one for 10 cents.

For Chewing Tobacco I can't be beat in Kent county for pieces, Quantity and Quality. Good Natural Tobacco for 25 cents per pound. R. F. Gravely's Superior is my leading brand. Remember

J. L. McFEELY'S

Tobacco Emporium of Kent county, opposite Court House and adjoining J. K. Aldridge & Co.'s Hardware Store. jy14.

HORSE-SHOEING

Headquarters!

SAMUEL HICKS, near the Court House,

Gives his Exclusive Attention to
HORSE-SHOEING!

I have learned the business thoroughly and have given it my study, and had much experience in the work of Horse-Shoeing. For this reason I think I am better prepared to do Horse-Shoeing than shops which do all kinds of Blacksmithing.

☞My system of Shoeing prevents CUTTING and FORGING and preserves the horses' feet.

My best recommendation is the universal satisfaction of my customers, and I have no hesitation in referring to any for whom I have done work.

My prices I guarantee to be as low as the lowest.

Horsemen! Come and see me, and I will save you trouble and expense.

SAM. HICKS, H-O-R-S-E-S-H-O-E-R,
d15. Court Street, Chestertown.

FINAL NOTICE
of the Fifth District Collector!

AFTER having ridden my distric for 18 months I now give notice that I may be found at home (Edesville) any day except Tuesday, when I will be in Chestertown. I shall collect the taxes.

J. FRANK WHEATLEY,
Jan. 5, 1889—tf. Collector.

WAGON SPRINGS on sale at the Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

THE NEW

{HIGH-ARM}

SEWING MACHINE.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 9.

Decided to Be the Best in the World. The Tension Perfectly Automatic, Perfection of Seam, Simplicity, Durability,

and the Only Machine in the world that makes a Lock Stich without the use of a Shuttle. Those who wish a Sewing Machine embodying all the best results of inventive skill and construction, to do the service of a lifetime, should not fail to examine our

No. 9, Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

OVER 100 IN USE IN KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Thanking the public for past favors I solicit a share in the future. Give me a call. Address

CHAS. J. REICHE,
Feb. 2, 1889. Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

AGENT WANTED in Centreville. Address above.

"HOME AGAIN!"

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL AT THE

OLD STAND

ON COURT STREET, CHESTERTOWN,

and examine the FRESH and NEW STOCK of GOODS just bought for cash by

JAMES A. SHAW,

which consists of Leather

BOOTS AND SHOES

TO SUIT ALL CLASSES.

Gum Boots and Shoes, Body Boots, Hip and Short Boots, and Boots for Men, Women and Children.

GROCERIES.—Flour by the Barrel or Bag, Hominy, Beans, Sugar, Coffee, Baker's Chocolate, Tea, Soap, Soapine, Soda, Rumford's Yeast Powder, Lamp Chimneys and Burners, Coal Oil, Salt and many other things. All of which can be bought of me as cheap as at any place on the shore. Give us a call and we will try to please you.

Also, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

JAMES A. SHAW,
j12. Court Street, 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-y. Up Town

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.

uy WILBUR ELIASON.

Feed and Provision Store!

EDWARD J. WATSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has opened a new store on High Street, next to the Express Office, in Chestertown, and will keep on hand a

GENERAL STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions!

FEED, HAY,

CORN, CHOP STUFF,

OATS, MEAL, FLOUR, &c.,

will be furnished at short notice at lowest prices.

GROCERIES of all kinds: Vegetables, &c.,

I shall endeavor to keep a General Feed and Produce Store, and respectfully ask a share of the public patronage. E. J. WATSON.
Feb. 2, 1889.

NURSERY STOCK, &c.

The following stock can be found at

Little Grove Nurseries,

Near Chestertown, Md.,

AT REASONABLE PRICES!

PEACH TREES,
APPLE TREES,
SHADE TREES,
PEAR TREES, Standard and Dwarf,
Asparagus Crowns, Evergreens,
Gooseberries, Hedge Plants,
Grapes, &c.

Also, TWO HORSES, and 300 Bushels Silver Hull Buckwheat.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.