E 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.

A Splendid Opportunity

—TO SECURE—

CLOTHING!

—BELOW—

Wholesale Prices

Over $5,000 Worth of Fine and Medium Grade uits and Overcoats to be Sold Below Cost, During Dec. and Jan.

I can't help but realize the fact that nearly, if not quite *all* the money spent for Clothing this winter will be spent during the month of December, and, therefore, nearly all the stock not sold before Jan. 1, will have to be carried over till next winter. In order to avoid the carrying over of stock, and to rapidly close out all my Winter Goods, I have determined to offer

EVERYTHING AT COST

while people are buying, and not wait till everybody is supplied before I make the offer. I have the Largest and Most Complete Stock of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's

SUITS and OVERCOATS

ever shown in Chestertown, in fact have entirely too many goods, and adopt this method of getting rid of them. It is impossible to enumerate one-half of the Bargains I am offering, but will try to give you some idea of what you can get if you call early:

1st—I will sell you an ALL WOOL OVERCOAT, size 34 to 42, perfectly made and trimmed, for only **$4.50**, this coat was bought to sell for $6.50.

2d—An ALL WOOL HEAVY WEIGHT OVERCOAT, satin-faced, silk sleeve lining, for only **$7.50**, this coat was bought to sell for $11.00.

3d—An ENGLISH KERSEY OVERCOAT, splendidly made and perfect fitting, for only **$8.50**, bought to sell for $12.00.

4th—The FINEST KERSEY OVERCOAT on the market, lined with satin throughout, and retailed everywhere for $20.00, I will sell for **$14.00.** In fact, have 500 Overcoats which I cannot describe here, for prices so astonishingly low as to convince you at once that they are offered below cost.

In the Suit Goods Department I have such an array that it is impossible to describe them. Over Two Hundred Suits for **$8.50,** these sold for $10, $11 and $12 The Finest Line of BLACK CHEVIOTS in town, Single-Breasted, Double-Breasted, Square Cut and Round Cut, Sack and Cutaway, beginning at the low price of $7.50 and running up to $16.00 for English Goods. All will be offered BELOW COST.

I have a splendid lot of

Children's Suits and Overcoats!

which I am selling for **$1.25** each, many of which sold for $3.00 and $3.50 each. For **$3.00** I will give you the choice of over One Hundred Styles, ranging in price from $3.50 to $6.00 The only reason I offer for this Sweeping Reduction is that I need money more than I need my stock. It will not cost you one penny to call and see these surprisingly Low Prices, and if you are not thoroughly convinced then don't buy. Resp'y, &c.,

THOS. S. BORDLEY,

Nov. 29, 1890. BORDLEY'S CORNER.

Something New in the Stove Line!

Gauze Door Cook Stoves

AND RANGES.

BAKING Bread in the above will not mould, and Meats cooked are rich and juicy. Call and see the above stoves at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

COAL HODS, SHOVELS, &c.

Coal Hods, Shovels, Pokers, Zinc, Stove Boards, Pipe, Elbows, Dampers, Collars, a large stock of all kinds of goods kept in a first-class Hardware and Stove Store, at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S.

ROOFING, SPOUTING, &c.

Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Tin and Iron Work, and Repairing Heaters, Cook and Coal Stoves, at short notice. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

SPORTING GOODS, &c.

Sporting Goods at old prices, purchased last year for cash, and no advance on last year's prices. Single and Double Breech-Loading Guns, Single and Double-Barrel Muzzle-Loading Guns, Shot and Powder Flasks, Gunning Water-Proof Coats, Leggins, Caps, Covers and Cases, Bags, Implement Sets, Loading Boards, Cartridges, Shells, Wards, Powder, Shot, &c. Call and examine our large assortment. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

Spear's Golden Sun and New Golden Sun, The Splendid Heater, The Washington Heater. These Stoves are used in town and country and give perfect satisfaction. Prices from $25 to $48 to heat two rooms. Rupert Heater, New Laurel Bass, Magnet Chrystal, Vulcan Egg, New Farnet, &c.

COOK STOVES and RANGES.

Excelsior Cook, Niagara, Carroll Cook, New Royal Range, Splendid Range, Victor Cook Range, Fortune Range. Would invite an examination of our Stoves and Prices

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,

Nov. 1, 1890. CHESTERTOWN.

Coal and Wood.

ORDERS IN ANY QUANTITIES LEFT AT **D. A. BACCHUS' GROCERY STORE,** OR AT

J. D. BACCHUS' YARD

will receive prompt attention at Prices Guaranteed to be as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Building and Whitewash Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair,

AT CITY PRICES.

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal

Delivered at any station on the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad at Low Figures.

Come and see us before buying.

m17. J. D. BACCHUS.

LADIES use the GILT EDGE SHOE POLISH, the best Shoe Polish made that contains oil. It will not crack or break the leather, and always gives a nice gloss. For sale by

n8. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

NECKWEAR of all styles and to suit all tastes, made to order and just received. Can't be beat in town. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

AUGUSTUS H. WOODALL,

formerly of Kent County, is now located with the well known and Reliable One Price

CLOTHING HOUSE

—OF—

LIKES, BERWANGER & CO.,

10 and 12 E. Baltimore Street, Near Charles, Balto., Md.,

where he will be pleased to see his friends and acquaintances when visiting the city.

LOWEST

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Black Cheviots at $10, $12, $15 and $18, in Single and Double-Breasted Sacks and Cutaways, guaranteed to fit to perfection. Selling Imported Worsteds and Fancy Cassimere Suits, beautifully tailored, for $18, $20, $22 and $25; also, Corkscrews and Diagonals in Prince Alberts and Cutaways. To order they would cost nearly double.

Silk-Lined Overcoats as Low as $15. Very Handsome Coats with Silk Facings for $8, $8.50, $10 and $12. Strong-Wear Overcoats as Low as $6, but the better grades go faster. English Styles come under the $15 class—the finest Meltons, Kerseys and Cheviots cost only $20 to $25. Our $10, $12 and $15 qualities are decidedly popular. Extra effort put into Light-Weight Overcoats intended for dress. Doing an enormous business in Light Overcoats. Showing styles not usually found in clothing stores.

MABLEY & CAREW.

PRICES

THOMAS G. WROTH,

UNDER STAM'S HALL. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

—A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF—

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS

for Men, Ladies and Children, in all Styles and at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION. We cordially invite you to inspect our stock, believing we can at all times suit you both as price and quality. We are still selling the genuine RIVETED SHOE for both Men and Boys, and as LOW AS ANY HOUSE ON THE SHORE. We also handle the justly celebrated Snag Proof RUBBER BOOT. In fact we keep everything pertaining to a well regulated Shoe Store. We have also added to our stock a nice lot of UMBRELLAS, which will be handled at bottom figures.

Very respectfully, **THOS. G. WROTH,**

Sept. 20, 1890. UNDER STAM'S HALL.

Premeditated Resolution!

AN IRREVOKABLE DECISION!

I HAVE too many Goods; we are getting too little money cash; cash is a mighty lever; I am going to make a clearing sale; the knife is ground sharp; cutting is being done; Down, Down Go Prices.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, &c., any stock and all of Our Stock Must Move. I am going to offer Unprecedented Bargains, one of which is Thirty Dozen Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, ranging from 4c. to 12c. each, many of them worth actually 25c. each. Another, a genuine German Linen Table Damask, at 22½c. per yard, worth 60c. Another, a Pure Linen Towel at 15c., two for 25c., worth 20c. each. A Lady's Corset at 25c. worth 35c. per pair; Lady's Vest at 10c. and 15c. apiece, a Gent's Unlaundried Shirt at 50c., worth 60c.; five dozen Percale Shirts that cost 8, 9, 10, 50 and 12 dollars per dozen, any of them at 62½c. each; Dress Ginghams, from 7½c. per yard up; other Dress Goods at Reduced Prices.

Shoes, Slippers! Shoes, Slippers!

Ladies' Shoes, Misses Shoes, Men's Shoes, Children's Shoes and Slippers at the CLOSEST CASH PRICES. I defy competition. Give us a call, it is to your interest.

R. F. PARKS,

May 17, 1890. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT. CHAS. L. DODD.

WESTCOTT & DODD,

(Successors to N. G. WESTCOTT.)

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR FALL STOCK

comprising some of the following lines:

DRESS FLANNELS,
COL'D and BLACK HENRIETTAS,
STRIPED DRESS GOODS,
AND OTHER LEADING STYLES,
DRESS GINGHAMS, OUTING CLOTH,
FLANNELS OF ALL SHADES,
A TWILL FLANNEL for 15c.,
CHILDREN and MISSES UNDERWEAR,
LADIES and GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
NOTIONS OF EVERY KIND,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WOONSOCKET GUM BOOTS,
HATS and CAPS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the old customers, our friends and the public generally.

s27. WESTCOTT & DODD.

HEFAYTER'S Hand and Machine-Made SHOES in Congress, Lace and Button,

14. For sale by T. G. WROTH.

COAL and WOOD!

OWING to the scarcity of money we will sell Coal at a very small advance above cost FOR THE CASH. Remember we sell

The Lea Coal

WHICH IS THE BEST WHITE ASH COAL FOR GENERAL USE.

Probably it will be to your advantage to get our prices and examine our stock before you purchase.

2240 Pounds for One Ton.

Office on Cannon St., near Princess.

J. T. TWILLEY.

July 17, 1890—tf.

CORPORATION TAXES.

TOWN TAXES for 1890 are now due and early settlement is now desired. Persons owing taxes previous to July 1, 1890, are notified that I shall collect same by law if not paid within thirty days.

JOS. N. WHEATLEY,
s13-tf. Collector Corporation Taxes

FULL line of UNDERWEAR for Men Women and Children, just received and as low as the lowest. Give me a call and I will convince you.

n8. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

THE latest styles in Stiff and Soft HATS, also a nice line of CAPS. Call and see them.

n8. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.



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MABEL'S GRANDMA.

"The world is even as we take it,
And life, dear child, is what we make it."

This was the sentiment of an old lady to her grandchild Mabel. And many a Mabel has found it to be true, and she has taken care of her health. She keeps on hand a supply of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and so is not troubled with those wasting diseases, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations and functional irregularities that so many women endure. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years.

"Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate *medicine, not a beverage.* Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As *peculiar* in its remedial results as in its composition.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, particularly to the womb and its appendages. For feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic, or strength-giver.

A Book of 160 pages, on Woman and Her Diseases, their Nature, and How to Cure them," sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS Purely Vegetable. Gently Laxative, or Cathartic, according to size of dose. By druggists, 25 cents a vial.

LIME! GRAIN! FEED!

COAL! WOOD!

B. F. FLEMING

—Chestertown, Maryland.—

Land Lime, Quick or Slaked

Delivered by rail or boat at any point on the Peninsula.

Building and Whitewash Lime!

Persons contemplating Building will find it to their interest to get our prices.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS,

In carload lots and the smallest quantities.

Wood, Oak and Pine

in long lengths or Stove size. A large lot of Pine expressly for kindling.

Grain! Feed! Seed!

Highest cash prices paid for GRAIN by rail or water at convenience of the seller. Small and large lots wanted at my feed store.

FEED of all kinds, in large or small quantities, for sale at lowest prices. Hog and Cow Feed specialties.

Call and see me at the old stand.

B. F. FLEMING.

Feb. 22, 1890.

J. HERMAN IRELAND,

KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

GRAIN,

COAL, FERTILIZERS

—and all kinds of—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A full line of CARRIAGES, DAYTONS and ROAD CARTS always on hand. Also, the celebrated ROSS FEED CUTTERS, the STAVER BUCKEYE CORN and COB MILLS, MARSEILLES ADAMS POWER SHELLERS.

I AM PREPARED TO BUY

NEW WHEAT, in any Quantity!

Having removed from Locust Grove, I thank my friends for their patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. J. HERMAN IRELAND,

jy12-tf. KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,

DEALER IN GRAIN,

LOCUST GROVE, MARYLAND.

—WANTED:—

All the NEW WHEAT

I can buy, delivered at any station on the railroad, for THE WM. LEA & SONS CO, BRANDYWINE MILLS, Wilmington, Del. Farmers look to your interest and allow me to make an offer on your grain before you sell. *As I am buying direct for the manufacturer, with a low rate of freight to Wilmington, it is reasonable* to suppose I can PAY MORE for grain than those who buy to sell again.

July 12, 1890. E. T. COMEGYS.

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

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET and Doctor Strong's Celebrated Corset for sale

s27. by WESTCOTT & DODD.

CALL and see our GENTS OYSTER BOOTS.

WESTCOTT & DODD.

Kent News.

Vol. 51. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1890. No. 43.

A CHRISTMAS CURE.

Santa Claus sat by the fire in his own home looking very much troubled. Santa Claus sat there thinking—thinking. It was just before Christmas. What was the matter with the good jolly old Saint? Had his sleigh broken down? Had any of his reindeer got lost?

But no,—it was none of these things, Couldn't the find toys enough to go around? Bless your dear little anxious heart, don't you be afraid of that! Santa Claus had toys enough. That wasn't the trouble!

One stocking there was for which Santa Claus had not yet planned a single thing; and that was why poor dear old Santa Claus was in such a state of worry and anxiety. This stocking belonged to a little boy whose good parents had long before Christmas sent in his mane to Santa Claus. But although there had been plenty time and Santa Claus had put plenty of thought upon the matter, he had not been able to decide upon ONE thing for that little boy's stocking.

Perhaps it seems strange to you that Santa should be puzzled about such a thing as that, when filling stockings is his regular profession, but the little boy to whom that stocking belonged was a very strange and unusual child. Whatever was given to him he would either break to pieces very soon or do some naughty mischief with.

Yet kind old Santa could not bear to leave even this stocking empty. So he had been puzzling his brains to find something with which the little boy could not hurt people, and something he could not break; and although he had been thinking over all his lists of toys and presents, nothing had he found yet!

"Chirp! Chirp!" sounded a sharp little voice. "You may as well give it up. He doesn't deserve anything, the little scamp!"

"Oh! Is that you, Cricket?" said Santa, "Come up here," and as he held out his fat forefinger a tiny black cricket reached it with a sudden jump.

"You may as well give it up!" creaked the cricket. "You can't think of anything, I know."

"I know, I know," said Santa. No! I can't give him the donkey!—nor any of those fine little animals that we have this year. I had thought of a nice little hammer and box of nails, and some blocks of wood for him to hammer the nails into! Hey, now! what do you think of that?"

"What do I think?" said the cricket "I think, Saint Nicholas, that you have forgotton how the little boy beat his brother with his drumsticks; how he snipped his sister's fingers with the scissors; how he threw his harmonicon at the nurse; how he—"

"Dear, dear, dear!" groaned Santa, "so he did, so he did!"

"And if you keep giving him things when he uses them so wrongly," continued the cricket' "how will he ever learn better? To be sure, his mama and papa and all his kind friends are trying to teach him, but it is necessary that everybody should help to train such a boy as—"

"I know," interrepted Santa, "I know. You're a wise little counselor, and not as hardhearted as you seem. And if you think it will cure the poor little fellow, I suppose we must give him the sawdust this year."

"Yes," said the cricket solemnly, "sawdust it must be."

Christmas morning came. The little boy whose name Santa Claus did not wish mentioned, saw all the other children pull out one treasure after another from their long well-stuffed stockings, while in his own, which he had hung up with so much hope the night before, there was nothing but sawdust!

If I should use all the sad words in the English language I could never tell you how sad that little boy was as he poured the sawdust out of his stocking, and found that Santa Claus had really sent him nothing else.

Poor little chap!

It was almost a year later, just before Christmas, when Santa Claus again sat by his fire—thinking.

But this time was he in trouble; no indeed, not he! He was rounder and rosier and jolier than ever before; and how he was smiling and chuckling to himself! His eyes twinkled so, and were so very bright, that you could almost have lit a candle at them. He and the cricket had been planning all sorts of ecstatic surprises for the stocking of the boy to whom they had given sawdust the year before; for, for if you can believe it, the little boy had been trying all the year to be careful and gentle, and he was really quite changed!

"Sawdust is a grand thing," chirped the cricket, leaping about in delight.

"Yes, but I am glad we do not need to use it this year," replied Santa. "Let me see the list again. Don't you suppose we could cram in one or two more things? Have you put down the—"

This is the end of the story; or, at least, all that could be told before Christmas; for if I should write more and a certain little boy should read it, he would know just what would be in his stocking and that would never do in the world.—*St. Nicholas.*

POPULATION OF THE CITIES.—The census bureau has compiled a table showing the population of every city in the United States of over ten thousand persons, as shown by the census of 1890. New York stands first, Chicago second, Philadelphia third, Brooklyn fourth, St. Louis fifth, Boston sixth, Baltimore seventh, San Francisco eight, Cincinnati ninth, Cleveland tenth, Buffalo eleventh, New Orleans twelfth, Pittsburg thirteenth, Detroit fourteenth and Milwaukee fifteenth. There are 341 cities given, of which three are in Maryland—Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland. Virginia has eight and West Virginia two. Massachusetts has the largest number, thirty-seven. Pennsylvania is next with thirty-two, New York with twenty-eight, Ohio with twenty-one and Illinois with twenty.

"IT was very kind of the Goodhearts to remember us," said Mrs. Snarley to her husband, "but I think it would look better if they paid their debts instead of buying people presents."

THE young man who gets a good agricultural education is going to be in future demand.

ONE need not live high to be above suspicion.

AN ESSAY ON MAN.

Written from the Standpoint of a Student of Vassar College.

Men are peculiar; they wear No. 10 boots and snore. This is what makes it easy to recognize a man when you see one. Men wear hats they are careful of and carry umbrellas they are not careful of; when not losing them they are always poking them into sombody's eyes. Men don't gossip, but they go to their clubs and talk over the "news." Men don't paint or powder (often), but they raise whiskers that make them look like Scotch terriers, and coax little hair moles to grow on their chins. Men are not vain, but they never like the young lady who says they are not handsome.

Men are consistent. They like to see the dress of a lady plain and simple, "hate furbelows and flummery," but let a lady in a "plain, sensible" dress enter the car where these men are seated and she may stand an hour and not one of them offer her a seat, but when a lady enters arrayed in the height of a fashion every one of them will spring to his foot and glory in the honor of standing for her sake, or rather for the sake of her clothes. Men never find fault with themselves, not if they can help it. Adam showed them how they could help it, and they have profited by his instruction. Men take cold and think they are going to die, and when you carry them a bowl of herb tea they turn pale and ask you if it is bitter and if you don't suppose it would do just as well to take it next week.

Men don't lead around a poodle dog with blue ribbon, but they chew tobacco and perfume their clothes with a pipe. Men art always wanting a shirt, and when they get out they are always ready to swear that there is not a button on it, when all the time the buttons will be there, only they can't find them. Men can never find anything. They pull off their boots and forget where they put them, and pretend they remember just all about it, and after they have rummaged around and turned everything upside down, and looked on all the shelves in the pantry, in the sewing machine drawer, and upset your work basket, sit down and remark that this is a deuce of a house, a fellow never knows when he gets out of a thing when he is going to set eyes on it again; and when you bring his boots, that you have found right where he left them, he hands you his slippers and wants to know if you "can't jab them in some out of the way corner where Old Scratch would never look for 'em."

Men think they know a lot, and they do sometimes. Men are a trouble, but they are handy to have in the house in a thunder shower, or when the wind blows, and they are not afraid of mice. I know this is true, because I once saw two men chase a mouse aroundd a room for an hour (more or less), and neither appeared to be in the least alarmed. Toward the close of the chase one of them stopped to wipe his brow and remarked that was warm—an exceedingly cool observation, in my opinion, as it was cold and comfortable upon the head of the lounge where I was.

Weighing the Baby.

The story is on a young Chicago father. The baby was his first and he wanted to weigh it.

"It is a bouncer!" he exclaimed. "Where are the scales?"

The domestic hunted up an old-fashioned steelyard that had come down from a former generation. It was the only weighing machine in the house. The baby, wrapped in the fleecy folds of some light fabric, was suspended from the proper hook, and the proud young father assumed charge of the exercises.

"I'll try it at 8 pounds," he said, sliding the weight along the beam to that figure.

"It won't do. She weighs ever so much more than that!"

He slid the weight along several notches further.

"By George! she weighs more than ten pounds! Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen! Is it possible!"

He set the baby and steelyard down and rested himself a moment.

"Biggest baby I ever saw!" he panted, resuming the weighing process. "Fifteen and a-half—sixteen! This thing won't weigh her. See! Sixteen is the last notch and she jerks it up like a feather. Go and get a big pair of scales at some neighbor's. I'll bet a hundred dollars she weighs over twenty pounds. Millie!" he shouted, rushing into the next room, "she's the biggest baby in this country! Weighs over sixteen pounds!"

"What did you weigh her on?" inquired the young mother.

"On the old steelyards in the kitchen."

"The figures on that are only ounces," she replied quietly. "Bring me the baby, John."

IT DOESN'T ADVANCE WAGES.—The new tariff put duties high on earthenware, linseed oil, steel, iron, thread, wool and woolens in order, it was said, to enable employers in these industries to increase wages. Prices have been increased, but not wages. Dispatches from many points indicate that instead of being put up, wages are being put down. The pottery bosses at Trenton, for example, have given their employes notice that wages will be reduced. The American paint works at Fall River, Mass., will shut down for an indefinite period. The Oliver Iron & Steel Mills of Pittsburg, Pa., were closed last week, throwing 3,000 hands out of employment, and the same number of hands went on strike Wednesday of last week at the Clark Thread Mills at Newark, N. J. The house that circulated the forged extracts from the London *Times* during the campaign of 1888 failed some time ago from a "heavy drop in the satinet market," and since the passage of the McKinley tariff the president of the Protective Tariff League and a controlling stockholder in the Rittenhouse Woolen Manufacturing Company has failed by reason of his having bought $1,000,000 worth of wool for a tariff rise. What do these mishaps in industries relying on the tariff indicate? That high duties by making prices high and curtailing sales are injurious to business. Wage-earners get no profit from them, and even the tariff lords are sometimes floored by them.

"CHARLIE get only seven dollars a week," reasoned Miss Deceit, "so I'm afraid this locket can't be real gold; I will take it to the jeweler's to be tested."

Written for the Kent News.

HOW TO MAKE IRON.

DEAR NEWS:—I promised sometime ago to write more upon the subject of iron manufacture for the information of your many young readers especially.

We left the subject, if I do not forget, with blooms, or the first product of bar iron. These blooms, or rough bars, after cooling off are taken by two men, bar cutters, and put into a cutting machine, one man putting the bar in up to a guage set for the proper length; the other receives and handles the cut pieces, stacking them up in piles after the fashion of piling lathes in a lumber yard, one teal one way and the next crosswise, putting the short pieces so as to make a full length of 24 or 28 in. in length according to the size of iron that was needed. These short bars are taken now by two other men and according to the thickness of the iron required, as they put four or five of these short bars on top of each other, one man holding a large iron paddle with one end in his hand the blade resting on the mouth of his furnace, while the other puts the lot on this blade. The man holding the handle runs it into the already hot furnace. The other returns for another lot, and so they continue until the furnace is filled up with these piles of bars side by side as closely as they can get them where they remain until they reach a white heat; then with a pair of great big tongs 8 or 10 ft. long hung on a pulley they take them out and run them over to the bar rollers and stick one end in the groove and he returns to the furnace for another. Two other men now take charge of this batch of iron and run it through the rollers, one on the front side passes it through, the other receives and returns it over the top of the rolls; thus they continue to pass it back and forth until it passes through the last groove, then another man takes hold with his tongs and pulls out to cool. Sometimes they put pieces of finished iron or steel between these piles of blooms before putting them into the furnace to heat them; this gives the iron a tougher texture. These bars are now taken by another set, cut into pieces as long as the width of the sheet of iron they wish to make and two or three or four pieces laid on top of each according to the thickness of the sheet desired; then it passes from the bar men into the hands of the sheet men who put it into another heating furnace in the same way the others put it in, and when it reaches a white heat they are taken out and rolled in the sheet rollers; these have a hard and smooth surface. They pass it through and over same as the others, when it is rolled into sheets about 2x2 ft. 4 in., these are laid out until cool; then two or three are laid on each other and the furnace man puts them in until they get a white heat on them, then the sheet man take them with his long tongs and lay them on a frame before his rolls and lifts them one at a time while his assistant throws some fine coal between each sheet to keep them from sticking together; they are then run thro' the rolls until they are rolled out the desired length. If the materiel is good and the rolls kept in order the sheet will be perfect, if not it is liable to crack and have flaws in them. In some mills the men get paid for all that the proprietors can sell and in proportion to the price obtained for the damaged article. In others every damaged sheet is called waste and the men have to lose it whether it is sold or not, which is a great injustice to them.

There is a large wheel attached to these sheet rolls at which one man stands and gives it a turn each time after the sheet has passed through; this presses the rolls close together and rolls the iron thinner. After these sheets cool they are taken by another set of men called trimmers and placed on a machine that cuts the sheets to the size wanted. They are then passed to the men who put them into another furnace where they are brought to a cherry heat or until they are red like a cherry, when they are allowed to cool off slowly; when cool they are taken by the inspector, who examines and throws out the imperfect ones. Then they pass it into the hands of the packers who arrange them in bundles, mark the sizes and weight, and put an iron band around them to keep them together; then they are shipped to point of destination to be worked up into a thousand different articles. For boat bottoms, roofs of houses, porches, cars, stoves, stove pipes, cooking utensils and other purposes for which sheet iron is used, including nails of all sizes. In some mills they manufacture all kinds of railroad supplies, bars, ties, spikes, nuts, bolts, wheels, axles, etc.

Others manufacture all kinds of pipes, joints, knuckles for plumbers' uses. Others all kinds of machine supplies. So that really iron is king in the mechanical world. In proportion to the work put upon it does its fineness in texture or quality increase, and just in proportion as you increase its fineness do you enhance its value. The rude ore is only worth about $2.50 per ton, pig iron about $7 per ton, blooms about $14 and refined $30 to $40. Made into knife blades it is worth $20 per pound; into hair springs for watches thousands of dollars per pound.

Now if the young people will think for a moment they will find in this a striking illustration and practical lesson of the difference between the manners of the savage and culture of the educated and refined, and the positions occupied and to which the educated are eligible above the uneducated, as only educated men occupy the highest positions in church and State.

Yours truly, DELAWARE.

BOSTON'S NEW MAYOR.—Mr. Nathan Matthews, Jr., democrat, who was elected mayor of Boston, recently, by a plurality of over 12,000, will be the youngest chief executive that city has ever had, being a few months over thirty-six years of age. He is a graduate of Harvard, and a lawyer of large practice. In response to a visit of congratulation from hundreds of his fellow-citizens Mr. Matthews declared that it "would be his constant endeavor to make such a record for the administration of 1891 as will prove that the confidence of independent voters has not been misplaced."

"THEY say one is apt to dream of her future husband at Christmas," remarked a widow to herself. "I hope I won't dream of last one."

IF a young orchard is worth setting out, it is worth cultivating. No cultivation, no orchard that will amount to anything.

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The Public Health.

The State Board of Health did a great deal of good during the last four months, and Dr. Chancellor's report is well worth the attentive reading of every citizen of Maryland. It shows the necessity of these sanitary efforts, and the importance of a prompt and general support of the labors of the board on the part of the people. Much good has been done and much remains to be done. The state is fortunate in having at the head of the work such a competent and energetic authority as Dr. Chancellor. The doctor says:

"Although no epidemic has aroused the interest of the public generally, the growth of the board's influence has been distinctly marked in definite results attained on behalf of individual communities. With the exception of a rather unusual prevalence of typhoid fever and diphtheria in circumscribed localities during the past fall there has been less than the usual amount of sickness recorded for the year 1890. This gratifying result, it is believed, has been due mainly to the well-directed efforts of the board to protect and promote the public health. The secretary has made an unusually large number of official visits to different communities of the State where his services were required, and in connection with these services it may be mentioned that he has prepared and distributed, on behalf of the board, during the last twelve months no fewer than 4,500 circulars and pamphlets relating to sanitary measures, which timely warnings have undoubtedly served to guard against much sickness, while a firm, but respectful enforcement of the sanitary laws of the State has done not a little to promote our present phenomenal exemption from disease."

Two Points of View.

Stranger—"If a man falls down an open coal hole, he can sue the owner of the premises for damages, can he not?"

Lawyer—"Yes, and get them too.—Give me the particulars."

"Well, my brother was passing your house this morning and he fell through a coal hole and broke his leg."

"Hem! Did he use ordinary vigilance to prevent such an accident? Did he look at his feet as he walked? Did he stop and examine the condition of the pavement before entering upon it? Answer me that, sir."

"Stop? Why, no——"

"Ah, ha, I thought so. Guilty of criminal negligence. He might have fallen on one of my own family under that coal hole—might have killed us all, sir. As it is I shall sue him for damages for mussing up my coal-bin."

He Burnt It.

When a woman forms a habit it is all a waste of time for her husband to try to break her of it. Well knowing his wife's disposition to make him a present regularly at Christmas, a man who likewise forcibly realized the fact that economy was an absolute necessity in his household, said to his wife:

"This year you must not undertake to make me a present, I insist. It would be absurd to do so at this time when we need everything we can rake and scrape. I give you fair notice that if you do carry out your former custom this year I will burn up the present as surely as you make it."

So the wife bethought herself. She could not bear the idea of being deprived of her annual pleasure. Therefore she gathered together her savings and bought for her dearly beloved, as a Christmas present, a ton of coal.

A NEW BANKING BILL.—Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, a member of the House committee on banking and currency and coinage, weights and measures, has introduced a bill providing for a new banking law. It provides for an issue by banks of currency notes, based upon their coin certificate reserve, and in addition thereto an equal amount of circulating notes, to be purchased of the government with lawful money. Of the fund received by the government for the notes purchased, 90 per cent. is to be used for the redemption and destruction of the old greenbacks and 10 per cent. is to be kept as a redemption fund in place of the present greenback redemption fund. No tax of any kind is to be levied on the banks when all the provisions of the law are complied with, but tax penalities are to be so arranged as to allow the increase or decrease of the currency under certain conditions. Under the terms of the bill a possible bank circulation to the extent of the capital of the banks is to be allowed. The provision with reference to paying out bills received by banks in the course of business is such that the bank will first pay out the bills issued to it upon its reserve. It is provided that half of the reserve shall be kept in gold coin or gold certificates, and half may be in silver coin or silver certificates. Provision is made in the bill for a board of experts to advise with the comptroller of the currency, and to consist of the chief five redemption banks in the country, who may submit recommendations as to the execution and modification of the law, which are to be printed in the comptroller's report.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.—Dr. N. R. Leonard, editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette*, a leading republican paper, was among those interviewed by the Chicago *Times* in regard to presidential preferences and prospects. He says he thinks it doubtful whether any republican except Judge Gresham can carry Indiana in 1892. He is emphatic in the opinion that President Harrison cannot carry his own State again. Personally Dr. Leonard is a great admirer of Secretary Blaine, and considers him "the greatest American statesman of the times," but for all that he does not think that Mr. Blaine could be elected if Indiana's vote was necessary for that result.

A HERO OF SIX WARS.—Horatio Harrison Hughes, of Howard county, Mo., is a hero of six wars—the Iowa war against Big Neck Chief, the Black Hawk war, the Mormon war, the Florida war, in which he ranked major-general, the Mexican war and the rebellion, in which he served for four years in the Confederate army. He was in more than forty battles, but was never wounded.

"IF [illegible] knew what I was made of," said the [illegible] since [illegible] to the small boy, "[illegible]"

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