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.

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ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

One square, three insertions or less - - $1.00

Each subsequent insertion - - - - - 25

Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto, constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or at longer periods at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:

—SUCH AS—

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

Legal Notices.

ORDER OF DISTRIBUTION.

THE undersigned, administrators of WILLIAM CARTER, late of Kent county, deceased, hereby give notice that their first and final administration account having been examined and passed by the Orphans' Court for the said county, they are prepared and will proceed on and after

TUESDAY NEXT, 17th day of March, 1891,

to pay to the creditors of the said deceased, the dividend on their claims, allowed by the said court

March 10th, 1891. RICHARD D. HYNSON, SUSAN CARTER,

March 14, 1891—1t. Administrators.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., Maryland. Chestertown, March 6, 1891.

To the Creditors of Elizabeth R. Burgess.

TAKE notice that MRS. ELIZABETH R. BURGESS, of Kent County, an insolvent debtor, having filed her petition to be discharged from all her debts and liabilities, under article 48 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, as amended by the Act of 1880, chapter 172, and such petition being now pending, a meeting of the creditors of such insolvent debtor will be held on the 16th day of March, 1891, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, Md., for the purpose of proof of claims, propounding of interrogatories and the selection of permanent trustee. CHAS. T. WESTCOTT,

March 7, 1891—2t. Preliminary Trustee.

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

JAMES H. PLUMMER,

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 1st day of September, 1891, 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 twenty-fourth day of February, 1891.

BENJAMIN F. FLEMING,

Feb. 28, 1891—4t. Administrator.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Charles B. Tracy,
versus
James A. Spry and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 6th day of March, 1891, that the sale of the Real Estate of James A. Spry, made and reported by CHAS. T. WESTCOTT, attorney and trustee, under the power in the mortgage from said J. A. Spry and wife to Chas. B. Tracy dated October 16, 1886, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, in Liber S. B., No. 8, folio 289, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 8th 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 8th day of April next.

The report states the amount of Sales to be $900.

SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

True copy, Test:—

March 7, 1891—4t. SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

The Chester Loan Association of Kent County,
versus
Sir Walter Rawleigh, Mary M. Rawleigh, his wife.

ORDERED, this 21st day of February, 1891, that the sale of the Real Estate of Sir Walter Rawleigh and Mary M. Rawleigh, his wife, made and reported by MARION DEK. SMITH, attorney under a power in a mortgage from the said Sir Walter Rawleigh and Mary M. Rawleigh, his wife, to the Chester Loan Association of Kent county, a body corporate, dated the 2d day of April, 1888, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county, in Liber S. B., No. 10, Folio 473, &c., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of April next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $310.

SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

True copy, Test—

Feb. 28, 1891—4t. SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Thomas V. Brundige and John W. Martin Trustees,
versus
Matilda R. Murphey.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 24th day of February, 1891, that the sale of the Real Estate, made and reported by THOMAS W. BRUNDIGE, the attorney named in a mortgage from Matilda R. Murphey to Thomas V. Brundige and John W. Martin, Trustees, dated the 16th day of February, 1880, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county in Liber D. C. B., No. 5, Folios 587, &c., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 30th day of April 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 30th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $7,000.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:

Feb. 28, 1891—4t. SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Aaron W. Taylor,
versus
Samuel Taylor.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 21st day of February, 1891, that the sale of the Personal Property made and reported by AARON W. TAYLOR, mortgagee under a power in a mortgage of personality from Samuel Taylor to Aaron W. Taylor and others, dated the 4th day of April, 1888, and recorded among the Chattle Records of Kent county, aforesaid, in Liber S. B., No. 2, Folio 270, &c., be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of April next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of two successive weeks before the 14th day of March next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $427.55.

SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

True copy—Test:

Feb. 28, 1891—3t. SAMUEL BECK, CLERK.

BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company

—OF—

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND,

DECEMBER 31, 1890.

ASSETS:

Value of Real Estate owned by the Company, less amount of encumbrance thereon		$20,788 89
Loans on Bond and Mortgage		70,550 00
Stocks and Bonds absolutely owned by the Company (market value)		6,000 00
Amount of all Loans (except Mortgages) secured by Stocks, Bonds and other securities hypothecated to the Company for cash actually loaned by the Company		2,488 21
Interest due and accrued on Stocks, Bonds and other securities		3,541 12
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company in bank		9,694 12
Premium Notes in force	$179,100 97	
Total Cash Assets		$113,062 74

LIABILITIES:

Losses reported	$ 1,899 00	
Premium Notes in force	179,200 97	
Amount reclaimable by the insured on Perpetual Insurance Policies	$64,929 31	
Total Liabilities		$66,828 31
Surplus as regards Policy-holders		$46,234 43
Total income		$ 14,870 16
Total Expenditures		18,326 62
Amount of Policies in force in Maryland on 31st December, 1890		2,622,943 56
Amount of Policies written in Maryland during the year 1890		95,187 17
Premiums received on Maryland business in 1890		7,832 08
Losses paid in Maryland during 1890		7,013 60
Losses incurred in Maryland during 1890		2,502 20

STATE OF MARYLAND,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 14, 1891.

In compliance with the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby certify that the above is a true abstract from the statement of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county, to December 31st, 1890, now on file in this Department.

J. FRED. C. TALBOTT,
INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

m7-3t.

WOULD YOU LIKE A NICE GARDEN?

If so, raise PERFECT VEGETABLES with POWELL'S SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES For GARDENS

Which are clean and inodorous, put up in suitable quantities for *small and large gardens.* No trouble to use. Not expensive. For sale by general stores, Druggists and Seedsmen. An interesting circular telling how to make a good garden, sent Free.

W. S. POWELL & CO.
Chemical Fertilizer Mfrs.
Baltimore, Md.

1837. 1891.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,

Agent for R. J. BAKER & CO.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

As the season for planting approaches it behooves the farmer to exercise great care in the selection of Fertilizers suitable for their various crops. Special Fertilizers for all crops are claiming general attention; no one Fertilizer will suit every plant. We have Fertilizers suitable for any and all crops. Conscious of the merits of our goods, and gratified, too, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past, we can, with confidence, offer to our customers and the public generally our carefully prepared brands of

Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates,

Corn and Oat Phosphate, Peach Tree Phosphate,

Asparagus Phosphate, Truck Phosphate,

and in fact anything farmers may want in the form of Fertilizers or Fertilizing Material, we can supply at Bottom Prices. Orders solicited. We do not publish certificates, our goods speak for themselves. Correspondence by mail promptly attended to.

FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agt.,

Feb. 14, 1891. Chestertown, Maryland.

THE FRUIT GROWER!

TRADE MARK

A FEW WORDS TO SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

AS THE WORLD grows older and the people wiser, there is a growing demand for a better and more perfect quality of goods of all kinds. The people today are not content with the manner in which their ancestors fertilized their orchards, but are striving to reach the heights of perfection.

THE PEACH IS of Asiatic origin, was introduced in this country in 1635, and in 1796 the yellows made their first appearance near Philadelphia. Subsequently large orchards were planted for profit, then for years fertilized with barnyard manure, but it was found that in this way the orchards abounded in weeds and insect.

THEN THEY TRIED a Peach Tree Phosphate in which acid was used to make it available; this was also found detrimental, as several years' application of an acidulated goods caused the trees to deteriorate, leaves twist up and turn yellow. Thus was seen the necessity of a non-acid goods, and ground bone was resorted to; this was good, but slow in action.

FINALLY T. R. Hubbard & Son offered O. B. Guano, a natural bird manure found in the West Indies, and introduced here after their senior's return from that place in 1852. This goods is the base of their Fruit Grower. In appearance it is like old Peruvian. In analysis it runs higher than dissolved animal bone. In action has eclipsed all competitors. In sales more than any other Peach Manure.

THEN TAKING into consideration the quality, price, guarantee, our success, satisfied patrons, increased trade, our reputation, together with the fact that you have this season the prospect of a crop, we think further comment from us unnecessary, as a trial will convince you that the goods speak for themselves.

Pomona, Kent Co., Md., Jan. 4, 1891.

MESSRS. T. R. HUBBARD & SON—Gentlemen: The seven consecutive years' use of your FRUIT GROWER has thoroughly convinced me as to its merits. Years ago, when Colonel Wilkins lived, and we farmed together, we used your goods exclusively, and found everything as a Peach Manure, but your goods were the best I ever tried. On the Island farm we use tons of FRUIT GROWER where we used to use 5 to 6-old trees, we had in 1889 6,000 on the same ground, and only had peaches where the trees had died out. I invariably have had fruit in the past by fertilizing my trees, and I believe, in order to grow fruit, that is the way to do it. Very truly yours, JOHN A. GROVES.

Anne's Hermitage, Q. A. Co., Nov. 11, 1889.

GENTLEMEN:—In the spring of 1887 we had an old orchard which had not born for several years and which the tenant was anxious to dig up. I said, give it another year's trial. We used your Peach Tree Fertilizer, about 225 pounds to the acre. That year the orchard netted us about $1.00 per tree. We had a fair crop and got as high as $3 00 per box for some of them. We used your goods on the same orchard in 1888 and got a very full crop. We used it again last spring, applying about 250 pounds to the acre, and for the third successive year got a fair crop, and the fruit was generally of fine quality. The orchard will be 17 years old next spring, and it now looks healthier and more vigorous than it did five years ago. Very truly,

CASPER G. WOODALL.

We have on file at our office 263 Testimonials and References concerning Fruit Grower. Please call or send for some regular circulars concerning.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,

Feb. 14, 1891. MANUFACTURERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

A. FRIEDMAN'S

Great Semi-Annual Slaughter Sale.

OUR inventory is over, and having given our stock a careful examination, we find more Medium and Winter Weight Goods on hand than we intend to carry over, and in order to make them go we have marked them down to such a figure that those with limited means can wear a suit that is respectable anywhere, for the low price of **$7.75**, in either Sack or Frock. These are good quality and good style garments. We have them in medium and heavy weights. Goods that you can wear for several months yet, and if prediction come true, you will need them, as the coldest weather is to come. Our stock is limited, but if we can fit you our loss is your gain. In FINER SUITINGS, such as Imported Cheviots, English Diagonals, Harrison Cassimers, &c., we have cut in proportion, and if you get here early you can get a good selection at a very small cost, as they must all go. Will be sold to make room for spring stock.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS

must go in the proportion. We have marked some good, solid serviceable Suits for Children down to **$1.75** and **$2.00**, and better grades will be closed on the same line. Come and see these goods while we can give you a variety to select from. The prices are right as we are determined to make this the most attractive bona fide reduction sale of clothing ever offered to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

Overcoats and Furnishing Goods.

We have had a large trade this season on Overcoats and necessarily have a good many of different patterns left, if there is among the line anything to fit and please you, we will not stand on price. A Great Reduction in Furnishing Goods, Over Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves. You cannot afford to pass these by, for we have the same low figures on these also.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

Our sale of Men's Fine Shoes has far excelled our expectations. We hear every day the gratifying testimony that the pair of hand-made shoes bought of us are the most comfortable and best wearing in the market. Then we are making a great many to measure for the most fastidious trade, consequently they must be correct. All grades of Men's, Youths' and Boys' constantly in stock. Our sales are steadily increasing on the Celebrated Riveted Shoe. Same prices, $2.50 and $2.75. We have had a remarkable season on Boots, but very few left. If we can fit you the price will be made to fit, as they must go. Come early while the assortment lasts.

A. FRIEDMAN,

Opposite Stam's Hall. *The Leading Clothier.*

Read! A Big Cut Sale. Read!

In order to close out what heavy stock I have on hand in LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS

For CASH SPOT CASH

I will sell

20 Men's double upper three sole Oyster Boot at **$1.85!** Former price $2.50.

All stout Boot at $1.90. Former price $2.50

One lot Men's Boots, sizes 6 to 10 and 11 at $1 90, former price $2 50 and $3 00; Twenty-inch Veal Kip Boots, former price $4 00; Men's Medium and Heavy Weight $1 50, former price $2 00; Hiner's Snag-proof Rubber Boots, regular price $3 50, now $3 15; Men's Rubber Socks, regular $2 75, now $2 40; and Boys' $2 00; Men's Rhode Island $1 90; Men's Strap Congress Shoes, regular price $2 50; Ladies' Rubber Shoes 25 and 35 cents, as to quality. One lot of Men's Strap Goat, Hand Sewed Shoes, former price $3 50, now $2 40; Men's Calf Shoes of same make, former price $2 50 and $3 00, now $1 90, first-class goods, but very heavy for sing. Lot of Misses Shoes, lace, 11 to 2, at 50 cents per pair. Lots must be sold if prices will do it. This is not a catch penny advertisement and be convinced.

Respectfully, THOS. G. WROTH,

Leader in Boots and Shoes.

N. B.—A full line of SPRING GOODS ordered and to arrive in a short time.

HON. JERE SIMPSON.

His Breezy Talk to the Farmers' Alliance in Maryland.

Hon. Jere Simpson created a sensation in Maryland last week. He was the leading speaker at the Farmers' Alliance meeting. He told the multitude that he wore socks, amid breathless stillness, caused by the surprise which the situation created. The question as to the manner in which the aggressive champion of the alliance arrayed his feet was raised by a note sent to him by several newspaper men, who expressed curiosity on the subject. Mr. Simpson handed the missive to Mr. Grafton Duvall, who presided over the meeting, with the request that it be read, and secretary Joseph O. Fowler performed that office. The note stated that the story of Mr. Simpson's alleged sockless condition had been published in Maryland, and if he did not consider it a breach of delicacy the subscribers would like to know what were the facts of the case. When the state of affairs dawned upon the audience, a large number of whom had been debating the subject mentally since Mr. Simpson's appearance, taxation, monopoly and similar subjects were forgotten, and all listened intently while the recently elected Kansas Congressman said: "As they say sometimes in Congress, I wish to rise to a question of privilege. It has been alleged that at a certain time in Kansas I stated that the poverty of the Kansas farmers was so great that they could not afford to wear socks, and that I was a living example of their condition. So far as I am concerned, there is no truth in it.

HOW THE SOCK STORY STARTED.

"The statement about my lack of socks originated in the brain of the editor of a republican paper. As my constituents knew me perfectly well, I never took occasion to deny it. The fact is that some of the Kansas farmers are so poor, owing to the protective tariff, that they can't wear socks. I'm in the same position as Napoleon when he crossed the frontier to attack the Austrian army. A large number of his troops were without arms, and Napoleon was asked where he would get guns for them. He answered that the weapons would come from the troops of Austria. The man who ran against me in my district was called 'Prince Hal,' and was a perfect representative of the silk-stocking aristocracy. I not only got the other fellow's socks, but I got his shoes, too.

HE DOES WEAR THEM.

"I want to say that I do wear socks. I put them on at the defeat of John J. Ingalls. I considered that the beginning of an era when the common people can wear socks; not only common socks, but even silk socks. It is the people who produce the wealth who ought to wear the best socks. I deem it necessary to explain to the people of Maryland this much vexed question of socks. In fact, I am unable to determine just now whether or not my feet have gotten a greater reputation than my head."

NO PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Simpson offered to make no practical demonstration of the truth of his statement. Laughter and applause interrupted him several times, and when he finished clearing away the public doubt as to his hosiery the noise shook the house. It was late in the afternoon when he sprang his sensation, and at the close of his remarks he picked up his hat and coat and left the hall. On the way out an Anne Arundel man jumped from his seat to shake hands with the widely known farmer. "I hope you may never want for a pair of socks," was his parting wish as the Hon. Jere smiled serenely and graciously through his good-rimmed spectacles.

A FLUENT TALKER

Mr. Simpson showed the meeting that he could rattle off speeches on other matters besides socks, for he talked two hours in the morning about farmers and their wrongs. He declared, however, that he was not an orator, but a plain man who was working on a farm six months ago. He is of medium size and well proportioned frame, with brown eyes, black hair and iron-gray mustache. He wore a brown overcoat and a gray suit. Many glances were directed at the new Congressman's feet, but from personal inspection it was impossible for the most watchful eye to discover the truth of the sock story, as he wears his trousers unusually long, and covering completely the tops of a pair of neatly blacked shoes.

A RAP AT THE RAILROADS.

"We have in this country 150,000 miles of railroads, which were built at a cost of $3,000,000,000. Their watered stock and indebtedness amounts to $9,000,000.* Some of the presidents of these roads have more power than any king or potentate on earth. You can readily see what a great instrumentality they are becoming in this country. Vanderbilt, in a short business life of twenty-seven years, was enabled to get from the people $120,000,000. Think of it! If Adam, from the moment he entered the Garden of Eden, had hired out at a dollar a day, and worked from that time to this for such wages, he would only have earned about $2,000,000. Jay Gould controls most of the railroads in Kansas, and he makes enough off the paying lines to get a profit from all. His well-known principle is to put the tariff on freight as high as the traffic will stand. Conscience cuts no figure with him.

"Out in my county we recently had to burn corn. In another part of the State coal was mined and put on the cars at 80 cents a ton, but when it got to us the cost was $5.50 a ton. The result was we could not afford to sell corn and buy coal, and shivered for the want of proper fuel. The man who mined the coal went hungry for the want of corn.

"A RACE OF PEDDLERS."

"This is no new struggle of society. It has been going on in every age under different forms. Once they used the churches to oppress the people, and once the church owned two-thirds of all the wealth in the world. A few years ago we had in this country a struggle to settle whether or not one man should be owned by another, and should give up the wealth he produced to another. Instead of freeing the slaves in the South, the white people of both North and South were enslaved by infamous legislation.

THE TARIFF.

"I think the question of a protective tariff is important in connection with what we want. They say the tariff is desired to protect American industry and American labor. Some believe the manufacturer out of the goodness of his heart is going to divide his increased profits with the people. They used to think the foreigners paid this tariff, but now they've found it is the consumer who foots the bills. As a matter of fact, the tariff is a fraud and and a delusion even so far as the manufacturer is concerned. I want to make a prediction. The time will come when the present advocates of the tariff will look upon protection as no more of a benefit than the chattel slavery of the past. I'll tell you who benefits by the tariff. It's the men who control the mineral lands of this country. I'm told a set of brothers in Detroit control most of the iron in the earth today. The pine lumber lands are also controlled by syndicates. When I raise a crop of corn I want to exchange it with the man who will give me the most goods for it, even socks.

"I was down in Florida last winter, in the harbor of Pensacola, and found 65 ships and schooners there. Only two of them floated the American flag, and they were from the State of Maine. Out in my State they wanted us to indorse the building of a deep-water harbor at Galveston. We were told it would bring us 500 miles nearer to the sea coast. We said that's what we want. We desire to get nearer to the people with whom we do business. But if you build a deep-water harbor there to invite ships, you'll put up a custom-house to keep them out, and it will be better for the welfare of this country if you don't spend any money on the harbor. Now, under the McKinley bill there's a tariff on cabbage. So you see the American cabbage don't come into competition with the pauper cabbage of Europe. It would be better if they had offered a reward of $200 for the cabbage-heads who framed that law. In order to conciliate our good German friends they put sauer kraut and bologna sausage on the free list. They put human hair on the free list, and you ladies who want to buy hair won't have to deal with any competition from the pauper human hair of Europe. Was ever such legislation offered an intelligent people? I think not. When I look at it I begin to despair of free goverment.

"Ingalls, in that great speech he made, said a million men were tramping the roads of the State today without work. While you levy a protective tariff on foreign goods you open the doors to foreign labor. It will only be a question of time until so many laborers will come over from Europe that the supply will be great enough to reduce the condition of things here to the level of Europe. When I came on to Washington I found that the monopolists have even got a grip on the tomb of George Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUCK-SHOOTING.

"I read a startling piece of intelligence in the paper this morning about the President, who is duck-shooting down here. It says that he winged a redhead, but did not get him, and that Loefler, his man, brought in a blackhead and a coot. It also states that the President played billiards, and that the game was a draw. Now what kind of flunkeyism is that? In France they used to stick out proclamations on the walls reciting that the King has dined, the King has sneezed, and so on. It's getting almost that bad in this country."

In response to a query sent up from the audience Mr. Simpson declared that he favored an income tax in order to cut down large fortunes.

Three Kind of Bees.

The queen is the mother bee, and the most important personage in the hive The queen, as compared with other bees, is long lived. It is not unusual for her to do good work for from three to four years. All depends upon her excellence and vigor. Some queens cease to be useful at the end of one year, others at two and so on. When they no longer lay impregnated eggs—cease to be fertile—the workers rear a new queen and destroy the old one.

It is the queen's mission to keep the colony well populated—in a word, to lay eggs. A good queen lays from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs per diem, or nearly double her weight of eggs per day. Queens differ, however, in the matter of fecundity: the good ones keep the hives populous with active, profitable bees, while inferior ones, although they may lay eggs for a time, are never profitable. Those imperfectly developed bees are, according to Root, the result of trying to raise a queen when there are too few bees, or when the larvæ with which they are obliged to rear a queen are too old—that is, to nearly ready to seal up. Professor Cook says that his lack of fecundity may be due to disease, improper development or to special race or strain. The activity of the queen is governed largely by the activity of the workers. According to Professor Cook, as the worker bees feed the laying queen, it is more than probable that with no nectar to gather the food is withheld, and so the queen is unable to produce the eggs, which demand a great amount of nutritious food all ready to be absorbed.

Queens begin to lay when about eight to ten days old, as a rule. If a queen is not fertilized in, say, a fortnight from the time she is hatched she will frequently begin laying without being fertilized at all, and is commonly known as a drone laying queen. The queen is an important individual of a hive only so long as she is useful. When her usefulness ceases she is destroyed with as little consideration as are the drones.

The drones are the male bees, and are generally found in the hive only from May to November, though they may remain all winter. There are in nature several hundred and often thousands in each colony. The number may be and is often reduced by the apiarist. The worker or neuter bees are the undeveloped females — the bees that do the work except that of laying eggs. There are from 15,000 to 40,000 workers in every good colony.

IT is now devoloped that Uncle Jerry Simpson not only wears socks but uses b'ar's oil on his hair. Really, Uncle Jerry has been grossly misrepresented. He's a dandy.

NO WONDER Mr. Chauncey Depew is such a clever, jolly, good-natured, rollicking, laughing, eloquent fellow. He gets a salary of $75,000 a year.

RAPID transit is promised in Baltimore by May 1.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE NOTES.

[From the *Farmers' Alliance Journal*, published in Baltimore by the Pearce Publishing Company, Jacob M. Pearce, president.]

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OFFICERS:

President, J. J. Polk, of North Carolina; vice-president, Benj. F. Clover, of Kansas; secretary, J. H. Turner, of Georgia.

STATE OFFICERS:

President, Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco; secretary, T. Canfield Jenkins, Pomonkey; State lecturer, R. D. Bradley, Preston; county organizer, J. F. Barrow, Parole, A. A. county.

Senator Gordon, of Ga., who knows a good thing when he sees it, has joined the Farmer's Alliance. Next!

The Hon. James Hodges, is heading no pow-wows, or ghost dances, but feels quite sanguine that he will some day issue a thanksgiving proclamation, and sign it as a real live Governor.

The laboring people of this Country are aroused as never before, and there will be no more rest, until justice is enthroned, and liberty and right recognized as the heritage of all.

This will be an eventful year in Maryland; stormy, cyclones and whirlwinds may be expected, and the very foundations of party castles will be shaken. "The prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished." Join the Alliance and be saved.

Don't talk so much about the government on one hand and the people on the other. There can't be but one power in this country—and that the people. The people are not of government but the government is of the people. Don't forget this.

Up to this time there is just one solid regiment of aspirants for the principal offices in this State and by the end of the borrowing days as many more will be to the front. But when the machine starts and the "wheels go 'round" there will be eight spokes and one hub—just as before.

Col. Frank Brown, has been spending a few quiet days in the rural districts, to give the drum of his right ear to rest. A stream of political advice has been poured into that member, so constantly, telling the genial ex-Postmaster the best way to "get there with both feet." So in order to escape becoming deaf, he was forced to light out and seek refuge among the "Alliance" farmers.

The Farmer's Alliance of Pike county, Ind., has captured 4,288 rats. This is a valuable service to society, but not so great as the chasing of a single rat out of the National corncrib—and the Alliance has chased out several and is still in the business.—*New York World.*

Correct neighbor, the Alliance has come to stay, bring on your rats.

It is currently reported that Col. Frank Brown, and the Hon. James Hodges, have expressed a desire to become members of the "Farmers' Alliance," and that both gentlemen are in favor of plowing up, and seeding down to grass the Oriole Park Base Ball grounds and setting Patterson Park aside for a peach orchard, cultivating tobacco in River Side Park and set the old Shutzen park to cabbage. Druid Hill Park being an extensive piece of land, they think it should be utilized for corn, and sugar beets, and the smaller parks for small fruits. The proceeds from the sale of the products of Druid Hill Park alone would be the source of a very large revenue to the city, and at the same time create a fund, that would give employment to many more garbage carts to do nothing. The beets from Druid Hill could be readily disposed of to the Sugar Refinery at Curtis Bay, while the corn could be sold at a fair price to the Hannis Distilling Company, and the *corn stalks* shipped to President Alvord, at the Experiment Station, and ground into *meal,* and there disposed of to some party not *acquainted* with its value.

Now trot out a Gubernatorial aspirant that will agree to the above, and go it one better, and that will agree to plant Jones' Falls with oysters, and use his influence in checking the rapid speed of Bowies street car lines and make it safe to travel, and to advocate the use of the old Bolton Depot and grounds for an Experimental Station for raising poultry. A man that will champion the cause of Lightning-rod agents, and encourage the settlement of Maryland with more thrifty (?) Polish, or Russian Jews, pension the man that will make the discovery of an honest gas meter within the city limits, and sign a bill that will make patent butter available only as axle grease.

PLOWING GROUND TOO WET.—The farmer who thinks he knows it all, and who contrary to sound advice and the experience of experts in his business, persists from year to year in plowing his lands in the spring, when water runs behind his plow, or when the turned furrows look sleek and shiny, shows himself ignorant of the first principles of wisdom in working up a soil for crops. Such usage to soils will do for making bricks, but not for the making of a good crop of corn.—Mark the fields of this man in the late spring and summer days, how they abound with clods to the hindrance of a perfect working of the crops. The bad effects of such improper plowing will often continue for many years after. To get the spring work ahead is the plea for the habit. Better get a great many other needful things done instead, so they will not be in the way when the ground sufficiently dried out by sun and winds will crumble and not pack together after the plow. Ask the most successful farmers around you if we are not giving good advice —*American Farmer.*

THE late Senator Wilson, of Maryland, was very kind to a poor widow. She had a pretty daughter, about whose education and other affairs she often consulted Judge Wilson, and left them in his hands when she died, just as her daughter was grown up. He settled up her small estate, and advised the daughter as to her plans. These plans were very judicious, but were all broken up by the judge himself, who fell in love with the pretty daughter and married her—a regular Maud Muller case. —*Exchange.*

THE CHICKEN BUSINESS.

How to Start to Make Poultry Raising Pay.

Let us imagine two energetic young people who are going to invest their savings in the "chicken business." One, a girl, has $50, and wants to know how to spend it. The other has $500, and has also much grander ideas.

If I were the fifty dollar girl I would buy hens likely to lay, and work for winter eggs and pure bred early chickens. I would build as cheaply as possible a warm house in two sections, each arranged to shelter fifteen hens. The house should be lined with a thick layer of corn husks, fastened in place by laths, and it should have a window in the eastern slope of its steep roof—a second hand hotbed sash, if I could find one. I would consult the kindest and most knowing farmers in the country side about lumber and workmen.

Such a house, 20 feet by 10, with a partition of wire netting, could be built of rough boards for $15; $5 more would build outside fences. Ten dollars should be spent in food; $10 more for a trio of really good birds of a breed I had chosen as my specialty, and the remaining $10 should buy twenty or thirty pullets and young hens, of any kind, sort or description, provided only they had the "laying look." As those barnyard hens would be brought from all quarters, they should not at first go near the pure bred stock, lest they should bring contagion of some disease. Often roup enters clean yards with new poultry. I trust this imaginary girl would take the advice of the reliable breeder of whom she bought her trio, unless she thoroughly understood the question of mating that especial breed. There are queer ins and outs about breeding that he would know, and that are not easily learned by reading.

Then, provided with her "plant" she should give earnest care to coaxing the common hens to lay. They must be "forceed," as it is called, by much nitrogenous food, to lay sooner and more than is normal, but she must beware of so treating the breeding stock. She ought to have confabulations with the most successful henwife in her neighborhood, and learn how those full baskets of eggs have been gained. She should keep her house comfortable and clean, and give her hens all the fresh nests, nest eggs, dust baths and gravel that they need. They ought to pay for their food long before the ten dollar supply is gone.

In winter there is more danger of underfeeding than of the reverse. My hens always laid best when they had free access to wheat screenings. It is not safe, however, to let them help themselves to whole corn. If that is the staple of their diet they should be made to hunt for it. A fair share of meat, plenty of wheat or buckwheat—the best of all grains for poultry—and frequently feasts of cabbage, turnips onions will get hens into condition to lay abundantly later in the winter, even if they cannot be induced to do so in January. If the kitchen authorities are favorable she should keep a big pot-au-feu, in which all the table scraps should be cooked with coarse meal for the hens' breakfast.

On the other hand, were I the 500 dollar girl or boy I would, if possible, take a trip to the excellent brooding houses near Boston, and see just how the "broiler factories" should be managed. Then I should consult a nursery gardener about plans for building, which would be a brooder house below, with benches below for forcing plants. A good little house for 500 chick, with capital heating apparatus, can be built for $100. The additional cost of the greenhouse arrangements would be considerable, but it would be worth while to have them, for plants and little chickens need the same pure, warm air, cleanliness and unremitting watchfulness. They fit in well together if one uses plenty of wire netting.

It is too late in the season now to begin work with incubators and brooders. The highest prices are missed unless the machines are started in November, although chickens hatched in February will bring fair prices in May.—*Miss E. K. Winans in American Agriculturist.*

Generally, all fowls that feather slowly are hardy.

Well-kept fowls will commence to lay as soon as well matured.

If the young chickens are kept free from lice they will usually be free from gapes.

Cut hay or clover, sprinkle bran or meal over it and then scald with hot water; this makes a good feed for poultry.

While the profits on commercial poultry are usually smaller than on fancy, they are generally much more sure.

Beef or pork cracklings, mixed with cornmeal or wheat-bran and baked, make an excellent feed for poultry of all kinds.

If you cannot afford to have full-bred chickens, purchase at least a full-blood rooster to cross with your common hens.

There is certainly no economy in compelling poultry to stand around in the cold mud all day; better keep them under some kind of shelter.

Geese can be picked regularly every six weeks after the first of May, and the feathers secured will pay well for the trouble of keeping them.

Rubbish under which rats can harbor should not be allowed near the poultry house or yards. Rats often prove very destructive to young poultry.

Never use a long, gangling, overgrown rooster for breeding. It is nearly impossible to fill them up and they never make a good table fowl.

The little chickens that are kept in the brooders should be watered regularly. Give them what they will drink without getting themselves wet.

Pekin ducks excel nearly or quite all breeds of chickens as egg producers. They will lay an egg every twenty-four hours until hot weather.

As a general rule, hens should never be fed so much that they will not scratch. Better scatter some of the grain among the litter and let them scratch for it.

Early-hatched chicks are the best for laying and for breeding; select the best and keep them.

If any of the fowls commence dropping around, look after them at once; there is something wrong.

A wild, fighting hen should never be kept for hatching, as she will rarely prove satisfactory as a mother.

In selecting breeding birds, pick out the best and discard all of the weak, sickly ones. Generally it is best to use fowls for breeding that are at least one year old. If pullets are desired, have old hens and young cockerels; if roosters are desired reverse this. So far no rule has been discovered for determining in sex of eggs; it is all guess work. Save all the poultry manure to use in the garden in the spring.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

How Uncle Sam's Signal Service is Managed.

The growth of the study of the phenomena of the air, joined with the wide extension of the telegraphic communication, has led to the development of a new and very useful and interesting branch of science, namely the daily forecasting of the weather at hand, including storms, ordinary winds, changes of temperature and condition of the atmosphere as the clearness or cloudiness. The United States has led other nations in this work, partly because its people are very practical and progressive, and partly because the union of a vast extent of country over which the telegraph extends under one central government, has given here a chance for simultaneous weather reports from a great region.

We say simultaneous reports, because the secret of success in weather forecasting lies in the chance to obtain simultaneous observations from many points, scattered throughout a great extent of country. At about 200 points, at the same moment of time all the observers are reading their weather instruments — the thermometer, the anemometer and the range gague—all in the same order. When their readings are completed, they are at once sent to Washington, and the forecast official there is able to put down upon a map all the conditions of weather prevailing throughout the accessible part of the continent.

Having made this map, he sees at a glance which way all the winds are blowing, where it is raining or snowing, where the air is cold and where it is warm, and where there is one of those storm centres toward which all the surrounding winds are tending, and which is bound to move in an easterly course, carrying storms with it to setions were all local betokens may be perfectly fair.

The old fashioned weather profit always looked at the face of the sky before he prognosticated. The modern weather forecasting official never does that. His prediction could be made as if he never saw the sky at all. He is governed completely by the records of the weather instruments.

The forecasts of the weather which are daily published throughout the United States are made at the present time by the Signal Corps of the United States Army. Nominally, the duties of this corpse are, first of all, to transmit messages by means of signals for the ordinany service of the army. Although this corps, acting under orders of the Secretary of the War, began making weather forecasts in the year 1870, and has continued to make them ever since, these forecasts had never been regularly provided for by law until the passage of an act of Congress last year.

Congress has now passed an act to transfer the service from the War Department of Agriculture, and to organize it on a definite basis. The formal transfer of the service will not, however, take place until June