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

WM. B. USILTON. FRED. G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS.
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE, solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

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BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory price.

AMERICAN
PHOSPHATE AND CHEMICAL COMPANY,
227 East German Street, P. O. Box 437,
BALTIMORE, - - MARYLAND.
OFFER THEIR HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATES
MANUFACTURED BY PROCESS PATENTED,
To Large Consumers at Wholesale Figures!
GOODS ANALYZE:
20 to 22 per Cent., 25 to 30 per cent., 35 to 40 per cent., of Aavail. Phosphoric Acid,
(Almost All Soluable in Water), or Any Intermediate Analysis.
STRICTEST PURITY GUARANTEED.
APPLY FOR QUOTATIONS AT OFFICE.
jy11-8t. Agricultural Plaster.

1837. 1891.
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN,
Agent for R. J. BAKER & CO.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
Special Fertilizers for particular crops are claiming general attention, as practical experimental farmers and planters have demonstrated that Fertilizers for each crop are necessary to insure such returns as will pay them for their labor and care. We make a specialty of furnishing in quantities, to suit purchasers, every article used in fertilizing the soil. We will sell separate or will manipulate and mix to order, according to any formula which may be required. We were the First House in Baltimore who furnished this facility for obtaining either the Unmixed Chemicals or the Compounding of Special Formulas.
OUR SPECIAL WHEAT PHOSPHATE
we can confidently recommend as an excellent wheat producer. It has been used for years, and the general satisfaction it has given warrants us in making the statement. We have also constantly in stock our carefully prepared brands of
Ammoniated Bone Superphosphates,
Fine Ground Raw Bone, Pure Dissolved Raw Bone,
Dissolved South Carolina Phosphate, Muriate Potash,
Sulphate Potash, Kainit,
and in fact anything farmers may want in the form of Fertilizers or Fertilizing Material, at Bottom Prices. Orders solicited. We do not publish certificates, our goods speak for themselves. Correspondence by mail promptly attended to.
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agt.,
June 27, 1891. Chestertown, Maryland.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE --- READ!
LIME. LIME. LIME.
For Sale---200,000 Bushels of Schuylkill Lime. Delivered by Rail or Water, and 50,000 Bushels of Wrightsville Lime, Delivered by Rail only. Send for Prices and Terms. Farmers! Corn, Wheat and Oats have reached their minimum, hence we may all look for
Good Paying Prices for the Next Seven Years!
The prospect for Peaches is most excellent, therefore improve your land now by ordering Our Lime early. You will not regret it.
BENJ. F. FLEMING,
March 21, 1891—6m. Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

A. F. HUEY,
MASSEYS, MD.
A. W. Stevens & Son's Engines and Threshers,
REEVES & CO.'S STACKERS,
EUREKA WIND MILLS.
Also, a Full Line of Agricultural Implements
always on hand.

FOR
RYE, WHEAT, GRASS
And Permanent
Pure ANIMAL BONE, Dissolved ANIMAL BONE, and ANIMAL BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.
Valuable Circulars and Samples Free on application,
JOSHUA HORNER, JR., & CO., Bowly's Wharf And Wood St. Baltimore, Md.

JUST OUT—A New and Splendid Companion
FOR FARMERS.
AN IMPROVED SPRING-TOOTH HARROW!
Steel Frame, elevated throughout its entire length and every tooth riding on a saddle, thus making it the LIGHTEST DRAUGHT HARROW on the market. No two teeth following each other and thereby thoroughly pulverizing the ground. The new Pivoting Frictional Tooth-holder permits the wearing of the Entire Length of the Tooth. Upon an examination we feel the most skeptical will be convinced that we have the FINEST HARROW YET INVENTED.
PLOWS and PLOW CASTINGS.
We are Agents for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW with the Improved Jointer. We furnish Castings for the South Bend and the Remington Plows. Ropes, Traces, Chain Traces, Hames, Hame Strings, Straps, Plow Lines, Back bands. Don't forget we are prepared to do Roofing, Spouting, Repairing and all kinds Tin Work at short notice and at prices AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.,
March 28, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

USE only the BREAKWATER CHURN, it is the best. LAMBERT & BROWN.
ASK for our No. 9 Unlaundried SHIRT at 50c. WESTCOTT & DODD.

Commission Cards.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
No. 206 South Charles Street,
jan5-y. BALTIMORE, MD

Selling Peaches!
BARTUS TREW,
Having had considerable experience in the commission business in Baltimore, especially in the sale of PEACHES, offers his services to the Peach Growers. He promises to give strict personal attention to all consignments and make prompt returns. Office, 320 Light Street Wharf, Balto.

FRANK R. BIEDLER. RALPH S. JACKSON.
W. H. BEACHAM,
—WITH—
BIEDLER & JACKSON,
Successors to Biedler Brothers,
Produce Commission Merchants,
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE,
No. 113 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md
REFERENCE:—People's Bank, Baltimore.

W. R. PARKS,
—WITH—
ROWE & JURNEY,
WHOLESALE GRAIN, FRUIT AND GENERAL —PRODUCE—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
(Peaches a Specialty.)
No. 305 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
Consignments solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
REFERENCE:—Citizens' National Bank. j20-6m.

WRIGHT & LONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Fruit, Hay, Poultry, Live Stock Hides, and all kinds Country Produce.
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette sts. ja29.

ESTABLISHED 1836.
R. GROVES,
—WITH—
THOMAS BOND & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 216 Light Street, - Baltimore, Maryland.

D. B. STEWART CO.,
of Baltimore, (Incorporated,)
Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants
118 EAST PRATT STREET.

WM. H. RUTTER,
—WITH—
DAIL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Fruit, Grain, Hay, Poultry, Eggs, Etc., Also, all Kinds of Produce.
117 Cheapside, - - Baltimore, Md.
Consignments solicited. Attention given to all sales and Prompt Returns made. a18.

JAMES W. JEROME. J. HARRY VICKERS.
JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, WOOL and Country Produce Generally.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF GRAIN AND FRUITS.
18 East Camden Street, *Near Light St. Wharf),* Baltimore, Maryland.

WM. H. SPEDDEN. EDWD. SPEDDEN.
ESTABLISHED IN 1873.
WM. H. SPEDDEN & BRO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
510 Light St. Wharf, Balto., Md.,
Offer a Full Line of Groceries at prices as Low as any house in the city, and solicit consignments of Grain, Fruit, Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. Prompt returns made for all sales.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Tolchester Steamboat Company, Richard Cornelius, Cashier National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, of Baltimore, Maryland. m21.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
E. T. COMEGYS,
Member of the Corn and Flour Exchange,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
GRAIN, FRUIT, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, &c.
No. 222 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE:—Honest Returns and Personal Attention. a18.

O. CLIFTON. S. H. WOODLAND. J. W. WOODLAND.
A. P. CREW
—WITH—
CLIFTON & WOODLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
217 South Charles St., Balto., Md.,
GRAIN and FRUITS a SPECIALTY.
REFERENCE:—National Exchange Bank.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS.
STEVENS BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.
Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.
No. 303 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

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 rices and examine our stock before you purchase.
2240 Pounds for One Ton.
Office on Cannon St., near Princess.
July 17, 1890—tf. J. T. TWILLEY.

NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
JOHN H. NEWTON,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANT IN
Fruits and Produce,
318 Washington St., New York.
REFERENCES:—Irving National Bank, New York, and Fruit Shippers in all sections: E. B. Walls; Price's Station, Md.; Harry Tonkin, Millington, Md., Dr. Alexandes Hardcastle, Greensboro', Md.
We are agents of the Farmers' Alliance. Returns made daily. jy18-tf.

PHILADELPHIA.
S. F. CREW, of Kent County, Md. M. L. COULBOURN, of Caroline County, Md.
CREW & COULBOURN,
Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants
—IN—
Fruit and Produce,
No. 318 North Front Street, Phila.
Account of sales and check daily if required. Communications solicited and promptly answered.

E. C. CROW. CHAS. W. WILKINSON.
Established 1882.
E. C. CROW & CO.,
124 Dock Street, Phila., Pa.,
Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants
—SPECIALTIES:—
BERRIES, PEACHES, PEARS.
REFERENCES:—Produce National Bank, Bradstreet's Report, the Trade, and by request, responsible growers in different localities. fe21-6m.

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

P. E. CREW & CO.,
(Successors to CREW & IRELAND,)
FRUIT, PRODUCE & LIVE STOCK
Commission Merchants,
324 North Water Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
Strict attention will be given to all consignments or communications. Check and account statement immediately on sales if desired. Berries and Peaches a specialty in their season.
Consignments solicited. Attention given to all orders. P. E. CREW.

200,000
PEACH TREES!
—FOR THE—
Coming FALL, and SPRING of 1892.
These trees are grown from seed guaranteed to be Natural, procured from districts where there are no signs of disease. An inspection of my stock is cordially invited.
PEAR TREES
OF ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES.
Also, Asparagus Crowns,
Small Fruits, Vegetable Plants,
Quicks, &c., &c.
There being a prospect of a large demand for trees, it would be well for planters to place their orders early. Address
R. G. NICHOLSON,
m30-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

PEACHES ARE SAFE!
AND SO IS THE PURCHASER WHO ENTERS —THE STORE OF—
WM. R. ALDRIDGE.
—I HAVE A—
Complete Stock!
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
MATTINGS, 18c. to 45c. per yard.
Ginghams, 10c. to 25c. per yard.
Plaid Muslins, Sateens, Embroidery.
We make a specialty of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Straw Hats, Glassware, Gentlemen's Flannel Shirts from 50 cents to $2.50. Nice line of Handkerchiefs, etc. Call and see our new line of goods.
WM. R. ALDRIDGE.
a25. CHESTERTOWN.

FARMERS, NOTICE!
IN STOCK AT STAM'S DRUG STORE
Lubricating Oils!
HARVESTER, WEST VIRGINIA,
LARD, CASTOR, CASTORINE,
ENGINE and LARDINE.
BEST QUALITY!
Lowest Prices! Largest Stock!
Also, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
NEAD'S FOOT OIL, HARNESS OIL
FOR SALE AT
STAM'S DRUG STORE.

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.

YOU don't have to churn at daybreak to keep your butter from coming too soft with the BREAKWATER CHURN.
m16. LAMBERT & BROWN.

H. FAYTER'S Hand and Machine-Made SHOES in Congress, Lace and Button,
14. For sale by T. G. WROTH.

SHOVELS, Forks, Spades, Rakes and Hoes.
J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.

DANGERS OF THE TRAPEZE.

Some of the Accidents that Have Befallen Noted Performers in Mid-air.

The death of Wm. Hanlon, the famous trapeze performer, by a fall while performing with Forepaugh's circus, at Clinton, Iowa, makes it interesting to recall a few of the accidents that have occurred on the trapeze. Bill Kennedy, the champion clown and famous trapeze performer, received several serious falls in his trapeze-days. He is an old man now, retired from his favorite sport, but is connected with Pastor's Theatre. Yesterday he said:

"I began trapeze performing in North's Theatre in Chicago, I fell from the trapeze a distance of thirty feet. I was hanging on the bar by the toes. Harry Beach was performing with me. He threw the bar and it came wide of me. I failed to get it and fell headlong on the curb of the ring. I was sent to New York and was in a critical condition for fourteen weeks and was not well for six years. I had to have my back lanced five hundred times. I got another bad hurt when I was with Mabbe's circus in 1852. This was the first year the trapeze act was tried, and I was one of the first to perform it. I was on the top pole doing an arm horizontal. The pole broke and I went to the ground. I fell twenty-seven feet. John Conklin, the great cannon ball thrower was performing with me, and as we came down we struck each other. This broke the fall and saved my life."

"Do you think it is a dangerous occupation?"

"I do think it is very dangerous, even with an experienced hand. A man is risking his life every time he goes on a trapeze and turns a somersault; but performers, when acting, never think of that."

William Davene and his wife, Lucy, are probably the best-known trapeze swingers of the present day. Mr. Davene is an Englishman and his wife is a Russian. They have been engaged in this profession from childhood. Both have just returned from a very successful trip through South America. Mr. Davene was well acquainted with Hanlon. He does not believe that Hanlon's neck was broken. He has seen several persons killed on the bars.

The first was Lizzie Park, a beautiful girl in her teens. She had been apprenticed to Mr. Davene for six years as an acrobatic and gymnastic performer. She played at Niblo's Garden, at the London Theatre in the Bowery, in San Francisco and in England. While performing at Barnum's circus in London, she had got on the catapult and was about to be sprung off, when it was found that the machinery would not work. She got off and the machinery was examined. It seemed all right. When she got on again she was sprung off. Falling on the net she turned herself over and struck her chin against her knee. The force of the collision injured her spinal column and she died two weeks after.

Mr. Davene, while in Montreal some years ago, witnessed another terrible accident. It was at Barnum's circus also. Dave Hall was a famous trapeze swinger. For ten years he had stirred the blood of thousands by his daring feats, but he was always cool and self-possessed. This time he was doing a double somersault, when something broke and he fell to the ground. His neck was broken, and death came as quick as a flash.

"I have never got killed, as you see," said Mr. Davene, "but I came so near it that there was no fun in it. I had my knee broken in St. Petersburg in 1872, while performing with Haines's circus, I was leaping from the trampoline over the horses when I fell. Once I ripped up my back, and I feel the effects yet. My wife knocked her shoulder out of place." (Baring his arm.) "You see that scar there. I tore the front muscle from my elbow down for three inches, in Toronto, in '85."

"Have you met with many accidents?" Mrs. Davene?" the reporter asked.

"Accidents!" she exclaimed, lifting her eyebrows at the question. "Yes, too many to mention. Nine years ago I was nearly killed by a fall. We had just come from Baldwin's Threatre in San Francisco with Cooper & Bailey's circus, which joined with Forepaugh's in Philadelphia in 1880. There had been a heavy rain during the night. At the opening of the performances the ropes were shrunken. I fell from a height of thirty feet and fractured some bones in the side of my head."

As soon as her head was well she resumed with undaunted spirit her chosen occupation. Not long after that accident she attempted to perform the "dive" into a net from the height of ninety feet. She had a narrow escape, but her presence of mind saved her from injury.

"What precautions do you take?"

"We buy new ropes continually. We have to be careful in choosing them and all other apparatus. With these precautions we trust our lives to the materials and to those who put them up for us to act on. It is a hard life, maybe, but it has its fascinations."

"Do you not fear to lose your life?"

"No. I feel that if I'm going to get killed I will. Moreover, if you begin to fear, you are almost sure to fall. I am going to Canada in a few days and will do the "dive" act at Montreal from a height of sixty feet. I had also a serious accident in Philadelphia. I fell a distance of twenty feet and was unconscious, and did not regain consciousness for a week. I have also had my knee hurt, but unless we get our backs or necks half broken we don't think of these things."

On March 13 Hanlon was at a dinner the number of guests at which was thirteen. He was the thirteenth man to arrive, and every one said jokingly that he would die within the year. The host tried to secure a fourteenth man, but failed. On July 13, at the age of 31, Hanlon was killed. His funeral took place from Thirteenth street, and the number of the lot in which he was buried was 13.

A MARYLAND railroad not long ago carried a female passenger half a mile out of her way, and has lately had to pay $3500 for so doing.

A PORTER in a Philadelphia hotel is reported to be worth $80,000, and at the same time it is said the proprietor is insolvent.

NOTHING to speak of—a cipher.

When the Crop is Sold.

When the crop is on the market and the cash is in your sock,
And you hear the clink and jingle of the key turned in the lock,
And the clicking of the "pennies" and the clanking of the "tens,"
And the groceryman is paid up and no more his bill he sends;
Oh, it's then's the time a feller is a feelin' at the best
When he rises from his supper, then downward pulls his vest;
As he smokes his pipe in comfort and then goes and winds his clock,
When the crop is on the market and the cash is in your sock.
There's something kind o'cheerful-like about the farmer's eyes
When he knows the summer's over and he doesn't have to rise
About the time daylight's a peepin' through the gloom,
And work until the moon's up 'mid the grain that's all in bloom;
But instead he sorter calculates he'll hook old "Buck" and "Jess"
To his cutter in the evenin' and put on his Sunday dress;
Then go a courtin' Lizer with her apron and new frock,
When the crop is on the market and the cash is in the sock.
Oh, the huskin' and the spellin' bees—the winter's harmless fun,
The raspin' of the fiddle when the dancing is degun,
The jingle of the sleigh bells, your best gal in the sleigh,
The exhilaration of the ride beneath the noon's bright ray,
The roasting of the chestnuts, the neighbors dropping in:
The eatin' of the apples, drinkin' cider from the tin:
Oh, it sets my heart a prancin' and at fate it makes me mock,
When the crop is on the market, and the cash is in the sock.

A CORRECTION OR PRECEDENT?

A mother, who is unusually careful of her child, in speaking of him, recently said: "It was a great temptation to encourage the baby talk, and laugh at the sweet mistakes but those little wrong words only make it harder for my boy to speak correctly, which he must some day. When he first began to speak, and a word came queerly, I would smile and kiss him, saying it after him correctly. There was no special attempt at teachings, but I learned to guard my own words closely, and never allowed a single wrong word of baby's to pass without repeating it for him, nothing being said about his mistake. Soon he dropped the lisping and the consonants came easier, and now, at three years of age, he pronounces all the words of his vocabulary correctly. He does not always form his sentences properly, but there is an attempt at it which I encourage in the true way."

It seems a pity for this dear woman, who follows her little boy day and night with a correction, that her child could not have been born a full grown man, with all his faculties fully developed. And indeed it no doubt would have been better for the child had he never had to pass through infancy and youth, but when he first opened his eyes on the affairs of the world, had been possessed with all the capabilities of his father.

Compare with the above quotation the following from a writer in the *"Ladies Home Companion:"* It always seemed to me that they were babies such a little while that I was but willing they should talk a little tangled for a short time; it was so sweet to remember. Each one had its own peculiarity that even if it was not quite right, they so soon got over it that I really missed it. Of course, it need not mean by baby talk the very worst possible arrangement of sentences, for they will talk in that way, exactly as the surrounding family talks. Good grammar in early life can only be acquired by associating with people who use it. A child unconsciously absorbs the talk of those around it. So if you expect your child to speak well, you must do so yourself. You will find yourself improving very much by being careful to use the right words in the right place. Children are great critics, and it behooves one to be careful before a child, for they are more penetrating than most grown persons.

Children are children only such a little while that it is just as well to leave a little of the sweet baby ways with them; as long as it is becoming, at least. Good manners cannot be taught too soon, and there is quite a charm about a child that to the baby ways adds good manners. There is nothing so beautiful as the gentlemanly attentions of a very little boy to his mother—opening doors and gates for her, sitting a chair, putting on her rubbers, relieving her of her bundles when she comes in from a shopping trip. All these are only the little attentions he will give his girl later on, and if he has been brought up to them, his manners will be only the more engaging. It shows when a man learns these late in life, and he soon drops them with his wife, thinking them entirely unnecessary.

Good breeding tells all through life, and many a man, otherwise very nice, is completely spoiled by the want of it. Children should be taught early to govern themselves; there is nothing so necessary to the formation of character.

The Waste Products.

A good profit would result from feeding the waste products, skimmed and buttermilk, to poultry rather than to hogs, says Webb Donnell in the *Practical Farmer.* For this purpose the hens should be kept for eggs rather than for market purposes, since milk is one of the best egg foods that we have and every particle of the milk would be utilized in the production of something that is always salable, and salable at a good profit—fresh eggs. A specialty should be made for supplying fresh eggs, for there is always a demand and good prices. One does not have to be near a large city in order to do this, since they can be sent quickly from long distances by express. To obtain high prices it is absolutely necessary that one gain a reputation for always supply fresh eggs. It will not do to let in one stale egg among a thousand fresh ones. If a dealer in a large city can be absolutely certain of receiving at stated times a supply of perfectly fresh eggs from a customer it would be a matter of surprise to many to know what an advance over ordinary market rates he could afford and would be willing to pay.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY'S HEROIC ACT.—A dispatch from Parkersburg, W. Va., to the Cincinnate Commercial-Gazette says: "The little two-year-old child of Mrs. Nutty had a most remarkable escape from death Friday. The little one was playing about the mouth of a well, and, getting too near the edge, lost its balance and fell in. The well was sixty-two feet deep, and so narrow that a full-grown person could not well descend. A six-year-old boy finally descended, and catching the little one's clothing held tightly to it until they were both pulled out again. Neither one was hurt, and the little two-year-old tot was playing about as usual an hour afterward. In the fall the child had not touched the sides, and the water at the bottom saved his life.'

A BEDOUIN WEDDING.

How the Bedouins Celebrate an Engagement —How the Bride Was Dressed—Wedded Without Having Seen Her Future Lord—A Simple Feast.

A Bedouin wedding, which I lately had the occasion to witness, took place in Ramish, a seaside resort near Alexandria, where many houses have a Bedouin ghafir, who pitches his tent near his master's house, and lives there with his family and cattle, if he has any.

The bridegroom was the son of a friend's ghafir. Previous to the engagement the father had obtained three days' leave on the plea of his going down to Alexander for the choice of a daughter-in-law. On the evening of the third day several shots fired successively announced to the native Bedouins the ghafir's retun and the happy result of his mission. The wedding was fixed for that day week.

Groups of Bedouins answered the invitation, and after some talking and shouting the men soon formed a ring and began clapping hands, the body keeping time to the movements by going upward and downward. Now and then one of the fellows wailed a Bedouin song, while the others chorused. The women sat chatting before the tent and occasionally filled the air with the shrill sound of the ziraleet. No refreshment was offered, and their sole eclairage was the moon, whose silvery light gave a weird aspect to the whole scene. After an hour's amusement the guests retired.

The next evening the firing brought forth all the company of the preceding night. This time the great attraction was two dancing women, very picturesquely dressed, and their faces covered with a soft black muslin. They entered the ring formed by the men, each of them holding a long staff—an adjunct to the various movements of their figures. They went round and round, shaking their hips and leaning at different intervals on their staffs, while the clapping of hands redoubled in whichever part of the ring the women approached.

I observed a young enthusiast to take a handful of sand from where one of the women had trodden and kiss it repeatedly. I noticed that the bridegroom was absent, and, asking for the cause, was informed that he was too bashful to appear. Two hours later the company dispersed to begin afresh at intervals during the short engagement.

THE WEDDING.

At last the eventful morning dawned. A new tent had been pitched for the young couple, while in that of the old ones several cauldrons full of rich and water were boiling. When the rice was done, some oil was poured over it, and then very large wooden bowls were brought forward to receive the contents of the cauldrons. This formed the whole menu of the wedding fast, break and was attended to by the bridegroom's mother, aided by some other matrons. The ghafir said the young people had gone to fetch the bride. They had taken with them one of the gahfir's camels, which they had daily decorated with red and blue cloth, and erected a canopy on its back to receive the bride.

A large procession was formed, headed by horsemen and other Bedouins armed with guns, which they fired frequently. The bride, completely hidden from sight by the curtains of the canopy, and followed by the women, brought up the rear. They went all over Ramleh, stopping before every friend's tent to dance, fire and sing. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the merry party arrived at the bridegroom's place. The latter had remained at home.

The father, who was holding the camel's bridle, handed it over to his wife, who led the animal seven time around the bridal tent, each time accompanied by shots, which is the chief feature in a Bedouin wedding. Finally the camel stopped before the entrance of the tent, and the bride was carried in by her mother-in-law.

THE BRIDE.

I was curious to see her face, and, as I was asked to go in, I gladly accepted. The tent had two compartments and was quite devoid of furniture, except some rugs and straw mattings, on which the bride sat surrounded by other women. She was a girl of 14, with regular features beautiful black eyes, and tatooed chin—a most prevalent fashion among Bedouin women. She wore a long, dark red silk chemise, caught up at the waist with a deep sash. On her head she wore a dark blue veil, tied with a red silk handkerchief, beneath which very fine plaits of jet black hair came down in two bandeaux over her temples. After exchanging a few complimentary words with her, I withdrew, glad to escape the stifling atmosphere of the tent.

A sheik had been called to perform the marriage contract, which took place between the parents of both parties. The new couple were not present at the ceremony. The ghafir handed over to his son's father-in-law £50 on condition that if later on the young wife should ask to be divorced, the money was to come back to its first owner; and if, on the contrary, the husband claimed a separation, the sum would remain with the father-in-law.

During that time the guests had sat over their frugal meal, of which they partook in groups of four or five persons around each wooden bowl. Their fingers spared them the use of forks and spoons. While they were still occupied with their repast the bridegroom stole to the nuptual tent, where he saw his wife for the first time. Half an hour afterward the noisy party broke up and quiet reigned.

A Cheap Cure for Gapes.

Nearly every poultryman is troubled with gapes in young chicks, and various remedies are recommended for same. Some are first-class and therefore worthy of attention, but to handle each chick, especially when fifty or one hundred are to be cured, is quite a difficult task. What people want is a sure remedy by which a number can be treated at once. All that is require a is a barrel with the head out, an old bag or cloth to cover up the top and some lime. Place the chicks in the barrel, take the lime and break it up fine and put in an old sack and hold inside of the barrel; now cover top of barrel with the cloth and hold your arms down inside of barrel and shake the lime thoroughly, so as to fill the barrel with lime dust. Leave chicks in a few minutes, until they have plenty of the lime, and the job is well done.

THE LATEST POPULAR SONG.

It is Called "Comrades" and a Great Many Persons Are Singing It.

From the New York Sun.

The popularity of a song is one of the most uncertain and inexplicable things in the world. No man can sit down and write a popular song. Professional song writers will tell you that the songs which they had least esteemed have generally become their most popular productions. "Marguerite," the song that went through the country like wildfire some time ago, is a good illustration of this fact. It lay around in music stores for two years after it had been written. Nobody bought it. One morning the young man who had written and composed it awoke to find himself famous.

Less than a week latter everybody in the country was singing or whistling "Marguerite."

So was it with less deserving songs. Witness that outrage upon the heavenly maid, "McGinty." Likewise that milk-and water song, "Annie Rooney." There was nothing in either of them to warrant its popularity. Yet they became popular to the verge of pestilence.

But the one popular song of to-day—"Comrades"—is one that is deservedly so. Its music is fair, but the chorus is especially good. The words have at least common sense in them.

It is not, however, the music or the words that constitute the worth of the song. The fact that both combined introduce the sentiment of comradeship and brotherly affection between two men is the real reason of the song's popularity. Nearly every other popular song has depended upon either the element or humor or that of love wherewith to please the public. "Comrades" touches upon neither. It deals with only the strong attachment that existed between two men who had been companions since boyhood.

The story told by "Comrades" may be summarized as follows: Two boys have been companions since early childhood. Each gives way and follows the other in everything. When they arrive at manhood one enlists and the other follows him. The regiment is ordered to savage parts, where it bears the brunt of the flight. The regiment is attacked by savages. A savage throws a spear at one of the two comrades. The other steps in front of his friend to shield him, and receives the spear in his own heart.

That is all of the story. There is no attempt at flummery. The tale is told in a plain way, like a well-written newspaper story. Pathos is neither mentioned nor suggested. Yet the story contains true sentiment.

The feeling of comradeship is well expressed in simple language by the chorus of "Comrades," which runs as follows:

Comrades, comrades, ever since we were boys,
Sharing each other's sorrow, sharing each other's joys:
Comrades when manhood was dawning, faithful whate'er might betide—
When danger threatened my darling old comrade was there by my side.

The song was introduced to America by Bessie Bonehill a year ago. It instantly became popular, and has since been sung by every one, to the exclusion of nearly every other song. When the 7th Regiment went into camp at Peekskill on June 22, every man in the regiment knew "Comrades" by heart.

The men sang it night and day. Cappa's band was forced to play it day and night, the Doodlesack band, a wildcat musical company, wore itself out playing and singing it, and every young woman in the village of Peekskill sang it to a more or less execrable pianoforte accompaniment for hours at a time.

Capt. Conover, of A Company, gave what is probably the best explanation of the popularity of the song among the men of the 7th.

"The strongest sentiment in the heart of every 7th Regiment man," he said, "is comradeship. It is that same spirit of fraternal affection and mutual reliance, the touch-of-elbow feeling that has made the 7th what it is. Each man feels that his comrade is doing his best, and that he, therefore, can do no less. The song illustrates the touch-of-elbow sentiment. That is the reason for its popularity."

An Actress Criticized to Her Face.

A good story is told in the Stuttgart *Neue Musik Zeitung* concerning one of the most eminent German actresses and a thraetrical critic, equally well known to fame. A number of ladies and gentlemen were the other day travelling together in a railway carriage from Dresden to Leipsic. Only two of the passengers knew each other, but the conversation soon became general, and the Court Theater at Dresden became the subject of discussion.

One lady who had been present the evening before at the representation of "Euryanthe" was loud in her expressions of disapproval.

"Worse than all," she exclaimed, "that Madame Schroder is much too old for her part, her singing is becoming unbearable. Don't you think so, too?" she asked, turning to the gentleman next to her.

"Would you not rather tell all this to Madame Schroder herself? She is sitting opposite to you," he replied coldly.

After the general silence which followed this remark the critical lady turned to the actress with many confused apologies:

"It is that horrid critic Schmeider who has influenced my judgment concerning your singing. I believe it is he who is always writing against you. He must be a most disagreeable and pedantic person."

"Had you not better tell all this to Mr. Schmeider himself?" calmly asked the actress, "he is sitting next to you."

Male and Female Asparagus.

It has been ascertained by recent experiments with male and female asparagus plants that the male plants gave an average of fifty per cent. more yield than the female and the shoots were also larger and the crop earlier. It was found that the differences in the yield were greater in the early part of the season than in the latter part. Male plants can be secured for a certainty by the division of old plants, or better, by the selection from two-year-old seedling of such as do not bear seed. It has been contended for a long time by growers that there was a difference in profit between the two, and these experiments which have proved it to be a fact are timely.—*Florida Times Union.*

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