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.

Vol. 52. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1891. No. 26.

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 price.

The CHANGE to Take Place!

On January 1st, 1892, there will be a Change in Our Business, but Before the Final Arrangements can be Perfected, Our Present Stock, Including the

LARGEST, MOST COMPLETE AND BEST SELECTED LINE of

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

MUST BE TURNED INTO CASH.

Our Stock this season is much Larger than any previous year and WAS BOUGHT AND PAID FOR before any CHANGE was contemplated. OUR STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT ENTIRELY. We must have an empty Store-room on January 1st, 1892, and therefore propose to SLAUGHTER OUR ENTIRE LINE from this date. Every Article in our house from a Paper Collar to the Finest Suit is marked in Plain Figures. We mean business and propose to make this the most attractive LOW PRICE SALE ever made in Kent county, and want the people to understand that this GREAT SACRIFICE OF OUR NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IS ONLY TO PREPARE FOR THE CHANGE.

AS THIS BIG STOCK WAS BOUGHT FOR HARD CASH, we propose to offer the people of Kent and her sister counties the opportunity of buying NEW GOODS in Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shoes and Underwear at lower prices than ever before known in this community. Everything must go without reserve. Below we quote prices on a few article to show you that we mean to make cuts on all good in our line.

Examine These Figures:

Men's Heavy Winter Suits in Frocks and Sacks cut from	$ 6 00 to $ 4 50
Men's Union Cassimere Suits cut from - -	8 00 to 6 00
Men's Cheviot, All Colors, cut from - - -	10 00 to 7 50
Men's All Wool Cassimere Suits - - -	12 50 to 10 00
Men's Extra Fine Harris Cassimer Suits - -	15 50 to 12 50

These prices are 25 per cent. less than real value.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

Men's Heavy, Lined Overcoats cut down to - -	$ 3 00
Men's Chinchillla and Beaver, in all colors, cut down to - -	4 50
Men's Fine Melton, all shades, cut down to - -	6 79
Men's Fine Cassimere and Kersey, in light and dark colors, cut down to	8 50
Men's Extra Fine English Melton, single and double breasted, cut to -	10 00
Men's English Top Overcoat, something nobby, cut down to -	12 50

There never has been such low prices quoted on overcoats. They must go.

PANTS. PANTS. PANTS.

We can show you the largest and most complete line ever offered to the trade, ranging in price from $1 00 to $1 50 $2,00, $2 50, $3 00, and $5 00. We will save you 25 per cent. on every Pair of Pants from the cheapest to the finest.

BIG BOYS' SUITS IN THE SLAUGHTER.

Suits from age 4 to 18 will be closed out at from $3 00, $4 00, $4 50, $5 75, $6 37½, $7 62½ and $8 50. This is a tremendous cut and is more than 25 per cent. lower than you can buy them elsewhere.

LITTLE BOYS' SUITS DOWN TO THESE PRICES.

Suits from age 4 to 13 going at $1 00, $1 25, $1 35, $2 25, $3 00, $3 62½ and $4 50. Mothers come and get your little fellows a suit at wholesale figures. We can save you 25 per cent. on the goods.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS.

From age 4 to 17 you can buy at astonishingly low figuers. Look at these prices, $1 00, $1 75, $2 37½, $3 00, $3 62½, $4 12½, $6 37½, $7 00. This is the biggest cut of all as we want to please the boys and their parents. Save 25 per cent. when you can.

BOOTS and SHOES.

Have been cut deeper than other goods as our Clothing trade has increased so rapidly we cannot devote much space to this line, and may be compelled to discontinue handling them for want of room. So down the price goes. The whole stock will be closed out at cost.

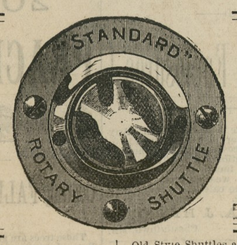
We will save you 25 per cent. on GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS and TRUNKS. We believe the people appreciate LOW PRICES and there is no mistake in our intention to gratify all who call on us this season.

A. FRIEDMAN,
Opposite Stam's Hall. Chestertown, Maryland.

ROTARY! ROTARY! ROTARY!

STANDARD ROTARY SEWING MACHINE.

REVOLUTION! ADVANCE
WONDERFUL SUCCESS
GREAT ACHIEVEMENT



Rotary Motion insures speed.
Old style shuttles are necessarily slow.
Rotary Motion is continuous in one direction.
Old Style Shuttles stop and start twice at every stitch.
Rotary Motion drives the shuttle without the least strain.
Old Style Shuttles are driven by levers whose stop and start in rapid work shake and strain the whole machine.
Rotary Motion insures quietness at all rates of speed.

Old Style Shuttles are noisy and rattling at high speed.
Rotary Motion insures long wear because the friction is slight.
Old style shuttles wear out quickly at high speed.
Rotary Motion is endorsed by every mechanic as the true method for obtaining best results in any kind of machinery.
Old Style Shuttle movement is behind the age. It ranks with stage coaches and canal boats.

Salesrooms at MRS. SHUSTER'S, HIGH ST., CHESTERTOWN.
a26-3m. STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City. Late Pastor Bloomingdale Reformed Church.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

GRAND FALL OPENING!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED!

A SALE! A SALE!
—A RED HOT SALE OF—
NEW FALL GOODS!

One of the Finest and Largest Stocks we Have Ever Opened in Still Pond.

QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE!
ARE HARD TO BEAT. LET ME GIVE YOU SOME POINTERS

CLOTHING! *Our Old Stock for the Most Part Has Disappeared and the Bulk of What We Have Now are*
SPANK NEW GOODS, JUST RECEIVED,
Bought late, when the Manufacturers were anxious to unload Winter Stock, consequently bought low, and are being sold at correspondingly low figures.
PRICE RANGE FROM $1.25 TO $14.00 PER SUIT.

DRY GOODS! *Calicoes by the thousands of yards at 5 cents. Beautiful Styles at 6 1-4 and 7 1-2 cents. Dress Goods, Muslins, Canton Flannels in abundance.*

FULL LINE of UNDERWEAR, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS,
FOR LITTLE AND BIG. A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.

F. H. HARPER & SON,
October 24, 1891. STILL POND, KENT COUNTY, MD.

OVER $3,000 WORTH
—OF THE—
FINEST and Most Perfect Fitting CLOTHING
EVER SEEN in CHESTERTOWN,
has just been purchased from the Largest Bankrupt Sale in the United States, and is now on exhibition and for sale at the Clothing Store of

THOMAS S. BORDLEY.

This amount of clothing added to a $5,000 stock already bought make the Largest Clothing Stock to select from ever seen in Chestertown. Twenty Styles of ALL WOOL OVERCOATS, in English Melton, Kersey, Cheviot and Cassimere, many of them silk lined, will be sold for **Only $8.50.** This is absolutely 25 per cent. below the actual cost of manufacture. Twenty Styles of MEN'S SUIT GOODS in fine Corkscrews, Diagonals, Fancy Worsteds, Cassimere and Cheviot, made in the most perfect manner, for **$8, $9** and **$10,** actually worth from $12 to $20.

CHILDREN'S SUITS in endless variety at **75c.** per suit, **$1** per suit, **$1.50** per suit, and for **$2** will sell you a suit, age from 4 to 14, such as you never saw before for less than $3.50 to $4.00.

Nearly 1,000 single pants; some of them of the finest imported cloth, will be sold for only **$3.** These prices are nearly 50 per cent below the average retail price. Come early and examine and you will surely buy.

Respectfully, etc.
THOS. S. BORDLEY,
Oct. 17, 1891. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

SHOES made to Measure and Fit Guaranteed.

Buy the celebrated Storm Slipper for Men and Ladies.

Jack Frost Says its Time to Get Your Heavy Footwear!

READY with OUR COLD WEATHER BARGAINS

Above us stands no competitors. Below us lie no competing prices. We will commence the season with Bargains! We will continue the season with Bargains! We will end the season with Bargains! Fine Goods and plenty of them. All the Leading and Representative Styles for Fall and Winter.

BOOTS AND SHOES!
FOR LADIES, GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

EVERY DEPARTMENT FULL OF NEW NOVELTIES, RICH IN QUALITY AND STYLE! YOU ARE SURE TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT!
ONE AIM:—TO KEEP THE BEST!
ONE AMBITION: TO PLEASE OUR TRADE!
ONE PRINCIPLE:—FAIR DEALING!
ONE PRICE:—THE LOWEST!

THOS. G. WROTH, the Shoe Man,
UNDER STAM'S HALL.

We lay special Stress on the Novelty and Variety of our Stock and Moderate Prices

Use Ravin Gloss Shoe Polish, Best on the Market, and will not Crack the Leather.

1864 SADLER'S BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE BALT.

FOUNDED IN 1864 by the present executive—27 YEARS of continuous and successful management—Increased annual attendance—Now occupying four buildings—Stands unrivaled in facilities for educating YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN for success in life. In deciding upon a school for their children, PARENTS should send them to THE BEST, because it pays. It may require the expenditure of a few dollars more at first, but it will prove the cheapest in the end. CHEAP tuition is very dear, because it means cheap teachers, cheap surroundings, inferior facilities, and offers NO opportunities for securing POSITIONS for its pupils and graduates. This Institution, owing to its HIGH standard of excellence, has placed in desirable positions more young men and women from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, than all similar institutions combined. Catalogue and particulars mailed on application.

Address, W. H. SADLER, President, and Founder; or F. A. SADLER, Secretary.
BUSINESS COLLEGE, 6, 8, 10 & 12 N. Charles St., BALTIMORE, MD.

TORNADO
—OF—
BARGAINS
THIS WEEK!

$15.

To-day we will place on sale eighteen hundred Men's Fine Suits that cannot be equaled in this city outside of our store for less than $20 to $25, and offer choice for Fifteen Dollars. Brown is the fashionable color this season, and we have been selling them as fast as we could put them on our counters. We have made a select gathering of these popular Suits in all the newest shades, and included them in this sale. These are all tailor-made, custom-trimmed garments, double and single-breasted Sacks—with or without Patch Pockets, Stylish Cutaways and come in all the leading and popular fabrick. A perfect fit guaranteed.

$5.

In our Boys' Department this week Five Dollars will buy choice of hundreds of nobby Suits, all styles and weaves, that are actually worth $6, $7 and $8, and would cost that elsewhere. Do not fail to see these Suits before making a selection. Also enormous lines of Children's Overcoats—every variety and style represented—at prices lower than can be found at any other house. Myriads of Hats, Reefers, Pants, Waists, &c. Can save you money on all of them.

OVERCOATS!

Great values in Fall Overcoats this week! A good All-Wool Overcoat at $8.50. Stylish and Durable Overcoats in great variety of styles at $10. A Fine Overcoat for $12. Elegant Overcoats in every style and texture made—equal to the best custom-made for $15. Do not fail to select one of these Superb Coats this week. We are also showing large lines of medium and heavy-weight Kerseys, Meltons and Friezes, that are especially adapted in weight for our climate, beautifully-tailored garments, at prices fully one half less than a tony tailor would charge for their equal.

Big Drives in our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT this week!

Newest ideas in Neckwear at our popular prices! Rattling bargains in Fall and Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Watch our windows this week!

Mabley & Carew.

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

Goods Within the Reach of Every Purse!

To state a fact is one thing, but to demonstrate it is another, and in order to do this we respectfully invite the public to call and see our stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Canton Flannels and Muslins, special brands and extra weight at 6 and 8c. per yard. Tickings, Dark Outings, Red Flannels, Dress Flannels and Plaids of every shade, first-class Navy Blue at 25c. per yard, and astonishingly low White Flannel at 10c. Dress Goods in plain and plaids. Our Black Henriettas at 50c., 75c. and $1: cannot be excelled in price or quality. Table Linen Napkins, a good one at 50 cents a dozen. Fine line of Towels, Apron Goods and Edges. The best styles in Dress Ginghams at 8, 10 and 12½c. per yard. Children's, Misses, Youths', Ladies' and Gent's Underwear of every kind and quality, one of the very best Ribbed Vests for Ladies at 25c. ever sold. A Double-Breasted and Double-Back Gent's Shirt for 50c., a regular knock out. Ladies ask for our Boulevard Corset, Dr. Warner's Health Corset, and our No. 848.

Fine line of Hosiery. The best black Hose, 2 pair for 25c., in all sizes, will wash as well as any 50c. hose, and to prove it we could give you 100 testimonials, but only ask one trial. Gloves, Mittens, Blankets and Comforts at all prices.

Boots and Shoes!

Children's, Misses', Ladies' and Gent's Shoes of good style and quality at low price. Gents' and Boys' Boots in Leather and Gum. Woodsocket Sag Proof Boot, the best, we never had a pair returned. Gum Shoes, Coats and a fine line of Gossamers for ladies.

Hats and Caps of the latest styles. Fine line of Gents' Neck Ware, Collars, Cuffs, and Champion Shirts at 50 cents. Oil Cloths, in Style. Groceries of every kind, ask for our Duck Soap. Tobacco at 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 76c. and $1.00, never lost a customer on our 75c. tobacco that we ever made. Cigars! Ask for our Racket Cigar, and we are kicking up the biggest kind of a racket with it. Queensware and everything else kept in a general store. Bring your trade at. This date we are giving 10c. for lard, 21c. for eggs.

yours respectfully
WESTCOTT & DODD,
Oct. 24, 1891.

CHILDREN AND PARENTS
NOTICE!

SCHOOL BOOKS
AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

Largest Stock we have ever had.
Come and look for yourselves.

TOULSON'S
a29-tf. Drug Store.

A FAMILY OF HEROES.

Unpublished History of John Lewis and His Five Sons—Noblemen were They.

When America was discovered in 1492 blossoming acres of white clover, a growth indigenous to the country, covered its hills and river sides. The red clover was exotic, introduced more than three centuries later by John Lewis, the father of General Andrew Lewis, and it was currently beleived by the Indians that its sanguinary hue was due to its having been dyed in the blood of red men slain by the Lewises in battle.

John Lewis was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, but having had trouble with an oppressive landlord, which ended in Lewis taking his life, he emigrated to Virginia in 1732, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first white resident of the county of Augusta. His remains, together with those of his wife, Margaret Lynn, and his son Samuel are buried two miles east of the town of Staunton, and a simple monument, bearing the following inscription, has been erected over his grave: "Here lie the remains of John Lewis, who slew the Irish Lord, settled in Augusta county, located the town of Staunton, and furnished five sons to fight the battles of the American Revolution. He was the son of Andrew Lewis and Mary Calhoun, and was born in county Donegal, Ireland, Sept. 1678, and died in Virginia February 1, 1762. He was a brave man, a true patriot and a friend of liberty throughout the world."

Of the five sons referred to four were natives of Ireland, the youngest, Charles, being the only child born to his parents after their removal to this country. At the battle of Point Pleasant this gentleman served as a colonel in the brigade of his distinguished brother—the hero of the hour. Contrary to the advice of his friends, he went into the battle arrayed in a flaming scarlet uniform, and thus made himself a target for the arrows of the enemy. He was mortally wounded early in the action, and as he made his way from the field, was met by his brother, the general.

"Ah," said the latter, "I feared something fatal would come of this."

"It is the fate of war," replied the other, calmly, and proceeded to his tent, where he soon after expired.

Nor did these brave men want helpmeets worthy of them or of the exigencies of that trying period. It is related of the wife of the fourth son, William Lewis, that in sending her sons from her to do battle for their country, she bade them perform their duty or return to her no more.

General Lewis, whose fame rests upon a double pedestal—his renown as a Revolutionary officer and the skill and courage with which he defended the infant colonies against the attacks of the red man, died in Bedford county, Va., 1781, of a fever contracted while doing duty in the low country. Within the last few years the exact spot of his interment has been identified and an application has been made to Congress, through Senator John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, Va., for an appropriation with which to erect a monument over his grave, commemorating his distinguished services to his country.

Of the sons who survive General Lewis the one who bore his name settled on Bent Mountain, Virginia, a spur of the Blue Ridge, twenty-nine hundred feet above the sea level and eighteen miles from the present city of Roanoke. Here, in a simple home, known as the Bent House and since destroyed by fire, he dispensed the hospitality for which the old Dominion is distinguished, entertaining beneath his roof such men as John Randolph, of Roanoak, and "Light Horse Harry Lee."

Bent Mountain in those days abounded in game, both large and small. Bears, panthers and wolves roamed the forest at will and many stories are still extant of the encounters of Colonel Lewis' son Thomas with these animals.

On one occasion it is stated that while strolling through the woods with a friend his dog treed a panther. Both men were unarmed, but Lewis kept the fierce creature at bay while his companion returned to his home, a mile and a half distant, for a rifle, a single discharge from which, held in Lewis' practiced hand, laid his feline highness low at their feet.

Thomas Lewis never married, and a few years after this was killed in a duel known throughout all that country as the famous Lewis and McHenry duel.

The two men had been warm personal friends, but, disputing about an election, decided to settle the matter according to the method of that day. Rifles were their chosen weapons, and, after taking their stand at thirty paces apart, McHenry said to his second: "Do you see that button upon Lewis' vest? I mean to strike him there." He was as good as his word. Lewis was killed at his first fire and his antagonist mortally wounded.

Besides Thomas, Colonel Lewis had one other son, Charles, who died early in life, and two daughters, Agnes and Catharine. The latter, who married Joseph King, of Christianburg, Va., was born during Washington's first administration, lived through the stormy years of the Republic in its infancy, through the war and considerably beyond it and died at her home on Bent Mountain on the 12th day of July, 1879.

This lady had in her possession many interesting relics belonging to her distinguished grandfather which are now (with the exception of a military coat destroyed during the late war) the property of the children and grandchildren who survive her. Among these is a gold ring which General Lewis directed by his will to be made for Colonel Lewis, and which was on exhibition at the Centennial in 1876. The set of this ring covers the finger from joint to joint and presents the appearance of a box tombstone, upon which is the figure of a man leaning upon a monument. In the distance a weeping willow is seen, and below the following inscription:

Andrew Lewis, died September, 1781.

Another relic is a sword-cane, the blade of which measures two and a half feet in length. The coat above referred to was presented to General Lewis by the French officers as a token of admiration and esteem when he fell into their hands a prisoner during the French and Indian war. It was profusely ornamented with gold lace, a small piece of which is still in existence and as bright as it was a hundred years ago.

A brief mention of a grandson of Mrs. King, Colonel Horace King, of Alabama, upon whom the mantle of his distinguished ancester seems to have fallen, may not be inappropriate just here.

At the secession of Alabama from the Union this gentlemen raised a company at Decatur, which was incorporated with the Ninth Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and fought with distinction in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill and Frazier's farm. At the latter place he was wounded in the knee and badly lamed, but still retained his position. At the battle of Gettysburg he was so unfortunate as to be struck by a spent grapeshot in the other knee and thrown to the ground, and his command falling back at this juncture, he remained for some time exposed to two fires. When the Confederates again advanced, however, he revived sufficiently to take his place at the head of his regiment and lead the charge upon the enemy's centre. In this charge he had a finger shot off, but notwithstanding this fact, brought his men out in good order. After the battle, finding the surgeons busy caring for the wounded, he procured a scalpel, and, getting a comrade to hold the end of his wounded finger, he himself amputated the maimed member, and wrapping a handkerchief about his hand, returned to his regiment.

Those familiar with the accounts of the Revolutionary heroes will remember that General Lewis was a man of splendid physic, being upward of six feet in height and admirably proportioned. He is described as a king among men, and so imposing was his presence that at the general treaty of the Indians the Governor of New York declared that the earth seemed to tremble beneath him as he walked.

In personal appearance Colonel Lewis was said to have been his counterpart, the likeness between them being so srriking that an ivory miniature of him, now the property of his grandson, Joseph King, of Bent Mountain was exhibited at the Centennial in 1776 as a portrait of the general.

The sculptor Howdon, also, when carving his famous statue of General Lewis, came to Bent Mountain, and took Colonel Lewis as his model. This statue now adorns the Capitol Square at Richmond, Va., and was the last figure added to the group, which surrounds the equestrian statue of Washington.

The Irrepressible Boy.

He worried the cat,
He played rat-tat-tat
On the window panes, fully an hour by the clock;
He tried roller skates
Where dishes and plants
In jeopardy lay, till some fell, with a shock.
With an Indian yell
On a doll's house fell,
And added that poor dolly's scalp to his belt;
Then he knocked off its toes,
And its fair Grecian nose,
Which same was of wax—he proceeded to melt.
Two tubs he upset
Without one regret;
He stood on his head till his face turned sky-blue;
A curtain he tore,
And then sighed for more
Inventively mischievous things he might do.
He hid Granny's "specs,"
But that didn't vex;
Her face brightened up with his fun and his noice.
"One sweet kiss repaid
For all!" so she said,
Resignedly adding that "boys will be boys!"
But strangest of all,
At night's quiet fall,
How meekly, placidly this rogue would say:
"Good-night, Mamma dear!
Good-night, Papa dear!
I've tried hard to be such a good boy to-day!"

Bicycles for the Army.

Army officers stationed here are showing interest in the military possibilities of the bicycle, in view of the contest now proceeding at Madison Square Garden. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was in the city Monday, and was an attentive student to the questions involved. As presented by him, the application lies in the mounting of a courier on a bicycle instead of on a horse. The latter must stop to water, feed and rest his horse; sickness may attack him, or he may become restive at streams and cause disaster. Then again, a rider is fatigued by riding and worried by the double responsibility in considering his own endurance and that of his horse; and again, the noise of the horse's galloping, his size and his proneness to neighing, thus discovering the courier's whereabouts to the enemy, militate against the horse.

On the other hand, the bicycle is less tiresome to the rider. Its pedal motion rests the knees. It requires neither water, feed nor rest, so the rider may push to the top notch of his own endurance without thought of his steed. It can be taken across streams easier than the ordinary horse. It is small and it is noiseless. It will run till worn out, and danger from collapse is more remote than in the case of a horse.

Having decided that the bicycle is superior to the horse, General Miles would consider if the bicycle can carry food enough for the courier. And then an important question is regarding the kind of man to be enlisted in a bicycle corps—whether he should be light and slim, like the acceptable cavalry soldier, or a large man, such as may be enlisted in the infantry. Which can stand the fatigue better? This question, Gen. Miles thinks, could be largely determined by contests such as that now in progress. The question of proper food to keep up the powers of endurance could also be thus determined.

General miles thinks that one man on a bicycle would outdistance relays of cavalrymen at thirty-mile intervals for 300 miles. That is the way he expressed himself regarding the contest at the Madison Square Garden. To be sure, such speed would not be attained on roads as on the prepared track, but the variety to be afforded by walking up hill, pushing the bicycle, riding down without effort, and then pushing hard on the level would alone give an advantage over the horse that is well worth considering.—*New York Times.*

A Clever Swindle.

The Philadelphia papers of Wednesday contained an account of an attempt to swindle Father Maus of the Catholic Church of Allentown, Pa., and gave a description of the swindler who gave the name of Alexander McNair of Elmira, N. Y., and said he was Clerk of the Supreme Court of New York.

On Wednesday the same party arrived in Elkton and called on Father Murphy of the Catholic church here, and handed him what purported to be a letter of introduction from Monsignor Preston of St. Paul's Cathedral, New York city. He represented himself to Father Murphy as Hon. Alexander McNair, Clerk of the Supreme Court of New York, and called at the Clerks office and introduced himself in the same way. He was well but modestly dressed and of fluent conversation and pleasant address. He appeared to know several people in this vicinity and to have some acquaintance with Father Murphy's antecedents. Although he had opened up no actual scheme Father Murphy became suspicious and telegraphed to Monsignor Preston to know if the letter carrying his signature was genuine. He said nothing to Mr. McNair about this but gave him a pressing invitation to remain over night with him, which the Hon. McNair accepted. An answer came to the telegram on Thursday morning saying the letter was a forgery, but it came too late to catch McNair who quietly slipped away on the early train that morning.

McNair's scheme in Allentown was to represent himself as Executor of an estate which contained a bequest to Father Maus' church and gave that gentleman a check for $950, which he said was the amount of the legacy and obtained a receipt therefor. He also called on President Reily of the Allentown Female College and said he had a daughter he wished to send to the college, inquired the tuition and being informed that it was $100 tendered a check for $200 and asked for the change. The president was'nt doing business that way and McNair withdrew.—*Democrat.*

$100,000 For a Horse.

NEW YORK, Oct, 18.—The greatest sale of thoroughbred horses ever held in any country was concluded last night, when stallions and yearlings belonging to the Nursery Stud of the late Hon. August Belmont was disposed of by Tattersalls of New York. Records were made for the Old World to shoot at, and prices were paid that will cause the whole universe to marvel. To Charles Reed of Fairview Stud, Gallatin, Tenn., belongs the honor of keeping St. Blaise, the great son of Hermit, on this continent, that gallant sportsman paying $100,000 for the royal chestnut that has made a name for himself second to none in this sphere in two short seasons at the stud. A yearling sold for $30,000, and several commanded $10,000, while the entire stud brought the enormoos total of $603;500.

Jacob Ruppert, the New York brewer, paid $30,000 for a yearling colt by St. Blaise—Lady Primrose, T. W. Shreve of New York was the purchaser of Magnetizer by The Ill-Used—Magnentism at $16,000. James Rowe, the trainer, bought a bay filly, by The Ill-Used—Lady Roseberry for $11,000, a bay colt by The Ill-Used—Cordelia for $7,100 and a chestnut filly by St. Blaise—Bella at the same price; also a bay filly by St. Blaise—Clara at $10,000. Foxhall Keene paid $10,000 for a chestnut colt by St. Blaise—imp. Bella Donna and Jeter Walden of Deckertown, N. J., $6,000 for a chestnut colt by The Ill-Used—Fillette.

EDISON'S LATEST MARVELS.

With His New Electric Motor Device one Hundred Miles an Hour Will be the Speed on the Great Railroads Steam to be Superseded.

Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard has just completed two inventions before the wonderful and far reaching results of which of which all his other remarkable discoveries are comparatively insignificant.

One is the practical application of electricity to great railroad lines, by which speed far beyond anything achieved by steam may be attained, and the other the application of electricity to the propulsion of street cars without the use of the dangerous, unsightly and inconvenient overhead construction.

For two years Mr. Edison has been engaged on experiments in this direction. He has met with almost insuperable difficulties but he has stuck to his work with that dogged pertinacity for which he is famous, and at last he has been successful.

The general principle of the street car invention is that the electric current passes down through one line of rails, is picked up by the car, passes through the motor beneath it, and goes out on the other side and returns through the other line of rails to the central power station.

At the first thought the bare idea of this is paradoxical. The question will naturally occur why the electric current does not dissipate itself in the ground. To this no positive reason can be assigned except the bare statement that it does not. In general terms the effect is accomplished by having the current one of low voltage or pressure. It is a well settled principle of electrical research that the higher the voltage the greater must be the insulation, and that the lower the voltage can be brought the less need of insulation. Mr. Edison's experiments have all been in this direction—that is to say, in the endeavor to construct a motor sufficiently powerful to do the work, in which the voltage was reduced to so low a point that the natural tendency of the electric current to fly off to the ground and be dissipated would be overcome, and the passage through the motor to the opposite rail would be easier for the current than to pass through the ground to the central station.

The plan of having a central rail for the return current was experimented on for a long time, but when the motor had been perfected so that it would work efficiently Mr. Edison found that he could dispense with the central rail and return the current directly to the station through the opposite rail.

The experiments were conducted at the great laboratory in West Orange. Here an experimental track, nearly a quarter of a mile long, was constructed through the laboratory yard down to the yard of the Edison Phonograph Works. In its length it presented all the various difficulties that actual use would encounter. A part of it was laid on a very heavy grade of nearly three hundred feet to the mile, there are several sharp curves in the road, and a portion of it runs through a sunken spot where the track could be flooded with water or covered with mud. In this way all the varying conditions of actual use were provided.

The experiments have now been fully completed and the invention passes out of the finest experimental stage into the second stage, its adaptation to practical work. The experiments have been made by Mr. Edison for the Edison General Electric Company, and until Mr. Edison has turned the invention over to that company for actual work, the minute details of the invention are of necessity withheld from the public. Enough, however, has been said to show the character of the invention. The voltage of the current employed will be as has been said very low, less than 100, while the average voltage of overhead trolley system is in excess of 500. From this it will be seen how great a revolution the new invention will effect in the whole matter of electric traction. Several prominent horse railroad systems have offered their lines to the Edison General Electric Company for the introduction of the invention and is probable that a selection will be made in the near future and arrangements made to put the first practical experimental line in operation.

The most remarkable future of the invention is in the "pick ups," that take the current from one line of rails. A novel and ingenious mechanism has been so arranged that it will work with perfect certainty and effect through six inches of mud or slush or water.

Mr. Edison's other great discovery is to obviate the difficulty met in the attainment of high speed on the ordinary steam railway, which is the interference of steam. The injection and exhaust of the steam into and from the cylinders is so rapid in its alternation that beyond a certain limit it is impossible to work, and this is an inherent defect in all steam propulsion because of the necessity of the conversion of reciprocating motion into rotary motion. In the new electric motor this difficulty vanishes, and the limit of speed is only that of the endurance of the machinery and the strength of the tracks.

With this invention of Mr. Edison a speed of 100 miles or more an hour will be more easily attainable than the ordinary speed of fifty to sixty miles an hour. This is also in the hands of the Edison General Electric Company, and negotions are now in progress for the application of the system to one of the long lines of railways.

Some Uses of Coal Oil

Mr. E. S. Justh, writing to the *Star* on uses to which coal oil can be put, says: "It destroys all insects, visible and invisible, flies included. Flies are rare in our house. But as destructive as coal oil is to insects, to humanity it is a health giver and preserver. We have coal oil in most every room in our house and I claim that the air is clearer than formerly. Through experiment I find that there is no odor noticeable and three of my neighbors agree with me in this. I would recommend its use in hospitals, schools, factories, in fact everywhere."

Mr. Justh's experience leads him to make some suggestions as to the way we should bury our dead. He writes: "Two or three hours before the interment four or five gallons of coal oil should be poured in the grave; then no worms or other underground insects will touch the body, and I believe the corpse will be preserved for a long time. This can be easily proven by placing a body in a vault, removing the lid of the coffin, and placing around five or six quart cans of coal oil, so that the vapor can escape. I think that the body will be well preserved. I would recommend as soon as the body is given to the undertaker that one or two pint cans of coal oil should be put in the box. Incidentally and without my knowledge I killed a worm with coal oil. If one can be killed millions can.

"My methotd of killing caterpillars without injuring the trees is to use coal oil. I have placed it before the park commissioners, who have promised to make a trial of it. I have no doubt that the great problem of destroying the insects, which are so destructive, namely: the grap louse, potato bugs, grasshoppers, &c., has been solved, and that this all can be accomplished with coal oil.

Modern Solomons.

The love that is never expressed until it is written on a tombstone doesn't mean much.

It always pays to do a kindness to other people; if it doesn't pay you it pays the other people.

The man who leaves a woman best pleased with herself is the one she will soonest wish to see.

If you are told that you resemble a great man, say nothing. It may be that the resemblance ceases the moment you open your mouth.

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