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

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 may 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. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1892. No. 31.

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 a longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.,
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

Look at ME!

I am ready to say good bye to my Brothers and sisters here.
Pay $1 to WM. K. McKNETT, Kennedyville, Maryland,
and I will come and stand at the head of your yard.

We Have Just Received
a Full Line of
WINTER GOODS!
and will continue to replenish the stock throughout the season. We have now in stock the best line of
BLACK HENRIETTAS, BLACK QUAILS,
COLORED FLANNELS, DRESS FLANNELS,
AND CAMEL'S HAIR.
Canton Flannels cheaper and heavier than ever. Ginghams 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents. Cassimeres and Flannels. Complete line of Underwear of every kind. A complete line of
Boots and Shoes,
GUM BOOTS, Best Quality.
A more complete stock than ever of every kind and price. The largest line of CARPETS ever shown here. Hats and Groceries. We must not forget to mention our celebrated line of Douglas Shoes, they knock all others out in low prices and best quality.
Call and look over our stock, we will do everything to entertain you and guarantee you a bill as cheap as the cheapest.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

SCHOOL BOOKS!
—AND—
School Stationery
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices.
All ready for the opening of the schools. Parents will find it to their advantage to make their purchases at our store for all they need in the school line. Grand opening Saturday morning Aug. 27.
COLIN F. STAM,
a27-tf. DRUGGIST.

Farm Implements!
ONCE MORE WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES WITH
PLOWS,
Rope and Chain Traces,
BACKBANDS, FARM BELLS,
GRUB HOES, VISES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
SPADES, GRINDSTONES, AXES,
FARM and GARDEN BARROWS,
WAGON HAMPS, PLOW HAMES,
HATCHETS, GATE HINGES, &C.
ROOFING and SPOUTING a Specialty!
NORTHERN EARLY ROSE SEED POTATOES.
" BEAUTY OF HEPBRON SEED POTATOES.
Don't buy FENCE WIRE until you get our prices.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
a12m. Chestertown, Md.

STIEFF PIANOS
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
Highest grade instruments manufactured. Endorsed and preferred by the best schools and musical authorities. Only Upright Piano on the market today equal to the Grand. Reasonable terms. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos for rent. A large assortment of Organs constantly on hand. Send for Illustrated Piano and Organ Catalogue. Inducements on Second Hand Pianos. Tuning promptly attended to.
CHAS. M. STIEFF,
WAREROOMS { Baltimore, No. 9 N. Liberty St., Washington, 417 11th St., N. W., Chicago, 178 Wabash Avenue, Philadelphia, 1204 N. 5th St.

About Spectacles!
This Summer Weather Steel Spectacles Rust, Nickel is Heavy and is Easily Bent, and Gold is Expensive.
Aluminum Fills the Bill,
Looks Like Steel,
Wears Like Gold,
Is the Lightest Frame Made and Will Not Get Out of Shape Easily. Does Not Rust or Tarnish, and Costs But Little More Than Steel.
You can get these goods
at D. T. WILLIAMSON'S,
j18-tf. JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, Chestertown, Md

—THE—
Marseilles Power Sheller,
the Pioneer of Self-Feeders, now using
THE WONDERFUL CYCLONE FEED,
which is peculiar to this machine, is now offered for the consideration of those interested in threshing machines, by the undersigned. I also have a Second-hand KEYSTONE SHELLER, which I will put in complete order and sell low, on easy terms.
Respecfully,
J. R. WILSON,
24-2m. GALENA, MD.

A NICE assortment of GLOVES for both Men and Ladies, just received and very low.
n8. WM. R. ALDRIDGE.

BARGAINS in TABLE LINEN.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE!

WE ARE cautious with our promises. The house as well as the individual who exaggerates is soon sized up. We enter no claim that cannot be substantiated, and we unhesitatingly say that our display of
Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits
FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS and CHILDREN,
are the BEST EVER OFFERED IN CHESTERTOWN. Suit or Overcoat $6,00, $8,00, $10,00, $12,00 represents the Greatest Value to be Obtained at these Prices. At A. FRIEDMAN'S is the Place where you Always get Value for Value.
Boys' and Children's Clothing.
This department is complete in every respect. Prices from $1,25, $2.00, $3.50 $5.00, strongly made garments and have more styles than any other house can show you. Come early and examine our stock.
Respectfully,
A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Opposite Stam's Hall. The Leading Clothier.

Special Inducements!
FLOORING and SHINGLES,
Building Lumber Generally,
Doors, Sash and Blinds.
GET OUR VERY LOW PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
GEORGE F. SLOAN & BRO.,
144 Light St. Wharf — Baltimore, Md.

WHAT KIND OF STOVES
ARE YOU GOING TO GET THIS FALL?
---LOOK OUT FOR---
J. L. McFEELY & CO.'S
Stove Advertisement of a Large Assortment and Prices from the Cheapest to the Highest!
SEXTON' "GRAND" FIRE-PLACE HEATER LEADS THE MARKETS.
Have your Old Fire-Place Heaters REPAIRED early, before the great rush,
at J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.'S,
Sept. 17, 1892. HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE.

THE WISE BUY THEIR
HEAVY FOOTWEAR EARLY!
—AND ARE—
PREPARED TO MEET BAD WEATHER WHEN IT COMES!
Now is the time to get the best, and get it cheap from our grand new stock of popular goods, new styles, seasonable attractions and complete assortment of
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Overshoes.
A clean fresh stock of desirable gopds at fairest figures. We show the latest novelties; keep strictly first-class goods and make the lowest prices, quality considered.
Patronize a safe, sure and reliable house, and you will get the worth of your money always.
The stove, table and chair will be given away January 1st, '93. Each pair of shoes one guess.
Stop in and have your measure taken for a nice pair of hand made shoes. Get you up any style you want. Fit guaranteed.
T. G. WROTH,
Nov. 19, 1892. The One-Price Shoeman, Under Stam's Hall.

FURNITURE Bargains! AT ALL TIMES.
{EDWARD A. HARTMAN NATHAN DUNBRACCO.
Hartman & Dunbracco
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Furniture!
222 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,
NEAR HOWARD ST. BALTIMORE, MD.
Full line of Furniture at Reduced Rates.

Facts for Fall
Our preparation for Fall and Winter '92 has eclipsed our best previous efforts. Never before has there been such an immense stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishings held under any one roof, and at such low prices that they will surprise you.
MASTERPIECES
of the Tailor's skill in the shape of Superb Suits for Men are stacked high on our counters, all newest and best fabrics represented. Beautiful line of Suits at $10 $12 and $15.
OEHMS
10,000 OVERCOATS
could not afford you a more ample assortment than our mammoth stock. Everything bright and new is represented. Prices $7, $10, $12, $15 and upward.
OEHMS
YOUR BOYS
are richly provided for in our grand gath'ring of Juvenile Wear. There's no excuse for keeping your boy in a shabby rig when so little money will dress him like a prince. Handsome Suits and Overcoats $2.50, $3.50, $5 and up.
ACME
INDIVIDUALITY IN DRESS.
finds graceful expression through the medium of our celebrated Order Annex which occupies the building 6 & 8 S. Charles St. Our $20 and $25 lines of Business Suits to Order are the exclusive tailors' $35 grade.
ACME
HANDSOME HEAD-DRESS.
When you come to our store you cannot afford to pass by our Hat department. At $1.98 you can get the regular $3 Derby or Soft Hat, pay nothing for the name or surroundings here. Large lines $1.24, $1.49, $1.69.
HALL
MEN'S UNDERWEAR
in enormous variety. Soft, cosy and comfortable Suits that won't scratch the skin at $1 for both garments. Our matchless laundred Dress Shirts 50 cents, matchless elsewhere under $1. Neckwear, Sox, and all other possible needs for stylish dressers in magnificent profusion at very moderate prices. Send for Samples, Price List and Self Measurements.
HALL
OEHM'S ACME HALL,
CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & FURNISHERS
5 & 7 West Baltimore Street,
Annex, 6 & 8 South Charles Street.

LOW GRAIN PRICES!
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
MATTINGS, &c.,
ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT
R. F. PARKS'.
Full Line Hosiery,
GLOVES AT LOW PRICES,
COTTON DRESS GOODS.
Prices are leaning towards you most temptingly.
French Organdy Lawns
Black or Delicate Tinted Grounds, with handsome design, &c., &c.
Our Linen Department and White Goods are up to the best. Mattings of all kinds and at low prices. SHOES as cheap as the cheapest.
Call and examine my stock.
R. F. PARKS,
July 16, 1892. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

JERMAN & COSGRIFF,
(Successor to W. M. Bell)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Porous Drain Tile.
Egg-Shaped, 2 to 8 inches calibre. Round, with collar, 2, 2½ and 3 inches calibre.
Send for price-list and circular.
Address, JERMAN & COSGRIFF, SMYRNA, DELAWARE
or T. R. HUBBARD & SON, Agents, Chestertown, Maryland.
fe20-y.

BETTERTON AND GENOA.

FOR THE KENT NEWS—BY MISS ROSALIE MITCHELL.

Many miles of sea and land separate the two places of Genoa and Betterton, as we all know, and perhaps never before have they appeared side by side in print, but a connection of ideas have very recently joined them, showing some similarity between the beautiful Italian city, known as Genoa the magnificent, and our more modern village on the blue borders of the Chesapeake.

A few months ago I stood upon the lofty parapet of Genoa and pictured in mind the emotions of the "great navigator" when he had gazed out from there far as the eye could reach, to the utmost limits of the blue sea beyond, with the longings of genius to explore all the vast unknown mysteries of undiscovered lands.

A few weeks ago, in an old drying house at Betterton, Maryland, I heard from children's lips the history of this same "great navigator," this Genoese sailor, our own familiar Columbus.

Great credit is due to those intelligent and patient teachers and trainers of these juvenile minds to have rendered the exercises so forcible, as to recall so vividly the old Genoese city, and great praise belongs to those children for the parts they enacted, which deserved a better and more imposing stage and surroundings. However they told the story of America's discovery in fluent style, both in song and prose, and interspersed their recitations by strong tableau effects, describing the most important events in the struggles and triumphs of one of the world's greatest heroes.

The village of Betterton rests upon hills not so high and precipitous as those of Genoa, but similar, in the fact of having a broad stretch of blue water spreading towards the setting sun. One of Napoleon's exiled marshals, years ago, when visiting Cecil county, Md., remarked the similarity between the view of the Chesapeake bay from the bold bluff of Grove Point, and the beautiful bay of Genoa. Any one who has been so fortunate as to have seen the two places, will have the same opinion, but here the likeness ceases. Our square houses, regular yards, roads lawns and streets; our most unpicturesque costumes, modern and fashions do not in the most remotest manner either resemble or remind one of the charming irregularities of old Italian cities, nor the graceful cleanliness and rich coloring of costumes of the natives. One starts up a street in Genoa without any idea of going straight to the end, various turns and twists, steep stairways, winding alleys, ending most suddenly, are before him. When reaching the highest point above the city it is like the effect of being on a monument; every thing that moves along the street below seems dwarfed. Dickens in his notes on Italy says of Genoa:

"The noble bay, with the deep, blue, Mediterranean sea, lie stretched out near at hand; monstrous old, desolate houses and palaces are dotted all about lofty hills with their tops hidden in the clouds; strong forts, perched high up on their sides, are close upon the left; in front, stretching from walls of the houses to a ruined chapel which stands upon the bold and picturesque rocks at the seashore, are green vineyards, where you may wander all day in partial shade through interminable vistas of grapes trained on a rough trellis-work across narrow paths."

One bright afternoon I wandered up these hilly streets with my sketch-book. After mounting almost perpendicular steps and climbing up the sides of slippery streets, I found a broad, flat open space with a fountain, from whose waters some peasant women were busily engaged filling tubs. They were dressed in short skirts of dark home-spun stuff, white bodices, loose, flowing sleeves—rolled up, showing plump, brown arms; on their heads the graceful, flowing, white head-gear, peculiar to Italian peasants in Italy, which usually partly conceals the prettiest of faces, dark, lustrous eyes peeping out, half shy and more than half curious. It was very interesting to sketch these peasants in the various attitudes of washing, wringing and drying their linen, but more curious and by far the most characteristic custom of the people, is the maccaroni maikng and spreading of it in yards upon grass to dry. The next feature is to see the natives eat macacroni. They don't cut it, but swallow it in yards at a mouthful. Some very amusing little statuettes are for sale in the country towns, representing the natives in the act of eating their native luxury, the maccaroni is represented by small white threads.

In passing through one of those trellis-covered vineyards we came upon an old, desolate palace, from whose windows, overlooking the sea, such a beautiful face was looking out towards the blue mediterranean. Had Genoa been Cordova one might have imagined such a face belonged to Beatrice, as she watched for Columbus, with the same wistfulness that belongs to lovers in all ages and climes.

A noted feature is the statue of Columbus by an American sculptor, just opposite the station in the open square in Genoa. It is a good sight for the home-sick Americans to see—this link between the two countries—when traveling so far from the United States. The houses, streets, stores and churches all seem relics of the middle ages, so little has time changed everything in Genoa. One can easily bancy the sunburned young sailor going down the narrow streets to the ships, embarking for other shores, in the stormy hope of gaining recognition for his dreams in strange lands. The quaint, old streets, time-worn, and sad with memories of the past clinging to them like the ivy on their churches, fill the traveler with impressions as old and ghost-like as themselves. It is like awakening from a dream to come back to the station and realize the triumphs of Columbus depicted in the spendid statute of him, chiseled from the quarries of his native land by the loving hands of a son of America.

From old, beautiful, picturesque Genoa we come back to our starting point—Betterton—and say to those children, lads and lasses who told us so forcibly the history of Columbus, of his ambitions, perseverance, indomitable belief in his own convictions, faith in the Universal Ruler of mankind, courage under all reverses and disappointments, let your aim be to imitate these virtues of the great discoverer and perhaps, in the future Betterton may have a monument that will awaken travelers from their past dreams like that one in Genoa—perhaps not marble or stone—but a memory of a life well spent—a noble name.

The Negroes' Future.

Archdeacon F. J. C. Moran, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church among the colored people of Maryland, on Sunday night held services and made an address to a large congregation in Ames Methodist Episcopal Chapel, (colored,) Belair. He was assisted in the services by Rev. Dr. Brand, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Emmortion. Rev. Dr. Moran gave an interesting account of his work, interspersing his remarks with excellent advice to his hearers. He said a school had been established at Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county, where 88 colored boys and girls are given a secular education, including instructions in trades. A class of 41 boys had been taught shoe-making, and up to last September had made and mended 450 pairs of shoes. It is intended to teach other trades as well. The girls are taught to sew and cook, and no certificate is given a girl until she can cut out a dress and make a man's shirt.

Rev. Dr. Moran reminded his hearers that their distresses and troubles did not come from the fact that their ancestors were slaves; that work was required of Adam in the Garden of Eden before the fall, and that honest work of any kind is service to God. He also told them that while the white slave-traders were sorely guilty in bringing slaves from Africa to this country, it should not be forgotten that the blacks in Africa themselves first sold their own people to the whites. What seemed to be a curse had been overruled by Providence into a blessing, and that the black people were in a happier condition here than if they had remained in Africa amidst barbarism, superstition and cruelty. Dr. Moran also said that at the close of the war there were 3,000,000 blacks in the United States, and it was predicted that the race question would solve itself by the dying out of the colored people. Instead of that they have increased to 8,000,000. There is no possibility of their ever being colonized to Africa, their numbers precluding the carrying out of such an idea, and as they are with us to stay, something should be done to make them good and useful citizens. He favored preachers and teachers of their own color, and separate schools and churches.

Rev. J. T. Moten, pastor of the church, expressed the thanks of the congregation for the services and addresses, and said that if the colored race is to be elevated, it will not be by politics, but by the Christian Church.

Talked in His Sleep.

He was a traveling man away from home.

He sat in the hotel office with the boys while they were reading their letters and smiling over them, but he had no letters, and one of the boys asked him about it.

"Don't your folks write to you when you are off on a trip?"

"No, I have a better method of getting news from home. I just go and sit alone by myself at a certain hour, and my wife does the same thing at home, then we spiritually commune."

"Oh, saves postage stamps," said the other, laughing, and soon the man who communed was missing from the crowd.

"Let's find him?" suggested the friend who had spoken with him last, and they began a search, which ended in their finding him comfortably ensconced in a deep velvet chair in the hotel parlor.

"H-u-s-h! there is no speculation in those eyes," remarked one of the crowd.

"He is communing with his wife, who is five hundred miles away," said another, "listen!"

"It's the same old gag," the unconscious man was saying. "Money, money! Where is that fifty cents I gave you last?"

Again he speaks:

"It's just like your unreasonable nature to imagine I am at the theatre every night when I'm sitting in a dingy office writing out orders."

"The pilot thickens," whispered one of the crowd, "too bad we can't hear the other side commune. This is too much like a telephone call."

The sleeping man continued to commune:

"Another new dress? Why don't you ask for diamonds and camel's hair shawls? We'll be left without a roof over our heads all through your extravagance! Oh, you will, will you? Well, you can't go too quick to suit me."

"Wake up, old man," cried his chum, shaking him, "you've been dreaming out loud."

"Was I dreaming? I thought I was talking with my wife in the dear old home. I just project my spirit into the atmosphere, and am with her as if we had never part."

"Yes, yes, that's all very fine, but I'd write after this, Tom, I really would. This kind of thing is too wearing for every day use. You're not up to it."

And now that traveling man would give something to know what he said while in a comatose state.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Chinaman's Ambition.

An "Anglo-Indian Globe Trotter" was in Canton, Ohio, and for assistance in sight seeing engaged the services of a young Chinese, Ah Choy by name. The boy had picked up a little English, and was proud of his acquirement. In fact, he had what seems to be rare with Celestials, a strong desire to become a master of the English tongue. He had taken the traveller to the South Pearl Hall, where the shrine of the "Queen of Heaven" is ornamented with handsome gilded carvings in wood.

The Englishman admired the work and inquired:—

"What are the vessels on the altar made of?"

"All brass," answered Ah Choy.

Ah Choy was very proud of his ability to pronounce the letter "r," a great trouble to people of his race, and was given to rolling it with unconcealed self gratification. The Englishman was willing to humor him and asked—

"What was that you said?"

"Yes, all brass."

"Yes, all billlass," chimed in an unlearned bystander, and Ah Choy's satisfaction was doubled.

Presently, however, his pride had to fall for he pronounced the word "village" as if it had been spelled "woolwich," and his patron felt obliged to correct him. Ah Choy was crest-fallen, and when the Englishman proposed moving on he forgot his r's in his confusion and answered "Velly well."

"I wonder," he remarked, a little later, "if I went to England and studied for three years if I could English just like Englishmen."

"Oh, yes," said his mentor, "knowing so much already, you might do it in half that time."

Then the true object of Ah Choy's ambition was disclosed.

"Yes," he said, with a brightening face, "and then I could write an English poem."

Who says that Chinese and Americans have not some things in common?

Color of the Eye.

It is said that the health of the brunette type of eye is, as a rule, superior to that of a blonde type. Black eyes usually indicate good power of physical endurance. Dark blue eyes are most common in persons of delicate, refined or effeminine nature, and generally show weak health. Light blue, and much more, gray eyes, are most common in the hardy and active. With regard to diseases of the eye, brown or dark colored are weaker or more susceptible to injury, from various cases, than gray or blue eyes. Light blue eyes are generally the most powerful, and next to those are gray. The lighter the pupil, the greater and longer continued is the degree of tension the eye can sustain. The majority of first-class shots are men whose eyes are either blue or gray in color.

IF perfectly white cats have blue eyes they are, it is said, nearly always deaf.

World's Fair Items.

Two immense search lights, which will be used to illumine the grounds next summer, have arrived at Chicago, and will probably be used for the dedicatory exercises. These great lamps weigh respectively 2,200 and 1,300 pounds, with diameters of 4 and 3 feet. The larger one will be placed on the roof of the Manufactures Building, and will, it is said, light up the Van Buren Street Station, seven miles away, with the intervening space. The other will be mounted on the cupola of the transportation Building, and will shed light on the Illinois Central tracks, to the south and west. A six foot lamp is to be put up next summer. These search lights are the largest in the world.

The fourteen principle buildings and their cost are:

Transportation Building, 6 3-5 acres	$370,000
Horticultural Building, 5 7-10 acres	325,000
Mining Building, 5 3-5 acres	265,000
Electricity Building, 5 1-2 acres	401,000
Machinery Hall, 9 3-5 acres	1,285,000
Administration Building, 1 3-5 acres	435,000
Agricultural Building, 9 1-5 acres	618,000
Manufactures Building, 30 1-2 acres	1,500,000
Government Building, 3 3-10 acres	400,000
Fisheries Building, 1 2-5 acres	224,000
Battleship, 1-3 acre	100,000
Art Building, 4 4-5 acres	670,000
Forestry Building, 2 1-2 acres	100,000
Woman's Building, 1 4-5 acres	138,000
Total	$6,881,000

The Finance Committee have decided to recommend that $450,000 be appropriated to construct a special building for educational exhibits. It will afford 160,000 square feet of space and be located east of the Fine Arts Building. This will relieve the tremendous pressure for space in the Manufactures Building, to which the liberal arts display was previously assigned.

Canada will exhibit a mammoth cheese made at the Dominion experimental station at Perth. It weighs over 22,000 lbs., and contains the curd of a day's milk from 10,000 cows. A gigantic oaken press was erected for the purpose of constructing the cheese, and 200 tons of pressure was applied. The cheese has already been pronounced perfect in texture, flavor and color. It will be placed in the pyramid of Canadian dairy products at the World's Fair, and will afterward be cut up and sold in pound blocks, either in Chicago or in Great Britain.

The Bible.

It is a brief recital of all that is to come.

It is the first book, and the oldest book in the world.

It is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it.

It contains everything needful to be known or done.

It promises food and raiment; and limits the use of both.

It gives instruction to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate.

It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shows the only way of glory.

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws that those of the blessed book.

It defends the right of all, and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, over-reache and trespasser.

It settles all matters in debate, resolves, all doubt, and eases the mind and conscience of all scruples.

It contains a witness, requires an impartial verdict of jury, and furnishes the judge with his sentences.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, and of unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestrial and infernel worlds, and the origin of the angel myriads, human tribes and devilish legions.

It contains the choicest matter, gives the best instruction, affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that was ever enjoyed.

It points a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father, tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children, and whom his widow is to trust and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter.

It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to Him, and sets aside all other goods, and describes the vanity of them who trust in such; in short, it is a book of law, to show right and wrong; a book of wisdom that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth, that detects all lies and confronts all errors: and a book of life, that shows the way from everlasting death.

Sword Trick.

A trick in which a sword is apparently passed through a person's abdomen and drawn out on the opposite side of the body is explained by a contributor to *La Nature.*

The sword employed is a simple, thin, flexible blade of steel, not at all sharp. The point is sufficiently blunt to prevent it from doing any harm.

As for the prestidigitator, whose body the sword will simply pass around but not pierce, he carries concealed beneath his vest a sort of sheath that consists of a tube of rectangular section, and semicircular in shape, and the two extremities of which are bent in contrary directions in such a way that they are situated in the same straight line, the two orifices opening in front and behind at right angles with the abdomen.

It is the prestidigitator himself who, appearing instinctively to grasp the point of the sword as if to protect himself, directs it into the metallic tube. It makes its exit between the tails of the coat. It might be made to come out at the center of the back, but in this case it would be necessary to have an aperture formed in the seam of the coat.

The illusion produced is complete, seeing that the flexible blade straightens out on making its exit from the tube, on account of the form of the latter's extremity. It is necessary to operate rapidly, so that the spectators shall not have time to see that the length of the sword has diminished at this moment, the curved line that it follows not being the shortest passage from one point to another.

Where Will Heaven Be?

How about the location of the permanent heaven, the abiding place of the saved? Where will it be located, on the earth, within the earth, or within the skies above or beneath it? We read 1 Thessalonians, iv, 16-17, that the Lord will descend from the heavens and resurrect the righteous, and also catch up the living holy ones, and that together they will meet the Lord in the air. By turning to Revelations and reading Chapter xx, Verses 5 and 6, we learn that the above is "the first resurrection," and that they (the righteous) will live and reign with Christ 1000 years. According to our way of looking at this matter, that 1000 years is all the time that heaven will be located in the air. After that 1000 years has expired the "City of God" will descend in its entirety and henceforth be located on the earth: then the second resurrection, or the resurrection of the wicked will take place. As these demons-elect come forth from their graves they will behold the beautiful city and go up and compass it; and (Rev. xx, 9) fire will pour down upon and utterly destroy them. The same fire which destroys the wicked will purify the earth, and this globe, in its redeemed and renovated state, will be "heaven" throughout the endless ages of eternity.

Revenge.

Revenge is a naked sword—
It has neither hilt nor guard.
Wouldst thou wield this brand of the Lord?
Is thy grasp then firm and hard?
But the closer thy clutch of the blade,
The deadlier blow thou wouldst deal,
Deeper would in thy hand is made—
It is thy blood reddens the steel,
And when thou hast dealt the blow,
When the blade from thy hand is flown—
Instead of the heart of the foe,
Thou mayst find it sheathed in thine own!

THERE are at present nine 110-ton guns in the British navy.

Scarcity of Good Oysters.

Baltimore packers agree that the oyster supply this year will not be sufficient to keep the packing-houses running on half time while many of them will not be able to start their machinery at all. Speaking on this subject yesterday Mr. Mark O. Shriver, of the firm of Thomas J. Myer & Co., said: "It is an undoubted fact that the supply this year will be far short of the packing demand. This is not because packers have arranged for handling any greater quantity than usual, but solely because the oysters do not exist in the natural beds. To prove this, in the beginning of this season we sent our boats out with crews of eight men each and in ten days or two weeks they returned with cargoes of 1,000 bushels. Now when we send them out they remain four weeks and return with cargoes of 500 bushels or less. Last summer was an excellent one for oysters. They grew fast, and the first oysters that came to market were plump and salable. Oysters ordinarily weigh 42 ounces to the gallon, but those caught this year will easily average 70 ounces to the gallon. The fine quality of the product created an unusual demand, and we now have on our books orders from as far West as California for oysters of this kind, but we cannot get them. The supply has become exhausted, and what are now coming in are so scrubby and sickly looking that it is hard to find sale for them at any price. I do not mean to say that there will not be oysters in Maryland waters all the time, for this would not be true. What I do say is that the supply of good, maketable oysters is found in such circumscribed territory that they are soon exhausted, and packers are unable to get what they need. It is not saying too much to predict that when rough weather sets in oysters will be so scarce and high that they will become a luxury few can afford."

AN ADVANCE IN THE PRICES FOR COFFEE.—Coffee has made a sharp advance in the price in the last two or three months. While so far the effort has been felt chiefly in wholesale tradings, it is predicted that retailers will be soon compelled to put up prices to meet the advance, and that the consumers will be forced to pay from three cents and a-half cents a pound more than at present. In giving reasons for this advance a leading coffee importer said it is necessary to go back a little and review the coffee situation for the past four or five years. "For four years prior to 1891," he continued, "the average crop of coffee was 4,500,000 bags, and the average price during these years for standard grades and the wholesale tradings was 17¼ cents a pound. The crop of 1891 was a large one, reaching 7,250,000 bags, and the first report it was even estimated at 8,000,000 bags. The natural result of this increased production was a corresponding fall in price, and coffee was sold at 13 cents a pound. With the decrease in price came an increased consumption. This increase was enormous in the United States alone, reaching 25 percent. These natural conditions have again changed, and this year's crop has fallen off considerably. The indications do not promise a heavy crop, certainly not over 6,000,000 bags. The increase in price is due solely to natural causes. We have gone back to the normal crop of four years ago and have only gone back to the normal price prevailing at that time. The increased consumption also makes a greater demand, which always gives prices an upward tendency. For retail lots of standard grades the price has advanced in the last few days from 19 cents to 23½ cents."

Fertilizers.

The usefulness of nitrogen and phosphoric acid in slowly availabe forms, as they exist in bone, has been amply proved in practice, specially for slowgrowing crops in orchards, meadows and in such other cases where a gradual increase in general fertility is regarded as important. A mixture of fine ground bone and murate of potash, in the proportion of three parts of bone to one of potash, is used quite largely and has proved a very effective and profitable manure for general use in grain farming. It furnishes all the essential ingredients, it costs less per ton than the average complete fertilizers, and it contains quite as much nitrogen and very much more phosphoric acid and potash.

Under the present condition of the fertilizer trade and for the purposes indicated, the substitution of ground bone, in part at least, for the more expensive though more available complete fertilizers, is in the line of wise economy.—*N. J. Ag. Ex. Station Bul.*

A BATTLE ROYAL.—A tremendous battle took place near Peru, Ind., where a circus has gone into winter quarters, the other day. The combatants were five elephants. Diamond, a four ton brute, and Prince, who weighs three tons, have long been jealous of each other, and early in the morning, during the absence of the keeper, they broke loose and began fighting. The other three elephants in the troupe became excited and took part in the fray. Prince had the best of it, and soon broke Diamond's tusk, and butted him through a brick wall, which fell upon the fighting brutes, hurting and frightening them so badly that their cries could be heard more than a mile. The keeper had great trouble in quieting the animals, and the place was a mass of wreckage.

SNOW FOR THIS WINTER.—It is a long established rule with the weather-wise and those who forecast the weather, that the number of snows to occur during the winter is always datermined by the date of the month on which the first snow falls. As the snow fall for the winter of 1892 was recorded on November 9th, it necessarily follows that in accordance with this rule we are to have nine genuine old-fashioned snow storms this winter and before the setting in of spring. This rule, it is said, is very rarely to be found at fault, and its accuracy will be closely watched by many skeptical persons during the ensuing winter.

"I LIKE to live with a lady who does some of her work herself," said an old fashioned servant, "because she knows what is needed, and sees that a kitchen has all the little things that are necessary. I lived for six months in a grand house as a cook where the kitchen had no convenience whatever, and the lady always seemed vexed when I asked for anything that I had been accustomed to." This is a very just complaint; our kitchens, as a rule, are not comfortably furnished. To expect a cook to provide palatable and neatly cooked meals without the proper appliances is asking for "bricks without straw."

THIRTEEN THIRTEENS.—The discovery has been made that on one side of the new quarter dollar there are thirteen separate representations of the number thirteen. It was probably the intention of the designer of the new quarter to have thirteen occur thirteen times, but there are few people who have noticed the fact. There are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll held in the eagles beak, 13 marginal features in each wing, 13 tail feathers in each wing, 13 parallel lines in the shield, 13 horizontal bars 1 arrow heads it one foot, and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar." The next time you get a quarter of the new series hunt them up.

A BISHOP was travelling in a mining country and encountered an old Irishman turning a windlass which hauled up ore out of a shaft. His hat was off, and the sun poured down on his unprotected head. "Don't you know the sun will injure your brain if you expose it in that manner," said the good man. The Irishman wiped the sweat off his forehead and looked at the clergyman. "Do you think I'd be doin' this all day if I had any brain?" he said and then gave the handle another turn.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_2_1-0413.jpg