THE KENT NEWS:
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OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING.

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

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LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1892. No. 32.

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.

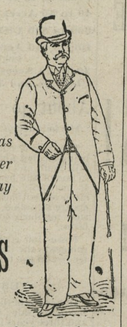
The stove, table and chair will be given away January 1st, '93. Each pair of shoes one guess.

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.

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 on 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.

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.

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.

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.

Here We Are Again!

Santa Claus and Crew

beg to announce to the people that they have gone into partnership for the Holiday season, and expect by their joint effort to give everybody a good time.

TOYS AND CONFECTIONERY!

FANCY QUEENSWARE,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

We have an abundance. We have candy at 7 cts. A Merry Christmas to Everybody.

R. S. CREW,

Pythian Hall, Yellow Front, Rock Hall.

GOOD CHEER!

W. R. ALDRIDGE

HAS A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Christmas Novelties!

HE HAS THE BIGGEST LINE OF

Neckwear in Town,

and invites the young men especially to call and examine it.

GLASS AND CHINAWARE,

all sorts and sizes of Beautiful Christmas Presents in Glass and Chinaware.

Groceries, Flannels,
Dry Goods, Etc.

UMBRELLAS OF ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.

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.

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.

Christmas Goods

WE ARE RIGHT ON TOP OF THE TIDE—THE CHRISTMAS TIDE—WITH A NEW AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

we have ever had. Everything new and attractive. These goods will be open for inspection

Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1892,

—and invite you to see our display of—

BOOKS of every description, DAINTY BOOKLETS and various SOUVENIRS for the season, WRITING DESKS, TABLETS, MIRRORS, GOLD PENS and HOLDERS, PICTURES, FRAMES, &c.

M. A. TOULSON,

DRUGGIST, CHESTERTOWN.

Dec. 3, 1892.

HENRY S. COOK,

Millington, Maryland,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES,

White Goods, Notions,

Hosiery, Carpets, Clothing,

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

COATS AND WRAPS

OIL-CLOTHS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A Large Variety, of which I make a specialty.

Christmas Goods!

OUR OPENING DAY WILL BE THURSDAY, DEC. 8, 1892.

WE propose to have the FINEST DIPLAY of Christmas Goods ever seen in Chestertown, and we cordially extend an invitation to the good people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to visit our store on that evening. We want them to come from far and near. We will have a comfortable room for their reception. The opening day will continue from the 8th until the close of the season, but the first day we want to make our store a marvel of beauty and attraction, so do not miss coming in on that day. Our stock will embrace

BOOKS, FINE STATIONERY,

Dressing Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen,

FANCY BOXES PERFUMERY,

LAMPS for the PARLOR and DINING-ROOM,

ALBUMS,

in Plush and Wood. Fine, Beautiful Vases and articles of Ceramic Ware from England, Germany and France. These latter are the most artistic goods seen in town. In PICTURES we have some beautiful Pastels, which show the fine delicate hand of the artist. You will have to give them more than a passing glance, as they are very beautiful.

CHILDREN, the fresh little Powers who touch our hearts at the sweet Christmas time, have not been forgotten by us, as you will see when you look over the stock of goods we have selected in remembrance of them. In closing our notice we again extend you a kind invitation to be with us on our special opening day.

COLIN F. STAM,

STAM'S HALL.

Dec. 3, 1892.

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 Sheos,

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.

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.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

SECTION 47 of Article 15, of the Code of Public Local Laws provides that "All persons passing over the Sassafras River Bridge on horseback in carriages, carts, wagons, sleighs or other vehicles, shall be required to put their horses in a walk, otherwise they shall be fined five dollars for each and every offence; it shall be the duty of the bridge tender to see to the enforcement of this section; any Justice of the Peace for either Kent county or Cecil county, in which any party violating the above provisions may be found, shall have jurisdiction in the matter, and the penalty shall be recovered in the name of the County Commissioners in said counties, in an action of debt."

By order of Co. Commis. of Kent Co.

T. W. RUSSELL, CLERK

a13-tf.

The Farmers in Council.

Reports on Corn Experiments—Interesting Questions Discussed.

STILL POND, Dec. 1, 1892.

The Farmers' Club held its regular meeting to-day at the residence of Mr. Wm. D. Pennington. The attendance was above the average. Several visitors were present, among them Mr. B. F. Thomas, an experienced diaryman, of Chester county, Pa., Mr. Thomas Gale, of Worton, and Mr. J. W. Hickman, also of Pennsylvania. After being called to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Questions were then declared in order.

Mr. W. D. Pennington asked if many pear trees had been planted in this section this fall. The answer was that very few had been set out. It was then asked, if spring or fall was the best time to plant them.

Mr. Harris said, that on sandy or light land it would do very well to plant in the fall; but on stiff or wet land, they would throw out sufficiently to kill the tree, and such land would have to be planted in the spring. He had seen them throw out until the rootg would show above ground, and this was fatal to the tree.

Mr. Harris then asked, What is the nature of the damage to corn and wheat in granaries, in this neighborhood? He said his old corn was badly bored full of small holes about the size of a small needle, and he had found that it weighed about three pounds lighter than it should. He had heard some complaint of wheat being injured also.

The reply was, that the wevel had been rather plentiful, but the damage was not as extensive as had been feared.

The next question was, Has the asparagus beetle been seen in large numbers this fall?

This was answered in the negative.

Mr. Harris then stated, that Cornell University had just issued a bulletin describing the insects injurious to pear trees, in which mention was made of a kind of flea that had wrought great damage in New York and New England. It was described as distilling a substance which somewhat resembled honey, but which in a short time turned black, and then the tree would turn black and die. He asked the pear-growers if they had seen anything of it in this section, but all disclaimed having seen any sign of it here.

It was then stated, that the conclusion arrived at by the club at its last meeting, did not coincide with the opinion of the scientists in regard to cutting out limb blight.

Mr. W. D. Pennington said, at all events it coincided with our experience as pear-growers, and he had known trees to be killed by cutting out the blight in hot, dry weather.

A long discussion on new varieties followed, but it was concluded that all the varieties offered, which ripened before Klaps' Favorite, were too small to be of value to growers here, and Klaps' Favorite was condemned as being particularly subject to blight.

The best mode of eradicating double bloom in black berries, was the next question, and carefully cutting out while the plants were in full bloom was recommended as an almost certain cure.

The next question was, What is the best kind of wagon-body for general farm use? Our ordinary box body, with flaring sideboards and standards, was unanimously recommended.

It was asked if it would pay to haul sand and put around young fruit trees on stiff land, and to haul rich dirt from old fence rows or other places and put around them on very sandy land.

It was thought that if the haul was not an extremely long one it would pay.

Mr. Harris said he had hauled dirt and put around some young pear trees, at the rate of one load to three or four trees, a distance of over a half mile; and those trees, although planted in the very poorest soil, had grown nicely and given him some of the best fruit he had.

A long talk on apple trees and their adaptability to our soil followed, during which dinner was announced, and the club took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After re-assembling, the minutes were read and approved. The ladies were excused from reading the minutes of the morning session on the ground that their meeting had been rather informal on account of the absense of their president, Mrs. E. B. Pennington, who is spending sometime in North Carolina.

The corresponding secretary reported that he had not been able to get any information as yet in regard to the cost of barrels for packing pears in.

W. D. Pennington said that some parties in Baltimore informed him that they paid 28 or 30 cents for them. This was thought rather high, and the matter was left over until the next meeting.

Reports on the experiments with corn were then called for.

Mr. W. D. Pennington reported that he had used a two-year-old sod for his experiment. On the plot where he had used the Corn phosphate, he grew 108 bushels; on the plot where he used S. C. Rock, he grew 128 bushels, which was about 60 bushels to the acre, and weighed standard.

Mr. E. B. Pennington reported, that he had used a wheat stubble for his experiment. He had covered about half of it with manure, drilling about 300 pounds of Acid Phosphate on the other half. He then drilled 170 pounds with the corn, which stood about 15 inches apart in the drill; the rows were 3 feet 8 inches apart. The Potash gave him nearly 60 bushels to the acre, while the balance of the field gave from 45 to 50 bushels, and weighed 54 and 55 pounds.

Mr. J. S. Harris said, that the Potash had decidedly done the best for him, but as business called him from home when the husking was done, no exact measurement had been kept, so he was unable to give any figures.

Mr. H. L. Crew was not present, and no report was received from him.

I feel safe in saying, however, that none of the experimenters reached the hundred bushel mark, but as the season was an unusually dry one, perhaps they will try again next year.

Questions being again in order, Mr. Harris asked, What grain will it be advisable to make a leading crop for the next few years.

Judging from the present outlook, Messrs. Rodenhiser, Bowers and Gale thought wheat would be the safest. Mr. E. B. Pennington thought corn, and J. W Hickman said as wheat always followed corn in this country, it would be best to; make them both leading crops.

Mr. E. B. Pennington then called Mr. B. F. Thomas to the floor, and put him through a rigid examination in regard to the dairy business. The main facts elicited were, that he was paying $1.50 per hundred pounds for milk; that the Chester county dairymen thought it cheaper to buy their cows than to raise them; they bought chiefly Western cows. The cows average 17 to 18 pounds per day, and they were fed about three quarts of corn meal and an equal quantity of bran at a feed. The cows were kept as long as they were profitable as milkers, and were then disposed of as quickly as possible. Calves were gotten rid of as quickly as possible, even if they had to be killed and thrown away.

The president thanked Mr. Thomas for his information, and he was allowed to leave the stand.

The regular question was then taken up and opened by Mr. J. S. Harris.

Among other things, he said, there was a great need of a more systematic way of conducting our business. If trusts and monopolies managed their business in the loose manner the farmers conducted theirs, they would not long either bless or curse the country with their presence. He said, first of all, we needed all the knowledge attainable in regard to our business and a more systematic disposal of our products. He said, that on account of the low prices which have prevailed for some time past, many had become dispirited, but he thought it would be better to magnify our calling and try to make it profitable as well as pleasant.

Mr. E. B. Pennington followed. He said he could not answer the question, but he thought we were doing as well as could be expected.

MR. HICKMAN'S PAPER.

Mr. J. W. Hickman was then called on, who spoke as follows:

The aim and object of the true agriculturist should not only be to increase and multiply the useful plants and animals, but to accomplish that object by the most economical and profitable methods. Penuriousness is not economy. Stinginess is not profitable, and should never be confounded with profitable economy. "There is a scattering abroad that increaseth, and a withholding that tends to proverty."

The broad, liberal-minded, intelligent man is usually successful whatever may be his calling and occupation, and in no occupation is there a greater demand for such men than is presented by the great gricultural fields of our country. Agriculture has become a science. The calling within a few years has been exalted and dignified. Heads as well as hands have become important factors, and the farmer who fails to combine a goodly portion of brain with the muscle he employs is surely not abreast of what the present time demands. There are more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits than are employed in any other industry. The product of their labor is of the first importance, and furnishes the motive-power for all other pursuits. This is true, and always has been. Notwithstanding this fact, for thousands of years the agriculture of the world has been in the most deplorable condition. And only now, nearing the close of the nineteenth century of our Christian era, in the most civilized portions of the globe only, it is but emerging from the almost Egyptian darkness of the past. It has, however, not been much more than re-christened, and its education becomes a matter of the first importance.

The ingenuity of the American people has made us almost masters of the world. In the employment of all manner of labor-saving agricultural machinery, we are able to pay high prices for the labor we employ and compete in the markets of the world in our cereal crops, with other countries where the merest pittance is paid for the labor that produces them.

The American farmer that makes it a point to produce the maximum crop or the nearest approach to it, gets the cream of the business, while the minimum crop producer brings up the rear and does the howling.

The crop statistics of the past year gives the average of about twenty-seven bushels of corn and 13 bushels of wheat to the acre. It is a well-known fact that the better class of farmers greatly exceed the average given. The middle and poorer classes get but little for their labor, and are consequently poor and dissatisfied. It is not only our purpose to show that the poor farmer is living much below his privileges, but to show as well that the better class are not more than half doing what might be done in the way of crop production by substituting reasoning for guessing, and using heads and hands together.

If one acre of land can be made to produce one hundred and fifty bushels of corn and sixty bushels of wheat, then why cannot one hundred acres be made to produce the same, proportionately? If the same means were employed there can be no reasonable doubt of it, where the natural conditions are the same. If the farmer could by any process succeed in doubling his present crop of cereals, potatoes, etc., it is certainly clear that he would gain in time at least one-half, thus his three score and ten would be made equal to seven score years. If his farm is worth ten thousand dollars, he will save in interest and taxes each year about three hundred dollars. One half of the family expenses and almost one half of the labor will also be saved, these two items alone amounting ordinarily to not less than one thousand dollars. The one-half cost of repairing implements, feeding and maintaining stock, etc., would pass to the credit side of our farm account, if such new departure shall be made. With all these benefits to accrue, would it not be important to give the matter some attention.

In the first place, what are the factors by which such results are to be accomplished? Are they within the reach of the average farmer, and would the end justify the means? In almost every case where excessive (or premium) crops have been produced, three conditions have always been observed. 1st. The mechanical conditions of the soil; 2d. The presence of sufficient plant food in a perfectly available condition; 3d. Thorough cultivation. The seasons have rarely been found at fault where these conditions are complied with. In any event, Providence must be trusted for her share of the work, and it is a notable fact she is most liberal with those who are liberal themselves. The mechanical condition of a soil is determined by the ease or readiness with which it becomes disintegrated and broken up; the quality by the proportion in which the sand and clayey constituents combine. These various intermixtures, constituting all soils, from the heavy clay to the light sandy loams, with these ranging susceptibilities. The peninsular lands of the United States, in most instances presenting the happy medium of sandy loams, being the most susceptble of high and profitable culture. Twenty-five bushels of wheat and fifty bushels of corn to the acre should be greatly below the ambition of the progressive farmer. That the tillage can be reduced and the quantity of grain largely increased is capable of a practical solution. This means more grass, more hay, more stock, more milk, more money and more pleasure in conducting our business. Crops can be diversified—all the eggs will not be in the one unfortunate basket. The chilly March winds will no longer disturb our peaceful slumbers. No leaf blight or curculio or asparagus beetle molest us or make us afraid.

It was then moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to make an effort to procure a club library. Messrs. J. S. Harris, J. D. Kemp and H. Krusen were appointed. The club then selected the question: "Can we practice the necessary amount of industry and economy to become successful farmers, and have time for visiting and other social enjoyments?" for discussion at its next meeting, and the residence of Henry Krusen was selected as the place, on the last Thursday in December.

ANNIE ROONEY.

The Clerk Proposes.

"I have no lot," said the city clerk;
"I've not cash enough for that;
But to cheer me on in my life work,
Say, dear, will you share my flat?"

—*Puck.*

Sound Advice.

While wooing, when she'd have her way,
It's always best to let her;
For if you don't, whate'er you say,
You cannot hope to get her.

—*Judge.*

The action of the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company in voting ex-President Beers a pension of $37,500 a year, has very praperly been invalidated by the court. Beers had been receiving a salary of $75,000 a year as President of the company. The court, in rendering its verdict, well said that "if the trustees of the company could vote away the money of policy-holders in the way of services performed in the past, they could fasten all the other employees on the company for life, and thus hand over to them in perpetuity its management and assets."

A "CALATHUMPIAN" SERENADER KILLED.—Thos. Stewart, colored, was fatally wounded Friday night in Wye Neck, Queen Anne's county by the discharge of a gun in the hands, so it is charged, of Edward Bowser, also colored, and died next morning without making any statement. Bowser had been recently married, and a number of persons had gone to calathump with him. He warned them away with gun in hand, and says that Stewart seized the gun at the muzzle and attempted to wrest it from him, when it was discharged with fatal result.

THE little sloop yacht Carrie, owned at Chestertown, was sunk near James Point. She is owned by Wm. Hartons, and was built but a few months ago. She was bound up the bay, and, when a short distance from James Point, began leaking. The owner, Mr. Hartons, and his two sons got safely ashore in their small boat. The Carrie was valued at $5,000.—*American.*

Ethel—"I don't want to break our engagement, Harold."

Harold—"Possibly you don't but you are bound to do it, if you keep on trying to bend it around, so you can take in every good looking fellow that comes along.

THE director of a matrimonial agency says the young girls ask only, "Who is he?" the young widows, "What is his position?" and the old widows, "Where is he?"

A RECENT invention is a cradle which rocks by clockwork mechanism and at the same time plays baby tunes.

TURNER BROS, at Betterton have four vessels all busy carrying grain to Baltimore.

GOOD halbut fishing is reported off the British Columbian coat this fall.

THE wild land in Maine is estimated to be worth at least $20,000,000.

Tears.

But ah! the tears that are not wept,
The tears that never outward fall;
The tears that grief for years has kept
Within us—they are best of all;
The tears our eyes shall never flow
Are dearer than the tears that flow.

No More Worrying.

Hain't a-goin to worry any more—
Hain't a-goin to fret and fus about it!
We'll git what's a-comin to us, shore,
Er, thank God! we'll git along without it!

All for Five Cents.

A steam knife grindery is one of the odd concerns of the French quarter. The main business of the place is the sharpening of tools, and the manufacture of the small instrument with which screw threads are cut, but you may step in, hand out your pocketknife to be ground, and have the satisfaction of seeing a 4-horsepower steam engine started to perform a service at the price of five cents.—New York Sun.

"Old Physics" Crawford.

General S. W. Crawford was called "Old Physics" because in the beginning of his military career he was a surgeon. He was with Major Anderson during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and saved the life of Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, who, while under a flag of truce inside the fort, unceremoniously picked up a glass of liquid from a table and drank it for a "whisky straight." It proved to be iodide of potassium, but "Old Physics" pumped him out and saved his life.—Washington Star.

Chinese Officials.

In China there are two officials for each post, in order that one may spy upon the other, the rule being that no official shall report what he has done, but only what the other has done.

From the highest official to the lowest all practice a system of unblushing robbery, called "squeezing." The salary of a viceroy in some cases is £60 a year; he regularly draws not less than £8,000. The salary of a judge is £40 a year; he regularly draws at least £2,000. There are 1,200 police in Canton, not one of whom receives wages, and yet the office is much sought after. The fact is, we are assured, that the police are on excellent terms with the guild or fraternity of thieves, and they work harmoniously together.—Jesse Herbert.

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.

THE MESSAGE IN BRIEF.

The President Still for Protection—He Reviews the Past Year's Events.

The President begins his annual message to Congress with a comparison of existing conditions with those of 1890, undertaking to show that in the last thirty years there has been a large increase in the wealth of this, as of every other enlightened country. Since 1890 there has been a large growth of our inhabited area and population, partly by natural increase and partly by immigration on an unprecedented scale. Wealth has grown from $16,159,616,068 in 1860 to $62,610,000,000; railway mileage from 30,626 to 167,741; depositors in savings banks from 693,870 to 4,258,893; deposits from $149,277,504 to $1,524,844,506; the value of the farm products from $1,363,546,866 to $4,500,000,000 in 1891, an exceptional year; pension disbursements from $1,072,461 to $155,500,000 in 1892—'93. The value of manufactured products was $1,900,000,000 in 1890, when the rate of increase in ten years was 76 per cent.; in '90 it was $4,860,286,837, the rate of increase since 1880 being something less than 60 per cent. These facts point to a prosperous condition of the people.

"The result of the recent election," says the President, "must be accepted as having introduced a new policy." The present tariff, built on protection lines, is to be repealed and a tariff for revenue only enacted. The whole subject of tariff revision should be left to the incoming Congress.

Arbitration of the dispute as to our exclusive control of Bering sea is in progress. Meanwhile by agreement pelagic sealing has been prevented. In other parts of the North Pacific some 36,000 seals were taken. In case the vessels of other nations can be kept from sealing in the disputed waters, a law should be enacted prohibiting American citizens from engaging in this industry.

Canada's trade relations with us are pronounced unequal, and there has been a conference with her representatives on the subject. The Dominion will not agree to give the United States lower tariff rates than it gives England. "This," it is said "necessarily terminated the conference on this question." The Canadians have been shut out from the free use of the St. Mary's Falls canal because they exacted tolls on American vessels designed to influence cargoes to go to Montreal. The Canadian Pacific Railway is much at our mercy since a large proportion of its traffic is supplied by our people. It completes with our railways. It is suggested that "we should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines to Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us." The abrogation of the treaty of Washington is suggested.

Prompt and adequate support should be given, says the president, to the American company engaged in constructing the Nicaragua canal. The early complection of the work and a "proper relation" of the United States to it is desired.

The Brussels International Monetary Conference is referred to. The belief is expressed that if the conference does nothing to promote the free coinage of silver at an agreed international ratio, commercial conditions will soon compel the now reluctant governments to unite with us in this movement.

The army shovld be put upon a modern basis and concentrated on our frontiers—the seacoast and our northern and southern boundaries. Heavy guns and coast defenses are required. The navy should continue to be fostered. During the four years of the President's term 25 vessels of the new navy have been launched. Since March, 1889 $35,000,000 worth of war-ships have been contracted for, and $8,000,000 besides has been spent at the navy-yards. A naval militia has been organized in eight States, and 1,800 men have enlisted. The encouragement of this branch of the service is recommended.

Quarantine legislation is urged upon the attention of Congress in view of the threatened approach of cholera. Immigration should be checked. We should be endeavor to "keep out the vicious, the ignorant, the civil disturber, the pauper, the contract laborer," and generally "check the too great flow of immigration now coming by further limitations."

Increased appropriations for the civil-service commission are recommended. Further extension of the application of the civil-servive rules is under consideration.

The lynchings of the colored people accused of assaults upon women are pronounced a reproach to the communities in which they occur, and "so far as they can be made the subject of federal jurisdiction the strongest repressive legislation is demanded.

The operation of recent pension legislation is commended. The disability act has largely increased the annual disbursements. The estimate for the present year was $144,956,000 and the amount was appropriated, but $10,508,621 more is needed to pay the year's claims. For the year ending June 30, 1894, the estimate is $165,000,000, but it is suggested that, if new pension bills are not passed, the expenditure in June, 1894, will be at the rate of $183,000,000 a year.

Stooping Shoulders.

Apropos of round shoulders, I decided the other day as I sat in a great public gathering, drawn from all parts of the land, that what we need most is not more currency, or less taxes, or a new banking system, but a law to enforce sitting up straight. Take 100 Americans—men and women, and you could not find enough good shoulders among them to make up a table at whist. This defect of carriage used to be thought peculiar to the rural districts. It is not so. City people show it less, but this is due to the cunning of their tailors, and not to any virtue of their own.

I am opposed to meddlesome legislation, but I should welcome the appointment of officials who would go about and compel the populace to sit and stand erect, as the old worthies of the Puritan meeting house compelled the congregation to keep awake. If such a statute were enacted, in two generations we would not know ourselves—or rather our descendants—so great would be the improvement in health, physique and dignity.—Kate Field's Washington.

Caramels and Constancy.

In one of the large confectionery stores on Chestnut street the girls who have been there a long time know most of the engaged couples in town, and can tell how long the sweet entanglement has been pending. They also are pretty well posted as to what engagements are broken. The reason is that one of the things the engaged young man is supposed to do is to keep his fiancee supplied with candy. Usually when a young man lets up on his supply of candy it is a sign either of a misunderstanding or that the wedding day is near at hand, for, strange to say, with the approach of the nuptial date the bridegroom elect generally gets economical in sweetmeats, possibly because he is saving up for the bridal bouquet.—Philadelphia Times.

The University of Morocco.

Besides being a university of learning, the Kairouin of Morocco is also a caravansary and an inn, in which are welcome to sleep and to rest all those who are so poor as not to be able to pay the small copper coin which the fondak keeper requires before shelter is given, and the fact that its doors are wide open and its hospitality granted without any restriction whatever is widely known throughout the empire.—Fortnightly Review.

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