THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
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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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Kent News.

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—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,
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executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

THIS IS THE SEASON
—FOR—
HEAVY FOOT WEAR!

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.

1 OF A KIND.
2 OF A KIND.
3 OF A KIND.

Now is Your Opportunity
—FOR A—
Genuine Bargain

We will begin today a CLEARING SALE of what Broken Lots of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats

we have in s'ore, in order to make room for our Spring Stock. Examine and see for yourselves. We intend to clean out the entire stock, and cost will be an after consideration.

Respectfully,
Few Doors Below Postoffice.

Moody & Perkins
WRECKERS OF HIGH PRICES

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 MARKET.

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.

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.

JOB-PRINTING
DEPARTMENT.

We are now giving Special Attention to Job-Printing. Our Job Department is supplied with New and Modern Types and Presses, and we are prepared to execute on short notice and in the most approved style every description of

JOB -:- WORK,
—SUCH AS—
Bills, Posters,
Dodgers, Programs,
Circulars, Cards,
Letter Heads,
Bill Heads,
Envelopes.

REASONABLE RATES.

All Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

WM. B. USILTON & SON,
Printers and Publishers.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

HO! FOR
THE NEW YEAR!

WE HAVE MADE EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS!

Want to Accommodate Everybody!

Now We are Ready for the Trade!

COME ONE, COME ALL!

WE HAVE PRESENTS IN ABUNDANCE
From OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,
OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT,
Ladies', Misses and Children's
WRAP DEPARTMENT,
FUR DEPARTMENT,
CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT,
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND
LAMP DEPARTMENT,
RUG AND HASSOCK DEPARTMENT.

You can select a useful present. Our HANDKERCHIEF DISPLAY IS SIMPLY ENORMOUS! Best Silk and Linen from 3c. a piece up. Umbrellas, Blankets, Fur Robes, Fur Rugs, Fur Gloves, Cheap Towels, Napkins, etc. Cheap! Cheaper! Than Ever!
Come one! Come all! We greet you!

R. F. PARKS.
Dec. 17, 1892.

New Year 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.

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.

FRUIT GROWERS!

Full Proceedings of the Peninsula Horticultural Meeting at Dover, Delaware.

In spite of the storm the Peninsula Horticultural Society began its annual convention in the court house last week, and spent the afternoon and evening in discussing matters which are of interest, not only to fruit growers, but to all interested in agriculture. The rather slim attendance at the opening of the meeting was caused by heavy drifts of snow along the road which made travel difficult, but interest made up for lack of numbers. The night session was well attended, however, nearly all the members being present. The society has been in existence six years, and has already caused an improvement in the methods of raising fruit on the Maryland-Delaware peninsula. Its members are all practical men, and are among the leaders in this department of agriculture on the peninsula. At each meeting committees are appointed to investigate the habits of the various fruits and of methods which will result in an improvement of the varieties and increase of production. These committees make their investigations during the year, and after consultation prepare their reports, which are read at the convention. These reports are discussed thoroughly in the meeting and afterward published in book form.

One of the principal papers submitted today was from Mr. Charles Wright, of Seaford, on "Propagation of Fruit Trees and Plants." "The fruit most deserving first place in this paper," he said, "dates back to the earliest history of the world, and is none other than the apple. The most primitive method of propagating this fiuit was by seed, and our Baldwins, Greenings and Winesaps of the present generation have sprung from seed indirectly from the wild crab apple. The most popular method of propagating the apple nowadays seems to be by grafting, either on whole stocks or root, termed 'root grafting,' each method having its advocates, and both being good under certain conditions. It is also propagated by budding. If a dwarf is required the paradise stock is used. A budded or whole root tree in the nursery row apparently makes a stronger growth than a root graft, but whether in after years this figures to any extent, I am not prepared to say.

"The pear is propagated similarly to the apple, and has been largely budded on French pear stocks for standards and Anglers quince for dwarfs. The chief objection urged against the French pear as a stock is its liability to leaf blight just about the time budding commences. This has been somewhat obviated by spraying the seedlings with Bordeax mixture or similar preparation, hut the most sensible and satisfactory method, it seems to me is that adopted by P. J. Berckman, of Georgia. His pear stocks are grown in Belgium. They are transplanted here in the spring, kept well cultivated all the summer and not budded but in the following spring are whip-grafted at the surface of the ground. He loses but few grafts and grows a healthy, nice-looking tree, which is not injured by leaf-blight in budding season.

"Much has been said both by fruit growers and nurserymen as to which makes the best stock upon which to grow the peach, seedlings from natural or budded fruits. From a financial point of view it would seem to be even cheaper for the nurseryman to pay a good price for natural seed, from the simple fact that so many more seedlings can be grown from the same quantity than can be obtained from budded peach seed. But, so far as the health and growth of the tree were concerned, I have as yet been unable to distinguish any difference in trees grown from the two sorts. As to whether we have a stock to bud the peach on to prevent the 'yellows' remains to be seen."

The Society at Chicago.

Colonel Martin offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to take into consideration the matter of an horticultural exhibition from the society at the World's Fair. He thought the Maryland-Delaware peninsula ought to be represented as such in the horticultural exhibit at Chicago, and felt sure it would result in great advantage to this section of the country. Feeling sure that the society would indorse this view he had taken the precaution to secure space for such an exhibit. His resolution was adopted, and Colonel Martin, of Delaware, J. S. Harris, of Still Pond, Kent county, and A. J. McMath, of Accomac county, Va., were appointed the committee.

Pruning and Vitality.

Dr. L. H. Bailey, of the Cornell University, made an able address on the question "Is Pruning a Devitalizing Process?" The address was in line with his address of last year upon the relations between grafting and the vitality of plants. He took the ground that pruning was not devitalizing, but was very necessary. "We must not," he said, "exact individual instances, however numerous they may be, into proofs of the perniciousness of pruning."

"Every branch of a tree competes with every other branch, and so it comes that no two branches of a tree are exactly alike, but are what their position and conditions make them. There is on definite or proper size or shape for any branch, as there is for the different organs of an animal or flower. The limbs and organs of an animal are not competitors, but copartners, each performing some function or office which another does not and they all obtain a definite maturity of size and shape. Branches are not organs, but competing individuals. If this be true, three conclusions follow: There is a struggle for existence among the branches of a tree and some of the contestants must perish; the destruction of these branches must conduce to the betterment of the remaining ones; all the branches of a tree are not only necessary to it, but may be a detriment to it In other words, pruning becomes a necessity.

"Probably less than a third of the buds upon any tree ever become branches, and less than a third of the branches ever persist. A forest tree grows a tall, straight pole because the side branches are lopped off, and the more vigorous this pruning the taller and stronger the tree becomes. So every tree is a record of defeats and disasters in order that the stronger parts may live. And it is safe to conclude that if nature is such a searching and undogmatic pruner, men may prune, too.

"The ultimate object of nature is the production of seeds. Many small fruits are, therefore, desired. Man covets the fleshy portions of the fruit, or some other character which is of minor importance to the plant. He must, therefore, thin the plant rigorously—reduce the struggle for existence—in order that size and quality may come before number. He simply deflects the energy into another channel."

Plum Culture Profitable.

Mr. Kerr, who is recognized as one of the foremost experts on plum culture in the country, and Dr. Bailey gave interesting talks on the cultivation of this luscious fruit. "I would not advise the appropriation of entire farms to the culture of plums," said Mr. Kerr. "General planting of large orchards would in due time produce discouraging results. Foremost among the reasons for this is the fact that use of the plum is much less of an economic nature than peaches, apples or even pears. I desire, however, to emphasize one thing, that in advocacy of plum culture the common plum, or European species, is wholly excluded from any and all consideration. The native plums, to my certain knowledge, succeed admirably beyond the extremes of latitude of this peninsula, both North and South. Successful and abundant production of fruit, with native plums, imposes but one simple condition beyond the common practice with peaches, apples and pears. Provision must be made in the selection of varieties for a continuance supply of pollen throughout the blooming season by having two or more varieties blooming at the same time. If there is any other mystery connected with the growing of this fruit in the greatest abundance, I am wholly ignorant of it. The scarcity of other fruits last year induced some of the preserving companies in Baltimore to experiment with the later-ripening kinds of native plums, and they found to their satisfaction that Golden Beauty, Wayland and Moreman suited this purpose excellently, which resulted in a steady demand for them at from six to seven cents a quart At two cents per quart net they will pay $100 per acre. Mine netted me three and a-half cents per quart. Well-grown trees of either Wayland or Golden Beauty will easily average 100 quarts to the tree."

Dr. Bailey's View.

Dr. Bailey said that in New York State native plums are becoming of importence, and in some of the most important orchards in the Hudson river valley the Wild Goose plum is cultivated largely. He thought the culture of damson plums, which are abundant bearers and stand shipping well, are coming into importance, and that the greatest revolution which plum culture is now undergoing was in this direction.

Small Fruits.

"During 1892," said Mr. McMath, in discussing "small fruits," "probably in no branch of horticulture has the faithful toiler been more amply rewarded than the small fruitgrower. The excellent strawberry crop of 1891, together with fair prices received, created such a strawberry craze that many of our large growers were unable to supply the demand for plants last spring. One acre, judiciously planted, fertilized and worked well, is more profitable than three acres cultivated in the slipshod way in which we se often find them.

Other Papers.

Prof. F. D. Chester, of the Delaware Experiment Station, gave an interesting talk on the rot of peach and other stone fruits, giving the reasons for the disease, the result of experiments with relation to it, and telling of means of prevention.

Prof. Beckwith, of the same station, read two instructive papers, one on injurious insects, in which he told of the recent investigations looking to their extermination, and the second on landscape gardening.

Dr. Bryan D. Halstead, of the New Jersey Experiment Station, made an interesting address on fungous diseases of vegetables. He illustrated his address with several charts, and showed how one disease will effect half a dozen other different vegetables.

There is a general opinion that the season of 1893 will be a good one for peaches.

THE YELLOWS LAWS.

This morning some discussion took place with reference to the laws in Maryland and Delawere for the stamping out of the "yellows." Mr. J. J. Rosa, of Milford, brought the matter up by asking if Maryland had a law looking to this end, and Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Caroline county, Md., informed him that there was. "We dread the yellows as we do the cholera in our section," said Mr. Kerr, "and the people do all they can to stamp them out. We have all the law we need, but we want adequate provision for its being carried out. Mr. Biddle said the yellows had practically killed the peach industry in Cecil county. Mr. Rosa said New Castle county and Two Hundreds, in Kent county, were exempted from the operation of the Delaware law. The first effort under this law was made last season. There are a number of defects in the law which ought to be remedied. The compensation of inspectors ought to be greater and they should be put under bond for proper performance of their duty. A law without a penalty is no law. Another defect exists in the clause relating to the work. This should not wait for anything. As matters now stand the work can only be done on petition of five growers in the neighborhood. Again the law ought to be made to apply to the whole State, and the shipment of diseased peaches ought to be prohibited. Our only salvation if we wish to retain the peach industry, is to destroy every tree on the peninsula which is affected with the yellows. I think the value of property has decreased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. since the yellows made their appearance.

Col. E. L. Martin promptly indorsed this view, and said that the best proof of this was the marked decline in property values since the yellows became prevalent. Mr. Kerr stated that Maryland laws provided against the shipment of fruit from diseased trees, making such shipment a misdemeanor. Col. Martin thought laws ought to be passed by Maryland, Delaware and Virginia which would provide for destruction, root and branch, of every tree affected with yellows, no matter where it might be located.

The discussion resulted in the appointment of a standing committee, consisting of Mr. Rosa for Delaware, J. S. Harris, of Kent county, Md., and A. J. McMath, of Accomac county, Va., to secure and encourage the enforcement of laws in the three States to stamp out peach yellows and black knot of cherry and plum trees.

PRESIDENT BIDDLE'S ADDRESS.

President George Biddle, of Cecilton, Cecil county, Md., in his address said, in part: "Working unitedly," he said, "we can find such fruits as are best suited to this peninsula, the best way to market them aad what profit may reasonably be expected. As a first step toward profit, be the fruit what it may, let me call attention to the grower's part in marketing them. Let the packages be new, neat and ornamental; let them be such that the business men of the cities can and will take them in their hands as they return to their homes at the close of the day. A package of such a character will often sell for more than a larger one. Again, experience has shown that care in culling is all important. Let the one who culls his fruit take three of his packages and cull again, making one very superior fruit, one of good and retain the third, even if it be fed to the pigs. The profits will be much greater than if all had been marketed; the market will not be glutted.

RAILROAD COMPETITION DESIRED.

"Our want is a competing line, and t his can be had by extending the Baltimore and Eastern Shore Railroad northward to Singerly, on the Baltimore and Ohio. And there is good reason to believe that but little effort would be required to make this reality, as it would prove a valuable feeder to the Baltimore and Ohio.

APPLES WILL PAY.

"The opinion has been expressed that apples will not pay as a market crop. To this exception must be taken. With suitable varieties we can clear annually from $75 to $100 an acre. There are kinds suited to our wants for each season. During the past fall I saw in New York State apples sold from 50 cents to $1 a barrel, and netted growers $100 an acre. Apples equally as good can be and are grown here. I thus call attention to the apple because the peach is doomed here, at least in the northern section, unless more vigorous measures are taken to stamp out yello ws."

MYSTERIOUS PEACH DESTRUCTION.

Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., said: "Long before blooming-time last year, under conditions that preclude all thoughts of injury by extreme cold, a large percentage of peach buds by some mysterious agencey were killed. This unexpected and inexplicable injury was not of a local nature either, but of general prevalence throughout most of the peninsula. As to the real cause for this widespread and discouraging disease every grower is a law unto himself.

"As to the laws enacted by the Legislatures of Delaware and Maryland looking to the suppression of the yellows, we believe, are having a general good effect, not so much in a compulsory relation as in arousing public sentiment against the absurdity of wilfully or by neglect keeping trees so diseased and thus propagate and disseminate the infection. At present there are indications that a few years heroic treatment will probably entirely rid us of that plague."

PROFITS FROM PEARS.

Dr. J. J. Black, of New Castle, Del., in discussing pears, said:

"Among the newer varitses none have approached the older for general cultivation The Keiffer is productive, tender as to frost from early blooming, not good or saleable for eating purposes, very good for preserving and canning, and if the market is not over-stocked, likely to be permanently profitable if each grower confines himself to a reasonable number of trees. The Idaho is on trial, with not much so far to recommend it and reports from other quarters speak of it as blighting. The Anjou is a slow grower here, and the fruit in flavor is not equal to that grown further North, yet is worthy of a place in all collections as among the grandest of pears. The Laurence continues to be one of our most satisfactory trees. The Bartlett and Duchess hold their own as pre-eminent. The Manning is the best early summer pear for profit and in foliage. Thobit resembles the Lawrence. The Howell is a good peninsula pear and beautiful when preserved in glass. Rostiezer and Tyson are worthy of trial here, and so is the Ott.

Louise Bonne de Jersey does not do as well on this peninsula as reports make it do further North.

"The committee soun ls a warning note against over-planting of trees and thus avoiding disappointment. To plant a few and care well for them is better than planting too many and neglecting them. As to dwarfs and standards there will not be much difference as to time of coming in if both are given the same culture. But dwarfs will come in much earlier if forced with fertlizers and high culture, and, as a rule, will bring in the most money. The blight is still a scourge, and was exceedingly destructive last year. It is to be hoped that the present Legislature of Delaware will give us a law for general and thorough inspection of all fruit trees, including the peach, pear and plum. In such a law rests the only salvation of the fruit industries of this section."

A NEW PEAR DISEASE.

Prof. M. B. Watte, of the United States Agricultural Department, came down from Washington to tell about his recent investigation of the "Fungous Diseases of the Pear." Professor Waite has made extensive experiments during the past year in Virginia and New York with pear diseases. His talk was informal, and he was interrupted frequently by members who wished more detailed information on the subject on which he was talking. Professor Waite said that there was but one disease to pears that he knew of that could not be called fungous, and that was for want of a better name, called pear "yellow," He had seen it in Georgia, in New York, in Virginia and on the Peninsula. What it is nobody knows. It has the same appearance as peach yellows, affects the trees in the same way and is classified with peach yellows.

FUNGUOUS DISEASES.

"Twenty-six species of fungi have been classified as attacking the pear, not including the blight, which is caused by bacteria. There are about eight fungous diseases which give trouble. The first of these is pear blight, which is caused by a microbe. The conditions favoring it are rapid growth. The microbe requires tender, succulent growth to work in. Pear-leaf blight is another thing. It manifests itself by little brown smooth spots on the leaves and fruit. We have mastered the treatment of it, and find the old Bordeaux mixture sufficient to kill it. I think that it is a much more serious thing than is supposed, and to my mind it isn't sufficiently dreaded. The first spraying with Bordeaux mixture should be done before the opening of the blossom; a second, after they have fallen, and a third, about fifteen days later. The Bordeaux mixture is the first and best really great fungicide discovered.

Mr. H. E. Man Deman, United States pomologist, gave an interesting description of fruit-growing in the Colorado valleys, and urged thorough cultivation as a means of increasing the production of orchards and improving the fruit. He thought the Paragon apple would be an excellent one for the Peninsula.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Officers for the next year were elected as follows: Dr. Henry Ridgely, of Dover, president; J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Md., vice-president; Wesley Webb, secretary and treasurer. Vice-presidents for the counties: Delaware—Dr. J. J. Black, Newcastle; A. A. Slaymaker, Kent; Charles Wright, Sussex. Maryland—Z. P. Lusby Cecil; J. S. Harris, Kent; Sam'l T. Earle, Queen Anne's; B. L. Banning, Talbot; W. T. Kelley, Caroline; Richard Gulick, Dorchester; B. S. Morris, Wicomico; Charles M. Peters, Worcester; Mrs. L. L. Waters, Somerset; A. J. McMath, Accomac, and Capt. Orris A. Browne, Northampton. Dover was selected for the place of meeting next year.

Some Day, Some Day!

BY KATIE E. QUINN.

Some day, some day—
And dearest 'tis not far away;
Nay, do not smile and shake your head,
And say, as you have often said
'Tis idle fancy, no dear, no,
There's something here that tells me so.
I shall not hear the words you speak,
And these warm roses from my cheek
Will like the flowers fade away
Some day, some day,

Some day, some day—
You will not smile and be so gay,
Your hot, salt tears, will fall like rain,
The great hard sobs will shake your frame,
As you with fingers deft and white,
Touch the dark braids, you kiss tonight,
And from the heavy masses take,
One soft, dark lock, a last keepsake;
For dear these locks will ne'er grow gray,
Some day, some day.

Some day, some day—
Your heart will be too sad to pray;
I will not answer to your call,
You will not hear my light foot fall;
A vacant place, an empty chair,
Ah, yes, you'll miss me everywhere,
You will not seal your kisses sweet,
Returned by mine or hear me greet
You in the same old loving way;
Some day, some day.

Some day, same day—
And dear 'tis not far away;
You'll kneel beside a new-made mound;
Your choking sobs the only sound;
You'll plant a flower, and kiss the hair,
Of her who's lying silent there;
And I will come from out the land
Of spirits, and with loving hand,
Will wipe the salt tears from your eyes,
And lift your heart toward the skies;
And you will know dear, as you pray
We'll meet to part no more, some day.

Caught on a Bare Hook.

She boarded a Broadway car at the post office. She was young, good looking and vivacious. She was also a typewriter. The car was crowded and every man sitting down had his eyes glued to a newspaper, says the New York *Herald*. As the car started the girl bumped against a man who was also hanging to a strap and her voice reached everybody's ear as she said:

"Now, do please excuse me, won't you! The car is so crowded, you know."

A young man just sitting opposite her looked up and began to climb out of his seat.

"Oh! no, no, no," she said, as she waved her hand at him in the cutest sort of fashion. "Please don't think of it. I have been sitting all day and it is really refreshing to stand."

The man on the right had determined not to give up his seat to his own mother, but that arch smile and delicious voice caused him to lift himself.

"I couldn't think of it—couldn't possibly think of it!" she protested as she placed a hand on his arm to stop him.

The next man found his heart beating faster than usual, and he began folding his paper and shuffling his feet.

"How kind of you, but I can't permit it!" softly exclaimed the sweet girl as she motioned him to keep his place.

The fourth man was short and fat, with an iron jaw and a belligerent nose. He hadn't offered his seat to lady since July 6, 1872, but in this case it was a handsome girl who had refused three other offers and there would be no risk. He rose up, lifted his hat and offered his seat.

"Thank you," she murmured, as she slid into it and opened a novel and began to read at page 46.

The man turned red as he looked around the car and saw everybody smiling and no one blamed him when he made for the rear door. He thought he was going to get away all right, but a big man hanging to a strap suddenly slapped his leg, uttered a hoarse chuckle and said:

"I've been a fishing a good many times in my life, but that's the first sucker I ever saw caught on a bare hook!"

Things Worth Knowing.

A shoe that is uncomfortable from pinching may be fixed by laying a cloth, wet in hot water, across the place where it pinches changing it as it grows cooler, for a number of times. This will cause the leather to shape itself to the foot.

To polish tortoise-shell ornaments, by rubbing with pulverized charcoal and water, using a clean flannel cloth; next moisten with vinegar and rub with whiting wet with water, or powdered rotten stone may be substituted for the whiting.

To polish patent leather, take a half pound of sugar, an ounce of gum arabic and two pounds of ivory black, and boil all together. Then let it stand until cooled and settled when it may be put in bottles for use. This is also good for all black shoes.

To clean japanned goods, wet a sponge in warm suds and wash the tray, etc., and rub it with a cloth. If it looks smeared, dust on a little flour and rub it with a cloth, while if it has any marks they may often be removed with a little sweet oil rubbed on with a piece of flannel.

THERE are reformer's who never think it worth while to work at their trade on themselves.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

Salaries of Government Officials.

The amount of money paid out for salaries of government officials is in round numbers $90,000,000 a year. This is an average of $1.50 apiece for each individual in the country; that makes it easy to remember. There are 60,000,000 people in the country and they pay $90,000,000 in salaries to 180,000 government officials, big and little. Of course, the man who gets the largest salary is the President, who draws $50,000 a year. The man who gets the smallest salary is the postmaster at Podunk, or some other cross road, who is paid a certain amount on each letter mailed at his post office, and in some cases gets less than $1 for the entire year's service.

The next highest salaries after the President's are those of the ministers to the first class foreign powers who get $17,500 each. Next after the ministers comes the collector of customs at New York, who gets $12,000 then the Supreme Court Justices with a life job of $10,000 each, the Vice President and cabinet officers, $8,000 each, a few of the officers of the departments as high as $6,000, and so on down to the Podunk postmaster.

The average per capita salary of the governmental officials is about $500 per annum.

Every two years, at the beginning of a new Congress, the official register makes its appearance. It is prepared by an officer of the interior department, and from a single thin volume of a few hundred pages not many years ago, it has grown now to two ponderous volumes of a thousand pages each. And it is still growing. Every issue sees thousands of names added to it. A decade ago the number of employes was estimated at about 120,000; now the Civil Service Commission puts the figure at 180,000. The number has increased right along through Democratic and Republican administrations, and seems likely to increase with the growth of the country. In postmasters alone, there is an increase of a thousand or two every year, and, in assistants, in the large post offices of the country, there is also a steady increase. Every week sees some raid on the post office department by some enthusiastic post master, intent upon improving the service of his post office for the people of his city, with demands for more clerks, more carriers or more employes of one sort or another. Every session of Congress sees legislation enacted which in some way increases the list of employes, and salaries run far up into the millions.

The salaries of the executive department of the government, which includes the President and Vice President and his assistants, amount to $117,000; those of the department of justice fall a trifle below $1,000,000 a year; those of the State department and its subordinates, including ministers, consuls, etc., amount to a trifle over $1,000,000 a year. The agricultural department costs, for salaries alone, a trifle over $1,000,000 annually. Next comes the legislative branch of the government, which includes House, Senate and their employes, and costs $3,250,000 a year. The interior department, with its force of pension agents, &c., comes next with a salary roll of considerably over $5,000,000 a year. The navy department comes next in order, paying a little more than $8,000,000 per annum in salaries, while the war department nearly doubles that amount, its salary lists amounting to over $15,000,000 a year. The treasury department has a still larger salary roll, as its internal revenue services alone pays out nearly $4,000,000 a year for salaries for customs service. The treasury officials, of various grades and ranks, receive over $3,000,000; the bureau of engraving and printing nearly $1,000,000; the mint and assay offices another million, and the District of Columbia, which is tacked on under the treasury department, $1,500,000 bringing the total salary list under the treasury department up to $12,805,404.

The department paying out the largest sum for salaries, however, is the post office department. It has, of course, a much larger number of employes, the post office alone numbering over 60,000, and the letter carriers, railway mail clerks and others run the expenses up to a total of nearly $60,000,000 per annum.

The Prince and the Parcel.

Perhaps the following anecdote may set the fashion among Anglomaniacs of carrying your own parcel: An Englishman, passing up St. James street, saw an unexpected sight. He met a gentleman coming down that thoroughfare, and at once made way, uncovering as he did so.

The salute could not be returned in the usual way, for the person saluted had both hands occupied, so a genial smile, nod and laugh took its place. The whole thing was so surprising that the Englishman could not believe his eyes, so he turned and followed the gentleman, who passed under the palace clock tower, giving the same return to the sentries as they presented arms, indulging both simultaneously in two of the broadest grins of which Tommy Atkins is capable.

Other sentries performed the manoeuvres, facial and manual, and when the shadowed one went into the Duke of Edinburgh's house no doubt remained that the Prince of Wales had been observed carrying a parcel, and a good-sized one, too.

How to Clean Books

Dust them with a soft cloth, rubbing it firmly over the surface of the cover. If there is a great deal of dust the last traces can be removed by the use of bread or a soft rubber eraser. From the tops of leaves dust can be blown or brushed with a soft whisk.

IN India and South America there is said to be a small tree, known as the "sorrowful tree," which bears sweet-scented flowers, that "bloom only in the night time and fall off at the break of day."

How to Take Out Ink Stains.

Dip the spotted part immediately in pure, melted tallow; then wash out the tallow and the ink will have disappeared.

THE moment a man finds out he has been making a fool of himself he has learned something valuable.

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