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.

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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 atsatisfactory prices.

CHAS. J. BAKER, President. Established 1873. W. W. BAKER, Secretary.

The Chemical Co., of Canton,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS
—AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN—
Fertilizing Chemicals,

Offer to the farmers of Kent and adjoining counties these old and reliable brands of fertilizers for their various crops. With some twenty years of constant application to the business we may safely say that we omit nothing that intelligent experience can supply in giving as nearly as possible what is required by the grower of every leading crop, and we give every attention, not only to the compounding and manipulation of our goods, but also to their delivery in good condition, suitable for even broadcasting and easy drilling. We make a specialty of the manufacture of High Grade Fertilizers for the use of
Corn Growers and Truck Farmers, also, a Special Peach Tree Fertilizer.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agt.,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
April 15, 1893—8t.

OUR CORN PHOSPHATE!

HAVE YOU TRIED IT? IF NOT, THEN GIVE IT A TRIAL.

TRADE MARK

UNDOUBTEDLY IT IS THE LEADING CORN FERTILIZER ON THE Peninsula. Our sales this Spring on this goods are already larger than ever before. For several weeks we have been shipping carload after carload, with the orders still coming in. Fertilizer men generally, we have found, would make a good fertilizer for truck, wheat, etc., but when it comes to a Corn Fertilizer would either make a goods composed of South Carolina and Kainit, which, under favorable circumstances, would injure the germ of the corn; or, if it was ammoniated, would use something of a volatile nature, which would burn the corn. This, in our opinion, has given rise to the general expression of farmers: "No, fertilizer on corn won't pay, for I have tried it." When the fact of the business was they had not tried a goods particularly adapted to that crop. We do not claim, however, that our goods have no South Carolina in it, for it has, but not to a large degree. Hence, our combination of Animal Bone, South Carolina, Potash and Ammonia, being derived from animal matter, which is not natural or volatile ammonia, but ammonia from decomposition, is why our goods act so well. *It will not fire your corn even during a drought. It will prevent your corn from frenching, and will cost you less than two dollars per acre to hill dress.*

MR. JOS. TOWNSEND, Berlin, Md., says: I had heard so much talk about your Phosphate for Corn that I purchased a ton last year and determined to test it in connection with Humphrey's & Tilghman's "B" and Lister's, the former costing $30, the latter $28, and in addition to having them along side I took enough of yours to put 12 rows through the middle of the others, and when the corn was growing there was apparently little difference in the height of any notwithstanding the other cost $6 and $8 more, but when I came to husk it could tell to the very row where Hubbard's went as there was a bushel and nearly a peck of corn more. I therefoream going to use it again as well as my neighbors.

Special to the Baltimore Sun.
SNOW HILL, MD., Oct. 18, 1892.
ARCHIE HOLLOWAY, a young farmer, residing near Snow Hill, has this year raised one of the finest crops of corn ever gathered in Worcester county. He brought a box-full of ears to Snow Hill this week, four of which weighed six and one-half pounds. Some specimens will be preserved for the Maryland's exhibit at the World's Fair.
Mr. Holloway wrote us that the Corn referred to was grown with our Phosphate. He ordered more, which has been shipped.

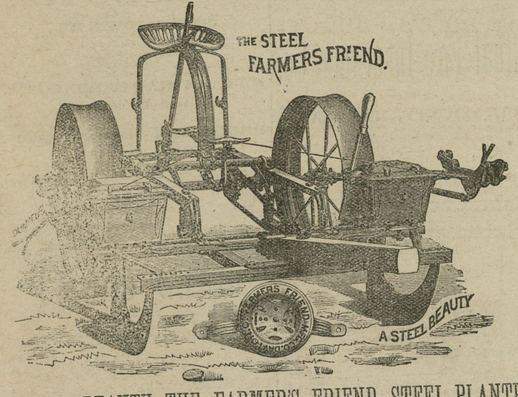
We have 113 testimonials on file in our office from farmers in Kent, Queen Anne's and the various counties of Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Manufacturers of Standard Fertilizers, Chestertown, Md.

S. BECK. W. S. WALKER.
BECK & WALKER,
FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS.
OFFER TO THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES
FERTILIZERS OF ALL KINDS!
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR SPECIAL BRANDS FOR THE
—Spring Crop of 1893—
Corn, Oats, Asparagus, Potatoes,
TOMATOES and GENERAL TRUCK.

All of these goods were used by a number of our prominent farmers last year, and in all cases gave satisfactory results. We would be glad to refer intending purchasers of Fertilizers to the parties who used them. All of our brands of goods are prepared under the personal supervision of MR. P. B. HOLLIS, who is well known in this community as an experienced agricultural chemist.
BUSINESS OFFICE in the KENT NEWS BUILDING, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and the public.
CHESTERTOWN, March 18, 1893.

Handsomest Planter Ever Built



A STEEL BEAUTY, THE FARMER'S FRIEND STEEL PLANTER,
DRILL, CHECK-ROWER AND HAND DROP, WITHOUT ANY CHANGE WHATEVER.
For Sale by A. F. HUEY Masseys, Md.

DR. W. FRANK HINES,
FRONT STREET AND MAPLE AVENUE, CHESTERTOWN
OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 9½ A. M.; 4 to 6 and 8 to P. M.

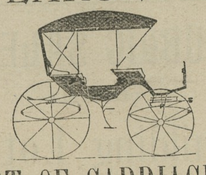
BARGAINS in TABLE LINEN.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

TELL your storekeeper if he has not the HIGH STANDARD to get it for you. d3-tf

Wedding Presents!
WHAT IS MORE APPROPRIATE?
—THAN—
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE?
Call and see my Stock. New goods constantly coming.
PERCY T. McFEELY, Chestertown.
j21.

Fertilizers!
—FOR—
Potatoes, Tomatoes, Grass and Truck
CHESTER COMPOUND,
No. 1 AMMONIATED SUPERPHOSPHATE.
FOR CORN:
THE HOME IMPROVED,
BLACK RESIDUUM,
in fine condition, bagged.
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
April 1, 1893—6t.

March, April, May, June and July!
IS IT TRUE?
YES, WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF
HARDWARE!
WOODENWARE, TINWARE, ROPES, BRUSH GOODS, TWINES, ETC., ever offered to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties. OUR PRICES will interest you. Don't fail to get them before you buy.
PLOWS,
all sizes, and at LOWER PRICES than ever before. Stop in and look at them. REPAIRS for the Roland, Oliver, Wiard, Damascus, Norris, Concave, Minor and Horton, Wiley and other Plows constantly on hand.
Plow and Wagon Hames, Rope and Chain Traces, Single Trees for Rope Traces, Plow Lines, Hame Straps, Grub Hoes, Garden Forks and Hoes, Briar Scythes and Sneaths, Bush Hooks, Pruning Shears, Manure Forks, Post Spades, Round and Square Point Shovels, Picks and a large assortment of Garden Rakes, Etc. Vices from 30 cents to $6.75.
FARM BELLS,
Farm Barrows from $3.00 to $5.50.
Dirt Barrows from $2.00 to $2.50.
Whitewash Brushes, all prices.
Graniteware, Brittaniaware and Tinware.
ROOFING and SPOUTING a Specialty!
ALL TINWARE GUARANTEED.
J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
March 18, 1893. Chestertown, Md.

LARGEST

LOT OF CARRIAGES
ever offered to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, such as
BUGGIES, PHAETONS, DAYTONS,
SPINDLE WAGONS, ROAD CARTS,
LOW-DOWN DEARBORNS, &c.,
from the cheapest to the best hand buffed leather top.
FARM WAGONS, as good as can be bought anywhere. All kinds of REPAIRING, PAINTING and TRIMMING, Also, GENERAL
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.
You can find us at the old stand formerly occupied by W. C. RRELL.
HENRY S. DeFORD,
March 25, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

CLEAN YOUR CLOTHING
—WITH—
Vandegrift's Eradicator
The following testimonials speak for themselves:
CHESTERTOWN, MD., Feb. 27, 1893.
MR. JOHN S. VANDEGRIFT:
Sir—Mrs. Smith has been using your Eradicator for a year and pronounces it the best article of its kind she has ever used, and unhesitatingly recommends it.
Very truly yours, MARION DEK. SMITH.
CHESTERTOWN, MD., Feb. 27, 1893.
MR. JOHN S. VANDEGRIFT:
Dear Sir—I too have been using it in my family, and find it, as does Mr. Smith, superior to anything of the sort we have ever used.
Very truly yours, HOPE H. BARROLL.
CHESTERTOWN, MD., May 23, 1892.
MR. J. S. VANDEGRIFT:
Dear Sir—The piece of fabric given to you with grease spots on it, are thoroughly removed, and I think it is the only thing I have ever seen to effectually accomplish the work, and it gives me pleasure to add my testimony to its worth.
Resp'y, MISS KATE WHEATLEY, MILLINER.
CHESTERTOWN, MD., May 23, 1892.
MR. J. S. VANDEGRIFT:
Dear Sir—A good "Eradicator" is badly needed by everybody. The one prepared by you is, I believe, the best on the market, and will effectually and permanently remove all stains on the clothing. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the public, feeling assured that it will save many dollars' worth of clothing in the course of a year.
Very truly yours, C. F. STAM, DRUGGIST.
CHESTERTOWN, MD., July 19, 1892.
MR. JOHN S. VANDEGRIFT:
Dear Sir—I have seen some effects from your Eradicator and I believe it is the best thing of the kind I have ever tried.
Resp'y, M. A. TOULSON, DRUGGIST.

FOR THE SPRING OF 1893.
GARDEN SEEDS!
FRESH,
GENUINE,
RELIABLE.
LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES!
COLIN F. STAM, Druggist,
m4-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THE MILLINGTON MILLS.
Having recently purchased the MILLINGTON MILLS and put them in thorough repair by putting in the latest improved machinery, I now solicit the custom of all housekeepers wishing good bread, FLOUR, MEAL and other MILL FEED for sale.
j14-tf. E. W. SPEAR.

WHITEWASH BRUSHES, all grades, from 25c. to $2.00. J. H. SIMPERS.

SPRING GOODS
ARRIVING!

Another Surprise!
YOU MUST BE HARD TO TICKLE IF
Our NEW STOCK of Spring Goods
FAILS TO SUIT YOUR TASTE.
The Best Goods at Lowest Prices!
IS OUR CONSTANT AIM.
As to the details of the stock you will hear hereafter.
F. H. HARPER & SON,
STILL POND, MARYLAND.

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES
and Furnishings.
ARE YOU READY NOW FOR YOUR SPRING OUTFIT FOR YOURSELF AND BOYS? WE HAVE PLACED ON OUR COUNTERS
—A HANDSOME LINE OF—
SPRING CLOTHING!
Our $8 and $10 SUITS will knock them all out. You have never seen such value. Just look in our show windows. Twenty-three Styles of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS from 75 cents to the finest made. Men's and Boys' SHOES, an entire new stock, from 75 cents to hand-made. Beautiful SHIRTS, NEW STIFF and ALPINE HATS, and a complete line of NECKWEAR. Come early, and you will be surprised at our low prices.
Respectfully,
A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Opposite Stam's Hall. Chestertown, Maryland.

NEW GOODS!
Low Prices
HAMBURG EDGES, TORCHON LACE,
DRESS GINGHAMS and PERCALES of the best.
WHITE GOODS, of the best styles,
Call and see our line of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Silks and Velvet Trimmings.
Don't forget to ask to see our line of
Shoes and Slippers.
the DOUGLASS SHOE, best put up for the money
Mattings as Low as 10c.
The BEST TOBACCO you ever looked at for 25c. Also GRAVELEY and R. J. R. Brands. All Winter Goods at cost.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

CARPETS,
Mattings, Oil-Cloths,
Wall Paper and Window Shades!
BIG STOCK, and LOW PRICES THE RULE HERE!
The five items will show you what we are doing. Good Paper 4c. Window Shades on spring rollers, 25 c.; Oilcloth, 20c. square yard; Matting, 8½c. per yard; very heavy jointless, $7 per roll of 40 yards. Don't allow unprincipled dealers to prejudice your minds against our goods because the price is low. We have been asked the question so often how it is we can sell the same goods for less profit than other people, we have decided to answer here,
WE WORK, WHAT DO YE DO?
We make Carpet, Upholster Furniture, Cane Chairs, Repair Sewing Machines—anything whereby to make an honest dollar. Don't fail to examine our Patent Bed Springs, and don't buy Chair Seats anywhere until you get our prices.
JOHN BARTLEY,
a1-tf. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

1893. 1893.
SPRING WORK!
HAS COMMENCED AND THE
South Bend Chilled Plow
AND CASTINGS
are in great demand, also Fence Wire, and Whitewash Brushes. Get our Prices before buying, which we guarantee to be as LOW as the LOWEST.
Remember our stock is complete with Building Hardware, Gate Hinges, Bolts, Plows, and Castings for the South Bend and Remington Plows, Rope and Chain Traces, Single Trees, Plow Lines, Back Bands, Hames, Shovels, forks, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Grindstones and Fixtures, Rock Salt, Horse Yokes, and other articles too numerous to mention.
Roofing and Spouting
done at Short notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed in Work and Prices.
Assorted Bolts cheap by the hundred. A large assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery always on hand.
J. LLOYD McFEELY & CO.'S
HARDWARE STORE, ADJ. OLD BANK.
March 18, 1893.

HARNESS!
Bridles, Collars, Backbands, Rope Traces and Lines, Chain Traces, Saddles, Whips, Curry Combs and Brushes, Hames, Fly Nets, Lap Spreads.
Hardware:
Nails, Bolts, Hinges, Forks, Shovels, Cultivator Plates, Axes, Locks, Powder and Shot, Scythes, Whitewash Brushes, Stove Pipe, Hinges, Knives and Bits.
Groceries:
Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Flour, Spices, Tea, Lamp Chimneys, Garden Seed, new stock.
TOBACCO and CIGARS
of the very best brands, also, Pipes.
Call and see my stock.
WILLIAM PARR,
a1-2m. Under Town Hall, Still Pond.

RUGS! RUGS!
BEAUTIFUL RUGS!
At P. T. McFEELY'S
m18. Chestertown Furniture Store.

THE PLACE FOR ANGLERS.

How a Correspohdent of the "News" Enjoyed a Visit at Lake Worth, Fla—Tells About the Climate, the Fishing, the Hotels and the Indians.

OAK LAWN, Fla, Feb. 27, 1893.

A trip to Florida is of such an every day occurance and the visitors so numerous from every section of the country, that little is now left to tell most readers. We will, however, confine our letter to the lower or southern portion of the State, via Lake Worth, where the average Folorida traveler does not reach, for many reasons—one is the expense, another and probably the most serious is the tiresome and tedious way of getting there. One can go from New York to Jacksonville in thirty hours without change, while to go to Lake Worth, a distance of 300 miles from Jacksonville requires four or five changes and from forty to fifty hours is consumed in the trip. It is, however, novel and not uninteresting. Arriving at Titusville by rail, or at Rock Ledge, (a railroad having just been opened to the latter point on the Indian River) we board one of the steamers plying between Titusville and Jupiter. These boats are built like those of the upper Mississippi, with stern wheel and light draught drawing about twenty inches to two feet, and even with this light draught getting aground is of common occurance, and to make the trip without having to pole off, or put out the anchor and haul her over would be unheard or unthought of; getting fast in the bushes, and among the over-hanging branches in the Mangrove swamp, all add to the novelty of the trip, and is a new experience to many old travellers. After endless delays and bother we arrive at Jupiter and embark on the narrow-gage Jupiter and Juno Railroad, a distance of nine miles, passing Venus and several other planets on our way.

Arriving at Juno several small steamers convey passengers to their destination on the Lake, which is about twenty-five miles long and from one to two miles wide. We are now upon a beautiful sheet of water and in tropical Florida. Here the cocoanut, pineapple, and banana thrive in their native glory, while tomatoes, peas, beans, new tomatoes and strawberries, fresh from the garden are on our daily menu. While we hear occasionally from the outside world, they are having snow and ice up North, here we have a continual summer, the lowest we have noticed the thermometer registered sixty degrees and the highest ninety. This point of Florida stands out in the Atlantic 100 miles East of St. Augustine, the Gulf Stream hugs the shore not over one mile distant from land. The East trade winds blow constantly off the stream always wafting a soft balmy air over the coast and so tempering the sun's heat that the climate both winter and summer is perfect. The influence of the northern blasts are not felt as at Jacksonville, St. Augustine and all interior places.

Many varieties of tropical trees grow wild, the rubber with their hundreds of trunks resembling much the Banyan of India, the coffee tree, gvava, travellers, figs, dates, palms, and endless varietics of hibiscus and other flowering trees make up a scene found nowhere else on the Atlantic coast.

People often ask what do you find to do at Lake Worth? The universal answer is, "go fishing." We have fished a good deal in Florida and on the Pacific coast, but pronounce Lake Worth the Eureka, and the sportsman who cannot satisfy his ambition here will not have his hopes realized in this world.

What kind do you catch? Anything from a shark to a toad fish. Many kinds you don't want and perhaps have never seen. You can't fish for any particular kind for you are apt to catch some other kind, and more than probable lose your whole outfit as the writer did on more than two occasions. The only way to fish is to be prepared with a very strong outfit and a long line. Always be ready (if anchored) to either cut your anchor rope or your fishing line, for one never knows what is going to take hold. With a plenty of line and reel and boat free to move one can tire out a large fish in time. The tarpoon, baracuda, pompano, red-snapper, sea-trout, hedge-hog, cavalia, are all gamy, and liable to take the hook at any time.

Shark fishing with proper outfit is exciting in the extreme. To hook and kill a maneater ten to twelve feet long is no uncommon event.

Fresh water fishing on the many ponds and lakes in the everglades that swarm with black bass can also be enjoyed to any extent desired.

While the hotel accommodations are poor and transportation very unsatisfactory, yet many people are willing to and do visit the lake; being compelled to sleep on cots and many inconveniences they would not endure at home are overlooked.

With better accommodations and railroad facilities Lake Worth will be one of principal resorts for the tourist.

Biscayne Bay seventy-five miles south is also another coming resort, with good harbor, where large steamers running from New York to Key West can land passengers direct from the North, and is fast growin into prominence and bids fair at no distant day to become the rival of many now famous resorts in the state. The only communication now with the bay is by stage from Lake Worth and that only semi-weekly requiring two days to make the trip, yet the passage is always engaged weeks in advance.

The Seminole Indians often visit the Lake bringing venison and other game in trade for their needs. About 700 of these Indians are supposed to live in the everglades, but as no white man has ever visited them, it is only conjecture as to their number. They are very peaceful and only asked to be left alone. But as the southern part is being fast settled up doubtless at no distant day there will be a conflict which may result in much trouble. They refuse to take homesteads or reservations and have no idea of agriculture, but live entirely on fishing and hunting. Much might be said in praise of the Lake Worth country and its superior advantages, over the other portions of the state. But we advise all who contemplate a visit to Florida to go to Lake Worth and see for yourself.

For State Saloons.

PITSBURG, PA., April 10.—Gov. B. R. Tillman and State Commissioner D. H. Troxler are in Pitsburg looking after a stock of liquors and bottles. To-day they will call on the leading glass and liquor men, who are to quote prices for the "stocking" of a big state saloon.

Governor Tillman said to a reporter: "The new dispensary law goes into effect July 1. After that date there will not be a licensed saloon in the whole state of South Carolina. The wines, whiskies, beer, and, in fact, all beverages containing alcohol will be sold only at state dispensaries by salaried and bonded officials.

"Every ounce of alcoholic liquors sold within the state will be purchased by the state commissioner, and no liquors of any kind can be shipped into the state by any common carrier except the package bears a certificate signed by the state commissioner. These packages will be distributed to local dispensaries, one or more of which may be located in any town where a petition for its establishment is signed by a majority of the freehold voters.

"Drug stores are prohibited from selling any spirits except alcohol, which must be purchased from the state. The new law will make a wonderful change in the state, and I think it will finally be universally adopted as a solution of the liquor problem. For 40 years it has been in successful operation in Norway. There are six prohibition counties in South Carolina where there will be no dispensaries."

Care and Treatment of Jersey Cattle.

PRIZE ESSAY BY MRS. ELLA ROCKWOOD.

Perhaps no breed of cattle possess in a greater degree susceptibility to treatment, kind or unkind, than the Jersey. The peculiar nervous temperament so essential in a perfect dairy cow is one of her strongest characteristics.

Look at the bright, intelligent face of a true specimen of this breed, and note the large fawn-like eyes, bright and glistening. And the thin, dilating nostrels, with their orange lining, which seem to scent danger like a deer, and seeing, know that this queen among cows demands and well deserves the most careful handling and kindest treatment to bring out her good qualities and keep them at their best.

No cow, from the scrub to the thoroughbred can do her best unless under circumstances conducive to quiet and content; and although cows of more sluggish temperament may bear ill-usage with little apparent regard, it is not so with the sensitive Jersey, and she soon depreciates in value.

From calfhood she should have reason to regard her master as her friend. No blows or harsh words should teach her to fear him; but she should expect and receive only caresses and kind words. Under such treatment she will develope a gentle, kind disposition.

She should be taught to lead by a halter, to stand quietly as for milking, and to bear handling of the udder long before she reaches maternity; so that she may be quiet and easily handled, instead of being wild and unmanageable, as heifers often are at that time. No breaking-in will be necessary, and if it is desirable to dispose of her she will bring a better price than one that has never been trained.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that when she drops her first calf is time enough to begin feeding her; she should have been fed from her birth with this in view.

No supplemental food is better than ground oats as a help in developing the heifer calf. As soon as she begins to eat hay she should have a little, night and morning, fed dry. Begin with half a pint of feed, or even less, and gradually increase the quantity until bossie will take a pint at a feeding. Keep her thrifty and growing. A calf once stunted by insufficient or improper food will never make so good a cow as she would otherwise have been.

The grain ration should be increased as the heifer grows, and at the arrival of the milking period, she should, after the first few days, be given a generous quantity of such food as is best suited to assist her in producing milk.

While there are various grain foods recommended by dairymen as excellent for milch cows, for the general feeder and the average cow nothing is better than a mixture of one part corn meal, one part oat meal and two parts wheat bran. Of this, feed as much as after experimenting with your cow you find gives best results in milk and butter.

Each cow is a law unto herself as to the amount of food she can profitably consume. It takes more to produce a like result with one than another. Up to the extent of her capacity the greater the amount consumed, the greater the return at the pail and churn; but when a cow is far beyond her capacity to convert the food into milk and butter she is fed at a loss; the extra food goes to make fat.

A liberal allowance of coarse fodder should also be fed. Clover hay, corn fodder, ensilage—all are good. Roots are valuable as a food for milch cows. Carrots are perhaps best, with sugar beets next. Turnips and ruta-bagas will flavor the butter. Pure water should always be within reach of the cows. No other domestic animals requires so large a quantity, and a shrinkage of milk will follow if deprived of it in abundance.

While Jerseys as a breed are unsurpassed as butter-makers, there is a wide range in their value in this respect. Each cow should be tested and the best only kept. In regard to testing, it is not always the cow showing the highest test of butter-fat that is really the best cow. Other things should be taken into consideration—quantity of milk and length of milk period during the year. These should be considered before deciding, as a cow showing a medium amount of butter-fat may make up in quantity of milk during the year what a single test of her milk may lack.

Not all of us can have cows making a thousand pounds of butter in a year; but any one owning a single Jersey cow may, with judicious breeding and careful feeding, combined with the kind treatment and care which all animals should have, in a few years possess a herd of cattle which will be a source of profit as well as pleasure.

Delaware Peach News.

The average Peninsula peach grower is just now happy, for the crop promises to be a fair one and the general estimate seems to place the crop at two-thirds full. This would mean more for the people who have peaches than if the crop was full, for the prices realized would be much greater in proportion.

One of the largest peach growers on the Peninsula is Representative Armstrong from Kent county. He has about 8000 trees and says up to the present time the prospects of a good crop had never been better. His opinion is worth quoting, and is safe to say that few people in the State know more about peaches than Mr. Armstrong.

Representative Samuel L. Kenney, of Laurel says that the peach trees about there are in good shape, and that unless the present indications fail the crop will be a good one.

Reports from other portions of the state agree that there will be a good crop except in the vicinity of Frankford, Sussex county. No one can give a reason for it, but there will not be a peach anywhere in the vicinity of Frankford.

Most of the peaches raised will be shipped to Philadelphia, New York and to New England points. The evaporators in the state will, from the present outlook, be allowed to remain idle, no matter what may be the size of the crop. Delaware cannot compete with California in evaporated fruits, for the sun of the latter state will dry the fruit quicker and consequently cheaper than they can be dried by the evaporator process in this state. Thus it is useless for the people of Delaware to attempt competition.

A number of peach baskets and crate factories are now at work on peach baskets and at a number of places along the Delaware railroad they can already be seen stored in large quantities. More baskets than usual will be necessary, because some commission merchants will not return the baskets after the peaches are sold.

With the prospect of a fair peach crop the agitation over peach yellows has for a time at least subsided. Whether the yellows will eventually get in their work and ruin the crop remains to be seen, but the growers do no appear agitated on that account just now.

No estimate of the number of baskets of peaches has yet been made owing to this being rather early in the season for such estimates.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by M. A. Toulson.

AN old bachelor, who recently departed this life, has bequeathed the whole of his property to the various young ladies who refused his offer of marriage. His will contains the following clauss: "I perform this act of liberality out of gratitude, for it is to them I am really indebted for all the happiness I have experienced on earth."

Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

CHIEF ALLEN B. HOWARD'S FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. A. B. Howard, Jr., chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, has published his first annual report. He gives special reports on cereal production, Maryland tobacco, live stock, taxation and assessment, the oyster industry, public roads, railroads, child labor, strikes and coal statistics. The report also contains a "Review of the Counties," giving statistics of areas, population, assessed value of rpoperty, tax rate, sizes and price of farms, principal industries and farm products. The resources of each county are given and general conditions of development. The book contains 225 pages.

Chief Howard has directed particular attention to agricultural pursuits and immigration. He states that it is impossible to secure statistics covering the entire agricultural condition of the State without sufficient funds to make a systematic canvass of each county by agents.

Mr. Howard regards immigration as one of the things most essential to the agricultural salvation of Maryland. He notes complaints of inefficiency of negro farm labor, and that the supply is far below the demand, which he predicts will remain so until there is a radical change in the methods. The introduction of new labor by immigration is suggested as the only remedy which must restore agricultural prosperity by dividing large farms into smaller ones of 25, 50 or 100 acres. Much of the future prosperity of the State, says the report, must be in manufactures, and the turning of persons from other States to Maryland to accept her advantages is noted.

The future agricultural prosperity of the State, it is predicted, must be on lines different from those of the past, and it is indicated that it will excel in the production of fruits and vegetables. Grape culture could be carried on with profit. The old system of agriculture has been dead for a quarter of a century. The new system has been slow of evolution, but its outlines are now plainly seen, and there is but one solution: Small farms, high culture, immigration and change of products. The desirability of attracting immigration from the North and West, and also from the "sturdy yeomanry of such countries as Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark" is urged. Judicious advertising of the State is recommended, and the placing of a reliable and capable man in Europe to convass for colonies of substantial immigrants.

The report speaks of the promising outlook for stock-raising in Maryland, and refers to the rapid improvement in blooded horses, cows and sheep.

Efforts to collect statistics of the canning industry were unsuccessful, but it is stated that Maryland leads the tomato pack for 1892 with 977,742 cases, nearly one-third of the entire pack of the United States. Mr. Howard states that his bureau is not wholly a bureau of labor statistics any more than it is a bureau of agricultural or any other kind of statistics. He states that the law requires all these subjects to be treated as far as possible.

Through the unwillingness of most manufactures to co-operate with him, Mr. Howard says only meagre information could be obtained concerning child labor. "In the factories visited," he adds, "there were none of the harrowing sights to be seen that have been so vividly described as characteristic of similar factories in larger cities." The views of many prominent persons are published in the report condemning the employment of child labor.

Upon the subject of taxation the report says: "It is impossible to contemplate the situation in Maryland without a full realization of the looseness of our system. Under existing conditions there is no way of distinguishing between real and personal property, as no separate record is kept in the counties, and the same books have been continuously in use for seventy years, or since the last assessment.

Mr. Howard says that owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation for the bureau, which is $3,500, he has been compelled to depend largely on the assistance of personal friends in securing information and has been prevented from making investigations of many important subjects. It has been necessary to obtain most of the information by correspondence rather than by personal investigations. The appropriation should be doubled," says Mr. Howard. "The true way to carry on the work of such an office as this is to make up one subject for each report and go into an exhaustive investigation of that."

SOME GALENA HISTORY.

The New *Era* of last week contained the following:

Pennington's Hotel, another of the burned buildings, was at one time used as a jail, and though antique in appearance, afforded accommodations for quite a number of guests. It is also stated prior to the war and when the building served as a jail, slaves were here examined as to their physical condition by physicians before being disposed of to the highest bidder.

Another peculiar fact is that there are now living at Galena but four persons over 40 years of age of the entire population who were born and reared in the town. One of the four is Jeremiah Peacock who lost four houses and nearly his entire stock of goods in the fire. He still has nine dwellings standing. He has accumulated considerable property and is one of the leading and influential citizens of the town. He will rebuild as soon as the insurance companies settle the losses.

In reference to the above, Mr. Cornelius J. Scott, one of the oldest and most influential men of the town says: "The Pennington Hotel is one of the three oldest buildings of the place, but when, or by whom it was built, we have no account whatever. My mother, who was born and lived in or near this place from 1783 until her death, had no knowledge or tradition of a time when these buildings were erected. When I was a small boy, in the year 1825, Pennington's Hotel (Union Tavern) was kept by James Salisbury. Where the shed dining-room stood, there was an old dilapidated building, which they called the 'jail,' and to frighten me, the men would threaten to confine me there, and would often carry me to the door. I had been told, and since I have grown to manhood, old men have confirmed the same, that after the war of 1812, gentlemen came on from the South, and especially from the State of Georgia, to purchase slaves from their own plantations, and when the purchases were made in Maryland and in Delaware, (they the slaves) were brought and put in the care of Mr. Salisbury, who gave them their liberty during the day, but confined them at night, or at least, in the jail as their sleeping place, but that it was kept as a market for slaves, or that they were examined here before the purchase was made, is a falsehood from the whole cloth. There were no slaves confined in that house for sale within my recollection, and I can distinctly remember back to 1825. Mr. Salisbury moved from this village about 1829 or 1830, and after it passed into Dr. Dunbar's hands in 1832, the old shed was torn away. So much for the 'jail.'

"In regard to the '*peculiar fact*,' instead of only four persons of the entire population, born and living in the village, of forty years ago, there are fourteen, to my own personal knowledge, who were born in the place, and living here now, have always lived here and are over forty years of age. There are quit a number of persons living in this place who have lived here more than forty years, but were not born here.

"Mr. John Pennington repaired and tore down and added a new part to the hotel about fifteen or eighteen yeaas ago.

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