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.

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

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1893. No. 10.

Legal Notices,

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Hope H. Barroll, Attorney,
versus
Edgar H. Strong, et. al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, Md.

ORDERED, this 29th day of June, 1893, that the sale of the personal estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by HOPE H. BARROLL, Trustee, by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county passed in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of August next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county once in each of three successive weeks before the 29th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,265.45.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test—
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
July 1, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Ella Woodall
versus
Emeline M. Medders.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 21st day of June, 1893, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, Trustee, appointed by a decree of this court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, one in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $.25.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Charles T. Westcott, Assignee,
versus
Lewin J. Usilton and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 21st day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate in the proceedings, made and reported by CHARLES T WESTCOTT, Assignee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $7,200.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, Maryland,
versus
James J. Rees, et. al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 21st day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, trustee appointed by this court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 26th day of August next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 26th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $5,721.46.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
July 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Andrew Woodall, Mortgagee,
versus
Eugene Gooding.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 17th day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Personal Estate of Eugene Gooding, made and reported by ANDREW WOODALL, Mortgagee, by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage from said Eugene Gooding to the said Andrew Woodall, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of August, next;—Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 20th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $132.50.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Samuel Beck, et. al.,
versus
Avarilla F. Patterson, et. al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 22d day of June, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by WILLIAM W. BECK, Esq., Trustee, by virtue of a decree of this court passed in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22d day of August next;—Provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 22d day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1,750.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
June 24, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Harrison W. Vickers, Mortgagee,
versus
Elizabeth R. Wickes, et. al.,

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 14th day of June, A. D., 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate of E. R. Wickes, Antoinette Wickes, Polly Westcott, George B. Westcott, Elizabeth B. Wickes, Ellen L. Wickes and Simon Wickes made and reported by HARRISON W. VICKERS, Mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power contained in a mortgage from the said Elizabeth R. Wickes, Antoinette Wickes, Polly Westcott, George B. Westcott, Elizabeth B. Wickes, Ellen L. Wickes, and Simon Wickes be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 19th day of August next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of July, next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $10,410.70.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.
June 17, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Charles T. Westcott, Trustee,
versus
C. Wright Spry and wife.

In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity.

ORDERED, this 14th day of June, 1893, by the Circuit Court for Kent County, that the sales made and reported by CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, Trustee, under the deed of trust from C. Wright Spry and wife, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 19th day of August next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $2,430.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
June 17, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Thomas W. Eliason, Jr.,
versus
Norris Barnard, Martha A. Barnard.

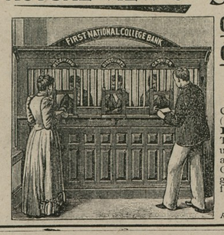
In the Circuit Court for Kent Co., in Equity,

ORDERED, this 6th day of July, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate made and reported by THOMAS W. ELIASON, JR., under the power contained in a mortgage from Norris Barnard and Martha A. Barnard, his wife, to the said Thomas W. Eliason, Jr., dated on or about the 10th day of June, 1890, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 13, follos 408, &c., a Land Record Book for Kent county, aforesaid, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 6th day of September next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 6th day of August next.

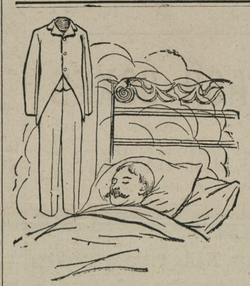
The [illegible] the amount of sales to be $8,862.50.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
July 8, 1893—4t.

ACTUAL VIEW OF STUDENTS' BANK IN
Goldey Wilmington Commercial College and School of Short-Hand
8th and Market Sts., Wilmington, Del.

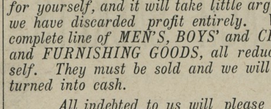


One of the five built up Business Offices of the College, conducted by the students. 364 students (126 ladies), from 107 places and 7 States last year. **Every year larger.** Everything **practical.** Teaches **self-support.** Graduates aided to situations. **Individual** instruction, therefore enter at **any time. Expenses low.** Eighth year. One of the most costly and magnificent Catalogues ever issued in America, mailed **free**; beautifully illustrated. **Write for it.**
H. S. GOLDEY, Principal.
Reference: Any citizen and any minister of Wilmington.



DON'T SLEEP!
—AND LET THE—
Immense Bargains
PASS THAT WE ARE OFFERING IN
This Great Slaughter Sale of Fine Clothing!
which we will begin today and continue until every garment in our establishment is offered. Chestertown has never known the like before. OWING TO CERTAIN CHANGES THAT WE SHALL MAKE leads us to adopt this means of unloading our immense stock
We Make No Quotations Here as it is Useless
but suffice to say we will give substantial demonstration by a look at the goods for yourself, and it will take little argument to convince even a poor judge that we have discarded profit entirely. We have had a good season, still have a complete line of MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SUITS, ODD PANTS, HATS and FURNISHING GOODS, all reduced likewise. Look and judge for yourself. They must be sold and we will not stand on price as the goods must be turned into cash.
All indebted to us will please call and settle as all accounts must be closed by August 25th.
Respectfully,
Few Doors Below Postoffice.
Moody & Perkins
WRECK-ERS OF HIGH PRICES

E. W. F. SIMPERS!
OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
LADIES', MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S SHOES.
Dry Goods and Notions, Muslins, Bed Ticking, Shirtings, Dress Ginghams,
COTTONADES, "LOT OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AT COST,"
PLAIN AND FANCY GROCERIES A SPECIALTY.
Canned goods, Teas, Coffees, Pure Spices, Hominy Grits, Rolled Oats, Oat Meal, Corn Starch, Fruit Puddine, New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses, Gold Dust Washing Powder, and everything in this line, in fact the MOST COMPLETE STOCK in town. New styles in Table Glass, Fancy China and White Ware. "LOWEST PRICES FOR THE CASH."
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
April 22, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.



DON'T Neglect the EYES.
Have them Scientifically Examined, FREE OF CHARGE,
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F. W. McALLISTER'S,
No. 8 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Coal Tar and Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Roofing Materials,
Building Paper,
TARRED FELT, COAL TAR, TWO and THREE-PLY FELT, RED ROSIN, SIZED PAPER, ROOFING PAINT, CONCRETE BLOCK PAVEMENT FOR CELLARS, &C., &C.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST.
16 West Camden Street, Baltimore, Md. je17-y.

HORNER'S ABSOLUTELY Pure Animal Bone
FERTILIZERS, FOR
All Crops AND Permanent Grass.
WARRANTED IN THE FULL PRICE OF THE GOODS.
Higher in Essential Qualities than any other Goods on the Market.
WE WILL SELL EITHER BY ANALYSIS, OR WEIGHT.
PREFERABLY THE FORMER WAY. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
JOSHUA HORNER, JR. & CO.,
26 SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE LATEST and BEST ASSORTMENT
—OF—
New Goods for Spring and Summer
PLENTY of them. Full up in all grades and styles. Few can meet and none can beat our Prices. Let us call your attention to sensible facts about Buying Nice Goods Cheap this season. We open with as fine an assortment of NEW and STYLISH GOODS as any one could ask to see. They are the best money buys. The value is in them. The result is Bargains for you all. We are selling honest goods, bought right at prices as close to the jobbers' figures as we can make them, and live. Nobody can do more. Most won't do as well, but no matter about that the fact stands that we offer reliable goods as close as anybody can sell an honest article.

WE KEEP THE LATEST SHAPES IN:
WALKING SHOES,
HOUSE SHOES,
DRESS SHOES,
LACE SHOES,
LOW SHOES,
RUSSETT SHOES,
PATENT LEATHER SHOES,
OXFORD TIES, SLIPPERS.

Our Stock is Complete in all Sizes and Grades of:
YOUTH'S SHOES,
MISSES SHOES,
CHILDREN'S SHOES,
BABY SHOES.

We show the very newest and most popular styles and guarantee a first-class fit in every department. All grades constantly in stock. Will TAKE YOUR MEASURE for any kind of Shoe you may want. Fit guaranteed.
T. G. WROTH,
April22, 1893. THE SHOE MAN, UNDER STAM'S HALL.

OEHM'S ACME HALL.
OUR SPLENDID
SPRING STOCK
is bigger, better, brighter than ever before and equal in variety and extent to the combined stocks of any three houses, and what is best of all—Prices are lower than ever before. A man with a slim pocketbook this year can dress like a king.

MEN'S SUITS.
Ours are perfect marvels of the tailor's art, full of superior style and durability, yet they cost less than the same qualities are sold for elsewhere. Extensive lines at $10, $12, $15, $18.

Gems for Juveniles.
Boy's and Children's Suits, Hats and Furnishings in the most charming styles, cutely and prettily trimmed, and made with all the careful attention devoted to gentlemen's fine garments. Boys' Suits from $1.98 up to the finest at $15.

WE ARE ON TOP
again with the Largest Line of Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps ever displayed. All the leading shapes and new colors represented in our colossal stock. Men's Hats from 50 cents to $3. Boys' Hats from 14 cents to $2.50.

FINE FIXINGS.
Everything that is bright and new is shown in our Immense Furnishing Department. Many exclusive novelties in Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Underwear, &c., to be seen here at full 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.
Write for Samples and Price List.
OEHM'S ACME HALL,
Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,
5 and 7 West Baltimore Street,
ANNEX,
86 and South Charles Street.

THE MERITS OF
HULL'S
Horse, Cattle & Poultry
POWDER
s attested and endorsed by the best citizens of the county and State. Farmers, Cattle Raisers and Poultry Raisers give their testimony in every package of this powders. The demand for the powder is ever on the increase, and bespeaks its popularity. The powders are manufactured by a regularly incorporated company, which has recently enlarged its manufacturing facilities, and is prepared to meet the largest orders, for its goods. The Powder is manufactured under the immediate supervision of the original discoverer of the ingredients and mixture of the Powder.
This powder is guaranteed to cure Roup, Gapes and Cholera in Chickens.
AGENTS WANTED in every county and State in the Union. All orders filled from the Company's office and factory in Westminster, Md. Address
Hull Horse, Cattle and Poultry Powder Company.
Chas. E. Goodwin, Sec'y and Treas.; William B. Thomas, Prest.; P. J. Bennett, Geo. M. Parke, Chas. E. Goodwin, J. P. Hull, Directors.
M. A. TOULSON, Chestertown,
AGENT FOR KENT COUNTY.
FOR SALE BY—J. A. CASEY, Rock Hall; S. BURGESS & BROS., Edesville. a28-3m.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Lightning! Lightning!
Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING call on or address
H. L. BOYD,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
—AGENT FOR—
ÆTNA OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Assets $11,000,000.
PHŒNIX, of Hartford, Conn.,
Assets $6,000,000.
Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.
Don't wait until you are burned out.
H. L. BOYD,
april. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

VANDEGRIFT'S
ERADICATOR
—FOR—
For Cleansing Grease Spots from Clothing
IT NEVER FAILS.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A Flourishing Organization—What it was Some Years Ago—A Short Sketch Written for the Kent News.

In the early part of the year 1871 considerable interest was manifested regarding the young and progressive order of Knights of Pythias, several lodges having been already established in this county. A number of gentlemen of the fifth district being favorably impressed with the principles of Pythianism, made application for a charter to establish a lodge here, accordingly, on June 6th, 1871, a subordinate Lodge of emergency was formed for the purpose of instituting Chesapeake Lodge, No. 68, by Grand Recording Scribe, Thos. S. Uppercue, assisted by P. G. C., S. S. Usilton, of Kent Lodge No. 40, of Chestertown, P. C., Willard Melvin, of Myrtle Lodge, No. 46, Chesterville, P. C., James J. Hogg, Dr. E. A. Vannort, N. K. Muring, of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 57, of Still Pond, T. W. Wickes, of Kent Lodge, No. 40, and other members of the several county Lodges. After the organization of the lodge in due form, P. G. C., S. S. Usilton, who presided, declared the Lodge closed in highest degree and opened in the lowest, when the following gentlemen were duly initiated and instructed therein: Thos. W. Eides, B. B. Adkinson, Sam'l Burgess, H. H. Gresham, Capt. John Downey, S. S. Bennett, G. T. Hollyday, R. N. C. Ayres, C. H. Rollison, J. R. Apsley, W. K. Avres, D. K. Ayres, Wm. H. Dudley, J. F. Baker, B. F. Legg, P. G. Ashley, Jno. Ashley and J. M. Ayres, after which all the above persons were duly invested in the 2nd, and charged in the 3rd degree, except B. F. Legg and John Ashley who refused to proceed any further for the time being. The following members were then elected and installed as officers, C. C., John Downey; V. C., Benj. B. Adkinson; K. of R. & S., Henry H. Gresham; M. F., Sam'l S. Bennett; M. E., Geo. T. Hollyday; I. G., Robt. N. C. Ayres; O. G., C. B. Crusin. of No. 57, was appointed Dis. Dept. Grand Chancellor. The Lodge was located in Apsley's Hall, Piney Neck, and started forth on its mission of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, with glowing prospects for a bright future, and of great benefit to this section of Kent county. But alas! in a few short months dark clouds began to darken its horizon, and its vicissitudes continued from term to term, mainly from the dissensions of the few intriguing members eager for office and its attendant honors, until the summer of 1874, when from the shameful mismanagment of those in charge the lodge became defunct, after an existence of about three years. During the existence of the Lodge, there had been received about 27 members, the receipts had been about $700 expenses about $400 the balance had been loaned to members; the Charter was arrested by the Grand Lodge, and the other property, had been seized by A. J. Rees for rent, the Lodge having removed to Rees' corner. After the lapse of 10 months, the few remaining members who were consistent Pythians, and desirous of a resusitation of the Lodge, made application to the Grand Chancellor, Edwin T. Daniker, for a restoration of the Charter, Mr. Daniker appointed Grand Prelate, Jno. J. Ward and Wm. M. Byrne, P. C. of Baltimore to ascertain if the prospect for the future success of the lodge was sufficient to warrant the restoration, if so, they were instructed to reorganize the lodge at once. After a careful survey of the prospects, Messrs. Ward and Byrne, deemed a reorganization the proper course, and on May 6th, 1875, Chesapeake Lodge, No. 68, was reinstituted with the following officers: P. C., Wesley K. Ayres; C. C., J. Charles Wheatley; V. C., Isaac L. Dobson; Prelate, Lemuel Ayres; M. P., Edward Rodney; M. F., Jas. M. Ayres; K. of R. & S., Joseph Downey; M. A., Robert N. C. Ayres; D. D. G. C. for the lodge, J. C. Wheatley. Mr. Ward then exemplified the unwritten work of the order, and declared the lodge fully restored to all rights and privileges of the order of K. of P. Thus the Lodge launched forth on a new lease of life, with about 15 members, and not a dollar in its treasury, but with all the pluck and vim that goes to make success. The location was changed from Rees' Corner to the Hall of B. J. Wilkins near Grey's Inn. Membership and finance increased rapidly, and in about a year's time, the new quarters were found inadequate, and an effort was made to build a home of their own, which proved successful, and they removed to their new hall, in Rock Hall, Dec. 1876. Success continued to crown their efforts, and in a course of 10 years, they were compelled to seek more commodious quarters, which resulted in the erection of their present fine building. During the 18 years since the resusitation, success has attended them financially and numerically and peace and harmony has reigned supreme, each member vying with the other as to who could do the most good for th upbuilding of the order and the lodge. Seven members have died during that time; of course owing to great depression in the oystering business quite a number have been suspended for non payment of dues. The total receipts of the lodge since May 6th 1875 has been $7,079.41, total expenses $5,322.69 of which $2,216.07 was for the relief of members families. Per capital tax to Grand Lodge $449.55, donations for charitable purposes, and sundry expenses of the lodge, $860, investment in real estate, $1000, leaving a balance on hand and in National Bank of Chestertown of about $800, with the past term to be heard from. The future prosperity of the lodge is as bright as it ever has been, and with the advent of the coming oyster season quite a number of new members will be admitted. The present membership is about 80 strong. They have found their present building inadequate for all purposes, accordingly an extension has been added on the front, size 12x24, which not only adds to the convenience and comfort of the Hall above, but also forms a fine porch to the store room below, thereby adding great comfort and convenience to the occupant, Mr. Crew. The officers for the ensuing term are: C. C., Jno. J. Davis; V. C., Henry Urie; Prelate, Geo. J. Davis; M. A., Edward Procter; K. of R. & S., Jno. Dickerson; M. E., Jeff. D. Ayres; M. F., J. R. Ryan; M. W., Jno. J. Joiner. The latch string of the lodge hangs out for all worthy men, who desire the diffusion of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence in their community.

INNOCENT MAN HANGED.

A Wealthy Arkansas Planter Executed For a Supposed Murder.

FAYETTVILLE, ARK., July 9.—Saturday's developments have rendered sensational a supposed murder case that has long been disposed of by the hanging of an innocent man.

In 1866 George Watkins, with a comely young wife, moved from a county adjoining this and settled on the homestead of Andy Hedgepeth, a wealthy planter. Watkins soon became aware of unholy relations between Hedgepeth and Mrs. Watkins. The two men went to market in Hedgepeth's wagon. Hedgepeth returned alone.

The sudden absence of Watkins excited suspicion and Hedgepeth and the woman were arrested. The woman at the trial stated that she and Hedgepeth had agreed to kill her husband but denied any knowledge of the murder. The evidence was circumstantial but in a strong and unbroken chain. The case was carried to the supreme court, reversed and at the second trial Hedgepeth was again convicted and hanged.

Now it is learned by Hedgepeth's counsel that Watkins is living in his old home in Kansas, where he has been all the time since his disappearance.

Woman's Dress.

We heard a discussion between two men and three women in a drawing room the other afternoon which amused us says the *Pall Mall Budget*. The subject was woman's dress, and the gist of it was the old, old argument, why such constant changes were necessary to the well-dressed woman. One of the men was reasonable—or we thought him so—and attributed the continued changes to the machinations of the trader who could find but a comparatively small sale, for his goods were dresses cut on one pattern and made of just a few materials.

But the other declared with great vehemence that the whole reason was woman's own changeableness, her objection to wear the same garment more than a certain number of times, and so on and so on. And so we wrangled on, the woman having the best of it in vehemence and volubility, though I fear their logic was a trifle shaky.

As to the beauty of woman's dress, we were told by one of our male critics that between the fourteenth century and last year there had been no single period when woman's costumes were really graceful.

The year 1892 was, however, this authority declared, a remarkable exception. Dresses were really admirable and he was highly surprised that, having by some great and wonderful piece of good luck arrived at so desirable an epoch in the history of costume, we could not be content to remain there, but must rush off at a tangent into the hideous and ungainly fashions of the 30s. In this direction we found ourselves warmly supporting the speaker, for we have inveighed over and over again in these columns against the powers that had determined to introduce again the garb worn by our grandmothers in their youthful days.

Whether there really have been no beautiful and artistic dresses between the fourteenth and the latter part of the nineteenth centuries we really have not sufficient knowledge of the subject to say, but it seems to us a somewhat sweeping assertion. We must confess to an admiration for the costumes worn by the ladies during a certain portion of the seventeenth century. We wish some of our readers who have made the subject of dress a study would send us their opinion on the matter.

Summer Suggestions.

Do not make too many visits, and where you go be sure that your visit is a convenient one. Do not entertain too generously; summer should be a time of rest, and it is difficult to rest with a house full of guests.

Before going for a midday sail rub your face, neck and hands with simple cream, and powder gently with corn starch. Wipe the powder off and on returning wash the complexion well in warm water and with castile soap. Camphor-ice and buttermilk both give relief from sunburn.

Place a large dish of water in a room where the heat is very oppressive. Change once or twice and the temperature will be perceptibly lowered.

Sponge your babies with cold water at bedtime.

Give your children water to drink during the hot weather. They need this to make up for the loss from perspiration.

In washing summer frocks, if the colors run put half a cupfull of salt in the last rinsing water.

For insomnia in summer-time take a cold bath at bedtime.

Press towels, folded as usual, through your clothes-wringer and save your laundress.

Have mercy on your cook in arrangement of meals for hot days.

Bathe daily.

Have your house gowns made with open necks and elbow sleeves.

Save your steps.

Allow double the amount of time in catching boats and trains that you do in winter.

Eat your meals slowly.

Drink milk slowly.

To wash summer silks remove all grease or other spots with soap and water before proceeding. Make a solution of a teaspoonful of amonia and a little soap in a pail of water, and in this dip the silk again and again until the dirt is removed. Do not wring out but press between the hands. Rinse in water from which the chill is gone, and hang in a shady place until partly dry, when dry lay between two cloths, and press with a hot iron.—*Ladies Home Journal.*

One Woman's Poultry.

At one of the Wisconsin farm institutes Mrs. W. B. Morehouse read an excellent paper in the Connecticut *Farmer*, on the subject of Poultry on the Farm. In it she gave the result of her work in the poultry for the past two years. She commenced operations by buying twelve light Brahma pullets and three cockerels. She then penned the pullets with one male, leaving two remaining males with the barnyard flock of various colors. In the spring she saved the eggs from the pen for hatching purposes, from which she saved fifty-two pullets for the following fall, when she again bought two hens and four pullets, making a total of seventy Brahmas to begin the year of '91.

During the year these chickens have laid 7,256 eggs, making an average of 103 eggs each, with twenty-six remaining. Besides this, 240 chickens were hatched by them, the rearing of which consumed no small portion of her time, while seven hens were used for hatching turkey eggs and three of them to rear the little ones, which is a good average for Brahmas, and which a good many will tell you are good for nothing for eggs. With the use of an incubator she hatched 780 chickens in all, raising about 640. From those seventy hens she realized $295 and some cents. Cost of feed, $75. She did not count labor, saying, "For you know a woman's time is not worth anything," which leaves a net profit of $220, or $3 14-27 per hen. Add to this the stock of turkeys, valued at $20, and she realized from them $106.42. Cost of feed, $20, incidentals, $4.42; total expense, $29.42; net profit, $77.

Now, sister farmers, says the lady, let us do what we can with the poultry. We will be healthier, happier and richer. Though it be small at first, it will gradually but surely return us more each year as we better learn how to manage it, and we will keep careful account of all grain used, allowing market prices for it, and crediting all sales made, so that at the end of the year our better half cannot tell us that if that corn had been fed to pigs it would have returned something. But I have heard of men who invested more money in feeding hogs than they could buy the meat at retail. They do not like to figure the cost of swine, but poultry has all the brunt to bear.

Coffee to Save a Horse's Life.

The German naturalist, Martin, cites a case he met of a horse which owes its life to coffee. It was in such a bad way that it was considered incurable, and the owner sold the animal for $15. The animal was then almost a skeleton, and so weak that it could hardly walk. The man who bought the horse immediately began to treat it with coffee, giving infusion of roasted coffee beans, and also coffee beans ground and mixed with honey. In a short time the horse began to improve, and after a few months its owner was offered $250. He told Herr Martin that he had brought round by the same treatment many horses which had been overworked, or had lost their strength and appetite.—*Boston Globe.*

"A MARYLAND JUDAS."

MILLINGTON, MD., May 31, 1893.

American Sentinel: Mr. Edgar Price, Elder of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in this place, was arrested yesterday for working on Sunday. Mr. Price is acknowledged by all to be one of the best, most peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of Maryland. Mr. Price was working on his farm, which is half a mile from the home of his informant and more than a fourth of a mile from any house.

The informer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and had beretofore been the recipient of many favors from the man he betrayed. Judas-like he came to the home of Mr. Price as a friend, sat at his table, partook of his hospitality, and then according to his own statement had him arrested to satisfy his church. At the magistrate's office he said he did not want Mr. Price arrested, but, said the informer, 'The church has done it.' It was clear to all present at the trial that it was a case of religious persecution, and that the Methodist Episcopal Church here has simply used the informer to do its dirty work of persecution. Sunday work is a common thing in this town, and that by the very ones who have undertaken to persecute Mr. Price. Fishing is carried on all day Sundays, and at the present time goods can be bought in the stores of one of the most violent opposers of Mr. Price and his faith; all this goes unnoticed, but when a man, acknowledged to be a good citizen and a Christian, in the execution of his God-given right, goes quietly about his work on Sunday, after observing the day before according to the plain letter of God's word, he is arrested, fined and imprisoned like the worst criminal, and that by *so-called* Christians. The following from the *Centreville Record* is to the point:

'News reached here today that Mr. Edgar Price of Millington, who has accepted the Adventists' faith, was arrested on Monday for attending to his duties on Sunday. The informer, like Judas, ate Mr. Price's bread and butter at supper and went away and betrayed him. The informer is a member of the Methodist Church. We find that some of the professed Christians are displaying a *spirit*, but not the spirit that you find in the word of God. His word does not teach that one Christian should have another persecuted because he does not believe like himself.'

Sunday laws of any kind are ungodly relics of barbarism, and as long as they remain in force, will be used by religious bigots to enforce their opinions on those who religiously differ with them. A dark cloud is hanging over this fair land which will soon burst in all its fury on those who obey God's word in the observance of the Sabbath day. The church that uses the civil power to enforce its doctrine or observances is destitute of godliness and in open rebellion against the government of God.

E. FRANKE.

A Reply.

1. How can one be "law-abiding" and "acknowledged to be a good citizen and a Christian," and deliberately and knowingly break one of the statutes of the State, when the word of God makes doing "that which is *lawful*" one of the conditions of man's salvation?

2. The informer was not the gentleman who found Mr. Price at work putting down a new floor in his barn, and hence had not "been the recipient of many favors from the man he betrayed."

3. While the gentleman did remain at Mr. Price's for tea, he did so very reluctantly, and only when Mr. Price and his wife assured him they should believe him angry if he left, and urgently insisted he should remain.

4. And the informant did not say he had Mr. Price arrested to satisfy his church, as Mr. Franke knows very well.

5. And when he says "the Methodist Episcopal Church here has simply used the informer to do its dirty work of persecution," he says what he knows is utterly false, and what he will not reassert in this community. What the Adventists want, is liberty to break down the Christian Sabbath, and, if arrested for their outlawry, it is "persecution."

6. And when he says that "Sunday work is a common thing in this town," and that "fishing is carried on all day Sundays," and "goods can be bought in the store" of our merchants on the Holy Sabbath, he writes a falsehood he will not dare repeat in Millington.

7. And Mr. Franke knew when he said so, that instead of the *Centreville Record* saying what he reports, it was in a batch of Winchester locals which were reported by an Adventist, and that the arrest of Mr. Price was reported by himself or at his dictation.

8. But what do the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties think of the closing paragraph? "Sunday laws of any kind are ungodly relics of barbarism." And he openly counsels his people to break them. If that does not sound like anarchy, and that of the Herr Most school, besides, we fail to comprehend the plainest English! And while the poor dupes of these law-breaking teachers are arrested and fined, and imprisoned for desecrating Our Holy Lord's Day, when they do it often for conscience's sake, believe themselves sinners if they do it not, why shall these false teachers escape the same? Indeed they are the greatest sinners in the case.

Kent county, July 3, 1893. TRUTH.

DOES FREEZING KILL FISH.

Experiments, in Which the Fish Were Not Consulted, Prove it Does.

A number of live perch were secured and placed in water at the ice manufactory, and the water was put in the process of crystallization. It requires about 60 hours to freeze a cake of ice and during this time the fish were watched to ascertain the effect of the intense cold which surrounded them. They kept alive and continued to swim in the water until their confines were so narrowed that they had no space in which to move.

The ice in its freezing process begins at the outside and freezes toward the centre, so the space in which the fish had their liberty was gradually narrowed down until the fish were encased and the water around them froze, pinioning them tightly in its folds.

Each fish when the cake was completed was as natural as life, its fins and all being spread as they were while in the act of swimming. The cake of ice containing the fish was placed on exhibition, and numerous bets involving several hundred dollars were made as the outcome of the experiment.

The cake was left intact for a day or so and then cut open and the fish taken out and placed in water. They were left for sometime, and of the five fishes which were originally put in the cake none of them exhibited a return of life so far as can be definitely determined except one, and whether this one was indeed alive is open to conjecture.

After being placed in water this one fish, it is asserted, moved from the position in which it was placed and assumed an entirely different position, which it is believed the fish made itself. However, as one saw the movement, it is taken that death of the remaining fish is proof positive that this one fish was also dead and that the change of the position was the result of something else than life in the fish.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by M. A. Toulson.

"Seventh Day Adventism."

An article with the above heading and signed "Truth" apppeared in the KENT NEWS of July 1st. Inasmuch as the writer of that production has seen fit to make some statements of a personal nature concerning Messrs. Franke and H. E. Robinson why does he cowardly withhold his name and attempt to conceal his identity under a thin disguise? He volunteers some advice to the gentlemen and Seventh Day Adventists in general and then modestly (?) hides behind an assumed name so that we cannot overwhelm him with our thanks. No one but a theologian moved by envy or prejudice against ministers of another denomination would write such an attack, and if the author will send his name for publication I will pay for a year's subscription to the KENT NEWS for his benefit. "Truth" never hides its head from observation and if the Adventists are so bad as represented let their opposers meet them with a bold front. I am sure such advances will be reciprocated and then all may know on which side stand or fall.

By the way, why have not Seventh Day Adventists as much right to preach their views, although unpopular, as other denominations? The time once was when Methodism was unpopular and its advocates had to meet the same kind of opposition that is now dealt out to others. So with the Baptists, and so in earlier days with teachers of the Christian religion. Why not remember that "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them?" If it is indeed true that Adventists pursue the wicked course of attending Methodist prayer-meetings and class-meetings as stated, perhaps they could be reformed by kind treatment so that they would be willing to stay away, or at least not speak of their love for Christ and His people and so deceive, if possible, the very elect. Nearly all denominations in time past have believed in the sancity of the moral law, the Ten Commandments, and lo then is their faith unsettled by Adventists who practice what they preach, obedience to the whole decalogue?" it Is the Indian who is lost, or is it the wigwam that has strayed away?

The whole matter would be ludicrous if it was not for the terrible result that is sure to follow. Nearly the whole religious world would profess to keep the law of God, and yet many like "Truth" get violently excited because Adventists believe, teach and practice just what the Fourth Commandment demands, namely, work six days and rest on the seventh. One might suppose from the frenzied cry that is made that a horde of desperate men to murder peaceful citizen had invaded the community. If they are such an insignificant sect and their teaching is so foolish, what is all this fuss about? Sensible people will not believe doctrines that are contrary to all reason, especially when it costs a loss socially and financially, and the few dupes who can be made to believe that God actually means what he says can be easily convinced of their error, if any one will be so kind as to show them any place in the bible where Sunday is called the "Christian Sabbath," or any holy title whatever, or the chapter and verse where any one is commanded to keep the first day of the week by ceasing to labor. All that we ask is some proof that Sunday is now the Sabbath by divine authortity. But I apprehend that the whole trouble lies in the fact that the Scriptures say just what the Adventists believe and therefore it is hard to convince him of error by the word of God. Manifestly then the next thing to be done by those who have no Bible authority to present, is to ridicule their opponents and try to create prejudice against them so that the public will not hear what they have to say. While this work well in some cases, it has not succeeded first rate in the community where "Truth" lives and so the next and final step is to invoke the laws of the State, and pose as the champion of good order and good morals. How does it happen that these self-appointed guardians of the State are so much more troubled by an Adventist cross, or women in their own homes sewing or knitting than they are by others who follow pleasure or business on Sunday. Of nearly 50 arrests in Arkansas, Tennessee and