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

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

SUBSCRIPTION: $1 PER ANNUM
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 60 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 40 CENTS
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893. No. 14.

ADVERTISING AND JOBP-RINTING.

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—SUCH AS—
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xecuted with neatness and dispatch atsatisfactory prices.

Commisison Cards.

Established 1862.
SAMUEL M. LAWDER & SON,
General Commission Merchants
For the sale of Fruits, Fish, Wool, Poultry, Live Stock, &c., &c.
No. 125 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

To Peach Shippers:

I AM NOW LOCATED AT
324 Light Street, Balto.,
prepared to sell FRUIT to the best advantage possible. Peach growers are invited to communicate with me. I have had many years' experience in this market and my facilities are unsurpassed.
Returns daily. Settlements weekly.
jy22-tf. BARTUS TREW.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. E. PROBEST.
LONEY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO WRIGHT & LONEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Grain, Fruits, Poultry, Wool, Live Stock, Eggs, Hides, &c.
215 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCE:—Drovers, Mechanics & National Bank. j14-tf.

JAS. W. STEVENS. R. NELSON STEVENS
STEVENS BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Live Stock, Wool and Country Produce Generally.
Special attention given to the sale of GRAIN and FRUITS.
No. 303 South Charles Street, Baltimore, Md
Reference—Merchants' National Bank.

O. CLIFTON. S. H. WOODLAND. J. W. WOODLAND.
A. P. CREW
—WITH—
CLIFTON & WOODLAND,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
217 South Charles St., Balto., Md.,
GRAIN and FRUITS a SPECIALTY
REFERENCE:—National Exchange Bank.
Members of the Corn and Flour Exchange.

JAMES W. JEROME. J. HARRY VICKERS.
JAMES W. JEROME & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FRUITS, LIVE STOCK, WOOL and Country Produce Generally.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF GRAIN AND FRUITS.
18 East Camden Street, *Near Light St. Wharf.* Baltimore, Maryland.

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.,
(formerly of Wright & Loney,)
Commission Merchants
FRUIT AND PRODUCE,
121 Light Street, - - Baltimore, Md.,
Between Pratt and Lombard Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. T. ROTHWELL,
—DEALER IN—
Fruit, Produce, Poultry, Grain,
LIVE STOCK, &c.
J. E. SICKLER, Manager,
5 and 7 Vine Street, - Philadelphia, Pa.
Returns made weekly and reports daily.
REFERENCES:—Taylor Bros., Camden, N. J.; Citizens' National Bank, S. M. Reynolds & Co., Middletown, Del.; L. M. Price, Smyrna, Del.; J. F. M. Woodall, R. F. Fleming, Wm. A. Hyland, and others of Kent. jy15-6m.

E. C. CROW & CO.,
102 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ALL KINDS FARM PRODUCE.
PEACHES A SPECIALTY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1882. WHOLESALE ONLY.

R. A. BRICE,
Late of and Successor to J. E. HENDRICKSON & CO.
FRUIT, POULTRY, EGGS, &c.
328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WILLIAM CLAYTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Country Produce
STALLS NOS. 121 AND 122, THIRD AVE., SOUTH-WESTERN MARKET,
19th and Market Sts. - Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM B. STEPHENS
HANESVILLE, - - - KENT CO., MD
—WITH—
R. C. GARRETT & CO.,
Fruit & Produce Commission Merchants
—IN—
BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, LIVE STOCK PORK, ETC., ETC.,
323 S. Front and 322 S. Water Sts., Phila, Pa
MR. STEPHENS is our authorized agent, and is fully empowered to engage agents at the various shipping points for soliciting consignments.
jy11-6m. R. C. GARRETT & CO.

NEW YORK.

W. S. HILL. G. H. BEASTEN.
WALTER S. HILL & CO.,
—WHOLESALE—
FRUIT and PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
197 Reade Street, - - New York.

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
CHESTERTOWN, - - - MARYLAND
one square from Steamboat Wharf, High street.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 3 to 4.30 P. M. and 7 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MOSQUITO CANOPY!
CALL AND SEE MY STOCK.
P. T. McFEELY, Furniture Store.
jy15-tf.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

To the Voters of Kent County.

IN compliance with Article 33, Code of Public General Laws, titled "Elections," sub-title "Registration," as amended by Chapter 573, of the acts of 1890, notice is hereby given that the officers of Registration for Kent county will sit for the purpose set forth in said Article for

SEPTEMBER SITTING

on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 19th and 20th, 1893, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at the following places:

For the First Election District on Tuesday the 2nd of September at Millington, all other days Galena.
For the Second Election District at Kennedyville.
For the Third Election District at Worton Station.
For the Fourth Election District, at the Court House, in Chestertown.
For the Fifth Election District, at Edesville.

OCTOBER SITTING

will be on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, and on Monday, October 18th (each day from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.), at the above places, except that the First District Register will not be at Millington, nor the Fourth District Register at Pomona.

The Sitting on Monday, October 17th, will be only for revision and for hearing applications for reinstatement by persons whose names have been stricken off.

It is thought proper to publish in connection with this notice the subjoined sections of the registration law so far as they are applicable to the counties, which bear particularly upon the powers and duties of the Register and the rights of the citizen:

3. Each of the said officers of registration shall have in addition to the other powers hereinafter conferred upon him, or which may be hereafter conferred upon him by law during the respective times of his appointed sittings, the power of the justice of the peace to preserve order and enforce obedience to his lawful commands at or around his place of registration; to keep the access to such place open and unobstructed; to prevent and suppress riots, tumults, violence and disorder, and all other improper practices at, around or near to his place of registration tending to intimidation or to the obstruction of the work of registration, or the revision of the registration, and to protect and keep safe the registries of voters hereinafter referred to while in his custody and possession; he may compel the presence of witnesses before him while sitting as an officer of registration for all purposes connected with the performance of the duties of his office by summons and attachment; he may while sitting as such officer of registration commit for trial and person committing at or around his place of registration any offense forbidden by this article; he shall have the power to issue any of said summons, attachments or commitments when sitting in any county of this State to the sheriff of said county or to any constable thereof; all such processes shall be served by said respective officers in the same manner as if they were issued by a judge of a court of record having jurisdiction of the subject matter or by a justice of the peace exercising police powers within such respective jurisdiction; the sheriff or any constable in any county in this State who shall serve any of the said processes shall receive the same fees and in like manner as it is or may be by law provided that he shall receive fees in other State cases, but no officer of registration shall charge or receive any compensation for any service performed under this article except such as is provided by this article.

15. All persons who prior to the passage of this act shall have vacated or removed from or have gone with their parents from the place of their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place or habitation within this State, and shall have taken a domicile, dwelling-place, abode or habitation out of this State, shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby intended to abandon their legal residence in this State, and to have surrendered their right to registration as legal voters in the State unless within thirty days after the passage of this act they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall have so removed or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if their removal shall have been from said city, and make and acknowledge before such clerk an affidavit that when they so removed they did not intend to change their legal residence within the State, but that they had a fixed purpose to return at a definite time, and that they intend to return to this State take up their actual domicile and habitation therein, on or before six months next preceding the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and ninty; * * * and unless the persons respectively making such affidavits shall actually return to this State and shall actually take up their abode, domicile or habitation therein six months before the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety, they shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their legal residence therein and shall not be entitled to registration as legal voters, and the officers of registration shall strike off their names from the registry, if they be entered thereon; and after the passage of this act all persons who shall vacate and remove from the place of their actual domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation out of this State shall be conclusively presumed to have lost their residence in this State, and shall in consequence thereof become disqualified to vote, unless at or about the time of such removal or within ten days thereafter they shall go in person before the clerk of the circuit court for the county from which they shall so remove, or before the clerk of the superior court of Baltimore city, if such removal be from said city, and shall make and acknowledge before him an affidavit declaring that notwithstanding such removal from their domicile, abode, dwelling-place or habitation, they do not intend thereby to change their legal residence, but that they have a fixed and definite purpose to return to this State on or before six months preceding the next succeeding election in November; * * * and if the persons making such affidavits shall fail so to return and take up their actual abode, domicile, dwelling-place and habitation in this State on or before six months next preceding such November election, they shall be conclusively presumed to have abandoned such declared intention, and shall thereupon become disqualified to vote in this State, and the officers of registration shall refuse to register them as qualified voters, or shall strike off their names be entered thereupon; the clerk before whom such affidavit shall be made, shall retain, index and record the same, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for each acknowledgement the sum of thirty cents, and for indexing and recording affidvaits and acknowledgements thereto, the same compensation as is allowed by law for indexing and recording deeds, such costs to be paid to said clerks by the commissioners and mayor and city council of Baltimore respectively; such affidavits shall not be admissible in evidence of the right of the persons making the same to registration, unless they are recorded within five days from the date of the acknowledgement thereto, and a duly certified copy thereof shall be receivable in evidence in the same manner as a certified copy of a deed; false swearing in any such affidavits shall be deemed to be perjury, and shall be punishable as perjury is by the Code of Public General Laws, article twenty-seven, title 'Crimes and Punishments,' sub-title "Perjury;" said officers of registration shall require the production of such affidavits duly recorded, or a duly certified copy thereof in all cases where they shall have reason to suspect that the person applying to be registered as a qualified voter has lost his residence by reason of his removal from the State hereinbefore mentioned, and they may also in such cases put any question which they may deem proper to such applicant, concerning the place when he dwelt in the county or legislative district before such removal out of the State, his occupation before such removal and since, the time when he so removed, and when he returned, and all other pertinent facts and circumstances touching the right of such person to be registered, and they may require the truth of the answers of all persons to such questions to be corroborated by independent evidence if in their discretion they shall think proper; and if in answer to their questions or upon testimony produced before them it shall appear to their satisfaction that the person applying to be registered had left the State without any intention of returning at some definite time in the future he shall not be entitled to be registered as a legal voter.

GEORGE W. JACOBY,
Register of Voters for First District.
L. A. PENNINGTON,
Register of Voters for Second District.
JOHN W. CARTER,
Register of Voters for Third District.
JERVIS SPENCER,
Register of Voters for Fourth District
H. H. GRESHAM,
Register of Voters for Fifth District.

NO. 212.

A BOX OF CIGARS for 25 CENTS
CAN BE BOUGHT AT
WM. S. McDONNELL'S.
NEW LOT OF TOBACCO AT 25 CENTS
CIGARS WITH MATCH ON END—Selflighters.
Nearly opposite the Chestertown, National Bank he also keeps a fresh line of
CONFECTIONERY.

JOHN H. HOFFECKER, PRESIDENT. A. E. JARDINE, SEC'Y and TREAS.
The Philadelphia & Smyrna Transportation Co.
—MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN—
FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER SUPPLIES,
Factory and Office:—Smyrna, Del.,
offers to the farmers of Kent and adjoining counties their carefully prepared brands of HIGH GRADE BONE SUPERPHOSPHATES for WHEAT and GRASS. Can furnish in quantities to suit purchasers.
STEAMER PHOSPHATE, Especially for Wheat and Grass.
QUALITY and QUANTITY do., Equally as good for the Price.
MATERIALS of ALL KINDS constantly on Hand.
SPECIALTY of PURE GROUND BONE.
SPECIAL FORMULAS compounded of 10 Tons or more. Order solicited.
FREDERICK FOUNTAIN, Agt.,
August 12, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

E. W. F. SIMPERS!
OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
BOOTS and SHOES,
Plain and Fancy Groceries.
We make a specialty of our Grocery Department. Always a complete Fresh Stock. Our prices are the LOWEST in every department. Come and see us and we will do you good.
E. W. F. SIMPERS,
August 12, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

W. E. MOODY. WALTER U. LUSBY.
CHANGED HANDS.
Having Bought the Stock in Store of Moody & Perkins, We Will Sell all Light and Medium Weight
SUITS AND PANTS REGARDLESS OF COST!
WE HAVE INVOICED THE STOCK AND CUT THE FIGURES LIKE THIS:
MEN'S SUBSTANTIAL SUITS, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00.
NICE MADE DRESSY ONES, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $7.75.
COME AND GET ONE.
CHILD'S and BOY'S SUITS, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.
All indebted to the late firm of MOODY & PERKINS will find the books with the new firm, for which we urge immediate settlement.
Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Few Doors Below Postoffice. CHESTERTOWD, MD.

BECK & WALKER
FERTILIZERS!
HAVING had the most satisfactory accounts from the use of our Fertilizers on this year's Wheat Crop, we offer our goods with more assurance than we did before their trial. We beg to refer to all of our patrons. We name by permission:

Thomas W. Skirven,	J. M. J. Byron,	George R. Reed,	James G. Beck,
Wm. Henry Coleman,	Wm. Morris & Sons,	Joseph R. Usilton,	C. D. McClary,
Horace A. Willson,	Wm. M. Slay,	William Meeks,	Joseph Trew,
Wm. M. Miller,	C. T. Westcott,	Samuel G. Lee,	John F. Copper,
Walter B. Strong,	J. A. Pearce,	Wm. T. Miller,	Simeon Davis,
T. Romie Strong,	Dr. W. Frank Hines,	Samuel Vannort,	J. Sheppard Morris,
William Burgess,	H. W. Vickers,	Daniel E. Jewell,	Wm. H. Clacy,
J. Cordray Loud,	J. K. Aldridge,	Wm. D. Shinn,	Samuel Cacy,
Hiram M. Brown,	B. F. Crew,	L. C. Justis, Jr.,	Henry Spear,
Thos. D. France,	C. H. Hurlock,	P. G. Wilmer,	C. E. Comegys.
Samuel W. Brown,			

We are offering this season a fourth-grade of goods at a lower price to meet the demands of some of our patrons and the very low price of wheat. We offer
STANDARD, an Absolutely Pure Bone Phosphate.
TRUSTWORTHY, an Absolutely Pure Bone Phosphate.
PROPAGATOR, Pure Bone and Acid Phosphate.
TRY ME, High Grade Mineral bone and potash (*no kainit*).
Our goods will be in good drilling condition and we offer them to the public as being strictly as represented. We still have the same chemist in whom we have the utmost confidence, and we know that our material is of the best quality. We sell at the lowest possible price and solicit the patronage of our friends and the public generally. Our place of business is the KENT NEWS BUILDING, where we will be pleased to see any who may call.
Aug. 5, 1893—tf. BECK & WALKER.

We Offer the Farmers of Kent
TRADE MARK
Our A. A. Bone Superphosphate
AND IMPERIAL COMPOUND FERTILIZERS.
THE A. A.
Is a Positive Animal Bone Fertilizer. It not only makes Wheat, but grows Grass and is an Improver of the soil.
THE IMPERIAL
Is composed chiefly of Dissolved Animal Bone, South Carolina Phosphate Ammonia and Potash. It is an excellent article. Some of our customers really prefer this goods.
WE FIND
That these brands have stood the test with the Highest Grade Fertilizers on the market, and in many instances they have excelled. One gentleman reported a test of 154 sheaves out of plats upon which four different kinds of phosphates were used, two costing more and one less, but the A. A. yielded one bushel more out of the 154 sheaves than either the others, and two bushels more than one of them. Another gentleman reports 1400 bushels off 40 acres, another 468 bushels off 14 acres, and so on, which shows that
THE LIFE
Of the trade in our business surely must be owing to the quality and combination of our goods, for after an unbroken record of 17 successful years, we having sold more goods abroad as well as at home the last year, is a guarantee of genuine merit.
WE HAVE
Certainly bought our stock right for this fall and will be glad to have you correspond or see us concerning before making your purchases.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in All Kinds Fertilizing Materials

STATESMEN OUTING!

THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT OCEAN CITY, MARYLAND.

The Trip Down the Bay and Across the Peninsula.

A distinguished party from Washington honored our State with a visit last Saturday. They were the guests of the Sinepuxent Beach Company, and included Vice President Stephenson and a number of United States Senators. It was purely an outing trip. The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following particulars:

The State steamer Governor Thomas was at the foot of South street at 2 o'clock, ready to receive the distinguished guests. The steamer had been placed at the disposal of the party by Governor Brown, and Commander Howard was on hand to welcome his guests. Captain Griffith was there too. It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the Baltimore guests began to arrive, and it was after 3 o'clock when Vice-President Stevenson, Senator Blackburn and Senator Gibson arrived from Washington via. the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

In the meantime the Merchants' Club, under the direction of Caterer Havez, with Abe Siegrea and George Bowen in charge, had loaded the steamer with the choicest ediblesand drinkables. At 3.40 the steamer cast off en route for Ocean City.

Everybody made himself comfortable, and the boatload of prominent men were scattered promiscuously on the steamer. It was a delightful trip, because everybody was at home. Vice President Stephenson was the central figure, and yet he was thoroughly democratic and took things in the free and easy way that everybody else did. He was an inquisitive passenger, too, and examined minutely Baltimore's harbor facilities and wanted to know all about the elevators, piers and wharves. He wanted to know the terminal facilities of Baltimore and all about the city as a shipping point.

In all the party there was not a more interested person in his surroundings than he. Mr. Stevenson sat on the after deck, over which Captain Griffith had spread an awning, and in his conversation showed a knowledge of Baltimore's resources that surprised everybody. He evinced interest along a line to ascertain if Baltimore is the nearest seaport point to the west from Illinois and from the great prairie section, of which he stands as the most distinguished representative. Mr. Hambleton, Mr. Warfield, Mr. Jackson, Governor Brown and other Marylanders in the party gave him all the information he desired. It was a real boom for the canal across the peninsula without any effort.

Off Fort Carroll lunch was announced, and a delightful lunch it was—salid, fowl, canelenpe, water melons, crabs, champagne, in fact, a real Eastern Shore lunch, and none partook more heartily than the Vice-President. It would have made the average Maryland matron proud to have seen how that luncheon was enjoyed.

There were interesting groups which gathered under the awning of the after decks. There were two tables. Mr. Stevenson occupied the head of that one on the windward side, where he could get the full benefit of the breeze. On the right sat his host, Mr. Goldsborough, and on his left sat Governor Brown. Around the tables sat the distinguished Marylanders composing the party.

The lunch put the party into a thorough good humor, and the way that Vice-President Stevenson and Senator Blackburn bantered each other was a real picnic to the listeners. Story after story was told, each more jolly and more refreshing than the other, and Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Stevenson kept the hearers in a roar of laughter. After dinner Mr. Stevenson asked a great many questions about the Eastern Shore. A reporter of the *Sun* gave him the information he desired. He told him that President James K. Polk's ancestors had come from the Eastern Shore; so had the ancestors of Secretary Gresham; so had those of Herschel V. Johnson, and so had those of numerous other persons who had become prominent in the history of the country.

Then Mr. Stevenson warmed up to Maryland history and told the interested group what a prominent part the State had played in framing national history and how that many Marylanders had helped to build up Illinois. He alluded to the fact that his maternal ancestors had come from Cecil county and he asked all about the old homestead of the Greshams in Kent county. It was 7.10 when the steamer reached Claiborne. At Easton Senator Gibson left the party to join his family at Ratcliffe Manor, his country seat in Talbot. Hon. Edward Lloyd, President of the State Senate, and Col. Oswald Tilghman, who may be the next State Senator from Talbot county, joined the party and came to Ocean City.

It was a flying train that came from Claiborne to Ocean City and the time made beat all previous records. The distance is eighty-seven miles, which was covered in a trifle over one hundred minutes.

The only stops were made at Easton and Salisbury, and at each place there was an enthusiastic gathering to greet Mr. Stevenson. The Vice-President appeared on the platform and bowed to the gathered spectators at each of these points. His welcome at Ocean City was very hearty.

Large crowds of ladies turned out to greet him, and he was escorted to the Atlantic Hotel by Mr. R. Goldsborough Keene. He was escorted to the supper-room by W. Sidney Wilson, mayor of Ocean City, and introduced, en route, to Mrs. Wilson as the mayoress.

In the supper-room the Vice-President sat with the ladies of Senator Blackburn's family. Governor Brown sat at the head of another table with Mrs. Wilson as his vis-a-vis.

The Real Mother-in-Law.

Who was it taught my wife to bake
A loaf of bread or fancy cake
And appetizing dishes make?
My mother-in-law.
Who was it when my wife was ill,
Bestowed upon her care and skill,
And saved for me a nurse's bill?
My mother-in-law.
Who then my little ones prepared
Each morn for school, who for them cared,
And all their little sorrows shared?
My mother-in-law.
Who was it when their prayers were said,
So snugly tucked them into bed,
And till they slept beside them stayed?
My mother-in-law.
Who for my clothing then took care,
Who overlooked my underwear,
And kept each garment in repair?
My mother-in-law.
Who, oft to me her aid has lent,
To buy the coal and pay the rent,
Who'd gladly see me president?
My mother-in-law.
A loving grandmother is she,
A generous friend she's been to me.
Forever honored let her be.
My mother-in-law.

In a Caravan.

Caravan is a sort of a house-boat on wheels, a fashionable and modernized gypsy cabin, or an improved photographer's car. It is drawn by horses, and develops a speed something between a canal-boat and an express train, according to the number and going qualities of the steeds before it. It is not distance, however, but time that the caravan is looked to annihilate, so the matter of speed is secondary. The vehicle, filled with a carefully selected company of picnickers, ambles along a lovely country road until some sweet retreat is encountered, when it stops, and there you are for so long as you want to be, and no longer. In the caravan you may eat, sleep, but not live; that you must do out doors. If it should rain, you may exist within its shelter, if you can, till the sun shines again. When everybody is tired of the sweet retreat—and one of the thorns of caravanning is that there is a chance of your getting tired of it before everybody—the party moves on, like the snail, with its house upon its back. Of all pastimes this is the best suited to those who are weary of the city's rush and noise.

BASKET MAKING.

Peach Boxes Superseded by Baskets—How they are Made in Kent—A News Reporter's Visit to the Millington Factory, etc.

As each succeeding peach season arrives the grower prepares for the crop by purchasing baskets, boxes, etc. Five years ago it was a rarity to see a *basket* of peaches shipped to Baltimore by boat. All fruit was shipped in boxes and box factories were constructed at various places in Kent and the school boy and many men were employed in making the boxes. Today we notice that the box has been pushed aside and nearly all peaches are shipped in baskets both by boat and rail. It is rather an exception now to see peaches in boxes. This change has been brought about by the increased price realized by shipping in baskets.

This change to baskets of course has made the demand for them very great and to supply this need basket factories have been constructed. One of the largest one on the Shore is located at Millington and owned by C. L. Severn, who died last week. It is just outside the town and employs a large force. Master Leonard Wilson, aged 16, is one of the fastest workmen there having made as many as 300 baskets in a day! A new 70 horse-power engine has been placed in the mill and it is now equipped with the latest improved machinery. The factory at Rock Hall and at Chestertown each employ twenty or thirty hands and have demand for their output. Mr. Tommy Massey is one of the fastest workmen at the factory here.

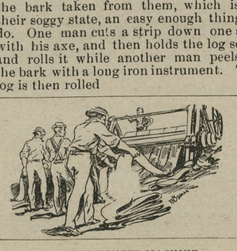
The NEWS is able today to give its readers an idea as how all these baskets are made with illustrations made by the NEWS artist.

HOW THE BASKET IS MADE.

As everybody knows who handles them, the ordinary peach basket is made up of a pine bottom, (round), and staves light, thin flexible and tough, held together by hoops of the same qualities. From the making of the pine bottoms to the making of the top which covers the basket, every move in its manufacture is interesting. Beginning with the pine board of which the bottom is made, one machine cuts the plank into square pieces, another bores a hole in the centre—and this hole is for a double purpose—in order to place on an iron peg upon the band saw which cuts the board round, and also to place on another iron peg when the basket is being put together, so that the staves may be nailed to it. But the making of the staves is most interesting part of the work.

The wood used is poplar, gum and sycamore, and also sometimes birch, but is not considered as good as the others.

The first operation to which the logs are subjected is boiling. They are thrown into vats of boiling water and kept there 24 hours, and this is done to make the wood tough and flexible. But for the boiling the thin slices of wood, as they are cut off by the machine, would splinter into fragments, and nothing like a decent strip of veneer could be obtained. After their hot bath, the logs are rolled on a platform, and then they are "skinned"; that is, have the bark taken from them, which is in their soggy state, an easy enough thing to do. One man cuts a strip down one side with his axe, and then holds the log solid and rolls it while another man peels of the bark with a long iron instrument. The log is then rolled



TO THE VENEER MACHINE.

The log is raised, fastened at each end to two heads, and becomes part of a revolving cylinder. The log revolves, and as it does it is pushed hard against a stationary knife, which peels off the wood from end to end—planes it off, in fact, into sheets of the required width, length and thickness. Then the machine may be adjusted so that the sheet of wood will be five feet wide, or it may be cut into ten widths of six inches wide, etc. The thickness may vary from quarter of an inch to one sixty-fourth of an inch. The length depends altogether on how much wood there is in the log being cut. The thickness of the wood used in ordinary peach baskets is about an eighth of an inch, and that is about as thick as it is usually cut for any kind of basket.

From the veneer machine the wood, as was said, comes in long sheets, which are then run through another machine, and this in turn cuts the strip into staves for baskets. The sheet in width the same as a stave in length, and the sheet is set running between two revolving cylinders, on one of which knives are arranged to cut the staves the exact size. Although the staves are broader at the top than bottom, it cuts them so that two put together will form a perfect rectangle, thus waisting none of the wood. This leaves the staves when they come from the machine with the broad and narrow ends alternating at either side, and the boys, who arrange them so that all the broad ends are on one side and narrow at the other have a most dextrous fashion of "skinning" them, as a gambler or sleight-of-hand performer uses trick cards by "skinning" them.

COMMERCIAL CRINOLINE.

The bottom and sides of a peach basket being made, the next is the hoops which hold the sides together. These are made in two forms, the one being about one inch wide and about an eighth of an inch in thickness, the other the same width, but the thickness on one edge being one-eighth of an inch, tapering down on a sharp edge on the other side. The former are made by an ordinary circular saw, and are cut from a board of the required thickness. The latter must be cut one at a time, so that no wood may be wiasted, and are used on peach baskets at about the middle.

They are cut of varying widths, because the peach baskets bulge about half way up, and the narrow edge being placed upwards it fits the bulge much better than an ordinary hoop would. Then comes the putting together of the basket. On a stationary iron bar, attached to a table, are two iron wheels at the proper distance from each other, the bar being the length of the basket, with a place for the bottom of the basket on the bar. A hoop is put around the larger wheel, which corresponds to the upper rim of the basket. Then the staves are attached to this by nails. The staves are drawn in at the bottom by an iron hoop, and a hoop put around the second wheel and nailed on. The staves are nailed to the edge of the wooden bottom, and then the basket is made. The basket fitted

on the iron wheel moves about the iron bar, and the nails are driven against the iron which clinches them on the other side.

The men who are expert at this work can make baskets with a rapidity which to an outsider looks almost incredible. One cent is what they are paid for making each basket, and many make 250 baskets a day. When the basket is made the wood is still damp from its hot bath, and the baskets are, therefore, dried thoroughly before shipping, to prevent mildew.

A curious sight to be seen in a basket factory is the fact that in making baskets the men keep the nailsthey are using in heir mouth.

WHERE GOOD FISHING IS FOUND.

Fine Sport in the Waters of Queen Anne's and Kent Counties.

Though the present season has been scarcely up to the average for hook and line fishing along the upper eastern shore of the Chesapeake some royal sport has been enjoyed and nearly all of the frequenters of the fishing grounds have collected, even during a bad season, a startling budget of fish stories, calculated to send the blood coursing with unusual vigor through the veins of the city Isaac Waltons who make annual pilgrims to the happy fishing grounds of their fathers.

Among many historic wrecks, oyster rocks and swirling eddies the toothsome sheepshead, the massive drum, the sparkling perch or that gamest of Chesapeake game fish and Adonis among the fishing tribes, the rock, have been caught.

The sheepshead is rarely if ever a frequenter of the Kent county fishing grounds, nor does the speckled sides of the lower bay front ever gladden the eyes of the angler along our shores, but what care we so long as the perch and rock, those choicest of line fish, make their summer abode with us. Not excepting the sea trout, or the gamey tarpon, those great lusty fellows which are the delight of the Flordia fisherman, the rock stands the ne plus ultra of splendid fish. The charming characteristics of the sleek-looking fellows extends not alone to the table, but to the heart of the angler. Possibly no place along the bay shore offers a more favorite resort for rock and rock fishing than is found at Kent Island narrows. The water rushes through like a mill race, separating the mainland of Queen Anne's county from her island possession, Kent Island. The narrows connect the waters of the Chester river and Eastern bay, and for years have been a favorite passage way for rock ranging from one and a half pounds, or dainty "panners" to those great line-testers of from 45 or 50. Postmaster Johnson, of Baltimore last year hooked some of these big fellows, and during the present season a boy landed 13 handsome fellows of from 7 to 15 pounds. Long, strong lines, hooks well tempered and an abundance of soft crab, that daintiest of morsels to the rock and perch, are used. Sinkers almost amounting in weight to anchors for a small boat in still water is found necessary to keep the hooks below the surface of the swirling, eddying current. It often becomes necessary to play the larger fish until they are exhausted before they can be landed. Nothing could be more fascinating than one of these experiences. The rock fish during the winter and spring are in the deeper waters of the bay, near the bottom, but at that season by means of seine nets vast numbers of splendid fish are secured. The nets, by means of heavy weights, are sunk to the bottom, and as much as $500 worth of fish have been taken by one boat's crew in a day.

Then, too, the massive drum fish is game worthy of the skill of the most expert fisherman, and often rewards the quest of the old watermen, who know where to watch for them. Three of these big fellows were caught off Rock Hall last week by one fisherman.

But of all the Edens for the fisherman along the shores of the Chesapeake picturesque Betterton is the summer paradise and ideal dream. Here is the favorite perch. Three or four barrels of great black fellows have been hooked in one day on these fishing grounds, as many as three being brought up on one line at one time. No finer sport could be imagined than to strike one of the several old wrecks on a good tide and have a "bout" with these handsome fellows, which fairly swarm at the bay. Philadelphians have long ago become aware of the charms of Betterton, and each season hosts of fishermen spend from several days to several weeks on the fishing grounds. Soft crabs are the best bait, and the favorite boat is the skiff. These boats are safe, commodious and swift sailers. Then, too, the Sassafras river has fishing grounds offering more inducements. Many fish caught are consumed in the county, but greater quantities find their way to the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Betterton is abundantly supplied with fishermen with splendid boats who do not fish for fun, but at moderate prices carry out fishing parties to the haunts of the finny tribes. The height of the fishing season in the upper bay sets in about Aug. 1st and continues untill well into the fall.

The veterans of the fishing crops at Betterton are as familiar with the habits of the perch and the general topography of the bottom of the bay as is the farmer with the habits of his stock and the general lay of the hills and valleys on his farm—*Baltimore Sun.*

"We sow in tears and labor,
We weep in joy and strength,
We tread our pathway weeping,
Good sheaves we bear at length.
Our mouth is filled with laughter,
Our tongue is filled with mirth;
The harvest is of heaven,
The labor was of earth."

Onions as Medicine.

The sweet Italian, or the Bermuda onions are the ones to be eaten *au naturel*, the flavor being much more delicate than the common varieties. But onions are really sweeteners of the breath after the local effects have passed away, as they correct stomach disorders and carry off the accumulated poisons to the system. They provide a blood purifier that all may freely use, and do perfect work in constipation troubles. As a vermifuge the onion can not be surpassed, and, eaten raw, will often check a violent cold in the head. One small white onion eaten every night before retiring is a well-known doctor's prescription for numerous affections of the head, and is highly recommended for sleeplessness; it acts on the nerves in a soothing way, without the injuries of the drugs so often applied. The heart of an onion, heated and placed in the ear, will often relieve the agony of earache, while the syrup procured from sprinkling a sliced onion with sugar and baking in the oven, will work wonders in a "croupy" child.

An Interview with Jacquard nearly a Century Ago.

The Jacquard machine, as is well known, permits the weaving of the most complicated patterns, enabling manufacturers of textile fabrics to produce the most tasteful and elegant goods at a price within reach of all classes. This not ingenious machine was the invention of Jacquard. Long years ago, we paid the old man a visit, and he welcomed us with heartiness. "But," said he, "come forth into my vineyard; let us get among the grapes and sunshine." So he led the way with tottering steps, and, sitting down by his side, I told him I was an Englishman, and, as he was a most ingenious man, I had come to see him. "Well, I am proud of a visit from an Englishman. If I have done any real good, I owe the first suggestion to England. It was an English newspaper that led me to occupy my thoughts with mechanical improvements, and, but for that, it is probable I should still have been a poor straw hat maker in some obscure street in Lyons. It was during the peace of Amiens that a translated extract from an English newspaper met my eye effering a premium, by some society in London, to any one who could apply machinery for the production of nets. After many attempts, I made a machine which produced a perfect net and, somehow, thought no more about it. The net I carried about with me in my pocket, and one day the question was put to me by a friend what would I do with my machine. I gave him the net as my answer. Time went on, and I was surprised at receiving an order from the prefect to see him as soon as possible. I went; he produced my net and said, 'I have orders from the Emperor to send your machine to Paris' 'From the Emperor! That's strange! You see it is all in pieces and I must have time to put it together again.' Very soon I have managed the affair, and trudged off with it and a half-made net to the prefect. I bade him count the number of loops and then strike the bar with his foot, when another loop was added to the number. Great was his delight—and the interview ended by the words, 'You shall hear more about this than you are aware of just now;' and I did, in a way that perplexed me not a little. The prefect sent for me and said, 'You must go to Paris, M. Jacquard, by his Majesty's orders.' 'To Paris, sir! How the deuce can I? What have I done?' Not only must you go to Paris, but to-day, immediately.' 'Well, then,' I answered, 'I will go home, see my wife, pack some clothing, and—' 'You will not go home, there is a carriage now waiting to take you; my orders are imperative to send you on at once; I will provide you with money and all you require.' I jumped into the carriage and away, full gallop to cover the 150 leagues to Paris. At the first station, I opened the door to step out, but was stopped by a gendarne. 'Sir, if you please, you are not to go out of my sight.' I found myself a prisoner. On we went, and for the first time in my life, I found myself in Paris, and strange, indeed, was my introduction there. Having been taken direct to Napoleon and Carnot, the latter said to me suddenly, 'Are you the man that can do what Omnipotence cannot? Can you *tie* a *knot* on a *string* on the *stretch?*' I was confounded, and could not answer. The Emperor said, 'Don't be bashful, my man, speak up. I will protect you.' In answer I said, 'Give me materials and some place as a workshop and I will try what can be done.' At the time a superb shawl was to be woven for the Empress Josephine,