Kent News.

Vol. 53. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1893. No. 17.

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.

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, B. 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 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MOSQUITO CANOPY!

CALL AND SEE MY STOCK.

jy15-tf. P. T. McFEELY, Furniture Store.

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 Pomona on Monday, the 18th, and in Chestertown, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th.

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 domicle, 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-sevec, 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—Self lighters.

Nearly opposite the Chestertown National Bank he also keeps a fresh line of

CONFECTIONERY.

Great Slaughter Sale!

—OF—

FURNITURE!

We have got to make room for Fall Goods, and what we have has got to go REGARDLESS OF COST. Call and see what Bargains we have in Oak Suits, Buffets, Extension Tables, etc., etc.

We are also offering bargains in

CARPETS and RUGS,

PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, BOOK RACKS, MIRRORS, &c.

WINDOW SHADES!

(Spring Roller) from 25 cents up.

IN OUR PAINT STORE

you can find anything you want, and can give you any quantity. We are sole agents for J. W. Masury & Son's

READY-MIXED PAINTS, LEADS

and everything they make.

☞IF YOU WANT BARGAINS call at

PERCY T. McFEELY'S

Furniture and Paint Stores,

Sept. 2, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

STAM'S HALL—CORNER STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

—AND—

School Supplies,

Largest Stock, Lowest Prices.

The School Board, by a very close contract with the publishers, have succeeded in getting the School Books used in the Kent county schools at a very small margin above the actual cost of the books. We supply them to the schools at the prices arranged by the board, consequently our profit is a very small one, and we are compelled to sell them positively for CASH.

Orders from distant parts of the county will be promptly attended to

COLIN F. STAM,

Sept. 7, 1893. DRUGGIST.

W. H. ROSS & CO.'S

PHOSPHATES!

These Phosphates have been used in this county and pronounced a first-class article for wheat. Prices low to meet the low price of wheat. Also,

PEACH BASKETS,

BASKET COVERS and LADDERS.

Call on or write me before buying.

J. C. SUTTON,

a12-tn1. BLACK'S, MD.

FERTILIZERS!

FOR THE FALL OF 1893 OF

Established Reputation

CHESTER COMPOUND

—No. 1.—

Ammo. Superphosphate,

M. P. COMPOUND,

Dissolved South Carolina.

☞None better of their respective grades on the market. Would be pleased to see or hear from you before you buy your Fertilizer for Wheat Seeding.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

NOTICE TO

FRUIT GROWERS,

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

We have Peach Ladders, Picking Baskets, Wagon Springs, Stencil Blacking and Stencil Brushes for sale at low figures. J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

PRESERVING KETTLES, FRUIT CANS, CAN WAX, WAX STRINGS, &C.

For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Briar and Bush Scythes, Sneaths, Grub Hoes, Bush Hooks, Scythe Stones, Hedge Knives Hedge Shears, &c. For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.

Crab Nets, Shrimp Nets, Fishing Lines, Sinkers, Snoods and Hooks for sale

at J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.'S,

August 5, 1893. Chestertown, Md.

VANDEGRIFT'S

ERADICATOR

—FOR—

For Cleansing Grease Spots from Clothing

☞REIT NEV FAILS.☜

LADIES, after playing Tennis, go to M. A. Toulson's or C. F. Stam's and get a bottle of ÆOLIAN TOILET CREAM, for removing Sunburn. Only 15c. per bottle.

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.

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.

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. Cacy,
J. Cordray Loud,	J. K. Aldridge,	Wm. D. Shinn,	Samuel Cacy,
Hiram M. Brown,	B. F. Crew,	L. C. Jnstis, 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.

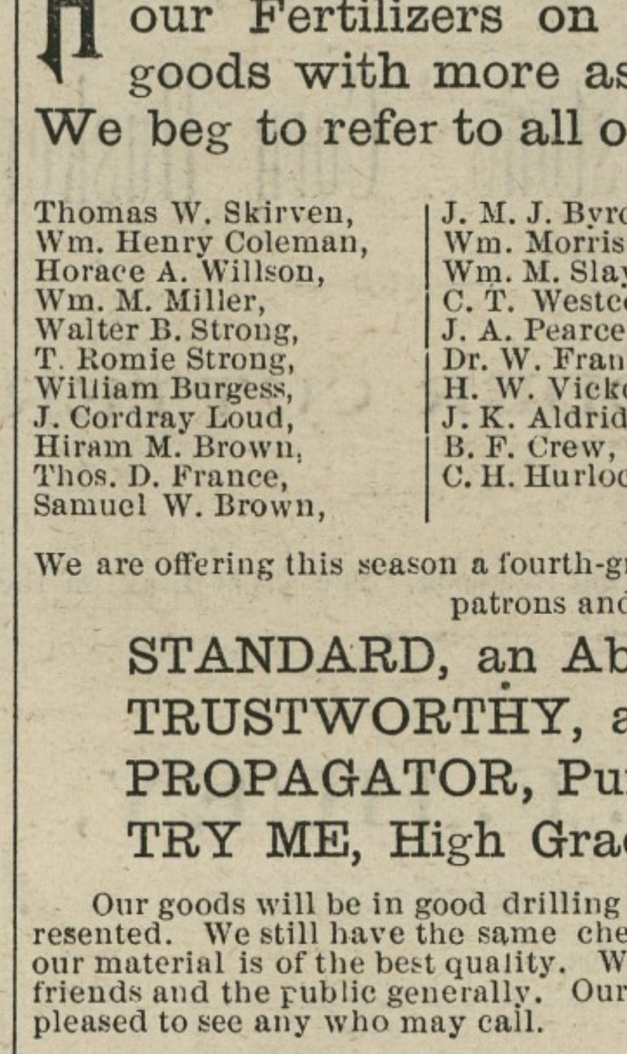
TRUSTWORTHY, an Absolutely Pure Bone Phosphate.

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.



PRICES

—IN—

CLOTHING!

HAVE BEEN SHRUNKEN BY

MOODY & LUSBY

so that you can afford to buy a suit and save money to carry it over to next season after getting two or three months wear out of it this season yet. Don't miss this opportunity.

We Must Have Room for Our Immense Fall Stock

and we are LETTING CLOTHING GO REGARDLESS OF COST. Come see for yourself that we claim nothing but what is fully proven in our house.

Respectfully, MOODY & LUSBY,

Few Doors Below Postoffice. CHESTERTOWN, MD

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.

[Written for the KENT NEWS.]

ON THE SEA.

BY MAMIE A. STRONG.

On the sea, and our vessel gliding
Smoothly over the sunlit waves,
Her white sails swinging with graceful motion,
While the sparkling waters her great hull heaves,
All is calm as calm can be,
On the sea.

On the sea, on the deck reclining,
Gazing up in the azure sky,
Watching idly the white clouds floating,
And the sun beams bright on the sails that lie.
And all is bright as bright can be,
On the sea.

On the sea, o'er the ship's side leaning,
Peering down in the depths below,
Carelessly noting the rippling tide,
The waters part and the billows flow.
All is tranquil as tranquil can be,
On the sea.

On the sea, and the cloud is darkening,
Sunbeams on the sails now disappear,
A sudden breeze from the dark northeast,
And a muffled sound of thunder near,
All is restlesss as restless can be,
On the sea.

On the sea, and the sea bird screaming,
Swiftly wending her homeward way,
The sky is black, and the wind grows loud,
And the ship struggles on through the dashing [spray,
All is dark as dark can be,
On the sea.

On the sea, rocking and tossing,
The lightning flashes, the thunder roars,
And the ship leans low,
And fast and heavy the cold rain pours.
All is wild as wild can be,
On the sea.

On the sea and the storm is subsiding,
The clouds slowly part and the light appears,
The storm is over, the elements rest,
And softly the pure sweet zephyr stirs.
All is peaceful as peaceful can be,
On the sea.

On the sea, and the twilight deepening,
Sounds grow fainter as night grows nigh.
All is still save the billows flowing,
And the murmuring sound of the soft wind's sigh.
All is fresh and pure as can be,
On the sea.

On the sea, and the moonlight gleaming
Radiantly down on the shining waves;
Softly, gently our ship glides on
In a path of gold the moonlight paves.
All is fair as fair can be,
On the sea. *Belle View, Md.*

REVEALED BY A SPECTRE.

How a Widow Recovered $3,000 of Her Husband's Estate.

A letter from Madison, N. H., says: There recently took place in this town an occurance over which the disciples of Spiritualism are rejoicing and the skeptical are puzzling. Some eighteen months ago a well-to-do-farmer of this county died, leaving a widow and several children. A few months before his death he mortgaged his farm to raise the money with which to purchase a piece of land adjoining his own. He had saved the whole of the amount, with which he expected to pay off the debt, and was known to have the sum, something over $3,000, in his possession a day or two before stricken down with his last illness, but when the widow came to look into the deceased man's effects the money could nowhere be found.

The day when the mortgage was to fall due was near at hand and it would be necessary to sell the newly-acquired property to pay it if the money was not discovered. A thorough search was made, and every possible friend to whom the dead man might have given it for safe keeping was examined as to his knowledge of the money, but no one had any inkling of what had become of it. It was then remembered that Mr. Lithye had made an unexpected journey somewhere to the South shortly before his death, but he had been reticent as to where he had been. Indeed, it was on getting back home that he was struck down with the paralytic stroke that affected his organs of speech and brain so that he was not capable of answering intelligibly the simplest question addressed to him.

The widow, after every possible means had been taken to discover the whereabouts of the money, at last became in a measure resigned to its loss, and had placed the new lands in the hands of an agent for sale, when her sister, a young girl from Boston, came to visit her.

One day this girl was talking with her sister over some sewing on which they were engaged, when she seemed to look over her relative's shoulder, and asked abruptly, "Why, sister Jane, who is that man?"

Mrs. Lithye turned her head quickly, but could see no one, and said so, when Mary, the girl, persisted, "If I did not know differently, I would certainly think that there was Brother Austin."

She had not seen Mr. Lithye for some years before his decease. She watched the figure then lean over her sister's shoulder, and caress her hair for a moment, then it was gone, leaving the girl staring blankly. Again she claimed to have encountered the same figure in the hall, and that it paused as if to allow her to overtake it, but that she ran past it in terror.

CAME TO HER BEDSIDE.

One morning she came down to breakfast and declared, "Sister Jane, I know where the missing money is." It was thought that she was jesting, but she insisted, and told that the night before she had been awakened to find standing beside her the mysterious visitor she had seen twice before. She claimed that the phantom had informed her that he had placed the money with a merchant in Portland, and had it repeated twice over. She then rose and set down the name and business of the merchant and produced the slip of paper on which she had jotted them down. Mrs. Lithye had never heard of such a person and at first declined to credit the story, but urged by her sister she finally wrote to the merchant inquiring if Mr. Lithye had about a certain date left any money with him for safe-keeping.

The man replied promptly that no such sum had been given him and Mrs. Lithye censured Mary for causing her to make so great a mistake. The next morning after the receipt of this reply Mary Dunn came down to say that she had again seen her brother-in-law, who had told her that the merchant lied and that if she would write once more telling him that the money was contained in an old red morocco pocket-book, marked with his grandfather's initials in German type, that the thief would probably disgorge his booty, which he had appropriated thinking there was no proof of his possession of it. This Mary did with the result that the money was forwarded by the next train with the explanation that the writer had overlooked the circumstance. The girl has no means of knowing of this transaction, as no writted evidence of it existed.

She is a good, Christian girl of a matter-of-fact disposition, and looks on her singular experience as only a most wonderful dream. But the question remains, what did she see, or was it only one of those inexplicable coincidents that have mazed the world for all ages? Skeptics claim that the girl might have found some memorandum of the money and its whereabouts, but its presence in the old pocket-book, of which she knew nothing, is a proof of her honesty in the matter. She so much disliked the notoriety the affair has given her that she makes her sister now tell the story for her to the inquisitive crowds who flock to hear it.

Cut Down the Weeds.

Pestiferous weeds are maturing their seed very fast now, and enough are growing on almost every farm to seed half a dozen farms. The road-side, the fence-corners and out-of-the-way places are full of them. Make a raid upon them whenever possible. If you cut down one obnoxious weed before the seed matures, you prevent hundreds from growing next year, to sap your soil, injure your crops and increase your labor. A high agricultural authority asserts that the injury to the pastures and meadows of the United States, from weeds alone, is one hundred million dollars a year. We don't know how the statistician found that out, but we are glad he did. We hope he will tell us how much weeds injure corn and other crops; how much strength they abstract from the soil, and what the labor is worth that is employed in keeping them in subjection.

A QUEEN ANNE'S VIEW.

What is Needed in Oyster Legislation.

Queenstown News.

The members of our next legislature will have some very important matters of interest to the people to look after, and none more important than the oyster industry of the State.

We need wise legislation on this question. It should be dealt with in a practical, sensible manner, and not in the haphazzard way that has marked the course of legislation on this subject in the past. Unless our legislators awake to the fact that our oyster industry (one of the largest industries in the state) is gradually slipping away from us, and adopt some measures to really protect and keep it, ten years hence we will have none. The laws we have are mere shadows, and when a case is brought before our courts, the laws are so full of holes and flaws that the criminal almost invariably escapes punishment, and the law is looked upon as no law at all and obeyed by those engaged in the business accordingly. We don't want any clause in that law that will deprive a man of the right to work at his trade 15 days because some other fellow wants him to work for him or because some other trade is short of labor. This is class legislation and we want it done away with. The first fifteen days of September that was taken off of our people by the last legislature costs our county each oyster season at least $40,000, and does not benefit the farmer (the class the law was amended to benefit) the third of this amount. If we cannot get a new law we want 15 days restored, and we hope the gentlemen who will represent this county in the coming legislature, will be found recording their votes for its restoration at all times.

We don't want any oyster law that discriminates against any citizen of Maryland. The law that makes any man live 12 months in a county before he can go to work to make a living for his family ought to be wiped off the statue books. This is the only law that we know of in this state that prevents any resident of Maryland from working where he selects. It is all wrong and should not be.

The oyster law should contain regulations to enforce the cull sections, as this is about all there is of the oyster law. The inspectors appointed are powerless to do any good. There should be regular specified lay grounds at convenient points to the rocks for buy-boats to take in their cargoes, and at each of these points there should be an inspector; he should inspect the oysters in the canoes before they were sold, and, if found alright under the cull law, allow them to be taken on board by the buyer; if found not properly culled, instead of having the catcher arrested, he should have power to make him take his cargo back on the rock and scatter them overboard. This would only deprive his family of his days' work; while under the present system, if caught and fined, he has to take a week and sometime a month's work to pay fine and costs.

Instead of a license as now, we favor a tax on each bushel caught to be paid to inspector when sold, and all moneys from this source to be paid to the state and to go to the general school fund. The inspector to give the captain of the buy-vessel a clean bill-of-lading of the number of bushel of oysters he takes in. Said bill-of-lading to be presented to an inspector in Baltimore; on the same principal as boats now present at the Custom House. The inspector to mail copy of said bill of lading to the State Comptroller, and the inspector in Baltimore to forwad the original to the same party.

Instead of a license, each and every person should apply to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of his county for a certificate to take oysters. The said Clerk furnishing such certificate for a nominal fee, upon satisfactory evidence being given that the party applying is a *bona fide* citizen of the State of Maryland. Said cretificate to entitle him to oyster in any waters of this State.

These with a few other changes put in proper form, would make a law that will save and protect our oyster interests and those engaged in it. If any such law as the above was drafted we know there would be plenty of kickers, and we expect a shower of contrary opinions to appear against our daring to propose any law that will interfere with what some people will dare to term their rights.

[Written for the KENT NEWS.]

To My Sweetheart—"I Love You."

BY EVALINA WALLIS.

I took up my pen tonight,
When sweet thoughts to me flew;
Yet the only words I now can write,
Are simply, I love you.

But these words I write thee love,
Though old, are oh! so true;
That even the stars up above,
Fain would whisper, I love you.

You remember when first I said them, love,
That night when we chanced to roam
To the old elm tree by the lane, love,
At your sweet old country home.

How we sat and talked by the dear old tree,
And watched the moon decline;
How you gave me your hand and answered me,
"Yes love, I will be thine."

One year has passed since then, love,
Yet I knew that you would be true,
And never forget your promise, love,
Or the words, I love you.

We will say them again tonight, love,
At the altar, when side by side,
(Ah! words too sweet to write, love,
For, God willing, you'll then be my bride.)

And always will we remember, love,
These words, so old and so true,
That I've whispered so oft to you, love,
The dear old words, I love you.

A Plea for Pretty Girls.

Many people seem to think that because a girls is plain or only ordinary in appearance that she necessarily makes the best wife. Ask the opinion of male friends and more often than not the answer is something in this style: "Oh! pretty girls are very well, but the plain, sensible maiden is the one to be desired for home comforts and domestic happiness!" It is certainly true that plain girls marry more easily than their good-looking sisters, and so it is time something was said in their defense.

Does it signify, then, that because a girl is endowed with more than ordinary charms that she is certain to shirk the duties necessary to man's comfort, and yield unwillingly to the ordinary routine of domestic toil? By no means! She can be just the sweetest and prettiest little creature in all the world and still attend to her work cheerfully. She may spend more than ordinary time before the glass, but then is it not her duty to look her best? Her beauty is a gift, and does it not behoove her to take the greatest care of nature's endowment?

Yes, the pretty girl can be pretty, as well as look pretty.—*Roseleaf.*

A Doubt About the Dish.

A Detroit family that has recently returned from Germany lived with a family of that country while visiting there. The purpose of this was to study the language under the the most favoring circumstances, and the family of the host was also a gainer through the advantage thus secured for acquiring some knowledge of English. One day the lady of the house surprised the Americans by telling them that she was going to have "false hair" for dinner. She was delighted with her command of the new tongue, and rather than disappoint her by asking what she had in store for them they repressed theit curiosity and waited. They rather suspected hash, but when the table was reached the hostess gleefully announced, "There it is." False is mock, and hare is rabbit—false hare; see? They ate mock rabbit.

THE original portrait of Pocahontas, painted in 1612, now the property of a Londoner, is on exhibition at the World's Fair.

ADVERTISING AND JOBP-RINTING.

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.

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JOB-PRINTING:

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HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.

executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

A NEW FABRIC.

How Glass Is Woven Into Cloth and Made Up in Dresses.

The coming season with the shoppers will find many new articles, ornamental and useful, on display in the city stores, but in one class of goods will be found a radical departure from the ordinanary fabrics. Can you imagine neckties, ornamental mats, pincushions, and even dresses made of glass? Visitors to the World's Fair who saw the wonderful exhibit of glass goods, will not be so surprised, although few are aware that these products of the glassmaker's handiwork would ever come into actual use on account of the supposed expense attending their manufacture. It is a fact, however, that they are being introduced into Northern and Western cities, and that Baltimoreans will have an opportunity to admire their beauty before many months have passed.

This new fabric, as it may be termed, has been obtained through the discovery that minute threads of glass can be woven with silk or similar materials so as to form a texture that can be used like cloth. The glass is spun on a large wheel revolving at the rate from 120 to 300 revolutions per minute. Such is the skill of the workman that, though the thread is so fine, it looks like flax; yet it can be bent, twisted and worked without breaking and spun to any length desired. The glass threads are cut into pieces about thirty-two inches long when it is interwoven with silk in cuch a manner that the most careful inspection can detect only the glass.

Only woman's wit can conceive the number of purposes for which this can be utilized, and what an admirable substitute it will make for ordinary silk or cloth. The fact that the Princess Eulalie has a robe made of it, and that Georgia Cayvan, the actress, has been using a glass-woven dress in her repertoire this season is now well known, but people have had the idea that these costumes were simply made to be used as an advertising card for the makers and would probably be the only one ever designed. This is not so, for by improved methods of machinery the fabric can be made at a price which will allow its use by the modistes. In these days of art dressing, the value of such a fabric for a bodice or skirt, or for trimming can be appreciated by those of the gentler sex, to whom a pretty and original costume is one of the dearest things of life. Where it is stated that the fabric can be made in a variety of shades, its value for an "effect" is evident.

But this is only one form of the crystal product. The elasticity of the spun glass allows it to be woven without material, and it can be braided into a great assortment of work. In these days of house decorations everything possible is ornamented, while articles of dress and the toilet which are bought or made for gifts, such as pincushions, toilet boxes, slipper cases, neckties, bureau mats, etc., are designed to be attractive as possible. All these, and many more, are now made of pure glass, in wine, straw, nile green and other beautiful colors. A pincushion, for instance, has a ground work of ordinary cloth, covered with the gloss. Regular four-in-hand ties, which can be tied with as much ease as a silk or satin cravat, are made of the braided glass. They are practically indestructible, except where by accident the strands may be broken, as they will not wear or fray like silk. When soiled, a moistened cloth or sponge will clean them.

In house decorations the glass fabric is being made into exquisitley beautiful shades for boquet and parlor lamps, and into upholstery for divans, ottomans, etc., also lambrequins and ceiling decorations. The lover of art can appreciate what a charming effect such work in different colored glass will produce. Truly, it seems as if the introduction of this new material for ornamenting the person and the home is the climax of art in general decoration.

Poultry House and Yards.

As a general rule, fowls do best when permitted to have their liberty a part of each day, at least eight months in the year. They need both vegetable and animal food, and no supply is so suitable in quality and quantity as that derived directly from contact with the earth.

But, whether fowls run at large or otherwise, poultry houses are an absolute necessity. Their size and finish may be left to the taste and purse of the builder.

The best of all soils whereon to locate a poultry house is a gravel or dry, sandy loam. Damp soil or soil that is low and easily saturated with water in winter and early spring is to be avoided, as chickens, whether old or young, cannot be kept healthy in such a place. The house should face the south or southwest; warmth, dryness and pure air are indispensable. To secure the first, the sides must be impervious to wind; to secure the second, the roof must be sound, and to secure the third, there must be easy means to clean the house, with movable roosts, laying and setting boxes. Six square feet will be enough for a single fowl, and this proportion is about right for any number under fifty. Fifty is about the right number to put in any one house.

The south side of the house should be mainly glass, and if a portion of the south roof of that material, all the better. The roosts should be of sassafras poles, and should lean against the north wall, and be two inches in thickness for the feet of the chickens to clutch readily, and about sixteen inches distant from one another. A long flat shelf, about one foot in width, is best to set the nest-boxes upon. These boxes should be fourteen inches square, and without bottoms. A board one foot above the row of boxes, is best, as being more private. It is somewhat darker, too. The poultry yard should be twenty feet square for twenty hens, and fifty feet square for fifty hens. If confined to small yards, they should be allowed to run out such yards at least two hours in each day.

Besides the house where the nights are passed and during the day when the hens are laying, there should be a shed closed in on the north and east and open to the south and west. In such a shed have two large and low boxes, filled with ashes, for the hens to dust in. A box of cracked oyster shells and a box of fine gravel. There should be feed and water boxes. An experienced poultry raiser says: "I always have half of my yard seeded to rye or oats, and when the fowls have eaten down the first lot they are turned into the next. In this way the soil is kept fresh and the fowls get plenty of green food."

Screenings—burnt wheat, cracked corn, mixed with screenings, one-third corn to two-thirds screenings—is an excellent feed, both for laying hens and for young chicks.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Eletric Bitters—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at M. A. Toulson's.

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