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, OCT. 28, 1893. No. 23.

Commission 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.

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

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.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
R. P. STEWART & CO.,
Wholesale Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
EGGS, POULTRY and CALVES,
New Market & Callowhill Sts., Phila.
The old house solicits your shipments of Eggs, Poultry, Calves and all kinds of Produce. Returns made as soon as sold.
R. P. STEWART & CO.

R. A. BRICE,
Late of and Successor to J. E. HENDRICKSON & Co.
Fruit, Poultry, Eggs, &c.,
328 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Penn.
QUICK SALES, PROMPT RETURNS.
If you want top prices and quick returns ship your Poultry to me.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882.
E. C. CROW & CO.,
121 Callowhill St., Phila., Pa.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ALL KINDS FARM PRODUCE.

H. CALDWELL CREW,
—GENERAL PRODUCE—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
102 Vine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prompt attention will be given to all consignments and communications. s16-tf.

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.

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.

FITZGERALD'S
Dental Parlors,
109 N. Charles St.,
BALTIMORE, - MARYLAND.
Best Set of Teeth, $8.00; Good Set of Teeth, $5.00; Gold Fillings, $1 and up; Silver, 75c; Amalgam, 50c; Teeth extracted, 25c.; Vitalized Air, 50c. Teeth extracted without pain. a23-6m.*

JOHN D. URIE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in Kent and Queen Annes' Counties.

The Hard Times
NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE PURCHASES
—FROM—
A STORE FULL
—OF ALL KINDS OF—
Goods for the Fall Trade
—AT—
J. H. SIMPERS'
Chestertown, Md.
COME ONE! COME ALL! and look at our new and beautiful styles of DRY GOODS; all sorts of NOTIONS; large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, and indeed everything in my line. *ALL AT PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!* Come and look. oct4.

SHINGLES!
GEORGIA FLOORING,
NORTH CAROLINA FLOORING
Building Lumber
TURNED POPLAR COLUMNS,
SASH, BLINDS,
DOORS, PICKETS,
CYPRESS FENCING TO ARRIVE.
T. W. ELIASON, JR.

New Store in Town!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
I have rented the store-room in Chestertown heretofore occupied by Mr. WM. J. McFEELY, and have replenished the store with NEW and FRESH GOODS which I offer to the people of Kent and Queen Anne's counties at prices equal to any in town.
Groceries, Tobacco,
CONFECTIONERY,
CANNED GOODS, CHINAWARE,
MEATS, PROVISIONS, &c.
I will also keep on hand a full supply of
CHOPS, BRAN, MEAL, FLOUR, CRACKED CORN AND CORN IN THE EAR.
GEORGE BRICE,
o7-tf. Chestertown, Md.

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.

DR. DEANE'S
DYSPEPSIA PILLS
ARE MARVELS IN CURING
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache,
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
and many other diseases, which are occasioned by sluggishness of the liver or pancreas.
DR. DEANE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS
CONTAIN NO MERCURY NOR OPIUM.
They are an Excellent Tonic and a Perfect Regulator of the Liver and Pancreas—an organ of great importance and yet greatly neglected.
Put Up in 25 cent and 50 cent Bottles.
60 DOSES FOR 50 CENTS.
Trial samples will be sent postpaid on receipt of ten cents in stamps.
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

WINDOW SHADES!
Call and see our 25c. SPRING-ROLLER SHADES, the best on the market.
jy8-tf. PERCY T. McFEELY.

FOR the cash FIVE POUNDS OF PURE BLACK PEPPER for $1.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

Tell your neighbors and friends of the opportunity to visit the City FREE OF RAILROAD EXPENSE. We have an enormous stock of Clothing. We shall sell it. The prices will be the lowest ever known.
IMPORTANT! IMPORTANT!
A Trip to the City free of Cost!
To make it an object to you we will, in addition to the low prices, pay your Railroad Fare on the purchase of $40 worth or over.
Best Suits and Overcoats ever sold for
$10 AND $15
Wanamaker and Brown
Philadelphia Sixth and Market

STANDS ALONE!

OUR CLOTHING STANDS ALONE on its own merits. The better judge you are of Cloth, Fit and Workmanship, the more certain are we to have your custom. New goods are arriving daily and never before were we so well prepared to please the most fastidious. An examination will convince you that we can save you money by staying home from the city, and also give you as good line to select from. Beautiful Line of NEW DESIGNS for YOUNG MEN. Complete Line of GRAY and QUIET PATTERNS for Men of more mature years, and the Largest Line of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever seen in Kent County. We have the handsomest CLAY WORSTED SUITS for MEN in the State for $12.50. Don't fail to see this. And when you mention SEPARATE PANTS we are right at home. The Gray, Blue and Brown effects in neat, narrow stripes, are marvels of neatness, and, without boasting, we stand ready to show you the most dressy and best quality pair of pants you ever looked at for $2.50. All the Newest Shapes in HATS for Men, Boys and Children. Complete Line of
NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR AND FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
All goods sold by us positively warranted as represented. We make this a positive point and if an error is made in quality (as none are infallible) we are always ready to make same good to purchaser. Square Representation, Bottom Prices, Good Goods and Plenty of Them is the secret of our growing business.
Respectfully,
MOODY & LUSBY,
Few Doors Below Postoffice. CHESTERTOWN, MD

INVITATION TO THE PUBLIC!
YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND TAKE A LOOK AT OUR
—IMMENSE LINE OF MEN'S, BOYS' and CHILDREN'S—
SUITS and OVERCOATS
AND ACOMPARATIVELY LARGE LINE OF PANTS.
We have this season placed upon our counters, for public inspection, more clothing than heretofore, consequently are enabled to show a more complete line than was ever exhibited in Chestertown. In connection with this we also have constantly on hand a complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, consisting of
Hats, Caps, Ties, Hosiery, Underwear, &c., &c.,
and are always first to show you the newest novelties.
It is useless to quote prices here but the extreme low figure that has been put on them will be immediate satisfaction to the purchaser upon examining.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
A constant increase in this department points forward to actual success, and don't forget about our TRUNKS, SATCHELS and TELESCOPES, such a beautiful assortment. Avail yourself of this opportunity of looking over such a large line of goods, it will be money in your pocket. Thanking you for past patronage and soliciting a continuance, I am yours respectfully,
A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Opposite Stam's Hall. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

E. W. F. SIMPERS!
OPPOSITE STAM'S HALL.
DRY GOOD, & 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.
August 12, 1893. E. W. F. SIMPERS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THE TAX QUESTION.

VIEWS OF A CECIL COUNTAIN.

Hon John S. Wirt, ex-Senator from Cecil county, was invited to address the Cecil county Farmer's Club on the subject of assessment and taxation, and did so. We give his views as published in the Cecil *Democrat*. Our readers no doubt will be interested in hearing from one so prominent and well versed on this important subject though many will not agree with him on some points:

"The provisions of our constitution stand in the way of a rational and equitable assessment of property. A tax law which will drive away capital must of necessity hurt unduly the business interests of a community, and legislation which is hurtful to the business interests of a community is vicious legislation. It is a matter which cannot be disposed of intelligently by reiterating a few abstract principles, nor by heated denunciation of 'tax dodgers.' The fact is the tax dodger belongs to no especial class or condition. You will find him at the plow-handle as well as in the counting-room, and in the green fields as well in the crowded cities. There are a good many of them right here in Cecil county and some of them have lately been shouting most lustily for an equitable assessment of property. The failure of the people to adopt the proposd tax amendment at the election of 1891 makes the task of passing an equitable assessment law much more difficult than it would have been if that amendment had been adopted. But it is not worth while to discuss that question now. The theory of our present system is that every one should pay taxes in proportion to his capacity, and capacity is determined by a uniform tax on the assessed value of all property of every description."

Mr. Wirt stated the provisions of article 15 oft he bill of rights, and referred to the recent article of Mr. Richard M. McSherry in the Baltimore *Sun* showing results of the changes that had been made in the constitution. He said:

"A citizen of New York, who may own a town lot in Perryville, Md., should be required, under a strict and logical construction of our bill of rights, to pay taxes in Maryland not only on his lot in Perryville but upon all his property, real and personal, wherever situated outside of the State of Maryland.

"A citizen of the State of Maryland who owns a farm in California must pay in Maryland taxes upon the farm in California, which is taxed in the latter State.

"Of course, as a matter of fact, the taxes referred to are not collected because it is not practicable to do so. Even if possible to collect you will concede that such taxes would be inequitable and clear instances of double taxation. These instances are cited to show the folly of insisting upon a literal and rigid interpretation of the bill of rights. We should rather insist upon a liberal construction which looks more to the spirit than to the latter. All will agree as to the injustice of taxing the California farm in the instance cited. Yet, if the owner should sell his farm in California to a corporation of that State, taking in payment for the same three-fourths of the purchase money in cash and the balance in shares of such corporation, under existing laws of Maryland his shares of stock in the California corporation, which represent a one-fourth interest in the farm in that State, would be liable to taxation in this State. It is not just to tax him as the sole owner of the farm. Is it any more just to tax him as the owner of a fourth interest in the farm? It is not, but if he is a truthful man and discloses to the assessor his owner-ship of the stock, this State will tax him on their value, and justify the excation upon the ground that the shares of stock are personal property which takes the situs of the owner, while the deed is only a mere muniment of title and does not make the situs of the real estate that of the owner. The shares of stock in non-resident corporations ought not to be taxed upon the ground that it is manifestly unjust and is double taxation.

"There has never been an assessment law passed by the Legislature of Maryland which has not recognized the necessity of making certain exemptions. Notwithstanding all the efforts to discover it, millions of dollars of intangible personal property owned in Maryland are now, always have and always will escape taxation. The present law requires both the stocks of merchandise and book accounts of merchants to be taxed, but owing to the fact that there has been no general assessment since 1876 few of our merchants are assessed for any considerable amount on their book accounts. If the rule were vigorously enforced against merchants of Baltimore it is questionable whether they could successfully compete with the merchants of other cities whose tax laws are more liberal.

Under existing law the tools of a mechanic worked by hand and the library of the lawyer are exempt from taxation. Is there not just as good reason to exempt the implements of the farmer?

"The exemption of mortgages is another important subject. It is a matter of surprise to learn that some of the 'Farmers' Club are in favor of the taxation of mortgages. The tax upon mortgages is a clear case of double taxation if the land mortgaged is taxed also.

"Laws requiring the mortgagee to pay the tax never have been and never can be enforced any more than a usury law can be enforced. If, as proposed by some, the taxable value of the mortgage be credited upon the assessment of the land, it would be no benefit to the mortgagor because he would be compeled to pay the tax on the mortgage, nor would the State be benefited by an increase of its revenues. On the contrary, the State would suffer by reason of increased difficulty and confusion in collecting the tax. Any proposition to tax mortgages overlooks the incidence of the tax, that is who ultimately pays the tax. The relative positions of the lender and borrower are such that the borrower must submit to the terms of the lender. There is no reason to expect that the mortgagee will submit to a reduction by law of his rate of interest from one-third to one-sixth according to the tax rate of the country where the land is situated. The prevailing rate of interest on county mortgages is 6 per cent. If mortgages were taxed and the mortgagee could be compelled to pay the tax, the rate of interest received by the mortgagees would fall to five per cent. or less. My practical experience leads me to believe that investors will not consent to lend upon country property at such a rate of interest. Other and more attractive investments pay as much.

"I am at a loss to see how the farmers of Cecil will be benefitted by a tax on mortgages. There is over a million of dollars invested in mortgages in Cecil county, most of them on farms. Nearly all of these mortgages contain covenants on the part of the mortgagor to pay any tax that may be levied on the mortgage. If a tax should be imposed on mortgages it would only add another burden to the mortgagor. If by any legislation you could compel the mortgagee to pay, he would simply demand his money on his mortgage at maturity instead of renewing the mortgage.

"If you want to ruin a fair percentage of the farmers of Cecil county by forcing their property under the hammer of the auctioneer at a time when it will bring less than the mortgage debt and cost by all means tax mortgages, and seek by drastic legislation to compel the mortgagees to pay the tax out of the interest received by them.

"Ever since mortgages were exempted capital has flowed freely into our counties and the whole State has felt the benefits of The exemption. This is also true of Baltimore city. Could money be borrowed upon mortgages in Baltimore city for 5 per cent. if mortgagees had to pay State and city taxes upon their investments?

"There is a most urgent need for a general assessment of property in this State. I have been so much impressed with this necessity that I have twice voted in the Senate for assessment bills which contained some unwise provisions. But in looking for new sources of revenue the Legislature will not help our depressed agricultural interests by imposing a tax on mortgages.

"While our tax laws should not be unfairly made in the interest of capital, they should not be liable to the just reproach of undue hostility to capital. I fear we shall be very much disappointed in the beneficial results of general assessment of property, made under our present constitution. To my mind one of the many reasons for a new constitutional convention is the necessity of bringing our tax laws more in accord with the enlightened economic opinion of the day."

Mr. Wirt, in closing his address, paid a very warm tribute to Governor Brown, who, he said, had been much misrepresented and much misunderstood. In all of his official acts, including his refusal to sign the Hayes bill, he believed the Governor to be controlled solely by an honest solicitude for the welfare of the State. While Mr. Wirt did not agree with the Governor that he was justified in refusing to sign the assessment bill of 1892, he gave to him full credit for sincerity of purpose, and he showed rare political courage in sacrificing for the time being his personal popularity to what he believed to be his public duty. Mr. Wirt said he knew the Governor was not opposed to a new assessment, and in all probabilty it would not be long before everyone present would give a hearty indorsement to this expression of opinion.

Sympathy and Stuff.

A man may eat the nicest food,
Wear jewelry an rings,
An dress up like a reg'lar dood,
An live on pies and things;
Have apple sass without the peel,
Yit never have enough,
Without sometimes a reg'lar meal
Of sympathy an stuff.
Yer may git tarnal rich, an yit
Thar's suthin that ye've got to git—
Yer'll find yer way is mighty rough
Without no sympathy an stuff.

Oh, you may own a house an shed,
An wear a shirt that's biled,
An wear a beaver on yer head
Until yer hair is spiled;
An if you owned a hundred goats,
An sheep, and steer enough,
There's suthin more than hins and shotes—
It's sympathy and stuff.
An this I say, an know 'tis true
An sound, an Bible doctrine, too—
You'll find life's turnpike purty rough
Withou no sympathy an stuff.

Yes, life without it ain't no use,
'Tain't wholesome, pure nor sweet;
'Tis like puddin without juice,
A tater without meat.
A man may b'lieve he's mighty rich,
An yit be poor enough—
Without affection, love and sich,
An sympathy and stuff.
Yer life'll be a crooked trail,
An like az not bring up in jail;
Be cold an sapless, dry and tough,
Till yer git sympathy an stuff.

I preached this creed to Betsy Jane
A-tober evening, too;
I rather guess it made it plain
An purty sweet, I do,
My arm within her arm it slid,
Clus up aside her muff,
She said she'd give me love, she did,
An sympathy and stuff.
An so I named the wedd'n day,
An hugged an kissed an cried hooray!
Oh, life will be jest bright enough
With Betsy's sympathy an stuff!

—*S. W. Foss.*

ODD ITEMS.

Chicago has 232 millionaires.

The King of Servia is only 17.

Glass paper is made in Japan.

America has 413 kinds of trees.

A cow's tongue has 35,000 bulbs.

A ton of gold is worth $602,799,21.

Queen victoria has forty pet dogs.

There are 3,000 Portugese in Boston.

There are 3,000 languages in the world.

Mr. Gladstone has kept 60,000 old letters.

The Sultan of Turkey has only 167 wives.

There are 8,000 saloons in New York city.

A paper chimney has been built in Breslau.

There are 1,400,000 paupers in Great Britian.

There are 242 life saving stations in America.

Edison, the electrical genius, is a vegetarian.

Canadian fisheries yielded $13,941,171 last year.

Telephones are now used by deep water divers.

Niagara Falls has a force of 16,000 horsepower.

The White House has cost Uncle Sam $2,232,000.

Salt petre is made from cotton seed in Arkansas.

The clear sun shone 320 days in Denver last year.

Railroads cover 175,223 miles in the United States.

There are 37,000 women telegraphers in this country.

Father Sam has 8,144,590 men available for military duty.

This years cotton crop will be the largest in many years.

Seventy million people in Europe wear wooden shoes.

Egypt sends out 50,000 ounces of rose essence yearly.

England has won 82 per cent. of the battles she has fought.

Europe makes 1,850,000 square yards of mirrors annually.

An annual eclipse of the sun fell on October eighth.

We break and lose 300,000,000 needles a year in this country.

There are eighteen George Washingtons in Richmond, Va.

The Simpson Tunnel under the Alps will be 12½ miles long.

Needle-makers and file makers are most liable to consumption.

Eighty million eggs are used every year in France to clarify wine.

Men weigh in England, on an average, 155 pounds, and women 123.

The Emperor of Germany receives an average of 600 letters a day.

Twenty-six cities in this country have over 100,000 inhabitants apiece.

A scientist calculates that there are 750,000 kinds of insects in the world.

A 21 ounce nugget of gold worth $400 was found this summer in Ontario.

The Straits of Gibraltar are soon to be crossed by an aluminum bridge.

A watch ticks 157,680,000 times a year and the wheels travel 2 55,3¼ miles.

Up to last June this country had coined $6,578,688,76 worth of bronze cents.

The Merrimac river moves more machinery than any other stream in the world.

Five hundred and ten bushels of potatoes to the acre are reported from Montana.

Chinese women do up their hair once a month, and sleep with their heads in boxes.

Always Good—Like You.

When I reproved my little girl,
Her clear, gray eyes were grieved and wet;
She owned her fault, for pardon plead,
And spoke some words I can't forget:
"If you were little, just like me,
Would ever you be naughty, too?
If I were only all grown up,
I could be always good—like you!"

She meant it! Her sweet innocence,
Which sent so sharp and sure a dart,
Knows nothing of the wicked moods
That sometimes sway her mother's heart.
Wrath, envy, folly, discontent,
The selfish impulse not withstood—
These things accuse me, yet my child
Believes that I am always good.

—*Mrs. George Archibald.*

Eectric 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.

IT CAN'T BE DONE!

Two Express Trains Trying to Pass Each Other on the Same Track and the Horrible Result!

Incidents of the Frightful Wreck!

Many readers of the NEWS have already read the particulars of the frightful railroad wreck of the two World's Fair trains last week. The fearfulness of the calamity was brought home to this community by the apparently reliable reports that were circulated on Saturday in Chestertown and elsewhere, that Mr. Guion Roberts, a talented young lawyer of New York, and son of the estimable rector of our Epiacopal Church here, was one of the victims. This distressing news was based upon a description in the New York World of one of the unknown dead, upon the body of which was found a letter addressed to young Roberts, and further that his brother-in-law was among the seriously wounded—further references to which we make in another column.

The following are the particulars of the tragedy as given by the daily papers:

Twenty-six heaps of charred, blackened flesh, all that remains of what less than 24 hours ago were men, women and children in the enjoyment of life, health and happines, rest upon the floor of an improvised morgue in the basement of a furniture store in this city.

A mile away in the city hospital are a score or more of human beings with gashed bodies and broken limbs.

Orders Disobeyed.

Direct disobedience of orders on the part of a Chicago and Grand Trunk engineer and conductor, both of whom has seen long service with the company and were regarded as model employes, was the cause of the tragedy.

A Raymond and Whitcomb special train of eight palace cars, filled with Eastern folk who had been taking in the sights of the World's Fair, left the Sixtieth street depot of the road at Chicago at 8.15, as the first section of the night express known as No. 6. The train was in charge of Conductor Burt N. Scott and Engineer Harry Woolley, both resident of this place.

All went well until the Battle Creek Depot was reached. This was at 8.35 o'clock. From here to the railroad yards, a distance of a mile and a-half, there is a double track. When Whitcomb special came to a full stop in the depot the night operator handed to Conductor Scott two copies of an order for the train to proceed to the double track east of Main street, about a-half mile distant, and there await the passing of the west-bound Pacific Express known as No. 9.

This train, which was nearly three hours late, was composed of 13 day coaches and 2 baggage cars. Most of the day coaches had seen many years service and were in poor condition to withstand a collision. Everyone of the fated number was packed with Eastern people, the majority of whom taken advantage of the low rates, were on their way to take in the last week of the exposition. The Pacific Express was in charge of Conductor John Bird and Engineer Gilcranshaw, both of whom had received orders at Lansing to lookout for the east bound train on the double track, and were accordingly on the alert. After receiving orders at the Battle Creek Station Engineer Woolley proceeded up the double track, but instead of stopping in accordance with his instructions until the westbound express had passed, he continued on and entered again on the single track.

The Crash.

He had hardly gone more than an eighth of a mile when the headlight of the Pacific Express was seen coming around the light curve behind the telegraph office of the railroad yards. It was speeding westward at a rate of 40 miles an hour.

There was no time to apply air brakes or reverse levers. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped for their lives and a second later the giant locomotives came together with a crash that could be heard a half mile away. With fearful force the engine of the special plowed nearly half way into that of the express, driving it backward into the baggage car, and the latter in turn into the day coaches behind.

The shock was so terrific that the first four of these were completely telescoped, the first coach cutting through the second into the third like a flash of lightning, the roof of each passing over the heads of the heads of the sleeping passengers and sweeping in a mass to the north end of the car. To add to the horror the wreck took fire from the stoves or lamps, and as the flames mounted up the groans and shrieks of the maimed and injured were succeeded by heartrending, agonizing cries and appeals for help from the scores imprisoned by the heavy timbers, or held down by the seats and iron frame work.

The travelers on the special, nearly all of whom had been shaken out of their berths by the shock, poured out of the cars, but before the fury of the flames they were almost powerless to render any assistance except to the injured in the fourth car. At the moment of the crash Henry Canfield, one of the night clerks in the Grand Trunk office, a short distancae way, pulled the fire-alarm box and also telephoned to the engine-house for aid. As ill-fortune would have it, however, the key to the tower was mislaid and several minutes were lost before the alarm bell was sounded to awaken the citizens.

The Fire Department's Aid.

The fire department was prompt in responding, but the nearest hydrant was nearly 2,000 feet away, and when a line of hose was laid the pressure was not sufficient to throw a stream. Finally, a stream was secured from another hydrant, the firemen meanwhile attacking the blazing wreck with axes, hatchets and lengths of rails found in the yard, but by the time a supply of water was available the telescped coaches had been reduced to fragments of charred timber, little more than the trucks remaining.

The firemen then commenced the grewsome work of recovering what remained of the victims, the police taking charge of the valuables and keeping the crowd at a distance. In response to the alarm from the fire station pretty nearly the entire town had turned out, and the residents, assisted by their wives, devoted themselves to the relief of those injured in the four cars. These were placed in buggies and carts and taken to the Nichols Home, where a corps of physicians and nurses were in waiting to minister to their sufferings.

The first body was found about 6 o'clock, and a few minutes after a dozen were discovered in a heap around the stove of the second car. The task continued until 20 bodies or portions of human beings had been brought out of the debris. For want of a sufficient number of stretchers boards were nailed together, and a freight car standing on the side track was converted into a temporary morgue. As the work went on portions of satchels and valises, several gold and silver watches, pocket-books containing currency and quantity of silver money were brought to light and turned over to the officers.

When a second search of the debris was made, and it was certain that no bodies remained, the freight car was backed down to the city depot, the charred remains transferred to an undertaker, a wrecking crew set to work, the debris again sorted and afterward burned, and to-night there is nothing in the railroad-yard but a heap of ashes to tell the story of one of the most awful holocausts in the history of railroading.

Heartrending Scenes.

Not until their dying day will some of the citizens who were early on the ground forget the scenes that they were compeled to witness and helpless to relieve.

No pen can describe the last moments of Mrs. Charles Van Dusen. She had succeeded in getting half out of the window, but her limbs were pinioned by the heavy frame work of the seat she had been occupying with her husband, and this had taken fire. Thus held, roasting from the feet up, she pleaded and begged for the help that those outside were helpless to give.

Despite her terrible agony, she retained consciousness to the last, and as the flames crept up and surrounded her, she called out her name and address and that of her friends to be notified.

"I am a teacher in the Methodist Sunday-school at Sprout Brook, N. Y.!" she cried; "say I died like a Christian."

Then the side of the car gave way and she fell back into the flames. Her husband had, meanwhile, been rescued from the next car, into which he had been driven by the force of the collision. Both limbs were fractured, and he had also received internal injuries. He retained consciousness until his death this afternoon, but was kept in ignorance of the fate of his wife. In his last breath he asked Rev. Dr. George B. Kulp to send his love to the two children that he had left at home, and also to give them his watch. He was 47 years old, and a deacon in the Methodist church of his native village.

JOHNNY SEES NEW POWER!

A Rival to Steam—Cooking by the New Art—The Telautograph, Electric Carriages, etc.

No. IV.

We had often heard the words "you press the button and we do the rest," but never were we more impressed with the truth of this assertion than when we entered the electrical building. It was here we saw the button, which, touched by President Cleveland, started the whole world of machinery throughout the grounds and gave life to that which before had seemed to be inanimate. If we were impressed with the advancement made in the mode of travel as shown last week then we were doubly amazed to note the long jump forward in the manner of locomotion as shown in this building. Many of our readers, when first hearing the word electric immediately thought of light, but it has now mainfold meanings and uses as we will attempt to relate. As a light it surpasses all its predecessors and shines out clear and bright for hundreds of miles. We have spoken heretofore of the electric fountains, the searchlights and electric launches, and will not dwell further on these. As a light it has gained a new territory of usefulness. It was necessary to place lighted buoys for seven miles along the shores of Lake Michigan, from the Chicago river to the grounds of the exposition, to indicate the shoals. Accordingly thirteen buoys were anchored each carrying an incandescent lamp of 100 candle power in a cage or lantern at the upper end of the buoy. The current for each of these lamps is supplied from a small Westinghouse converter placed in the upper end of the spar. Each buoy is connected by a cable which runs to a large converter at Jackson park.

And then see the intramural railway. This train travels at the rate of 25 miles per hour without the inconvenience of smoke or cinders. The track is equipped with a block signal system and electricity is used in stopping the car when the motorman or conductor runs past a danger signal. This train is run by means of a third rail through which the power is conducted.

The most beautiful exhibit inside the building is the Edison Tower of Light, built by the Phoenix Glass Company. From a colonnade thirty feet in diameter rises a shaft seventy-eight feet high studded with thousands of electric lamps an inch and one-half long, with different colored globes arranged so that they will flash in various designs and colors. The column is surmounted by an enormous incandescent lamp composed of pieces of cut glass. The lamp is eight feet high and 3,000 pieces of glass entered into its construction. Next comes the magic room the ceiling of which is dotted with myriads of different colored lights, while the walls are literally covered with light. Signs of varied hues and innumerable shapes flash out before you at the instance of the hand at the switch board. Light travels all about the girders of the building like a child skipping hither and thither. It lights up this and that part, and reversing, leaves dark the heretofore lighted globes, and then suddenly all is light, and in a twinkling the opposite. It reminded us of the man who said "now you see it, and now you don't." But the wonderfully illuminated pillars and columns, the flashing lightning and scenic Alps here, is considered by electricians to be mere playthings. What promises most for the future of man, they say, is the transmission of energy to any desired distance and its storage in a convenient form for use as a motor. When this is done, away with steam, smoke, pulleys, noise, belts and shafting!

But, let's see what electricity has done to help woman in her sphere. Cooking seems to be the one drudgery of woman, for which science has given little or no relief. And we have often wished that we could invent a way by which we could build a fire cold mornings before getting out of our warm beds. It now looks as if Edison is coming to our relief. There are electrical ovens made of wood and lined with asbestos to prevent radiation of heat. In each is an incandescent lamp and through a door one can note the process of the cooking of the turkey or the bread. Wires check the passage of electricity and thus produce heat, and one can raise or lower it at will or turn the heat this way or that. Instead of turning the turkey over, when one side is roasting the faster, the heat is turned on the other side. And then one can lay abed, press the button and the fire is started! Just imagine it to-morrow morning, boys. And then there is the cloth cutting, in which the cutting knife follows a line marked out for it and the flat-iron in which a perfectly even heat may be maintained. There is an electric incubator which rivals any of Capt. Emory's and an electric boot-blacker that can shine "Froggy" himself. There are devices to register the speed of a ship, a wagon, car or a running horse, a long distance telephone by which we could talk to persons in New York, St. Louis, Pittsburg and elsewhere. It was amusing to watch the expressions of surprise as different persons tried the instrument and talked with their friends thousands of miles away. During our visit an elderly gentleman stepped up to the instrument after eyeing it very suspiciously for sometime, and asked to talk with his wife, Sarah, who lived in Missouri. He was a backwoodsman evidently and it was sometime before his wife could be found and brought to the phone. But when she came the first question the old gentleman asked was "How many eggs has the black pullet layed since I left," but we could not learn the reply. The next was "Say, Sarah, has that dude Jerome been courtin' Cinthia since I left?" We could not hear the answer to this question either, but imagined what it was, for the man angrily said "He has! I'll start home at once!" A very touching incident in this connection is related by Felix Agnus. An old man had a daughter living in California whom he had not seen for twenty years and when she was brought to the phone and called her father he broke down completely and cried like a child.

In one corner is shown a device by which a bill of fare can be given to the servers in the kitchen simply by touching each name of the menu desired. It was of course brought in by human waiters, but after awhilean automatic waiter will be furnished. We were very much interested in Prof. Elisha Gray's telautograph, or reproducer of writing at long distances. The sender of a letter uses an ordinary pencil to which two cords are attached. The receiving pen is a glass tube of ink and by a process, unknown to the writer, every motion of the writer's pencil is reproduced by that ink tube. If you *stuttered* in your writing it would all appear, or if you swore now and then, or wrote bad enough to warrant an oath, all would reappear at the other end. Another interesting instrument was the Atlantic cable commercial, the alphabet used and the construction of the cable. If any one desires to learn the cable alphabet it can be found at the NEWS office. It looks like a long wavy line with cross lines here and there forming a number of "exes." But our slotted space is already filled and in short we might say that everything is to go by electricity. There is to be no smoke and very little noise. The kitchen is to be as nice as a parlor, wives always to look cool and clean and everything go happy as a marriage bell.

F. G. U.

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