THE KENT NEWS:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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, JAN. 13, 1894. No. 34.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

Terms of Transient Advertising:

One square, three insertions or less - - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25
Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto constitute a square.

Advertisements inserted for three months or longer period at low rates.

JOB-PRINTING:

—SUCH AS—

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c. executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

ALEXANDER R. PARKS,

late of Kent county, Maryland.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June, 1894, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1893.

SARAH J. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM F. COLEMAN,
Dec. 23, 1893—4t. Administrators.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

KATE DILHOFER,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of June, 1894, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1893.

JOHN W. PALMER,
Dec. 23, 1893—4t. Executor.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

William W. Beck, Assignee,
versus
Alexander Butler.

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

ORDERED, this 21st day of December, 1893, that the sale of the Real Estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by WILLIAM W. BECK, assignee, under power contained in a mortgage from Alexander Butler to William J. Coleman, dated July 8, 1892, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of Februay next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 21st day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $125.00.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
December 23, 1893—4t.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Joel R. Clements, Trustee,
versus
William J. McFeely.

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

In the Matter of the Trust Estate of William J. McFeely.

ORDERED, this 8th day of December, 1893, that the sale of the Personal Property of William J. McFeely, made and reported by JOEL R. CLEMENTS, Trustee under a Deed of Trust, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 1st day of February next;—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 8th day of January, next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $548.24, debts collected and cash on hand $115.61.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True Copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, Clerk.
Dec. 9, 1893—5t.

New Year Goods!

—AT—

J. K. ADRIDGE & CO.'S

HARDWARE STORE.

While we do not make any very extensive preparations for Christmas, still we have in stock some very useful things for Christmas Presents:

Carpet Sweepers, Pocket Knives,
Carving Knives and Forks,
Nut Crackers & Pickers, in Sets,
Bread and Cake Boxes,
Toilet Sets, Cake and Pie Pans,
Children's Waiters, Spice Boxes,
Crumb Brushes and Trays,
Combination Money Banks,
Christmas Tree Holders,
Skates, different sizes and kinds,
Ladies' Skates—ankle supports,
Skate Bags, Bird Cages,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

GOLDEN SUN, SPLENDID and WASHINGTON FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, SPLENDID and ROYAL RANGES, EXCELSIOR COOK STONES, SHEET-IRON HEATING STOVES, COAL OIL HEATERS.

Founded 1864—It stands at the head.

Sadler's Bryant & Stratton

Business College.

and School of

Stenography and Typewriting.

Its Buildings, Facilities, Faculty, and Course of Study are superior. No vacations. Enter at any time. For catalogue and particulars address H. W. SADLER, Prest. & Founder, Nos. 2 to 12 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

FOR "THE NEWS" READERS.

A Magnificent Art Series Within Reach of All! A Most Beautiful Souvenir.

With a desire to promote the interests of its readers, THE NEWS has closed a coutract with the famous Globe Bible Publishing Co., Philadelphia which the magnificent series of photographs, with the descriptive matter, known as "Shepp's World's Fair Photographed," will be brought within the marvelously-low purchasing prices of TEN CENTS in cash or stamps, and three NEWS Coupons.

This splendid chance to secure these magnificent photographs is without a parallel in journalistic enterprise, and is quite in keeping with the continuous efforts of THE NEWS to please and benefit its readers.

It should not be forgotten that Messrs. Shepp's famous series of photographs were OFFICIALLY INDORSED by the Columbian Exposition, and the Globe Bible Publishing Co., was given exclusive rights to publish and sell these photographs. They are an immensely valuable and important souvenir of the greatest exposition ever held, and at the price offered to the readers of THE NEWS of copies ought to be secured, as hundreds of people will want the series, not only themselves, but also for their friends.

The first coupon in the series may be found in THE NEWS December 23, and the succeeding coupons will appear weekly until the series is completed. This is the chance of life-time to get a souvenir of the Exposition and no one should neglect to take advantage of the opportunity.

Remember that you must have THREE COUPONS from THE KENT NEWS (consecutive dates), in order to obtain, on payment of TEN CENTS the FIRST PART (Part I) of the series. Due notice will be given of the publication of PART II, and the additional parts will follow as rapidly as they can be handled, there being 16 parts. Ample preparations have been made to supply an excessively large demand, so that nobody may be disappointed

The well deserve reputation of the Shepp Brothers, whose firm is known all over the UnitedStates and in Europe, is a guarantee that "Shepy's World's Fair Photographed" will be issued in their usual first-class style, and that neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it worthy of the great event which is so graphically thoroughly and ably portrays.

WITH GREAT SUCCESS!

OUR Great Reduction Sales during December have met with Great Success. We know that our Customers have received Great Value, and the same time we have unloaded a Great Many Goods. If you were to look at our stock you would suppose a Cyclone had struck it the way we have disposed of so many large lots. We made a Larger Preparation this season than heretofore, but are well pleased with our December Sales, as they went beyond our expectations, but we still have on hand many broken lots, consisting of

Men's, Boys' and Children's

SUITS, OVERCOATS and PANTS,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD,

and to make them move great inducements must be offered. Considering this we make you the below cut prices:

STORM COATS, - - $6.75, $7.50, $9.00
These Coats have been sold from $8.50 to $12.50.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, - $3.00, $5.00, $7.00, $8.50, $10,00, $11.00
Former Prices, $5.00 to $15.00.

MEN'S SUITS, - $3.75, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00
Old Prices, from $5 00 to $15.00.

MEN'S DICKEY KERSEY SUITS, - - $4.75
Were sold for $6.00.

YOUTH'S SUITS, age 13 to 19, - - $2.50 to $7.50
A saving of from $1.00 to $2.50 on each suit.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, - - $1.00 to $4.50
Worth from $1.50 to $6.00.

MEN'S SINGLE PANTS, 90c., $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $4
This is a deep cut.

Men's Fine Meino and All Wool UNDERWEAR will be sold Regardless of Cost.

Not by Large and Sensational Advertising do we expect to draw the people, but by the commanding influence of such offerings as we refer to above.

Yours, respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,

Jan. 6, 1894. Opposite Stam's Hall, Chestertown.

Marked Down Prices!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

HAVING DETERMINED TO MAKE A CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

DRY GOODS:

MUSLINS, CANTON FLANNELS, KERSEYS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, BLANKETS GRAY and RED FLANNELS, WHITE FLANNELS, TOWELS, &c.

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

We want room for other lines of goods, hence the above offer.

E. W. F. SIMPERS,

Nov. 4, 1893. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

MESSICK PRICE LIST.

Greatest Bargains!

NOTE OUR PRICES:

Pins, full count, 1 to 3 cents per paper; Best Needles, 1 cent per paper; Spool Silk, 3 cents; Darning Needles 5 for 1 cent; Carpet Tacks, dozen papers, 9 cents; 25 Good Envelopes, 3 cents; 120 Sheets Note Paper, 8 cents; 5 Slate Pencils, 1 cent; Shoe Strings, 2 cents per dozen; School Slates, 2 to 8 cents; Lamp Wickes, 5 for 1 cent; Watch Keys, 1 cent; Shirt Buttons, 12 dozen, 3 cents; Bone Collar Buttons, 4 cents per dozen; Safety Pins, 2 cents per dozen; 2,500 yards of Lace, 1 to 15 cents per yard; 2,000 yards of Ribbon, 6 cents per yard, worth 15; 400 Dozen Dress Buttons, 1 to 5 cents; Best Calico, 5 and 6 cents per yard; LARGE LINE OF BLANKETS, all kinds, from 75 cents up; 90 Dozen Men's and Boys' Suspenders, 7 to 49 cents; 20 Dozen Ladies' Corsets, 23 to 46 cents; P. N. Corsets, 95 cents; 50 Dozen Children's Black Hose, 8 cents; Men's Extra Heavy Hose, 6 cents; Gent's Fine Hose, 10 to 25 cents; Extra Good Spool Cotton, 2 cents; Raleigh Thread, 3 cents; Hair Pins, 12 cents per lb.; P. N. Corset Steels, 8 cents; Men's Linen Collars, 8 cents; 24 Dozen Boys' Over Shirts, 19 to 50 cents; Extra Heavy Buckskin Shirts, 50 cts.;

100 Pair of Boy's Knee Pants, 10 to 90c.;
300 Odd Coats, 75c. to $2.90; Men's Suits, $3.00 to $10;
Boys' Suits, Jackets and Knee Pants, 95c. to $5;
350 Men's and Boys' Overcoats, 95c. to $7;

100 Dozen Men's and Boys' Overalls, 39 to 63 cents; a Large Line of Men's and Boys' Gloves, 25 cents to $1.23; Extra Heavy Floor Oil-Cloth, 25 cents per yard; Best Table Oil-Cloth, 19 cents per yard. TINWARE:—4 Quart Coffee Pots, 18 cents; 3 Quart, 14 cents; 2 Quart, 10 cents; ½ Gallon Tin Cups, 5 cents. HARDWARE:—Cut Nails, 2¼ cents per pounds; Man's Axes, 56 cents; Carriage Bolts, 3 and 4x5-16, 8 cts. per dozen; Padlocks, 5 to 18 cts.; Auger Bits, ¾ inch, 5 cents; 5-16 inch, 8 cents; Hand Saws, 25 cents to $1.67; Hatchets, 8 to 42 cents; Saw Handles, 8 cents; Spring Balance, 24 Pound 8 cents; Two-foot Rule, 7 cents; Half Soles, 10 cents; Headlight, 8 cents.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, all kinds;

MEN'S KNIT UNDERSHIRTS, 40 CENTS, sold everywhere for fifty;

FULL LINE OF LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR;

CHILDREN'S VESTS, 9 to 28c.; LADIES' VESTS, 25 to 46c.

MESSICK & CO.,

Millington, Maryland.

W. N. DONOVAN, Manager.

GOV. BROWN'S VIEWS

As Presented to the Legislature in his Recent Message.

The NEWS herewith presents the Governor's views upon the reassessment question and the oyster industry:

REVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT.

"The question of revaluation and assessment of the property of this State has been, for some years past, much considered by the people and the General Assemblies of the State.—No general valuation of property has been made since 1876, and, in the natural course of events, great changes have taken place in the values of real estate in the cities and counties within the State.

"It is unnecessary to say to you that the valuations of personal property, made in this State in 1876, and corrected from time to time by the County Commissioners and the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore City, do not in their aggregate approximate to the real value of such holdings in the State, and that a very large proportion of this description of property is now untaxed.

"It is certain that no system of taxation can be devised which will wholly remedy this evil; but we ought to be able to devise some system of taxation which will ascertain approximately the amount of personal property owned by each individual residing in the State, without exciting hostility to our methods.

"You will remember that the General Assembly of Maryland, in the session of 1890, submitted an amendment to the 15th Article of the Bill of Rights. The amendment proposed would have allowed the General Assembly discretionary power to adjust taxation in such manner as to distribute its burdens among all classes without doing injury to any. As this amendment failed to meet the approval of the voters at the election in the Autumn of 1891, the 15th Article of the Bill of Rights remains in force, and the General Assembly must now determine what provisions shall be embodied in a new assessment bill in order that the demand which is universally made for a revaluation of property by the people of the State, irrespective of party or interest, may be complied with.

"I most heartily recommend that a bill for the revaluation and assessment of the property of this State be considered and passed as speedily as possible after the organization of your respective bodies.

"I further recommend that the rules of the two bodies be so framed as to provide for a joint committee of the two houses to consider the question of revaluation and assessment of the property of the State: and that the General Assembly agree, by joint resolution, that legislation looking to a new assessment be taken up for discussion by each of the two bodies within three weeks from the beginning of the session; and that such legislation be given precedence until it is finally disposed of.

LOCAL LAW FOR BALTIMORE.

"I further recommend that, in addition to the general assessment bill, there be enacted a local law for Baltimore city, authorizing and empowering the Mayor and City Council to exercise its own discretion in providing for the taxation of property within the corporate limits for municipal purposes.

"And I further recommend that some provision be made for the revaluation of the property (real and personal) within the State by the Boards of County Commissioners of the respective counties and by the Appeal Tax Court of Baltimore city at the end of each five years, dating from the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, so as to equalize the valuation of property, as far as practicable, once five years, so as to obviate the necessity of another general assessment of property, until there are such material and general changes in values as will require the expense attending a general revaluation and assessment.

"The question of providing for a proper bill for the revaluation and assessment of property—a bill which will provide for the fair revaluation of all the property of the State without wronging any individual or interest—is an exceedingly difficult one; perhaps as much so as the revaluation of a national tariff which has absorbed the attention of the whole people of this country for years.

"In framing this measure, due regard should be given to the condition of the business interests, agricultural and commercial, of the State at large, including the metropolis of the State, (the city of Baltimore), from which the State is deriving about two thirds of all the revenues paid into its treasury.

"The receipts by the public schools of counties depend almost entirely upon the revenue derived from the assessment of property within the corporate limits of the city of Baltimore, and there is no interest so near to the heart of the people as public education.

SYSTEMS OF OTHER STATES.

"In framing the provision of this measure we are forced to consider the systems of revaluation and assessment adopted by such of our sister States as are, or may become competitors with the industry and capital of the people of our chief city of our State. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore compete strongly for manufacturing, industrial and commercial business; and we should not therefore, lose sight of the position occupied by our metropolis and people in relation to the great States and cities which border so closely on our limits and with which we are brought into competition.

"Extreme legislation is always dangerous and attended by many difficulties. On the other hand, conservative legislation produces, as a rule, better results and is more acceptable to the people of a conservative commonwealth such as Maryland.

"The demands and the necessities for a revaluation and assessment of the property of the State cannot be questioned; but the subject is surrounded by many dangers. In the present depressed condition of the agricultural interests of the State there may be a tendency on the part of the assessors to depreciate the values of the farming lands of the State, so as to reduce the burdens of taxation. This tendency, although natural, would be productive of evil. Owing to the fact of the large mortgage indebtness on lands in the counties, low valuations would probably result in many foreclosures. And if there is a depressed basis of assessment in the rural districts, an increase must necessarily follow in the levy. Such increse in the levy would probably make borrowing in those sections, on the security of real estate, very doubtful.

"It is fair to presume that in some of the counties of the State the basis of taxation, under a fair valuation, would naturally increase. And it is also fair to presume, with the present depressed condition of agriculture, the basis of taxation under a fair valuation in many of the counties would naturally decrease.

SOME OF THE DANGERS.

"It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the fact that, within the last few years, the formation of corporations has been largely on the increase; the object being to separate individual interests, formerly held in common, or in co-partnership, so that each individual interest might be represented by stocks or bonds more easily convertible into cash by absolute sales, or upon which loans could be negotiated without embarrassment to the business of the corporation.

"Under any oppressive system of taxation, such stocks and bonds would, in time disappear from the State or be placed beyond the reach of its taxing power.

"An extremely inquisitorial tax measure may possibly have the effect of contracting the money capital of the State, and thereby checking its development.

"These suggestions are made for the sole purpose of co-operation with you. I look in making them, only to the best interests and the future prosperity and progress of the whole people of the State.

It is to be presumed that each and every member of the General Assembly favors a revaluation and assessment of the property of the State for good and valid reasons. Besides, representing as each one does in part one of the political parties of the State, he feels committed to the action of the last political State convention held by his party, and for similar reasons I am equally anxious with you for the prompt passage of this message. And in order to simplify the mode of procedure, I have, in the exercise of my constitutional power, determined to suggest to you the propriety of separating the question ordinarily presented by a bill for the general revaluation of property.

TWO BILLS PROPOSED.

"I very respectfully suggest and recommend that you first pass a bill embodying all the provisions necessary for the revaluation assessment of all property in this State, which shall be subject to valuation and assessment for State, county and municipal purposes, on June 1st, 1894; for upon this measure there can be put little disagreement. The effect of the passage of a bill would be to secure a revaluation and assessment of all property in this State taxable on June 1st, 1894, under the existing laws, or under any amendment or addition thereto that might be made by your honorable body at this session of the General Assembly. By the passage of such a measure the new valuation and assessment would, as I have said, be secured.

"The General Assembly can then, by a separate bill re-enact, or amend and re-enact, in such manner and to such extent as it may deem proper, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth sections of Article 81 of the Maryland Code of 1888, title 'Revenue and Taxes,' so that what is taxable and what is exempted from taxation in this State shall be definitely ascertained before the close of your session; and you will then know that the law is in existence providing for the proper valuation of such properties as will be taxable on June 1st. 1894.

"The selection of persons as assessors and members of the Boards of Control and Review who are qualified to fairly and justly revalue the property within the State is exceedingly difficult; and sufficient time should be given to inquire into the qualifications of the numerous applicants. I, therefore, hope that this measure (or these measures) may be promptly passed, thereby removing all doubts from the minds of our people as to that revaluation of the property within the State for which they have so earnestly asked; and besides, preventing the necessity of calling a special session of the Senate for the purpose of confirming these appointments.

THE OYSTER QUESTION.

"The oyster question is one of the issues of the hour in Maryland. The condition of the oyster fund and of the industry itself makes this question second only in importance to the question of taxation.

"The oyster industry in this State is recognized as one of the most important in the Commonwealth. We not only supply to a very considerable extent the entire country and parts of Europe with this one of nature's choicest products, but there are thousands—yes, tens of thousands, of our people employed directly in this industry. In addition, it is the means of keeping in daily circulation thousands of dollars, thereby giving in certain sections of the State a moneyed circulation that is material to the prosperity and welfare of these localities.

"As early as 1865 there was established by the Act of the General Assembly a separate fund, which was then and has since been known as the 'Oyster Fund'.

"The fund beginning in 1865 with $14-000 steadily increased to and inclusive of the year 1874, when it was $171,409.82. From that year to the present, with few exceptions, the balance on hand has been gradually reduced; not so materially, however, until of late years. In 1884 the fund was $244,892.35. Two years thereafter (in 1886) it was reduced to $141,964.08, being a loss in the two years of $102,928.27.

"The first entry under the head of disbursements was in the year 1876, being $80.85. The expenses were steadily increased each year, when the disbursements amounted to $127,089.56. The difference in the disbursements and the loss in the annual balances is largely accounted for by the increase in the naval equipment caused by the building of two steamers and the construction of schooners, sloops, &c.

"The yearly receipts have not varied in any proper proportion to the disbursements and balances. The average receipts for the past 28 years have been about $50,000 per annum. The receipts for the fiscal year 1882 were $46,652.82, and for the fiscal year 1893 they were $48,437.12—an increase of $1,784.20 over the preceding year.

"The shrinkage of this fund is attributable not to the falling off in receipts, but to the increase in expenditures, until the balance, as shown by the Comptroller's report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1893, is only $3,847.57. The disbursements for the past year were largely increased by the expenditure of $11,033 in building the new schooners ordered by the last General Assembly.

LEGISLATION IMPERATIVE.

"This condition of the oyster fund forces the subject upon the attention of the General Assembly. If the balance of the oyster fund, $3,847.57, is added to the amount received from the licenses, &c., since October 1, 1893, there will be about $40,000 to the credit of that fund, while the expenditures for the current year under the present system will probably be $80,-000. I therefore call the attention of the General Assembly especially to the condition of this fund and to the neccessity of further legislation in relation to the oyster question.

"Unless there is additional and sufficient legislation the Board of public works will be obliged to tie up the steamers and boats of the State to the wharves about mid-summer for want of funds to defray the running expenses.

"I have no doubt that numerous suggestions will be made by members of the General Assembly and others as to the best mode of organizing the oyster police navy, so as to place the industry on a self sustaining basis.

"The suggestion has been made that those local laws which direct the payment of the money derived from licenses (to tongers and scrapers) to the county schools be repealed, and that such moneys should be paid into the treasury of the State. If this course was adopted it would probably add $35,000 or $40,000 to the fund each year.

"Suggestions may be offered looking to increasing the license fees by dredgers, tongers and scrapers. And no doubt, the question of leasing some portions of the oyster beds will be brought forward for consideration.

"The oyster industry and the questions connected with it have not had in the past the consideration by the General Assemblies that they ought to have received, because they have been regarded as local matters, of interest only to the tide-water counties. As the expenses attending the oyster police force were defrayed from the receipts from the oyster industry, the members of the two of the General Assembly from the western and central sections of the State were not forced to consider the question from a financial standpoint, as they will now be obliged to do.

"There is so much to be said on this subject which is important to the industry involved, and to the best interests of the people of the State, that I deem it best to defer any material recommendations until such time as the question may be under consideration by the General Assembly when I shall communicate with you by a special message embodying specific recommendations."

The Biggest Man on Earth.

Citizens of this vicinity yesterday had an opportunity to behold the greatest living man in avoirdupois. John Hanson Craig, with his wife and three-year-old child, was visiting James Anderson and James McPherson, relatives. Craig's home is in Danvill, Hendricks county, but he has been in the show business since his babyhood. In answer to questions he said:

"I now weigh 907 pounds and am thirty-seven years old. At birth I weighed 11 pounds; at seven months 77 pounds, at two years 206 pounds. At that time I took the $1,000 premium at Barnum's baby show in New York city in the year 1858. At five years I weighed 302 pounds; at thirteen, 405 pounds; at twenty-two, 725 pounds; at twenty-seven, 758 pounds; at twenty-eight, 774 pounds; at twenty-nine, 791 pounds; at thirty, 806 pounds; at thirty-one, 836 pounds; and my present weight is just 907 pounds. I am six feet and five inches high, measure eight feet and four inches around the hips, eighteen inches around the ankle, twenty-nine inches around the knee, sixty-six inches around the thigh next the body. I require forty-one yards for a suit of clothes, and three pounds of yarn for stockings."

Mrs. Craig is a good-looking blonde, weighs 130 pounds, and formerly accompanied her husband in the role of snake charmer as "Zola Ayres." When asked how long they had been married she laughingly remarked that they were just now enjoying their second honeymoon, as they were divorced in January last, and remarried but a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Craig explained the trouble, stating that his wife had expressed the desire to learn fashionable dressmaking, and that he objected. She applied for a divorce, it was granted, and she went to Terre Haute and learned her trade. She then returned home and they were remarried. Mr. Craig has been all over Europe, and in every important city in the world. They went from here to Dayton, where Mrs. Craig was born and raised.—*Frankfort (Ind.) Dispatch.*

Remember the Anniversaries.

The happiest households are those that do not let die out the sentiment connected with various anniversaries. Although gift giving or recognition of such events in a suitable way may be out of the question, owing to the straitened circumstances of those within the gates, there can yet be a little air of festivity when mother's or father's birthday comes around, or some wedding anniversary is to be celebrated.

An extra dish, a little bunch of flowers, or some special music prepared for the occasion will show the kindly spirit and the loving rememberance and count far more than the moneyed value of any gift.

SHE—Does the fact that I have money make any difference to you, dearest?" He—Of course it does, my own. It is such a comfort to know that if I should die you would be provided for. She—But suppose I should die? He—Then I would be provided for.

"AND you really consider it good luck to find a horse-shoe, then?" "Certainly. They're worth two cents apiece at any junk dealer's, and every little helps, these hard times."

"DOES this cake make you think of grandma?" "Mercy, no." "Why not?" "She always gave me two pieces."

A VERY BUSY WOMAN.

From the Hudson (N. Y.) Gazette.

She pronounced in sounding platitude
Her universal gratitude,
For men of every latitude,
From the tropics to the poles;
She felt a consanguinity,
A sisterly affinity,
A kind of kith-and-kinity,
For all these foreign souls.

For Caledonian Highlanders,
For brutal South Sea Islanders,
For wet and moist and dry landers,
For Gentile, Greek, and Jew:
For Finns and for Siberians,
For Arabs and Algerians,
For Terra-del-Fuegians,
She was in a constant stew.

O, it worried Miss Sophronia
Lest the men of Patagonia
Should die with the pneumonia,
With the phthisic or the chills,
Yes, indeed, she worked daily,
Lest a croup of cold should waylay
Some poor Soudanese or Malay,
Dying for the lack of pills.

And she toiled on without measure,
And with most unstinted pleasure,
For the good of Central Asia
And the pagan people there.
But mean while her little sister
Died of a neglected blister,
But Sophronia hardly missed her,
For she had no time to spare.

Uses for Plain Salt.

To remove egg stains from spoons rub with moist salt.

If straw matting be washed over with salt water it will look like new.

A little salt in the water in which flowers are placed will help to keep them fresh for a long time.

To remove claret stains put salt on immediately and thickly over the place. Rinse in cold water before washing.

A teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water is a cure in many stomach troubles, relieving colic and helping indigestion.

If the carpets be sprinkled with salt before sweeping, it will be found that not so much dust will arise and that the carpets are wonderfully brightened.

A bag filled with salt and heated is a great comfort to one suffering from neuralgia. There is nothing more restful to tired eyes than a bath of warm salt and water.

If the head be washed occasionally with salt and water it will lessen the falling out of the hair. Salt added to the bath will be found almost as invigorating as an ocean dip.

These are some of the very numerous ways in which salt is an aid to us. It is so common that it is within the power of every one to keep it for emergencies as well as for cooking.

Salt water will sometimes relieve a person when unconscious from a hurt. Salt in tepid water is a good emetic. For poisoning with alchohol an emetic of warm water and salt should be frequently given.

Salt thrown on burning soot will extinguish the flames. If it is sprinkled on the stove when the kettle has boiled over it will prevent disagreeable odors. If sprinkled on the coals when meat is to be broiled it will make the fire clear and bright.—St. Louis Globe-Domocrat.

Sixteen Times Married.

Of all the extraordinary stories of female adventuresses, the account of the career of "Golden Hand," a Russian woman, condemned to Siberia for life, reads most like an effort of fiction.

Remarkably attractive and good looking and speaking fluently Russian, Roumanirn, German, French and English, she has been married 16 times and in turn ran away from each of her husbands, carrying off everything upon which she could lay her hands.

Once before she was condemned to Siberia, but had not been there long before the chief overseer fell a victim to her wiles, married her and went off to Constantinople. But after a few months his wife bolted and soon after was recognized in Mosow by a police official, who proceeded to arrest her.

In response to her urgent pleadings, however, he delayed marching her off, and, like the rest, speedily succumbed to her fascinations, with the result that the woman again escaped and lived some two years in Russia unmolested.

But her sixteenth husband, after she had made off with all of his worldly possessions, finding out who she really was, speedily landed her in jail, where the lawyer instrusted with her defense had an opportunity of appreciating her skill as a picket. When he went to see her in her cell, she presented him with a gold watch and chain as a token of her gratitude for his efforts in her cause. Feeling in his pocket, he afterward discovered that the watch and chain were his own.

Points for the Housewife.

The most delicate way to boil an egg is to pour boiling water over it and allow to remain, without boiling for ten minutes. It will be found to be perfectly cooked.

When the piece de resistance is chicken don't ask a guest if he prefers white or dark meat; serve a portion of both. With roast it is customary to find out if he likes the beef rare or well done.

A cooling, wholesome drink is made by mixing two tablespoonfuls of barley with a quarter of a pound of lump sugar. Pour on it rather more than two quarts boiling water. Add the peal of a fresh lemon. Let it stand all night, then strain, and it is ready for use.

When you are heated don't bathe the face in cold water. After a journey, give the face a hot bath, which will remove the dirt and coal dust which has permeated the skin; then rinse in cool, not cold, water. At night, before retiring, bathe the face in hot water, then in cool, and wipe dry with a soft towel.

When dampening clothes for ironing use water as hot as the hand can bear; sprinkle the linen, fold smoothly, roll up tight and they will iron much easier. The hot water penetrates more readily, and it is not necessary to dampen so much as when using cold water. A clean whisk broom, kept for this purpose only, forms a handy implement for sprinkling.

"DO you enjoy going to school?" asked the youth's uncle. "Yes, sir, I enjoys goin' all right. It's sttin' still in school after I get there that I don't like."

TRICKS THAT FAILED.

Accident and Life Insurance Companies ever Watchful.

A Brooklyn man who was hard up ran up against his double, whose financial situation was equally depressing. Each was astonished at the resemblance he bore to the other, and by common consent they joined fortunes and rooms together. A day or two afterward one of the two Dromios was knocked down by a wagon and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was carried home, and the brilliant idea at once occured to his roommate to take advantage of the resemblance between the two and draw $25 from an insurance company for as long a period as possible. Borrowing the injured man's clothes, he paid a visit to an avuncular relative, from whom he borrowed a few dollars. He went next to an insurance company and took out a policy. Two weeks later a claim come for total disablement, and the injured man was easily identified as the holder of the policy, his roommate being careful to keep out of the way. There could be no doubt as to the man's leg being broken, and as the officers of the company recollected that the man who had taken the policy was sound in wind and limb there seemed little reason to doubt that the accident had occured since the premium was paid. No question was raised, and for three or four weeks the $25 was paid with a regularity highly satisfactory to the well member of the firm.

But the sick man came to the conclusion that he was not getting a square deal. Unable to leave his bed, he could not take part in the jollifications in which his comrade delighted, and it appeared to him that he was not getting more than about 20 cents on the dollar of the weekly allowance. He demanded an equal division on the ground that, although his friend had done all the thinking, he had played the leading role by getting himself knocked down and run over. It was the usual case of rogues falling out and honest men deriving the benefit. The disputes were overheard by an adjoining roomer, who promptly gave away the story, with the result that the weekly payments came to a sudden and distressing end.

A case demonstrating the value of a time dater occured in Ohio. A man carrying a large amount of accident insurance was a few days behind in his premium, but one afternoon a relative brought in the small amount and obtained a receipt for it. That day the insured was crippled in a street car accident in Columbus, and it was of course claimed that the premium was paid before the accident took place. The facts were distinctly favorable to the injured man, for investigation proved that there were two street car accidents at about the same place the same day, two or three people being injured in each accident. The police records threw no light on the subject, and the man appeared to have been taken away by his friends. There was little doubt that the premium was paid between the two accidents, though there was much difficulty in fixing the exact time.

It was finally ascertained that a telegram had been sent from Columbus an hour after the first accident asking to have the premium paid, and this circumstance was in itself so suspicious that payment of the benefit was refused.

A compromise was finally agreed to, but considerably later two witnesses were found to prove that the man was hurt in the first accident, so that if the prémium was paid in consequence of the telegram fraud was evidently contemplated. But for the difficulty in proving the exact hour of payment the claim would not have been seriously considered. As it was, however, the applicant's case was on the face of it quite a strong one.

Every one has heard of the man who had been reported as dead, and whose friends had collected the insurance, indulging too freely in whisky and making a complaint to the insurance company that the money had not been fairly divided. Instances in which money has been claimed on account of the death of people still living are much more numerous than is generally believed. In one case an Ohio stockman carrying an accident policy for $10,000 took some stock to New York. On the day trip he disappeared from the train while it was crossing a bridge, and his hat being subsequently recovered it was contended that he had fallen off and had been drowned in the river. The company took advantage of the 90 day rule and then offered to pay the money if a bond were put up to cover the amount. The neighbors of the widow fixed up an irreproachable bond, and the money was paid.

The company was by no means convinced that the man was dead, and arrangements were made to have the widow watched. Three years elapsed, and the instance was well nigh forgotten, when a dispatch was received to the effect that the lady was disposing of her funiture and evidently about to move. A detective was employed to keep track. The family went to Chicago, and the detective followed. After a day's delay they took a train for the northwest, the detective also on the train. Away out in the wilds of Montana the family alighted at a small station, where it was warmly welcomed by the long lost stockman, who was promptly put under arrest. The bondsmen were good for the money, and on this occasion the company sustained no loss beyond the expense incurred in the watching.—*New Orleans Democrat.*

VIRGINIA raises 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts and $4,000,000 worth of fruits and vegetables. The iron product is 200,000 tons, and over $2,000,000 of gold has been sent to the United States mint. This state has the largest mines in the South, and the greatest manganese mines in the world.

"BUT, Papa," wailed the young woman, "you can have no idea how he loves me. He is willing to die for me this very minute." "Well," said the old man, scratching his chin thoughtfully, "I don't know that I have any objection to that. I was afraid he wanted to marry you."

FIRST Burglar—"Let's quit this business and become reformers." Second—"I'm a reformer now." First—"Come off." Second—"Yes, I am a chloroformer." And he proceeded to staturate the sponge as the victim slept.

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