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. 27, 1894. No. 36.

NEW
Furniture Store!
Up Town, near Catholic Church.

—BARGAINS IN—
CHAMBER SUITS, SINGLE PIECES,
Tables, Stands, Buffets, &c.,
Anything in the FURNITURE Line,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES,
at Prices LOWER than has ever been touched by anybody in this town,
VISIT BARTLEY'S
Furniture, Carpet and Wall Paper Store,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Have You?

A WATCH
that fails to keep correct time or one that others have failed to REPAIR?
—If so bring it to—
SIDES
The New Up-Town Jeweler,
and he will make it as good as new. We have a full outfit of tools and machinery, and can do the most difficult repairing promptly and in the very best manner. We have fifteen years of practical experience (and under some of the finest instructors in America) on making and repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and guarantee to turn out nothing but the VERY BEST WORK, and our prices are LOWER than many charge for inferior work. All repairs guaranteed for one year.
We carry the largest stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
SILVERWARE,
SPECTACLES and JEWELRY,
to be found in this section, and our prices are twenty-five or fifty per cent. below the lowest. All goods sold will be engraved free of charge. Would be pleased to have you call.
Yours to please,
J. H. SIDES, Jeweler,
a few doors above Postoffice.
We sell the BEST ALARM CLOCKS only 85c

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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

MARY A. CLOTHIER,
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 24th day of July, 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 subscribers. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1894.

R. D. HYNSON,
CHARLES M. BROWN,
January 16, 1894—4t. Administrators.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

John D. Urie, Trustee,
versus
Charles E. Comegys.

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

ORDERED, this 30th day of December, 1893, that the sale of the Personal Property mentioned in the report of sale filed in the above entitled cause, made and reported by JOHN D. URIE, Trustee, under power contained in a Deed of Trust from the said Charles E. Comegys to the said J. D. Urie, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of February, 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 1st day of February, next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $550.00.

SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
True copy, Test:
SAMUEL G. FISHER, CLERK.
Jan. 6, 1894—4t.

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.

A CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES of all kinds at the lowest Prices.
j11. E. W. F. SIMPERS.

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; 20 Good Envelopes, 3 cents; 120 Sheets Note Paper, 8 cents; 6 Slate Pencils, 1 cent; Shoe Strings, 10 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; 70 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; Half 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 $1.25; 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, 2½ 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.

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:

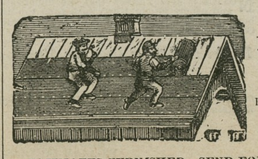
STORM COATS,	$6.75, $7.50, $9.00 (These Coats have been sold from $8.50 to $12.50.)
MEN'S OVERCOATS,	$3.00, $5.00, $7.00, $8.50, $10,00, $11.00 (Former Prices, $5.00 to $15.00.)
MEN'S SUITS,	$3.75, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 (Old Prices, from $5 00 to $15.00.)
MEN'S DICKEY KERSEY SUITS,	$4.75 (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.

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

Baltimore Coal Tar and Manufacturing Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Roofing Materials,
Building Paper,
READY ROOFING, TWO AND THREE PLY TARRED FELT, ROSIN SIZED AND WATER PROOF SHEATHINGS, COAL TAR, ROOFING PAINT BLACK GLOSS VARNISH, CREOSOTEOIL, CARBOLATE LIME, CARBOLIC ACID.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST.
16 West Camden Street, Baltimore, Md. je17-y

THE YOUNG CONFEDERATE.

In these days of war stories and war literature in general I may be excused if I relate an experience of my own, the recollection of which is like some strange and horrid dream.

It was in the early days of the civil war, when section hatred was at its height. My home was in Kentucky, near the border line of Tennessee, in a part of the state raided repeatedly by the soldiers of both armies, but never wholly lost to the confederacy. Still it was a lonely country and its people lived in log houses and were primitive in their ideas and uneducated, almost uncivilized. They were an honest people though, and happy and, for the most part, contented.

I was scarcely ten years old at that time and small for my age. My family had come from Virginia years before and settled in this lonely place, and my father had tilled the soil and built a cabin which, as I remember it now, was the prettiest house in all the world.

Then came the rumblings of war. My father was not an educated man, but a good man and a patriot. Over the mountains from Virginia came the commanding voice of his native state, and he obeyed, and we saw him marched away under the banner of the confederacy. My mother had been dead for several years, and now there was left at home only my grandmother, a stout-hearted old Virginia lady, a brother of 20 years and myself.

It is of this brother I would write particularly. You may wonder why he, too, had not gone to the war. It was not a question of age, for, as I have said he was 20 years old, and he was strong and active and healthy and more than all else he was southern born and brave.

The explanation is plain enough and sad and simple. He was blind. For more than ten years he had not seen the light of day. His misfortune was not the result of an accident, but the light had left him suddenly, without warning and without pain. He simply awoke in the morning and failed to see. Nor did he see again for ten long years—not even a glimmer of light—and then as suddenly as sight had left him it returned.

I would not write this story if it were not true. There is no pleasure in it for me. There may be stories of the war of greater interest and more startling, but they are not for me to write. The war is over, and it has been 30 years or more since that fatal June morning, but scarcely a day passes that I do not think of this blind brother, and wonder if there was not more of kindess in his fate than cruelty. As I saw him that morning in front of the log cabin, so I see him now, his yellow hair half concealed by a white slouch hat and in his hands that solace of the southern mountain lad—a violin.

He had been playing some strange airs softly all the morning, but after awhile he became restless and uneasy and to my grandmother's "What ails the boy?" had said:

"I hear something that sounds like thunder and then there is a moaning sound like the wind in a storm, and it's away yonder. Reckon it can't be a storm on the mountains. Listen, there it goes again, and it's movin' this way. Say, granny," and a strange light came into his face, "It's the boom of cannon, it's the Yankee soldier coming down, it's war!"

My grandmother had tried to reason with him to the contrary, to no avail. He could hear better than we could and he had heard.

It was not long before the air was filled with the rattle of musketry and the shriek of shot and shells. Then came soldiers from both sides and a desperate battle was soon in progress with our cabin almost in the centre of the conflict. It was not until part of the house had been torn away with bursting shell and cannon ball that my grandmother sought safety with my brother. Here we remained I know not how long, but whether ten minutes or an hour, it was a space of time never to be forgotten.

My grandmother put her arm around me and spoke not a word; but I shall never forget the strange behavior of my blind brother. He moaned and cried and wrung his hands and his voice went up in prayer for sight.

"Good Lord," he pleaded, "give me sight for just a little awhile; give me back my sight. It needn't last long—only a few minutes. I can find the old rifle; it's in the cabin, but good Lord help me to see."

A bursting shell above our heads drowned the pleading voice of my brother and it was some moments before either my grandmother or myself had regained composure; then, to our consternation and dismay, we discovered that my brother had disappeared from the cave. My grandmother rushed out after him and I followed her and among the trees at the side of the cabin we found him. Victory had come to the invaders and troops of federal soldiers were hurrying up, firing and shouting, and facing this victorious enemy was my brother with a gun in his hands which he was vainly trying to load and fire.

It was my father's rifle. He must have groped his way into the cabin and with an instant burn of desperation found the weapon and had gone out and tried to use it against the invading foe. My grandmother called to him, he did not seem to hear her. Then we both rushed up to him and tried to seize him by the arm and just then he raised his rifle as if to fire.

A dozen soldiers were close at hand. There was a sharp volley and the next moment my brother threw up his hands there was a stream of blood from a bullet wound in his breast, he turned half way round and then his eyes opened. He could see!

I know that he could see, for it was a test of recognition that he gave us, and his eyes were bright. The volley had crushed out his young life, just as death had come sight returned. He could not speak, but I knew that he could see. And the moment he fell dead.—*Chicago Times.*

A Leader.

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

SMALL FRUIT FARMING.

The Farm as a Savings Bank—Encouraging the Boys—Time to Trim Vines—The Asparagus Crop—Farm Notes.

To make a specialty of small fruits to use less land, give the best of cultivation, and apply manure and fertilizer liberally. Instances have been known where as much as $1000 per acre have been secured from one acre of strawberries, but such results are an exception. In this section the experienced growers do not wait until the season opens, but begin work as soon as the conditions of the ground permits. If manure is to be used, nothing that is coarse is to be placed on the ground, only the finest and the most perfectly rotted material being used. If fertilizers are resorted to, they are used before the young plants begin shoot out, and if possible, the rows are cultivated, the object being to have the plant food within reach of the young plants at a time when they need it most.

NEW PLOTS.

In order to give the young plants a start the land is made rich, and they are transplanted as early as possible, so as to give them the advantages of the spring rains. A dry spell not only interferes with their growth, but cuts the crop from the old bed shoot.

The greatest enemy of the strawberry is the weeds. It is easy enough to keep them down between the rows, and if the bed is matted in a wide row hand-pulling must be resorted to, but if the young plants are well worked the first year, and the space between each plant kept clean, the weeds can be kept down so as to protect the matted rows the second year. The young plants may be put out in rows wide enough to permit of horse culture, and should be a foot apart in the rows. Later in the season they will throw out runners, which will cover every square inch of space in the rows. The plants that are set out this spring will bear a full crop next spring.

OTHER SMALL CROPS.

Raspberries and blackberries will soon fill up the spaces between the plants, and plenty of room, therefore, should be allowed them. Once established they will remain for years, and if the plants are so arranged in the two rows as to permit of the check-row system of cultivation a great saving of labor will be effected. The best market blackberry—the Wilson—has been nearly eradicated by the attacks of the borer, but some other varieties seem to escape, though the blackberry crop is not as large as in former years, but there has been an increase in the area devoted to strawberries and raspberries. The best variety depends on the climate and soil, and can only be known by testing several varieties, as experiments show that the best varieties in some sections are almost worthless in others.

NOTES OF WINTER WORK OF VARIOUS KINDS.

A poor farm need not necessarily remain so. A good farmer will make his farm a savings bank. It may require several years to bring it to a high degree of fertility, and the farmer may be compelled to live in a frugal manner, but in a few years the farm will be more valuable and the farmer wealthy. Beginning at the bottom and gradually improving is a sure road to success.

One of the best modes of educating the boy to importance of pure bred stock is to buy him a few pure bred fowls and allow him the proceeds. It will not be long before he will familiarize himself with the "points" and begin to advertise his birds and eggs for sale. He will then be disposed to study the points and characteristics of animals, and take a great interest in all classes of stock.

This is an excellent time to turn the manure heap over, throwing the coarser portions to the centre. It will be of great advantage to have the manure fermented and thus made more available for distribution.

On many fields where manure has been spread on grass lands the straw that was mixed with the litter seems to predominate. This straw is utterly worthless so far as its value as manure is concerned, as it cannot be of service until it has become thoroughly decomposed. It will pay to rake the field over, collect the straw and take it back to the manure heap.

Very fat pigs will gain but very little in weight compared with the food consumed at this season, as it is more costly to maintain them now than at any other season.

Grape vines should be trimmed in the winter while the ground is frozen. It will not do to postpone such work until the sap begins to rise. Old wood from blackberry and raspberry canes is also best removed during the winter.

If the ground permits spread wellrotted manure on the asparagus beds and chop it into the top soil. Asparagus is a crop that comes very early in the season and all the work must be done on it soon. The best stalks are from rich beds, on which manure has been used liberally. Fertilizers also give good results on such a crop, and soapsuds may also be used to advantage on the asparagus beds.

A practical berry grower says that a quarter-acre garden, wellarranged, set to best varieties, and properly cared for, should yield at least 25 bushels of berries. In no other way can a farmer produce so much of value, with so little labor, as in a garden of small fruits.

A Texas fruit grower who has been successful, applies stable and cow-pen rakings, composted by using two parts stable or cow-pen manure to one part leaf mold and one part unleached ashes burnt from hard wood. He applies to his orchard broadcast and harrows in. He says the result is very marked.

Common stock can be vastly improved by good feed and care. Cut the same end, says a writer, can be accomplished more quickly, more surely, and with a better final outcome by the introduction of new and better blood. The best results come from a combination of all these things.

We fully agree with a writer that carrot and cabbage are two items that should have a larger place in our list of feeding stuffs. The first are excellent for colts, horses, milch cows and all young stock. The second are valuable for pretty nearly all kinds of stock, and we have yet to find any that will not eat them greedily.

The London *Times* publishes an agricultural review of Great Britain. The area in Great Britain devoted to wheat was 1,790,839 acres; to barley, 2,251,993, and to oats, 4,435,944. The wheat crop is estimated at 46,429,407 bushels. At the end of the year there were 2,079,587 horses, 11,207,554 head of cattle, 31,774,824 sheep, and 3,278,030 pigs in Great Britain.

It is more profitable to grow mules than horses for draught purposes, because, as a writer truly says, they can be grown to a salable age quicker and cheaper, and they will bring more. They are more profitable for labor service, because they are stronger, will wear much longer and they are ten times less liable to disease.

Instead of taking eggs to the nearest grocery store try the experiment of selling them at some private residence. You will have no difficulty in securing more than the regular price if you can satisfy the customer that the eggs are fresh from your own hens. The reason is that it is difficult to secure strictly fresh eggs in winter, and there is always more or less suspicion towards those offered in the regular market, buyers prefering to offer an advance in preference to buying those that may contain a stale egg among the lot.

The pigs should be taught to eat as early as possible, and this may be before they are four weeks old. Partition off a side of the pen, and arrange it so the pigs can go in by themselves, and get them to eating milk and a little corn, and from that day until they are sold keep them on full feed. It will pay to feed them five times a day, after that three times. Never give them more than they will eat up clean. Do not allow the slop to get sour. The turkey hen seldom begins to lay until spring is well open, and she will then hatch her brood and give her attention solely to the chicks. In selecting the turkey hens for the new year give the old hens the preference, and use those that have been successful the past year. The gobbler should in no manner be related to the hens, and should be an early-hatched male of one year's growth. He should be large and strong, full of life and free from all indications of disease, as roup attacks turkeys, and the bird may be affected without strongly indicating the disease.

In Wisconsin experiments the effect of hardwood ashes and bone meal fed to pigs with corn was to save about 28 per cent. of the corn in producing 100 pounds of grain, live weight. By feeding the bone meal the strength of the thigh bone was doubled; ashes nearly doubled the strength of the bone. The experiments point to the great value of hard-wood ashes for hog feeding, and show that they should be regularly fed. Bone meal is even better than ashes, but the latter are sufficient, and do not generally cost anything.

How to Obtain Relief.

In the NEWS of last week will be found a very sensible article from the Westminster *Democratic Advocate* on the subjects of assessment and taxation. Its suggestions are worthy of serious thought by the people. The *Advocate* also has this item, to the point:

A Republican Administration imposed a tax on incomes of $2,000 and upward. It is excused as a war measure. The Republican party now opposes a tax on incomes of $4,000 and upward, because this is a time of peace. The payment of pensions is legacy of the war, and they have grown to such an extent that nearly half of the revenue of the government annually is required to pay them. Eliminate war expenses and war taxes can be avoided. Besides, under all systems of taxation now in force, federal and state, capital escapes its just proportion of the public burden, particularly under the federal system. An income tax would even up matters to some extent, and this direct tax may also have a beneficial result in directing a closer scrutiny of public expenditures."

General Bradley T. Johnson writes a letter on the subject of taxation, from which we make the following extract:

An income tax, made legal by a Constitutional amendment, can easily be made to raise enough revenue to pay the fixed charges of the government and support the public schools. And while that amendment is being carried through a thorough system of the assessment of personal property will reduce the direct tax 66 per cent. The tax is now 17 cents on $100 or thereabouts. A tax on personal property will reduce it at once to 6 cents on $100 and an income tax will wipe it all out. The country man pays taxes on cows. Why not the bond holder on coupons? The one pays taxes on farm stock. Why not the other on bonds and stocks?

The only interest I have in this matter is that justice and right shall control, as courage shall direct, Democratic party in this state. For without these principles we shall lose the state, and without the the party good government is impossible in this state.

Baby's Throbbing Head.

There was a commotion in a household on Fourth-ave, the other day. The brand new baby, the only infantile specimen in the Nuwed home, was in the arms of its doting mother, who was looking for some new portion of its pink anatomy to kiss and admire.

Suddenly there was a scream, followed by a hysterical half-hour, while servants were sent in breathless search for the family doctor.

When the grave old physician entered the room the poor woman was walking the floor like one distracted, pausing now and then to grasp her crowing child to her, then replacing it in its cradle to resume her nervous tread, weeping and wringing her hands.

"Oh, doctor! My poor baby! Save him if you can! But I know you can't! Oh, my poor child!"

For five minutes or more this continued in spite of the physician's efforts to learn what was the matter.

He examined the child and saw nothing that apparently ailed it, and at last, with patience almost gone, insisted on an explanation. Composing herself a little, the frightened mother finally said:

"Look at its poor little head, doctor. There, right on top. See that soft spot? how it is beating? It hasn't stopped for an hour. I know something dreadful is the matter, but you musn't keep it from me. Tell me the worst at once."

To the undying honor of that doctor, he did not laugh. All he said was: "My dear little woman pray that that beating will continue. Should it ever stop your baby will be dead."

Should Kissing be Abolished.

The march of civilization destroys many things and changes many long established customs. The cradle has been trodden under the ruthless foot of progress for one thing. The hand that rocks the cradle is no longer the hand that moves the world. The wise mother of the present day puts her baby to bed, and allows it to cry itself to sleep. She misses a sweet romantic experience, but she saves herself no end of trouble and irritation, and she brings up self-reliant children, who have no fear of the dark, and who do not tyrannize over her if she chances to desire "an evening off." Still, nothing is ever gained without something lost. The mystic hour when the baby was rocked in the cradle, and the mother was obliged to tip-toe out of the room, possessed a charm which nothing can replace. The results of present system are infinitely better, but the oldtime spell which hung about the "Sandman's hour" is lost forever.

Progress and science now propose to abolish the kiss. Will they succeed? Without doubt there is too much kissing done in the world by the wrong people. There is a vast deal of mismating of lips about us. Women caress each other too promiscuously and meaninglessly. Children are kissed too freely by relatives, friends and strangers. I saw a pretty young lady taking leave to her summer friends last season, and fully twenty women and children presented lips to her while the carriage waited to bear her away. There is no expression in a kiss of that kind. It means nothing but a mere form on the part of the friends, while it means a trying ordeal for the poor victim. It is like tossing a delicate rose from hand to hand in lieu of a playing ball.

A kiss upon the cheek given by one woman to another, or to children is far more agreeable to the acting parties, and means just as much. It saves all danger of contracting throat diseases and it renders an unpleasant breath less obnoxious.

Most people think the matter of personal fragrance a settled one as far as they are concerned. I know a lady who is obliged to use bromide for a distressing malady by which she is afflicted. She is very affectionate and insists always on kissing her friends upon the lips when she meets them. The ordeal for her friends is a terrible one, yet not one of them has the heart to refuse the proffered caress, or to give the cheek in place of the lips. It seems a misfortune that the lady does not herself realize what a sickening odor pertains to bromide, and that she has not the forethought to save her friends this experience. They would love her just as deeply, and thank her most feelingly, if she pressed their hands merely, and withheld her lips.

Parents ought to teach their children from their very earliest years to be chary of giving their lips. Parents themselves ought to avoid kissing infants on the mouth. The sweet cheeks, the dear little soft necks, the dimpled hands all offer tempting nooks for kisses, without endangering the child's comfort or health. I have seen a father whose breath was vile with stale tobacco smoke, press his mouth to that of a tiny infant, never thinking that the poor baby's lungs were being poisoned by the contact.

I have seen a woman whose lack of health or whose negligence in visiting her dentist, rendered a tete-a-tete almost unindurable, clasp her helpless children in her arms and shower kisses on their rosy lips.

Parents have, a rule, a most curiosity unthinking way of bidding their children to "go kiss the lady" or the gentleman caller. The child will shrink and hide its face, while the mother will urge and even command.

A dainty little girl will be absolutely forced to offer her sweet mouth to bearded lips and these unwise guardians seem to think the daily repetition of this act with every caller at the home a necessary part of the child's education.

Every man or woman of feeling longs to caress a beautiful child, as one longs to put a fragrant rose to the nostrils; but a tender gardener does not allow every pass-by to freely handle his flowers.

The kiss upon the lips was undoubtedly first invented by lovers and should be consecrated to love's uses. It can never be abolished by fashion or science while hearts beat, veins tingle, and pulses throb with love's fires.

It is a spontaneous impulse of two fond beings drawn together by a mysterious attraction. Eloquent in its silence it succeeds when words fail. Many a woman has had her heart revealed to her through a kiss and in knowing when to give and when to withhold this favor lies the secret of winning or losing.

As many prizes have been lost by the kiss too long withheld as by the one too easily given. To the woman the kiss means more, and less than it means to the man. The woman thinks the man who takes her lips has given his heart: but the man thinks only that she who has given her lips will give herself as well. When woman finds her mistake she is disillusionized. When the man finds his he is angry. When the thrill of pleasure goes out of the kiss for two people, and it becomes a mechanical duty, love has departed Friendship may bind them, respect may unite them, and sympathy render their association sweet and tender; but when lip no longer speaks to lip, in wordless eloquence of the kiss, Cupid has sheathed his arrows and flown away.—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

The Swine and the Flower.

I shrank to meet a mud-encrusted swine,
And then he seemed to grunt in accents rude,
"Hush? Be not proud, for in this fat of mine,
Behold the source of richness for your food!"

I fled, and saw a field that seemed, at first,
One giant mass of roses, pure and white,
With dewy buds, 'mid dark green foliage nursed
And as I lingered o'er this lovely sight,
The summer breeze, that cooled the southern scene
Whispered, "Behold the source of Cottolene!"
—*M. E. Wilmer.*

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Toulson's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

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.

OUR OLD RECORDS.

KENT COUNTY LEVY COURT FROM 1801 TO 1809.

LEVY COURT.

1801.—The levy for this year is 16 shillings in the £100, and 1 shilling for Chestertown to defray expenses of market house.

1802.—Wages for working roads: For a good hand 3 shillings, 9 pence; cart, horse and hand, 15 pence; plough, horses and hand, 15 pence; levy this year 16 shillings in the £100.

1803.—Levy for this year $2 on the £100 and 25 cents for Chestertown property to defray the expenses of the market house. The year 1800 was the only year dollars and cents were used in estimating cost of the public roads in Kent county up to the year 1810. The year 1804 was the first time the amount assessable property was made out in dollars and cents, all prior was in pounds, shillings and pence.

1804.—Dollars and cents are now mentioned in payment of hands' wages.

Good working hand	$ 50
Cart, 2 horses and hand, one day	2 00
Plough, horses and hand, one day	2 00
Supervisor, for attending to 8 men or more per day	2 00

On Monday, May 28th, the following persons were appointed judges of election: First district—Samuel Beck, Richard Ricaud, Simon Smith. Second—James Hodges, Jr., Jacob Jones, John Gale, Sr. Third—Vincent Hatcherson, Robt. Moody, Benj. Massey.

Assessable property $1,100,000, levy 84c. on the $100 on all assessable property, and 6 per cent. allowed for collecting same. The sheriffs are made collectors. There were 220 miles of roads in Kent county, increased in 1810 to 250 miles. Assessed property in 1804, $1,100,000; in 1809, $1,197,019.

Centreville, 3d April, 1805.

Gentlemen:—The levy court of this county has agreed to levy the sum of $500 for the erection of a bridge over the head of Chester, from Bridgetown to Sandtown, provided you will levy the like sum for the same purpose. By order,

SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Clerk Queen's Anne's Co. Levy Court.

Chestertown, May 1, 1805.

To the Levy Court of Queen Anne's Co.:

Gentlemen:—I am directed by the levy court for Kent county to inform you that we also have agreed to levy the sum of $500 for the purpose of building a bridge across Chester river at the head of Chester.

THOMAS WORRELL,
Clerk to the Levy Court of Kent Co.

The court levied 85 cents on all property in the county, and 25 cents on all town property. On June 21st the court approved the report for a road to Travilla landing and ordered it made 30 feet wide.

1806, June 7.—The amount of assessable property in Kent county this year is $1,182,909.35, and the amount of assessable property in Chestertown is $102,477.61. The levy for this year is 80 cents in the $100 for county purposes, and 5 cents on the $100 on property in Chestertown for the expenses of the market house, including a commission of 6 per cent. for collecting.

Monday, 6th of April, 1807.—Wilson Woodland, Esq., High Sheriff of Kent County, having died this day, the court has some doubts of the propriety of continuing to hold court without a sheriff, it is therefore determined to adjourn until Monday, the 4th day of May, next, and the clerk is directed to give public notice by advertisements, set up at the most public places in the county.

May 4.—The court allows the following prices for working the roads:

Good working hand, per day	$ 50
Cart, 3 horses and hand, per day	2 00
" 2 " " " "	1 66⅔
" 1 " " " "	1 33⅓
Good ox-team and hand	2 00
Plough, horses and hand	1 66⅔
Supervisor, when he has 8 hands or more, per day	2 50

The court levied the sum of 92 cents on the $100 for county expenses, and 5 cents on the Chestertown property for the expenses of the market house.

Tuesday, May, 1808.—The levy court directed the clerk to write a letter, immediately to the Governor and Council, recommending Mr. James Black as a fit and proper person to fill the vacancy in this court, occasioned by the death of John Gale, Esq.

June 9.—Resolved, That in future the sum of $100 only, shall be allowed for Chester Town and the streets thereof, the addition this year being for repairs of some particular spots.

June 10.—The court appropriates the sum of $66.67 for the use of Eastern Neck Island ferry, subject to the direction of David Jones, William Wickes and Nathaniel Hynson. It is also ordered that all public officers shall go free of pay over said ferry when on public business. The said sum is levied to keep said ferry in good order one year from this date. The levy for the year is 80 cents to the $100.

June 13th, 1809.—The following named persons constitute the levy court, and they are required to view the roads in the month of April and partitioned them off as follows: District—1, 2, 3 and 5, Richard Jones; 4, 6, 7, James Blake; 8 and 10, Richard Graves; 11, 12, 13, William Gale; 15, 16, 19, 21, Benj. Massey; 14, 17, 18, 20, Jno. Thomas. The court levied the sum of 84 cents on the $100 for county expenses and on the assessable property in Chestetown 5 cents on the $100 for the expenses of the market house.

COL. INGERSOLL ON IMMORTALITY.

"I Hope for All Good, for All Joy, for All the Children of Men."

A recent editorial, speaking of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, said:

"Why not make public the rumor that the brilliant orator, who has been called the great American infidel, has been heard to say that perhaps he will say in public before he dies that he believes in immortality?"

A *Journal* man called upon Col. Ingersoll at his apartments at the Adams House and obtained the following autograph statement, from him contradicting the above:

I have never said "that perhaps before I die will say in public that I believe in immortality." I have nothing to conceal on the question. I have always been perfectly frank and have given the transcript of my heart and brain.

I do not say that death ends all, neither do I say that man is immortal—I say that I do not know. To know is one thing, to believe is another, and to hope is still another. I hope for all good, for all joy, for all of the children of men.

All I can say about immortality is this: There was a time when I was not, after that I was, now I am, and it may be that it is no more wonderful that I should continue forever now that I have a start than it was that I should begin.

We love, and those we love die, and we cling to the hope, to the wish, that we may meet again. Love was the first to dream of immortality, and as long as we love we shall hope.—*Boston Journal.*

"I'M SURE, gintlemen, I'm deeply indebted to you for this elegant clock."

"Yes. It's an alarm clock."

"Yes? I—ah—"

"Yes. Y'see, doctor, sometimes you get so interested in your sermon that you don't seem to kind o' realize how time's flying; and we thought if you could kind o' set this for about 23 minutes and then hide it under the pulpit, the congregation would be ever so much relieved."

©Maryland State Archives, msa sc6000 2 1-0652.jpg