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, FEB. 17, 1894. No. 39.

ADVERTISING AND JOB-PRINTING.

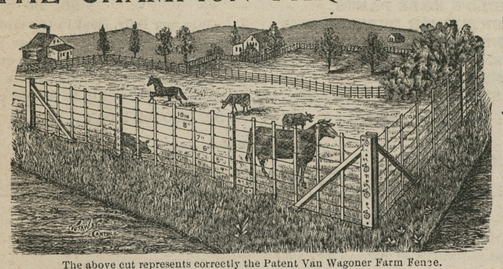
Terms of Transient Advertising:
One square, three insertions or less - - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion - - - - 25
Six lines Nonpareil, or space equivalent thereto constitute a square.

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

JOB-PRINTING:
—SUCH AS—
HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS,
BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, &c.
executed with neatness and dispatch at satisfactory prices.

THE CHAMPION FARM FENCE!

COMPETITORS KNOCKED OUT! THE FENCE QUESTION SOLVED!



The above cut represents correctly the Patent Van Wagoner Farm Fence.

NOW is approaching SPRINGTIME and with it is demanded

Farm, Poultry, Garden and Fancy Fencing!

all of which can be had of the undersigned at Reasonable Prices.

Price of 8-strand, No. 10 Galvanized Wire Fence, Put Up, 65 cents per Rod.

If you want this Same Fence at 27 cents per Rod, Buy a Farm Right and you have solved the Fence Question. Call on or address

JOSEPH GUEST.

CHILLED PLOWS for Sale at COST. Three-Horse IMPERIAL, $9.50; Two-Horse, $8.50, all complete. JOSEPH GUEST, 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, ¼ 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 25c.; 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.

Commisson Cards.

FRANK WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants
—FOR THE SALE OF—
Grain, Fruits, Fish, Live Stock, Wool, Hides, Furs, and General Produce,
121 Light Street, - - Baltimore, Md.

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.

CHAS. B. LONEY. GEO. E. PROBEST
COMEGYS BROWN
—WITH—
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. 206 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.
o14-tf. 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.

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.

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.

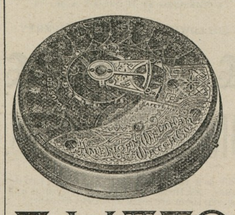
WILLIAM CLAYTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Country Produce
STALLS NOS. 121 AND 122, THIRD AVE., SOUTH-WESTERN MARKET,
19th and Market Sts. - Philadelphia, Pa.

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

DR. THOMAS H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIST,
CHESTERTOWN, - - - MARYLAND.
one square from Steamboat Wharf, High Street.
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., 4 to 4.30 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.

MEDFORD PORTER,
BLACKSMITH,
STILL POND, MD.
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.
HORSES SHOD, CASH, 75 cents, and all other work, for cash, 25 cents less on the dollar than charged elsewhere. j20-3t.*

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 Postoffic.
We sell the BEST ALARM CLOCKS only 85c

LOCAL LAW FOR KENT CO.,

Passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, January Session, 1894.

Kent Co. Savings Bank

A BILL

Entitled an Act to enlarge and extend the powers of the Kent County Savings Bank, Kent County, Maryland, and to increase the Board of Directors of the same.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Kent County Savings Bank, a corporation duly formed under the provisions of the Code of Public General Laws of this State, title "Corporations," in addition to the powers possessed by it under its certificate of incorporation, which are hereby ratified and confirmed, shall have and possess the further rights, privileges and franchises particularly mentioned in this Act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the number of directors of said Kent County Savings Bank may be increased from nine, the number stated in the certificate of incorporation of said bank, to twelve (12) and that the said nine directors shall have power to elect the additional three (3) directors, who shall be stockholders of said bank, required to fill up said board of twelve (12) directors, and said twelve (12) directors shall serve as the directors of said Kent County Savings Bank until the first Tuesday in July, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That five (5) of the board of directors of the said Kent County Savings Bank shall be a quorum for the transaction of the business of the said bank.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said Kent County Savings Bank shall be twenty thousand dollars, to consist of two hundred shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, but said capital stock may be increased from time to time at such meetings of the stockholders of said bank as may be called for such purpose by a three-fourths vote of the shares of stock of said bank to an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars consisting of one thousand shares of a par value of one hundred dollars each, and the stockholders of said bank shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in said bank for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the directors of the said Kent County Savings Bank may pay out of the net profits of the business of said bank such interest on stockholders transient deposits in said bank and such dividends on the capitol stock of the said bank to the stockholders of the said bank as will not impair the capital of the said Kent County Savings Bank.

SEC. 6. And be it enacted, That the said Kent County Savings Bank shall have power to borrow money and pay interest thereon not exceeding the legal rate, receive money on deposit on such conditions and subject to such regulations as the board of directors may determine, and to loan money upon such security as the board of directors of said bank may deem sufficient, and to buy or discount notes or other commercial papers, county script or obligations of the counties and cities of the State, or public or private obligations of every description, and may, after purchasing, sell the same in such manner on such terms as the board of directors of the said bank may determine; may purchase and hold or sell real and personal estate and property, and generally may do and transact a general banking business.

SEC. 7. And be it enacted, That any individual, or administrator, guardian, receiver, assignee, trustee, or any public officer of Kent county, or elsewhere, or any person or persons acting for others having the custody of any moneys belonging to themselves or others, are authorized to deposit the same with the said Kent County Savings Bank should they so desire, any local law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That whenever any deposit shall be made by a minor, or married woman, such deposit shall be received or held and paid out on precisely the same terms and conditions as those of adult males or adult unmarried female depositors, and the check, receipt or acquittance of such minor or married woman, shall be valid and binding on them, any law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 9. And be it enacted, Thany and all laws of this State inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed, so far as they apply to the Kent County Savings Bank named in this Act.

SEC. 10. And be it enacted, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved Feb. 2, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, GOVERNOR.
JOHN WALTER SMITH,
President of the Senate.
JAMES H. PRESTON,
Speaker House Delegates.

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.

DR. W. FRANK HINES,
FRONT STREET AND MAPLE AVENUE, CHESTERTOW
OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 9½ A. M.; 4 to 6 and 8 to P. M

—OFFICE OF—
Local Board of Health!

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Jan. 30, 1894.

The occurrence of cases of scarlet fever in various localities in the fall and winter, makes it necessary to call the attention of parents and guardians to the law governing the exposure of such cases, and to insist upon a more rigid observance of such precautionary measures as are essential to prevent its spread.

SCARLATINA is the technical term for Scarlet fever. It does not mean "a mild form of scarlet fever," and therefore less dangerous to sick and well, as has been said. The mildest case may be productive of the most serious, and it is as necessary to take all proper care and precautions in mild as in serious cases.

Whenever a child is found to have Scarlet Fever, it should at once be placed in a room to itself, as far remote from the other members of the household as possible. All articles of furniture, carpets, curtains and other materials not absolutely essential should be removed. No one should be allowed to enter the room except the one who has charge of the child. Towels, or pieces of sheet frequently dipped in a solution of carbolic acid, six ounces; zinc sulp., four ounces; water, three gallons, should be hung on strings or pinned to beds or walls, this may also be used for washing the hands of the attendant at frequent intervals. Under the direction of the doctor the patient should be annointed at least once daily with carbolized vaseline. This not only hastens desquamation (peeling), but if properly done, will so disinfect and destroy the germs that this peeling process (the most dangerous as to contagion) will be less likely to drop scales and fragments to be the source of infection.

All towels, sheets, handkerchiefs or cloths used with these should be boiled immediately, or better still, nothing but old cloths that can be immediately burned should be used.

All dejecta from bowels or bladder should be disinfected and, if possible, burned.

No child should be allowed to mingle with other member of the family until at least two weeks FROM COMPLETE DESQUAMATION; not from the time of convalescence, but from the end of peeling, and not then without the child having been given a warm bath with some suitable disinfectant in it, best to be advised by the doctor.

Children should not be readmitted to school from a house where the infection has existed, except upon a certificate from a physician that they have not been exposed for two weeks as above.

The room occupied by the sick should be well scoured, whitewashed and aired, after having had from one to two pounds of sulphur burnt in them. The bedding when of cheap material, had better be burnt, otherwise, well aired and cleaned, after being exposed to the sulphur as above.

The experience of the best sanitarians and physicians go to prove the efficacy of such methods. They entail more or less trouble, but the results warrant us in urging their adoption.

The local Board of Health desires it to be known that its secretary will render any assistance or advice when properly called upon to do so.

The attention of parents is also called to the law requring all children to be vaccinated. The law says within twelve months from birth, whether done this early or not, it should receive attention before the child arrives at school age. Then the teachers of our public schools, especially, would not be compelled to (as is now so often the case) exclude the child from school.

W. FRANK HINES, M. D,
Feb. 3, 1894—3t. SECRETARY.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH of GOODS!

GENUINE BARGAINS!
Valuable Presents!
AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES for CASH.

Cash We Want! Cash We Need! Cash We Must Have!
Store Brimming Full!
Too Much Stock to Carry!
Dry Goods! Notions! Dress Goods! In Variety!
Boots, Shoes and Gum Boots!
Ladies' Coats! Children's Coats!
Carpets, Oil-Cloth,
Rugs, Mats, Etc.,
GLASS and QUEENSWARE!
In fact our Entire Stock will be offered at Specially Attractive Prices, to Close Out or Reduce by the end of the year. Come one! Come all! We have one of the Best Stocks in the whole County. Buy Your Ladies' Coats, Children's Coats, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, etc., from us and we will endeavor to save you one profit.
Very respectfully,
R. F. PARKS.
N. B.—Thousands of Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs from 5 cents up; White Blankets from $1 per pair up; Gray Blankets from 75 cents up.

The Hard Times
NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE PURCHASES
—FROM—
A STORE FULL
—OF ALL KINDS OF—
Goods for Winter 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.

Equitable Restaurant.
9TH FLOOR EQUITABLE BUILDING.
CORNER FAYETTE AND CALVERT STREETS BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
Novelty in Dining Room; cool and beautiful. Full view of the city. A sight for strangers. Dinner 50 cents. Beautiful Reception Room for ladies. Bundles received and cared for. Try it, and you will go nowhere else for Breakfast, Dinner, Lunch or Supper. Open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. jy29-6m.*

THE GAME SUPPLY.

Dr. Massamore's Suggestions for Protecting It.

Dr. George W. Massamore, of Baltimore in speaking of the protection of game in Maryland says:

"That a game law for Maryland is required sportsmen will admit, and they will also admit that the enforcement of the law to the fullest extent on all offenders is as essential as the law itself. The time for shooting partridges, pheasants, woodcock and rabbits ought to be restricted to the same limit, from November 1 to January 15 or 24. I believe that all sportsmen will agree that this would be a good State law. Some of the counties will in all probability ask the Legislature to enact special laws extending the time for shooting certain kinds of game.

"Owing to a typographical error in compiling the code, making the law read February 1 instead of January 1, we are practically without any State law at present, and as a consequence thousands of half-starved birds which were trapped and shot last January were hawked about the streets of Baltimore and sold,

"It has been suggested that a law be passed by the Legislature prohibiting shooting for one or two years. Such a law is uncalled for, and would be just the thing for market gunners. They would have things their own way, and would have all the shooting themselves, for it is a well-known fact that market gunners are no respectors of law, but kill game all the year. It is indisputable that woodcock are served in May and partridges in September at most of the fashionable clubs and restaurants.

"The law permitting the shooting of woodcock in midsummer is wrong. It is only license for market gunners to prowl around and kill partridges in September and October. Woodcock are scarce and ought not to be disturbed in the summer. They are magnificent birds in November and December, but are not worth going after in summer. I have had them spoil in my game bag a few hours after shooting them on very warm days.

"It strikes me that those who are advocating a prohibitory game law for one or two years have given the subject little study. Gunning never has made game scarce when restricted by law to a reasonable time. On the contrary, birds are always more prolific when the conveys are reduced to from four to eight birds. Partridges invariably nest in the same locality from year. If a covey of twenty birds is left, there will not be as many coveys raised as if but a few were left over. As long as they remain together as a covey all serene, but about the first of May, when they begin to pair off, war commences. The cock birds become very jealous of each other and are great fighters; so much so that they break up the nests of rival couples and even attack each other. When undisturbed, as soon as the young birds are hatched out, the cock bird takes charge of the brood and the hen commences laying eggs for a second brood. There are enough birds in the State to make them as plentiful as ever next season.

"The winter has been remarkably mild, and is now so far advanced that it is safe to predict that birds will not perish from cold and hunger on account of deep snows this season. If no birds were killed in the State for ten years, they would not be any more plentiful at the end of that time than they will be next fall, but a winter such as we had last year would almost exterminate them unless they are fed while the snow is on the ground. It matters not how the cold weather is, birds will not suffer so long as they can travel around and gather food. Deep snows that lay for weeks play havoc with partridges. That is the only time when foxes and hawks eat a great many birds.

"Pheasants are stronger and when they cannot feed on the ground they fly to the trees and eat buds. These birds were plentiful this season, which is sufficient evidence of their great strength and hardiness.

"Rabbits generally protect themselves by hiding in wood piles, hollow logs and under stacks and barns. It is almost impossible to exterminate rabbits, as they are very prolific.

"The partridge is the game bird that must be protected, but to protect the partridge we must also protect other game. We must have a law to prohibit the sale of partridges in Baltimore city after January 24.

"I want to call attention to another nuisance that in my judgement destroys a great deal of game. I refer to the constant running of rabbits by hounds all over Maryland, day and night, all summer. Rabbit hounds break up a great many partridge nest, eating the eggs and young birds, and kill hundreds of young rabbits. Every county wants a dog law. It will not only save lots of game, but many valuable sheep that are constantly being killed by worthless curs.

"We want in the city of Baltimore and in every county of the State an organization to enforce the game laws, and, above all, to raise funds to buy food for birds and pay men to watch and feed them when deep snows fall. I know of no better time than the present. An initiation fee of one dollar and yearly dues of one dollar would raise an ample fund to care for all the birds in the State if all gunners would join in this commendable project.

"I had a small covey of eight birds fed last winter, from which four coveys were raised. A friend of mine in Harford county fed sixteen birds and I found five coveys on his place in November. This proves conclusively how easy it is to save birds if the right methods are adopted.

"The gentlemen in Green Spring Valley who have organized a society for the protection and propagation of game have entered upon a commendable work, and if properly managed this work will afford fine shooting in the valley. It has been stated that they do not intend to shoot birds next fall. This will be a mistake. They will miss some fine sport and not have any more birds this following season.

"Two years ago I was invited to shoot on a very large plantation that had been posted for years. The owner did not gun at all, nor did he allow any one to shoot or trap birds on his plantation. Great preparation was made for bagging a great many birds, but birds were very scarce there compared with adjoining plantations where a great deal of shooting was done."

Letter from Capt. C. A. Leary.

STEAMSHIP SPREE,
North Atlantic Ocean, Jan. 16, 1894.

MESSRS. WILLIAM B. USILTON & SON:

Gents:—Late in the afternoon of yesterday I arrived at that great establishment known as the North Dutches Lloyd Steamship Company's docks, located at Hoboken, N. J., incumbered with some luggage and armed with tickets, out and home for Azores, Gibralter, Naples, and Genoa. During the whole forenoon the wharf presented a scene of orderly haste. Express and baggage wagons came and went in constant streams and by noon the scene had become exceedingly interesting. Large numbers of passengers from different parts of the country, or rather of the world, began to march over the large gangway. At 12 M. I noticed the large steel hawsers were being hauled in, and the ship was secured by the single lines. Ten minutes later the great gangway was lowered to the wharf, and at exactly 1 P. M., amid the deep tones of the great whistle, accompanied by the music of the ship's brass band, the order was given to let go, and she leaves the wharf as promptly on time as the ferry boat, which is only to cross the river. At this time almost every part of the decks of the ship on the side next to the wharf was animated with a human face, while from the promenade deck hundreds of eager faces turned toward the multitude on the dock, while hundreds of handkerchiefs were nervously waved. One old patriarch displayed a red bandana of huge proportions. Many cheerful expressions came from faces on both sides, which were wreathed in smiles, but at the same time moisted with tears. A few minutes later the majestic ship is moving about the harbor accompanied by the private yachts of some of the wealthy passengers, but as soon as the great steel monster settles down to her regular work they drop astern. I noticed through my glass on board one large, handsome launch a lady, who was probably its mistress, giving orders to both the skipper and engineer. No doubt they both did their best but were soon compelled to give it up and head back for the city.

During the afternoon, as the ship moved steadily down the bay, the promenade decks, which are brilliantly lighted up by electricity at night, presented an interesting scene, thronged as it was with the principal part of the cabin passengers, many of whom I heard remark upon the magnificence of the ship and the elegance of the upholstery and decorations. During the early part of the night we moved smoothly along under the lee of Long Island, with a moderate gale from northeast, but about 1 A. M. on the morning of Wednesday I was aroused and lulled to sleep by the old familiar motion, and by 5 o'clock in the morning the great ship began to labor so heavily that I went on deck, anxious to witness the performance of such a ship in heavy weather. The wind was blowing a strong gale from the northeast, nothing but low dark clouds above and the dark blue sea below lashed into fury by the wind setting against the current. Forty years ago the theory and practice of navigation taught us that under such circumstances progress to windward was impossible, and that the most skillful and persevering seamen in charge of the best specimens of naval architecture, could do no more than take care of the ship. I stand alone for hours in a sheltered corner of the great deck, the ship rolls heavily to leaward then recovers and charges defiantly on the great waves and causes the spray to resemble a great snow squall, while the heavier bodies of displaced water fall with the noise of a cataract on decks, thirty-two feet above the sea. Thus a symmetrically formed and solidly bolted mass of steel is continually urged forward by that modern fury known as a twenty-one foot propeller, which is in turn impelled by engines of twelve thousand horse-power, requiring 250 or 275 tons of coal daily for fuel. By 8 o'clock in the morning officers and seamen are hurrying about the decks, now deluged with water, in dripping oilskins, endeavoring to secure every loose object. About two cords of deck chairs, some of them very fine ones, belonging to the passengers, are packed together and lashed securely to prevent them washing about the deck or overboard. Late in the day some of the passengers began to appear in the public apartments, and in a little while it is amusing to hear some of them abusing the ship, which had so lately been an object of admiration.

Friday, January 19th, noon, latitude 39°23′ M., longitude 51°57′ W. Passed beyond the limits of the gale last night, and find today that in two days and twenty hours the ship has made 1,016 nautical miles, most of which time she was contending with a strong gale and heavy sea. This ship carries a crew of a little over 200 men and 7 or 8 women. At meals the captain occupies a seat at the head of the starboard long table, the doctor occupies the chair at the foot of the same. The chief of the 25 engineers occupies the head of the port long table, chief mate the foot of the same. On the outside of these are a number of smaller tables disposed about the ship's beautiful alcoves, formed by the arches. When the passengers first come on board they are assigned to seats by the chief steward, which they are expected to occupy during the passage. Breakfast is served at 8 A. M., luncheon at 1, and dinner at 6 P. M. Each meal is served by attendants in smart uniforms and wearing white gloves, while the ship's band renders excellent music in a fine circular gallery above the saloon. The chief of the different departments give every evidence of experience and capacity, which secures the confidence of the intelligent and experienced, and an affability of manners which is appreciated by all. The captain, who is an officer of the imperial navy, has introduced me to the chiefs of the different departments and directed, as I am a *broder* sailor, to give me full liberty of the ship.

Saturday, Jan. 20th, latitude 39°25′ M., longitude 43°06′ W., distance 411 nautical miles. The sea has now become regular and pleasant. Each night, at 8 o'clock, a full orchestra band discourses music and songs on the deck, which is protected with canvas curtains and decorated with flags, until nearly midnight.

Sunday, Jan. 21st, latitude 38°42′, longitude 34°30′, distance 403 miles. It is remarkable that among the passengers there are many old travelers. Some, old residents of New York, speak of the many voyages they made in the fifties on the old sailing packets or Collins Line. These are principally of a class whose fathers, in one sense, fought the battle of life for them and deprived them of the privilege of doing it for themselves. But there are a number who speak of the hardships of early days and neglect of early education, who are now accompanied with their wives and daughter and maids, and whose company appears to be more sought after than that of those who had every opportunity for intellectual culture. There are on board some Boston architects who have been engaged during the last eighteen months in unearthing an ancient temple at Argos in Greece. They are accompanied by a Mr. Washington, a descendent of a brother of George of cherry tree fame. Mr. W. appears to be an accomplished linguist, speaking to any one in almost any language. He represents the American universities in Greece, where they have an archeological school located at Athens, under an arrangement with that government that all antiquities discovered are to be reported to the government, while the universities are to be content with the glory of the discovery.

Monday, 22d, noon, latitude 37°35′, longitude 26°06′ west, distance 403 miles. The island of St. Michaels is in sight and we shall anchor in about an hour. C. A. L.

AMERICA'S RICHEST WOMAN.

Hetty Green Worth $60,000,000, Pays $7 a Week for Board.

With a fortune estimated at $60,000,000 Mrs. Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, lives in a dingy hall bedroom in a Brooklyn boarding house, and eats in the kitchen paying $7 a week for board and room. Although she has a husband, son and daughter, she has no home, but migrates from boarding house to boarding house, caring for two things—her money and her privacy.

The eccentricities of this Crœsus in petticoats are as sands of the sea. She lives the life of a roaming hermit because it gives her an excuse to refuse to pay taxes on her personal property. Whenever a tax collector is fortunate enough to locate her she sends him away empty-handed on the ground that she is a non-resident of the city or county or State. She has been so shrewd in her endeavors to conceal her temporary residences from the public that at no time within ten years have more than a score of persons known where she slept or ate her meals.

Once over the river she goes straight to the Chemical Bank, where she has her office. She is one of the largest stockholders in that institution, and keeps her spare cash there, amounting to three or four million. In the vaults of the bank are Mrs. Green's strong boxes, where are some $25,000,000 worth of government bonds, securities, mortgages and a magnificent collection of diamonds. All Mrs. Green's letters no matter how addressed, go to the chemical Bank. She gets hundreds of begging epistles every week, and they invariably reach the waste basket.

She takes her luncheon at the bank to save money and spends the day at her desk, looking over papers and scheming for gain. She leaves for home about 6 o'clock and after supper spends the evening in the kitchen to save burning gas in her room.

In the Home Circle.

Wife to a Republican husband—"John, this Wilson bill that I see so much about in the Republican papers must be a terrible thing if what they say is true. What is it anyhow?"

Husband—"Oh, it is a law gotten up by the confounded Democrats to burst up the country."

"But, John, how can it do that?"

"Well, I don't just exactly know, but that's what it's going to do, because the Republican papers say so."

"I suppose that settles it, but I read the other day that it would be a good thing for nearly everybody but the rich, and that everybody would get clothing and ever so many other things a great deal cheaper."

"Oh, that's a black Democratic lie."

"But I read it in an independent paper, I believe they call it."

"I don't care. It's a lie. They're going to bust everything, and I know it."

"John aren't there more Democrats than Republicans in the country?"

"Well, ahem! Yes, I believe so."

"Well, it bardly seems likely they would ruin themselves does it?"

"No. But, hang it all, Maria, don't ask foolish questions."

"Aren't Democrats interested in the prosperity of the country? Don't they own property, and haven't they wives and children to care for? Tell me, which side are Mr. Carnegie and all the rich people on?"

"Oh, they're against the bill."

"Well, then, I believe it will be pretty safe to say that it will be a good thing for plain, common people like us. It can't make things worse, anyhow. We've struggled and saved for years, and are just about where we were when we started. Your wages have been reduced since the McKinley bill was passed, and we can't live as cheaply as we did ten years ago, and"—

"Hush up, Maria, and go to bed. You women make me tired."

Little Johnny (striking in.) "Pa, did the Wilson bill make the diphtheria break out here?"

"No, you little monkey. If you ask another fool question like that I'll paddle you."

"Well, Tommy Toddles, whose father is a Republican, told me it did. Did"—

"Not another word. Go to bed, both of you."

IT is a curious fact that the mother of Bishop-General Leonidas Polk was one of the earliest promoters of railroad enterprises. She had in fact projected the first line of railway in North Carolina. It was a cheap tramway costing $2,250 per mile, running from the east portico of the capitol at Raleigh to a stone quarry, but it was the precursor of great things, and was called the Experimental Railway.

WILLIAM LANGSDORF, a bachelor living in Bee county, Texas, was trying on an old pair of cast-off boots found in an outhouse when his foot met an obstruction in one of the boots. Upon examination it was found to be a role of greenbacks, amounting to $500. How the money came to be placed there, and whence it came, is a mystery.

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