THE KENT NEWS:
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Editors and Proprietors.

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Kent News.

Vol. 54. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY. NOV. 17, 1894. No. 28.

BEST CLOTHING IN TOWN!

COME AND SEE OUR GREAT STOCK; WE WILL SURPRISE YOU; YOU WILL —FIND HERE A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF—

CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

Yes, we have the FINEST SEOCK that has ever been displayed in this vicinity. These are our daily compliments, therefore it must be true. We have been very careful in placing our fall orders, and have bought nothing but the most Nobby Goods. One visit will convince you of this fact.

Overcoats! Overcoats! Overcoats!

FOR MEN AT $4. $6. $8 AND $10 CAN'T BE BEAT!

We have made a big hit in this line and they are selling right along, regardless of the warm, Backward season.

Our $8.00 and $10.00 All-Wool Suits for Men

are of Endless Variety and matchless in worth; still there is another line at from $4.00 to $7.00 that are of great value. In addition to these lines we have in stock some of the very finest, such as Worsteds, Cheviots (in region cuts) Cassimeres, &c.

OUR LINE OF BOYS' SUITS

are more complete than heretofore, having added to it something special for the Little Fellows, such as Reefers, Sonaves, &c., ranging from three years old upward. Now it remains no longer necessary for parents to buy in the city, as this line will be kept complete. Remember, we are the leading FURNISHERS and always keep a full line up to date goods such as are only found in first-class establishments. Wool Underwear a specialty. Yours respectfully,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Opposite Stam's Hall. *Leading Clothiers.*

SPECIAL SALE TO REDUCE STOCK!

Tricots, Worsteds, Sackings, Dress Cloth, Satines, Fine Suitings, Ginghams, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Ladies' Vests, Children's Shirts, Union Suits, Skirts, Corsets, Blankets, Comforts, Table Linen, Stand Covers, Etc., Etc., Pumps and Pump Supplies, Fodder Yarn.

Having decided to REDUCE our immense stock of General Merchandise while in season and demand, we shall offer our entire stock on and after

SATURDAY, Nov. 10

at prices BELOW ANY yet reached in the Mercantile Business.

OUR REASON

is simply because we believe it will be to the interest of the buyer and to ourselves to make this sale now in place of next January and February when the goods will not be needed at any price.

Nothing is Cheap When you Don't Need It.

Our stock consists of Bright, New and Salable Goods, and in such an abundance as to afford a good and desirable selection, the LARGEST in the county

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Pants, Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Undershirts, Drawers, Gloves, Gent's Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Pure Black Pepper, Pure Sage, Hardware, Lamps, Queensware, Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloths, Harness, Stoves and Stove Fixtures.

The New Cash Store,

Corner Store, MEDDERS & CO., Still Pond.

Cash paid for Country Produce.

Look at This?

WHEN WE PLACED OUR ORDERS EARLY IN THE SUMMER FOR OUR

FALL and WINTER STOCK

we concluded the popular demand would be for medium priced goods and the best possible value for the money. Combined with our early purchases we have visited the principal houses in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and PICKED UP SOME RARE BARGAINS! which we have put together and can offer the

Finest Line of Men's Suits at $10

ever shown on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, fine all-wool and nice patterns.

ANOTHER LINE AT $7.50, ONE AT $6, AND EVEN OUR $5 LINE

is surprising the trade. Finer Grades in Clay Regents, Unfinished Worsteds, Cheviots Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres.

Boys' and Children's Suits in Great Variety!

FROM 90-CENT SUITS UP TO THE FINEST GRADES.

All-Wool Suits, $2.50. Corduroy Suits, $3.50. Men's Separate Pants, 90c. up

NECKWEAR, HATS AND UNDERWEAR.

Respectfully, MOODY & LUSBY,
White Front Clothing House. Originators of Low Prices

Joshua is giving Matilda a sound business lecture for being so dumb-headed as to pay Mr. High Price $2.00 per set for ROGERS' TEASPOONS when

SIDES, the new Jeweler

is selling stacks of the same kind FOR ONLY $1.00 PER SET. Drop in and see him, opposite Stam's Hall, he has lots of new goods and bargains to show you

Low Tariff Prices

—AT—

BERGEN'S.

TARIFF TAKEN OFF ALL GOODS

—AND—

Prices Way Down.

AT BERGEN'S.

REDUCTION SALE

—OF—

STORE GOODS!

I will sell my ENTIRE STOCK of STORE GOODS at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION for the

Next 30 Days for Cash!

commencing August 18th. My stock consists of

HARDWARE, HARNESS, TINWARE, TOBACCO and GROCERIES.

These are some of the prices reduced:

Harness, $12.00, Reduced to $10.00; $10.00 to 8.00, $6.50 to $5.25, $5.10 to $4.20. Collars, $1.00 to 75c., $1.25 to $1.00, $1.50 to $1.20. Bridles, $1.00 to 75c., $1.25 to $1.00, $1.50 to $1.20. Hardware, Shovels, 50c. to 35c.; Spades, $1.00 to 75c.; Forks 50c., to 35c. Nails 3c. to 2½c. per pound. Window Screens 35c. to 25c., 25c. to 20c. Hay Knives, $1.00 to 75c. Hedge Knives $1.00 to 75c.

Everything in stock will be sold at a VERY GREAT REDUCTION. It will be to your interest to call and see my stock and get my prices.

WILLIAM PARR,
STILL POND, MD.

Remember the Place, TOWN HALL STORE.

HO, FOR 1894!

HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH AMMUNITION FOR ANOTHER BIG CAMPAIGN.

HYLAND FARM WAGON,

—AND CELEBRATED—

HYLAND FIELD ROLLER!

THE BEST ON EARTH.

WE HAVE THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE —ASSORTMENT OF—

CHILLED PLOWS

and Plow Castings of all Kinds,

ever offered in the State, at prices CHEAPER than anywhere else in the county.

HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, PLOW-TREES, and HAMES

all sizes, single, double and three-horse trees.

—GENERAL—

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE —CELEBRATED—

Page Woven Wire Fence

a sample of which may be seen at our factory.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same,

I am yours, respectfully,

W. A. HYLAND,

m10-tf. GALENA, MARYLAND.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AT

THE NEW STORE

IN GALENA.

AND INSPECT A FULL LINE OF CROCKERY,

—INCLUDING—

Chamber Sets, Dinner Sets,

TEA SETS, TIN, GLASS and WOODENWARE.

—ALSO A—

FULL LINE OF GROCERIES

JESSE ASH, Prop'r,
GALENA, KENT CO., MD

IMPROVEMENTS ARE PROMINENT AT

Oehm's Acme Hall.

IMPROVEMENTS—Wonderful Improvements in our mammoth Clothing and Furnishing Stores—improvements in our facilities—improvements in the variety of stock—an improvement toward lower prices than we ever yet quoted. In our magnificent Shoe Department we sell THE OEHM SHOES—the best that can be made, for Men and Boys.

The Men's Clothing Department,
" Boys' Clothing Department,
" Men's Furnishing Department,
" Boys' Furnishing Department,
" Men's and Boys' Hat Department, and all the other Departments are crowded to overflowing with rich, rare values—as good as we've ever offered—or better—hence, the best in Baltimore.

Make this your headquarters when you come to the city, —feel free to make yourself at home—for you've helped to make it what it is—the Greatest and Grandest Store for Men and Boys

Oehm's Acme Hall,

HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS

BALTIMORE AND CHARLES STS.

The Leader in Footwear!

BOOTS AND SHOES:

We offer a magnificent stock of Fall and Winter Foot Wear in

Boots and Shoes,
Over-Shoes,
Rubber Boots

—AT—

The Shoe Store.

We have an immense assortment of

Ladies', Misses and Children's Shoes.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES!
IN GREAT PROFUSION.

THOMAS G. WROTH

BOOTS AND SHOES:

We keep the finest selection in al Standard Styles. It is a grand stock for finding just what you want. Few can meet and none can beat our prices. You can't go wrong when you buy from us. Remember we deal fair and save you dollars.

In MEN'S, BOYS' and

Youths' Shoes!

We have a superb assortment and which includes everything new and desirable for the present season. Examination will show that our stock is especially strong in variety and thoroughly reliable in style.

All the leading kinds of SHOE DRESSING, in Russett and Black.

Mens' and Ladies' FINE SHOES of every description MADE TO ORDER.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER!

THOMAS G. WROTH, the Shoe Man.

Under Stam's Hall, Chestertown, Maryland.

Do you Want to be a First-Class Business Man, Broad, Intelligent, Practical, Thorough?

IF SO, ATTEND THE

EATON & BURNETT'S

BUSINESS COLLEGE and SCHOOL of SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING

Where you will be taught by thoroughly practical men, expert accountants and authors of Book-keeping Arithmetic, Commercial Law and Shorthand. The superiority of this course of training is shown by the efficient manner in which the graduates of this institution are filling the most responsible positions in offices, banks, government offices and syndicates. This is the kind of an education which can be brought into requisition at every point. DAY SCHOOL NOW OPEN.

EATON & BURNETT,
Northeast Corner Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md

KANE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.
22 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

The first two applicants from Kent county will be received at one-half rates. Good until Oct. 1894. This is the best and latest improved Business School in the State. Call or address for handsome catalogue. J. C. KANE. s1-tf.

School Books!

and all the SUPPLIES can be procured at

M. A. TOULSON'S,
DRUG STORE.

BORDLEY'S CLOTHING HOUSE

AGAIN TO THE FRONT!

A New Departure!

CLOTHING in the future will be sold POSITIVELY at One Price to All!

EVERY GARMENT will be marked in Plain Figures, and under no circumstances will I deviate from the plainly marked prices, but remember that, in every instance, Every Garment will be marked at the VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. In order to successfully begin this ONE PRICE SYSTEM, and to start it with a boom I offer immediately

Over 300 All Wool Suits and Overcoats at $8.50

These goods are all fresh and new, just been opened, and are the Greatest value ever offered in any market, either city or town. They consist of All-wool, Plain Hairline, Plain and Fancy Mixed Cheviots, Black and Blue Worsteds, Checks, Small Plaids, and almost every possible variety of Splendidly-made and Perfect-fitting Garments. It would be useless for us to tell you what we have been asking for these goods, or what other persons would ask for the same goods. The fact that interests you most is that NOW, and in the future you can buy them for $8.50. Remember that the smallest child can Now buy a suit or an overcoat at

BORDLEY'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

with as much confidence as the most expert judge, for from this time forward, every Garment and every Article will be sold strictly and positively at ONE PRICE TO ALL, and under no circumstances will I deviate from this system. I thoroughly understand the difficulties of establishing this system in a town as small as Chestertown, but I am also fully convinced of the fact that when the public thoroughly understands that at Bordley's Clothing House Every Garment is Sold Positively at One Price, and That Price Always the Lowest, they will soon realize the face that Bordley's is the correct place to buy. Respectfully, &c.,

Nov. 3, 1894. T. S. BORDLEY.

QUEEN CHRYSANTHEMUM.

O! flower bright of royal mien,
Thou dost such wondrous charms display,
Of autumn garden flowers the queen,
Homage to thy charms we pay.

Spring of her violets may boast
And summer of her roses sweet;
Of autumn flowers we love the most,
Thy royal charms we greet.

Nature in her saddest hour,
Of all her summer flowers bereft,
Now welcome thee, her radiant flower,
Her joy, her consolation left.

A quaint, old-fashioned garden flower,
Of yore quite humble was thy birth;
Now regal in thy pride of power,
Thy presence beautifies the earth.

Chrysanthemum, thy colors blend
In hues of brightness, rich and rare,
We bid thee welcome, dear old friend,
And joy to greet thee everywhere.

JULIA M. SWIFT.

SOON WE WILL FLY.

When Alice Anta Adams, the 9-year old daughter of Dr. Wellington Adams, broke ground recently at Edinburg, Ill., for the Chicago & St. Louis Electric Line, which is to make a speed of 100 miles per hour, little did or could she know the true significance of the wonderful change in railway transporation she was inaugurating.

The road is to be in an absolutely straight line between East St. Louis and Chicago. It will have no railroad or country road crossings at the grade or a level with its own line. The country roads are to be thrown up over the tracks of the electric system by means of wooden bridges. There will be 248 of these wooden bridges.

The tracks will be thrown up over the track crossings of other railroads by bridges more elaborate than those thrown up over the country roads, the former costing some $310 each and the latter $10,000 each. The cost of these latter—of which there will be seventeen—will be saved in the prevention of accidents. These plans give the company a roadway completely closed in and free from all obstructions between Chicago and St. Louis.

There will be frogs or switches to break the main line, and no drawbridges. At first two heavy-weight through tracks will be constructed exclusively for through passenger traffic, mail and express. The local business will, for a while, be done during certain hours. Ultimately, however, two more tracks will be constructed, of light weight, being outside tracks, for strictly local traffic and high-class freight.

The road will be divided up into 25 sections of 10 miles each. The cars will run one section apart, and no current will flow into the intermediate section, so that it will be absolutely impossible for cars to come within 10 miles of each other. This will constitute a complete block system, making collisions absolutely impossible. The road will be illuminated by incandescent electric lamps for one mile ahead and for one mile behind every car while running at night. The through cars will not stop between the terminal cities.

Spurs or branches will be run connecting the large cities along the line of the main road, and from these cities through cars will be run to and from St. Louis and Chicago. The standard schedule time of through cars will be 100 miles an hour. It will be unnecessary to travel at night, the trip being made between Chicago and St. Louis in two and a half or three hours. At night the track will be reserved for high-class freight, express, and mail matter. The necessity of running heavy Pullman cars will not exist, proving a great saving alike to the company and the traveling public.

The electric coach or car that will be run is long, low, compact, light, but strong, with two pairs of driving wheels, each driven by separate and distinct electric motors. The whole weight of the car, with passengers and the two electric motors, comes upon these two pairs of driving wheels, making all available for adhesion between the rails and the wheels.

The top of the car stands only nine feet from the rail, making it three feet lower than the ordinary street car. This brings the centre of gravity very low and near to the track, making it impossible to jump the track. The car has a wedge-shaped nose in front for cutting the air, thus decreasing the atmospheric resistance, besides helping the car to keep the track. The motorman stands just back of this wedge-shaped nose or front. Between this place and the rear wheels is the passenger compartment. To the rear of this is the compartment for mail and high-class express.

The driving wheels are six feet in diameter, capable of 500 revolutions a minute, giving the car a speed of 100 miles an hour. With this large driving wheel the axle does not revolve at a higher speed than the axles under an ordinary passenger coach traveling 50 miles an hour: hence the friction will be greater. The axels will turn on roller bearings, requiring no oil.

The weight of the entire car, with motors, will not exceed 15 tons. These electric coaches will be illuminated and heated by electricity, and contain every modern improvement necessary to the comfort of the passengers. There will be conductors and no brakeman, no coal stokers or firemen. It will be possible to stop a car within half a minute by the motors themselves, in conjunction with auxiliary electric and air brakes.

The road will be operated by what is known as the multi-phased alternating currents of electricity. Under this system motors require no commutators or brushes, and may be so constructed as to water and fireproof. The overhead electric construction will be used, with central poles and cross-arms, a trolley wire running along the side of the car.

Dr. Adams claims that nothing is attempted in his system except what has already been actually accomplished. At the Frankfort Exposition the possibility of transmitting electric power long distances with economy was demonstrated, 300 horse-power being there transmitted electrically over a distance of 108 miles, with an efficiency of 75 per cent.

The physical possibility of running a car 100 miles an hour was demonstrated at Laurel, Md., an electric locomotive of two and one-half tons running round a circular track of two and one-half miles in circumference at 115 miles an hour without derailment. Therefore, declares the doctor, there is nothing impracticable in an undertaking, contemplating the electrical transmission of power over only a 55-mile circuit, by the operation of 15 ton cars on a straight track at a speed of only 100 miles an hour.

Whether in the system of Dr. Adams practice and theory will antagonize or join hands in the full fruition of accomplishment remains to be seen. But if it should prove a reality and not a Utopian dream the cost of operating railroads will be immensely reduced. In a steam railroad there are 19 tons of dead weight hauled for every ton of passengers or paying load, the ratio of paying to non-paying load, therefore, being one to 19; whereas, under this new electric system the ratio, it is claimed, is 5 to 1.

This in itself constitutes an enormous saving, not only to the roadbed, but also in the fuel required to transport dead weight.

It requires no intricate calculating to appreciate the wear and tear of a roadbed over which is run an 80 ton steam locomotive and that over which is run a 15-ton electric car. The coast of roadbed, too, is the principal item of cost in operating a railroad. Then, again, with the electric system there are no coal or watering stations to maintain.

Yet were the cost of operating this system far greater than that of a steam system the electric would prove far superior, and it would do the business to the exclusion of other roads not able to at all compete with it because of its cleanliness, absence of noise, and the higher rate of speed to be attained.

FARM NOTES.

A cow will either put her feed on her back or in the milk pail, says a writer. If on the back, the quicker she is marketed the better.

Early lambs require more attention than any other young animals, and the business had best not be undertaken unless they can be given good care.

It is estimated that every individual in the land eats 53 pounds of pork annually; in any event, that much is raised. This, at least, shows the importance of the swine industry.

If you want fruit trees do not wait for some unknown agent to come along and coax you, but select some reliable one yourself and send in your order for the varieties you prefer.

Cottonseed meal is not only an excellent addition to the ration, but is a fertilizer as well. It is better to use a proportion of linseed meal with the cottonseed meal, as the two combined are better than cottonseed meal alone.

An excellent way to keep cabbages is to put them in a row close together, roots in the ground deep, and then turn a furrow of earth over them. They will keep better this way than when the heads are down and the roots up.

Crimson clover provides green food during portions of the winter. It may be cut late in the fall and fed to animals and also may be used early in the spring. A small quantity given the animals once a day will be highly relished.

When an animal is not gaining in weight it is being kept at a loss because it consumes food without returning an equivalent therefor. If a cow is made to increase in yield of milk with no increased cost for food the extra milk costs nothing and adds the profit.

Horses are now being shipped from this country to Europe and our exports of horses exceed, in value, those imported. Formerly we bought a great many horses from Europe for purposes of improvement, but Europe is now drawing on us for horses for the same purpose.

Lime encourages the growth of clover and prevents growth of sorrel; it makes sandy soil more compact and clay soil more friable; it unlocks potash and encourages formation of nitrate potash; it hinders growth of some kind of fungi, and kills the larve of many insects.

Every pound of food given should have its definite aim and purpose—sustaining an increase of weight in our working horses; increase in weight of stock fed for the market; increase of the product of milk, butter or wool we hope to get. There must be first knowledge and then system.

It is possible to raise a 1000 pounds of pork from an acre of clover. In no other way could a clover field produce like value but even better results will follow if a small ration of corn is fed, however flush the clover pasture. The corn is needed to sustain and solidify the flesh of the animal.

A live stock writer says that it is beginning to dawn upon those who eat beef, for the purpose of sustaining bodily vigor and health rather than for the pleasures of the palate, that our beef is made too fat. There is more nutriment in a given weight of grass-fatted beef than that fed largely on corn.

Feed the corn fodder now and save the hay. Fodder is in better condition now than it will be latter on (unless it has been properly cured and stored) and the cattle will relish it better before it is too dry. If it is left out in the fields it will be wasted and if it cannot be saved in any other manner let it be fed as early as possible.

Walnuts are a paying crop. It may require over a quarter of a century to secure the timber, but land planted with walnut trees will be an investment which will be more valuable every year, with a small fortune awaiting him who can afford to wait for it. The walnuts will also give a profit yearly after the trees begin to bear.

There is not enough nutrition in the pieces of partly-decayed potatoes to make them worth feeding to any stock. If given to cows they injure milk and butter flavor, and hogs will not eat them unless starved to it, which does not pay. The danger from feeding or trying to feed them is that part of the rotten potato will get into the manure heap and injure the potato crop in following years.

When gathered from the field, squashes should be placed in a cool, dry room and kept there until freezing weather approaches. Then remove them to what might be termed a warm and dry room. It is difficult to deep them during the entire winter without more or less trouble from rot; yet such varieties as the Hubbard and Turban may be preserved for quite a long period after harvesting.

If the strawberry rows have made good growth and are heavily matted they should produce large crops next spring. Apply wood ashes and bone meal this fall after the leaves drop, and then apply superphosphate and nitrate of soda in the spring. Mulch the plants if necessary. If plenty of fertilizer is given there should be extra large strawberries at bearing time, if the variety has been selected for that purpose.

The average farmer "thinks" a bushel of his corn is making ten pounds of pork, but his average bushel is making less than eight pounds. He "thinks" his methods are as good as any, but they are not. Weigh the hogs in the beginning; weigh all the corn which is given them; weigh all when through. In this way only can one be convinced whether he is right or wrong.

There is no saving in the use of bedding more than once. If the straw or litter used for bedding is made fine by cutting the straw, the liquid manure will be more completely absorbed and the stalls kept dry and clean. The manure will be more easily handled when the litter is fine. The feet of the animals are injured by wet stalls, and the use of ammoniated bedding. Every night each animal should have a fresh, clean bed.

Power on the farm, whether by the use of an engine or from horses, enables the farmer to grind his grain and cut up all bulky food at a nominal cost. Even a one-horse tread power is better than none. One of the most useful things is a geared windmill for grinding grain. There is also a great saving by the use of windmills for supplying water for stock when it cannot be obtained from springs or streams. Use labor-saving appliances whenever it can be used.

It rarely happens that a big crop is produced at a loss. The extra work required to secure a large yield per acre always pays better than does a like amount of labor spread over a wider area. There are limitations to the amount of fertility that can be profitably provided for each crop, as every farmer knows. Some need a different kind of fertilizing than do others. There are gross feeders and what we may call delicate feeders. The soil cannot be made too rich for cabbage or celery or the large root crops. They all require liberal supplies of nitrogen. Corn also needs rich land. It is helped by coarse unfermented manure, because in the soil their decomposition furnishes heat, and this is all important to make corn grow.

Easy Enough.

A nicely dressed yound man, with an air of "jack pots" and "ace fulls" about him, walked into a pawnshop on Sixth street, near Market, yesterday afternoon and said to the proprietor:

"Have you got any poker chips?"

"No; but we have some nice second-hand billiard balls," answered the pawnbroker.

"What in the world would I want with billiard balls?" asked the young man.

"Why, slice 'em, and there you have all the poker chips you want."

Everybody within earshot grinned, and the young man walked away with the expression on his face of a man who had been a victim of a good practical joke.

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.

THE PULPIT HAS ATTRACTIONS.

In the search for a profession, a subject which is a source of considerable bewilderment to some young men, that of the ministry should certainly not be overlooked even if nothing else is to be considered but the pecuniary reward. St. Paul did much of his ministerial work at his own cost; but this plan would not work nowadays except in the case of a man who had private resources. Even the Society of Friends, having tried the system of an unpaid ministry, is adopting the nearly universal custom and providing pastors for their meetings.

Mr. H. K. Carroll, in an article in the current *Forum* gives some interesting statements as to the pay of preachers. Everybody knows he says, that salaries are higher in the cities than in the towns and villages, and in the Northern than in the Southern States. How much do the bishops get? In the Protestant Episcopal Church the salary of a bishop varies from $3,000 with $300 for official and traveling expenses, paid to the bishops of missionary jurisdictions, to $12,500, including allowance for house rent.

The salary of a Methodist bishop is about $3,500, plus $1,550 for house rent, and bills of travel are paid independently. The Catholic bishops get from $3,000 to $5,000 with a house, and archbishops about $10,000.

The average salary of a Methodist preacher is about $847. In some of the cities, however, salaries range from $2,000 to $4,000. The Congregationalists are very liberal toward their ministers. The highest average in any State or Territory is $1,727; but there are city churches that pay their ministers from $7,000 to $4,000. In fact, in Chicago a certain congregation pays $8,000. In the Presbyterian Church the average salary is between $1,000 and $1,200, but in New York there are some pastorates that pay each $10,000 or more. One pays as much as $15,000.

The wealthiest denomination in the United States is the Jewish; the next the Unitarian, the third the Reformed (Dutch) and the fourth the Protestant Episcopal. The Baptist pay low salaries. Probably no Baptist pastor in any of the large cities receives more than $6,000 with one exception. The Lutherns average from $5,000 to $3,000. Jewish rabbis get $12,000 in salaries besides perquisites. The stipend of a Catholic priest is the smallest of all, he getting only $800.

It will then be seen that in the ministry there are some very desirable incomes. Ministers receiving from $5,000 to $15,000 in salary are in most cases able to add a considerable sum from the proceeds of lectures from wedding and other fees and also from bequests. Then there is the annual vacation of two or three months spent at the seashore, in the mountains, or perhaps at the expense of the congregation, in Europe. Surely these are pleasant things worth thinking about. Compared with the merchant, the newspaper man, or the lawyer, the preacher is in clover.

HE PUT UP BOARDS.

Farmer Gibson Receives a Visit From Lawyer Atkins.

"Might as well stop the huntin' one time's another," said Farmer Gibson to his wife, when he had securely nailed the last board to the walnut tree in the meadow lot. "Hello! There comes Atkins the lawyer from our town!"

"Ha, ha, Gibson, glad to see you! Out on a little trip and came over to see if I could borrow your hunting dog—."

"Yes, I guess he'll foller ye, with the gun—."

"By the way, Gibson, is your ten-guage gun at home?"

"Y-yes!"

"Suppose I take it out a while. Saves going back after one."

"All right."

"Let's see—ten's an odd size. Have you any shells loaded?"

"Y-yes, a few!"

"Well, let me take what you've got. I'll replace them in town."

"Um-huh!"

"I'll just take a little turn out here throught he fields, and I guess I'll be round for dinner. Can't go along, Gibson?"

"Nuck!"

(After dinner.)

"I didn't kill anything, Gibson, but bless me if I hadn't shot the whole two dozen shells at rabbits. Plenty of game, but seems to be an off day for me! Fear I broke the spring in one of those locks—but bring it to town when you come. You can easily get it fixed—"

Gibson—"Hope ye enjoyed yerself!"

"Oh, immensely! May come out again next week and bring a party of friends! Good day, Mr. Gibson!"

"Good-bye!"

Farmer Gibson went out and gazed at the board on the walnut tree. The legend "So blurred over by some hieroglyphics which through his welling tears, shaped up thus: "No hunting; one sheep killed, one $40 gun broken; two dozen shells gone; one dinner; one lame setter worth $75." Gibson walked solemnly back to the house.

Mrs. Gibson—"Mr. Atkins seemed to enjoy himself—"

Gibson—"Yes, I'm glad of of it. Wanted to make it pleasant for him. Hope he would go back and warn the town people against the stinginess of the farmers."

Then he went around and took down the boards and nailed them a feed box for a mule.

Walked in Her Sleep.

A well-dressed and fine-appearing woman of about 28 years registered at the Ashland House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, on Saturday evening, as "Mrs. Lane Wilmington." She was assigned to a room on the second floor. This morning, about 3.30 o'clock, Policeman William Coleman, while passing the hotel found a woman, dressed only in her night clothes, lying unconscious on the sidewalk. She was taken into the hotel and was there recognized as Mrs. Lane. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, and the surgeon succeeded in bringing her back to consciousness. She could not explain her plight but thought she must have fallen from a window while walking in her sleep. At the hospital she gave her name as Mrs. Jennie Wellington, and said she had been living lately at No. 116 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Her father, she said was John Lane, of Wilmington, Del.

Her left arm and elbow were broken, one of her legs was covered with bruises, and she was internally injured. Her condition is precarious.

NOVEMBER WEATHER.—Hicks, the weather prognosticator, forecasts the following weather for November: November comes in with departing storms along the eastern coast, but clearing and cool generally through central and western parts. Moon's first quarter on morning of 5th will increase storm tendencies on 5th and 6th. A cool wave will follow. Be cautious on the lakes. The same advice is given for period 10th to 14th. There is fixed tendency to storms and gales on all lakes and seas in the northern hemisphere annually about this time. Look for rain and snow, and for cold wave and freezing as the clearing succeeds the storm area. The 17th and 18th will bring change to warmer, with probably return of storminess, resulting later in the regular return to cold. A knowledge of the periodicity of these storms and changes is of untold value. Seek for such. The 22nd to 25th, is the next regular storm period. Remember its *western* origin and *eastward* progress. Storms about 27th to 28th, with New Moon to intensify. Danger to ships and shipping.

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