Kent News

SATURDAY, - - - JAN. 23, 1897.

Connubial Ties.

Miss ALICE THOMPSON, daughter of James Henry Thompson, formerly of this town, now residing in Broad Neck, was married by Dr. J. B. Merritt, on the 13th inst., at the parsonage at Fairlee, to Mr. FREEMAN GALE. They will make their home near Fairlee.

The wedding of FRANK STEVENS, son of Mr. Wm. Stevens, and Miss V. BELLE COLEMAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coleman, and a former teacher in the county, was solemnized at Wesley Chapel Wednesday evening by Rev. Jesse Shreeve. A reception was held at the bride's parents after which the happy couple repaired to their new home in Rock Hall.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in Millington on Wednesday, Dec. 23, by Rev. T. C. Smoot. The contracting parties were Miss KATIE PHILLIPS and WILLIAM S. MOFFETT. The young couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for a prosperous future.

On Saturday, Jan. 14, 1897, a beautiful wedding took place at 204 South Monroe street, Baltimore, Md., at the home of the bride's parents, the contracting parties being JAMES D. GALE, of Kent, and Miss CARRIE M. DAHL, of Baltimore city. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. W. A. Koontz, of Baltimore, and Miss Dollie Childs rendered the wedding march. The bride and groom were recipients of many handsome and useful presents. A reception was given them by the bride's parents. They left Baltimore Friday morning on the Gratitude for their future home at Lankford.

Miss SALLIE R. BUSTEED, daughter of Mr. R. M. Busteed, and Mr. JAMES H. SMITH were married Tuesday in Calvary M. E. Church, at Sudlersville. Rev. J. M. Lindale officiated, assisted by Rev. Edgar Wilson. The bride's dress was of blue broadcloth, trimmed in tinsel, silk and lace, with hat and gloves to match. Miss Mamie Evitts, of Denton, was maid of honor, and wore a dress of blue novelty cloth, trimmed in shaded silk and chiffon. The bride's bouquet was of white carnations and that of the maid of honor was of pink carnations. Miss Maggie Barwick was organist. She was attired in green novelty. Mr. Chas. J. Sudler was best man. Messrs. Walton and Will Busteed, the bride's brothers; Will and Earle Smith, brothers of the groom, were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for a trip North. They will reside in Sudlersville upon their return. Mr. Charles S. Smith, of Chestertown, attended the wedding.

On Monday last Daisy Cole and Gertrude Stalcup escaped from the House of Refuge, where they had been sent at the request of their parents. They scaled a barbed wire fence and once without the grounds separated. Daisy hurried to the water front and boarded a sailing vessel. To the captain, William Wyatt, a young unmarried man, she told her story, and he proposed marriage on the spot. She consented, and Pastor Richard Schmidt tied the knot. The following day the girl gave herself up, but claimed the State had no further jurisdiction, as she was a wife. A lawyer was consulted, and through him a writ of habeas corpus was issued. The State abandoned the case, and the girl sailed away with her husband.

Thursday Gertrude Stalcup, who had not been found, was married to Edward Apt. When she got out of the Refuge she wandered into the house of Mrs. Stohking and begged shelter. Apt, who was a boarder, fell in love with the girl, and after several days he proposed marriage. He was accepted, and the superintendent of the Refuge, when informed, helped to get the marriage license. Daisy is 16 and Gertrude 18 years of age.

In publishing the directors of the Chestertown National Bank ew accidentally omitted the name of Alday Clements, Esq. His re-election was unanimous.

A Grand Lecture.—Mrs. Boole lectured in the M. E. church, Chestertown, Monday evening to a large audience. Mrs. Avis Vannort, president of the Chestertown Y, presided at the meeting. The address was a rich treat.

Successful Turkey Farm.—Mr. J. W. Appleford, near Price's Station, is the largest "turkey farmer" on the Shore. He raised nearly a thousand turkeys last year, and the remarkable thing about it is that he only lost about thirty by disease. He finds it profitable to feed 25 cent corn to poultry.

Fox Hunting. — One of the longest runs of the season was enjoyed last Saturday by a party of huntsmen from Chestertown and Rich Neck. The fox was started at Round Top, carried *thirty-five* miles into Delaware and was caught on the return about fifteen miles from the starting point. Messrs. Geo. Brice, J. William Howard and Gale Usilton joined Messrs. Robert Wickes, John Brice and others at Edesville Wednesday and enjoyed an exciting run on the island.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 18, 1897.

Determining that there should be no dull season was half the battle. We did that long ago, and the mid-winter selling now-a-days is greater than was the old time selllng of the briskest months. Our Public reaps the benefit.

Great lots of worthy merchandise are being distributed these winter days at prices never matched for lowness. Conditions are bad that drive prices below the profit-line for producers, but they are turned to your fullest advantage here.

Never mind the calendar, never mind Mrs. Grundy. Buying time is when money buys most—right now. Buying place is where money buys most of real worth—at Wanamaker's.

Dress Goods ABNORMALLY little prices for Dress Goods—and the fabrics are almost as staple as muslins. This is capitalization time for makers, who need money for fresh ventures. Goods have no quotable value if kept in stock-rooms. Counting cost of production there's loss on all the yards we sell. But there is possible profit in the work of the spindles that these released dollars will set a-flying.



50c from $1—Two-toned Fancy Suiting.
50c from $1—Two-color Fancy Cheviot.
50c from $1—46 in. Diagonal Homespun.
50c from $1—47 in. Armure Cheviot.
50c from $1—Fancy Cheviot Frieze.
60c from $1.25—50 in. Iridescent Diagonal Homespun.
60c from $1.25—50 in. all-wool Frieze (changeable).
60c from $1—44 in. all-wool Jacquard.
60c from $1.25—Two-toned Fancy Jacquard.
60c from $1.25—Ziz-zag Frieze Novelty.
75c from $1.75—45 in. Mohair-striped Novelty.
75c from $1.75—48 in. Bouretted Novelty.
75c from $1.50—46 in. Silk-mixed Suiting.
75c from $1.75—46 in. Bouretted Fancy Cheviot.
75c from $1.75—46 in. Multi-color Boucle Cheviot.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—
37½c from 50c.—45 in. All-wool Crepon. The original crepon design and very desirable.
37½c from 50c—42 in. All-wool Cheviot; good weight.
50c. from 75c—42 in. Rough-stripe Cheviot-mohair Boucle.
65c from $1—45 in. Mohair Sicilian; medium-weight; high luster.
75c from $1—45 in. Plain Mohair; exceptional fine weave and very high luster.
75c from $1.75—50 in. Diagonal Cheviot, from one of the best French manufacturers.
$1 from $1.50—42 in. Camel's-hair Cheviot. Has Lupin's name on it.
$1 from $1.50—42 in. Mohair-and-wool Figured Goods; all imported.
$2 from $3.50—46 in. Silk-and-wool Novelties; silk figures on canvas ground.

Down Quilts DOWN QUILTS are luxurious—all of them were until competition for cheapness drove all thoughts of luxury away. Then we bade the quilt makers good-bye and started our own factory.

The sateen does not shed the down, and the down is odorless. A shortcoming in either direction entitles you to a new quilt—freely; with no quibbling.

And the price for the good Quilts is less than you ever paid for the poor—

$3.50

And the sateen is the handsomest and best of the American made.

Men's Winter Shoes WINTER footwear to be comfortable in; winter footwear to be entirely satisfied with; winter footwear at a price to set the men of Philadelphia talking—and buying.

RUSSET SHOES
PATENT LEATHER SHOES
ENAMELED LEATHER SHOES
$5 Shoes at $3

Six lines of russet shoes and three lines of enameled leather shoes went on sale last week at the reduced price.

To-day three lines of Patent-leather Shoes are added.

In all, twelve sorts to choose from. Some have heavy double soles; some are lined with calfskin.

Two losses lead to the price—maker's and ours. Good business, though, and good fortune for the actual workmen who made the shoes and for you. All of the lines have been offered at $3.90, but that was with only the maker's loss. Now add ours—or do you subtract it?

JOHN WANAMAKER.

(*Continued from first page.*)

FARMERS' DAY!

dred thousand dollars was appropriated by the Legislature and used against the pest. The amount appropriated was not sufficient to complete the work, and the insect is rapidly spreading to other localities. The moth was originally introduced by accident, and is by far the most serious enemy in the New England States. So far it is confined to Mass., but unless more liberal State or Government appropriations can be secured for its suppression it will prove a calamity we cannot at present estimate.

The army worm, chinch-bug, Hessian fly and an almost innumerable number of pests are responsible for millions of dollars worth of grain each year that are totally destroyed. The loss by the chinch-bug some seasons reaches over $60,000,000; by the Hessian fly a loss of $100,000,000 is not uncommon.

Insects do not breathe through their mouth as do the larger animals, but through little openings along the sides of their bodies. In combatting insects some knowledge of their structure is necessary. For example: It must be known whether the pest has biting or sucking mouth parts. Such insects as grasshoppers, cabbage-worm and potato beetles have biting mouth-parts and can be destroyed by any of the arsenics, such as Paris green, London purple, &c. With sucking insects these remedies would prove useless, as they take their food by inserting their beak through the bark or epidermal layer of the plant and draw their nourishment from within. Thus the poisons at the surface of the plants would not be eaten at all. With insects of this nature some external insecticides, such as kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soaps, &c., should be used.

Any of the leaf-eating insects, such as the apple-tree tent caterpillars, can be destroyed by any of the arsenics. Paris green is the best remedy for the apple-worm or codling moth. The trees should be sprayed just as soon as the blossoms fall, while the young apples are no larger than peas and in an upright position. A general spraying should follow in about two weeks. The Paris green should be used at the rate of one pound to 175 to 200 gallons of water. It can also be applied to Bordeaux mixture at the rate of ¼ pound to 45 gallons of the mixture. The same remedy is recommended for the Plum curculio. The spraying should be done as soon as the fruit sets.

For scale insects, such as the San Jose scale, Peach Leeanium, &c., whale-oil soap should be used at the rate of 2½ to 2⅝ pounds to a gallon of water. The spraying in this case should be done while the trees are dormant, and not when in full foliage. Late fall or winter is the best time to spray for these pests. In case of the oyster-shell bark-louse or the senefly bark-louse, the spraying should be done in the spring, and in this case kerosene emulsion should be used. It should be diluted at the rate of one part of emulsion to 9 or 10 of water. The time of spraying must be determined by the time of hatching of the insects.

The cottony cushion scale was introduced from Australia into the orange growing region of southern California and in five years the industry was doomed. The Lady Bird, the national enemy of this pest was introduced from Australia and rid the county at once.

For insects in stored grain, such as the grain moth, sometimes known as the weevil or white fly, bisulphide of carbon should be used. This is a foul smelling liquid, very volatile, heavier than air, and is sure death to all insect life, even rats and mice in bins where grain is stored. The liquid can be thrown directly upon the grain without injuring its vitality or edible qualities. It is preferable, however, to place it in shallow dishes or pans on the grain. One pound and a-half of the liquid is sufficient for a hundred bushels of wheat or corn. In empty bins—one pound is sufficient for every 1000 cubic feet of air space inclosed.

The various insects injuring the garden crops were exhibited and remedies suggested. In using Paris green on cabbages, &c., it should be used at the rate of ½ of a pound of the poison to 45 gallons of water, and if sprayed properly no damage to individuals need be feared from the arsenic. Cabbage sprayed as above would not injure anybody. A person would be obliged to eat twenty heads of cabbage at one meal to get a poisonous dose of Paris green.

Speaking of the pear blight, it was stated that the trouble was caused by a minute organism called bacteria, which works in the layer of the plant between the bark and wood. It can be kept in check by careful pruning and may be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, a cheap solution which can be made by any fruit grower or farmer.

The various odors of insects were explained by means of charts and specimens. The internal anatomy was illustrated by a large model of the silk worm. Each part was taken out and explained.

It was stated that the dreaded San Jose scale had gained a foothold in this county and was doing much damage to young orchards. This pest has been located in twelve counties in the State. It is a very minute creature and badly infested trees; it has a scaly, scurfy, or ashy look. When the twigs are carefully examined they are found to be covered with minute scales, resembling shells, which completely cover the tree. The insect lives beneath the scale covering, with its mouth stuck through the epidermal lay of the bark, where they remain sapping the life from the trees. The scale is disseminated on nursery stock, by birds, insects and wind. The adult female is legless, wingless and eyeless, but retains her mouth parts in a highly developed condition. The adult male is winged but has no mouth. His sole function is the propagation of the species.

Prof. Johnson stated that no man East of the Rocky mountains had done as much toward exterminating this scale as Capt. Robert S. Emory, and at the professor's request Mr. Emory addressed the audience in his interesting, plain and practical manner:

CAPT. EMORY'S SENSIBLE TALK.

The learned agriculturist, always ready to give the benefit of his experience stated that the San Jose scale was introduced into Kent in 1889 and is now in 23 States east of the Rocky mountains and has been found in 12 counties of Maryland. In reply to a question from Dr. W. Frank Hines as to whether he would give the origin and growth of the scale, Capt. Emory said:

"Yes, sir, I will. I consider it but justice to the number of nurserymen of the State of New Jersey who have clean trees, that the source of this scourge be made known. I got the trees from Parry Brothers, successors to the old firm of William Parry, Parry P. O., New Jersey. The trees were infested when received. I immediately reported to Parry that I had never seen such inferior trees leave a nursery. I did not know at that time the character of the trouble. The nurserymen did not reply to my letter. The following fall I wrote and told them of my loss and received other trees which were just as badly infested. I again wrote to him but did not receive a reply. Prof. Howard examined the Parry nursery in 1894, and told Mr. Parry that his trees were infested with the scale. Parry pledged him his word that he would not send out a tree that he was not sure was perfectly clear of the trouble. As a test I again purchased a small order from this nursery to see whether or not I could get clean trees, but they were covered with the scale. Finding these trees so badly covered with the insect I wrote to the New Jersey firm stating that fact. Parry acknowledged the presence of the scale in a letter which I now have, and can produce, and begged me to burn them.

I believe in spraying having used 5600 lbs. of whale oil soap on my trees the past year." The Captain here exhibited a pump which he had secured specially for the spraying purpose, the cost being about $6.50. This pump can also be used in watering flowers, fire purposes and *white washing!* In speaking of the peach tree borer in reply to Mr. Wm. Kay's question "Can any application be made at the base of the tree to kill the grub?" said dig around the trees in the fall and spray the base with Paris green early in June, also place a hill of dirt about the base and the young grub would be forced to try to enter the body of the tree at a point at which the bark was so hard that it could not penetrate. Any sticky paper or other substance to prevent the moth depositing her eggs would be effective.

Mr. John Bell asked how much Paris gree would kill a one-year-old peach tree applied at the root. Prof. Johnson said that in order for a man to get a sufficient amount of poison from sprayed cabbage he would have to eat 20 heads. The ordinary proportion is ¼ lb. of Paris green to 45 gallons of water—a small quantity of lime might be added without danger.

CAPT. SYLVESTER'S ADDRESS.

The President of the Maryland Agricultural College, Capt. Sylvester, read an essay on "Agricultural Education. Its Past Triumphs; Its Present Status and Future Prospects." The speaker urged upon his hearers to educate the boys and *girls* in farming. "The day has past, said he, when *anybody* can become an agriculturist. It is just as essential that the coming farmer should be a graduate of the agricultural school as for the lawyer or doctor to be graduates of the law or medical school, etc." He eloquenty lauded the profession and spoke encouragingly of the future. He cordially invited the farmers to visit the college instituted for their benefit, and a party was formed to go on an inspecting tour at an early day.

PROF. JAS. S. ROBINSON.

Prof. Robinson was no stranger to the people of Kent and his talk on "marketing Maryland fruit" was intelligent, practicable and forcible, delivered in his striking style, ornamenting the same with eloquent sentences and laughable jokes. The address will be published in the NEWS next week. The following questions were asked the professor and cheerfully answered as given:

James Brice asked as to peach tree plowing. Prof. Robinson said: "I would sow every other row in crimson clover. This will permit of a proper working all the trees. Every row will not. Don't leave off plowing until spring."

Dr. W. Frank Hines asked, "Do you oppose fall plowing?" Answer—"No, but I would not plow the trees until all growth has ceased in the fall. Plow at a time to enable the mutilated or cut roots to heal over and be all ready to start off growing in the spring."

Jas. S. Harris' opinion was called for, and he declared that he found close trimming a great advantage. Said Mr. Harris: "The upper limbs produce the finest fruit, while the under or horizontal limbs produce the poorest. I aim to cut these lower limbs off and spare those which give the most marketable peaches. There is greater necessity now than ever before for the very best fruit. Georgia and South Carolina throw our first fruit out of market, while the New Jersey and Western Maryland crops come in as competitors. In picking wait until the fruit is ripe. During the last three days the fruit is on the tree it increases greatly in size, quality, color and flavor, and buyers of fine fruit are always after that quality. Throw out all low grade fruit is a demand of these times."

Prof. Robinson advised an investigation of the market and cold-storage system of Philadelphia.

Capt. Emory was called upon for his method of handling pears, and stated that different pears have to be handled differently. For instance, the Elizabeth, sellers prefer to ripen themselves; the Bartlett ought to be shipped before they are fully ripe; the Duchess should be house-ripened. Our Duchess and the Northern Bartlett come in together.

Bartus Trew asked, "What is the remedy for the bag-worm which destroys the leaves of our evergreen trees?" Answer by Prof. Johnson: "Hand picking in the fall and winter. The bag contains eggs."

Mr. Trew: "Why is it we cannot grow red clover as formerly?" Answer by Prof. Sylvester: "Due to the fact that the materials inducing bacterial fermentation have been exhausted. Manure and certain crops the remedy. Lands brought back by the use of fertilizers rich in potash and phosphoric acid. Referred to certain lands in Anne Arundel as clover sick, by the use of lime and clover.

POULTRY TALK.

George O. Brown, President of the American Poultry Association, telegraphed here that it would be impossible for him to be present. Knowing the interest of the NEWS readers in this subject we have obtained the noted speaker's address and will give it in the NEWS next week, a few points being here appended:

Eggs packed in salt would keep absolutely fresh six months, the eggs being packed with the big end down. He advises the removal of the male birds as soon as the breeding season ends; he says that prepared bone and meat would not take the place of green bone. The mixture should be fed green—that dry bone and tallow was not a good substitute as there was nothing like green bone. His experience shows that scalding the food was highly beneficial and from a test of six weeks with 32 different breeds he found that with scalding the food the yield of eggs was 40 per cent greater. Cooked food is always the best and all poultrymen use cooked corn meal. For the gapes he recommends air-slacked lime on the old ground and when the chicks first get it he reccommends a little asafoetida to each chick. Carbolic acid was also very good, but it was hard on the fowls. Food should be fed warm but not hot and that in bitter weather the food should be warmed over. For the cholera he declares there is no spesific remedy; cholera was acute indigestion. He recommends good food and cleanliness and declares that no poultryman, who is careful, is ever troubled with cholera. As to Roup he says the best remedy is a hatchet as the disease was contagious. In its first stage coal oil given the fowls by means of a small can was efficacious. He states that farmers were not successful with a large lot of chickens as a small lot because he didn't take same care and increase the accommodations as the flock increased. He recommends the Incubator—it didn't cost as much to run an incubator as to feed the hens. His preference as to make of incubators was "The Prairie State." The great draw-back with farmers they were too anxious to get the eggs in the incubator. He advises several days in adjusting the incubator before the eggs were put in. Returning to the proper food for chickens he assents to the suggestion that corn parched on the cob was a most excellent thing for all poultry. The fowls would not eat too much of it. The charcoal thus furnished was exactly what the fowls required. As to the number of chickens in an apartment he says there should not be more than 85 in a house 14x18 feet. Poultry books are theoretical, and he could not recommend one that was practical.

INVENTORY SALE!

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS you can secure at

PERCY T. McFEELY'S

OPP. VOSHELL HOUSE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

of ALL KINDS, COUCHES, PICTURES, RUGS and WINDOW SHADES.

This is the place to find CHEAP WEDDING PRESENTS.

In our PAINT DEPARTMENT we will close out the balance of what Ready Mixed Paint we have before taking stock, at COST FOR CASH. This is the best READY MIXED PAINT ON THE MARKET. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! It will pay those who expect to PAINT to buy NOW.

☞Beautiful line of CARPET samples. We can furnish you the best and prettiest Carpets at LESS THAN CITY PRICES!

PERCY T. McFEELY,

Jan. 23, 1897. opp. Voshell House.

CORN!

I am now prepared to BUY CORN for rail shipment to Philadelphia, and expect soon to have orders for shipment to Baltimore, both by rail and water.

H. M. BROWN,

for I. M. PARR & SON, Baltimore, and I. M PARR & SON, LIMITED, Philadelphia.

Office:—KENT NEWS BUILLING

M. A. TOULSON,

DRUGGIST.

THIS well established Pharmacy abreast of the times. All our Drugs are

FRESH AND PURE.

Nothing else should and will not be used at our Prescription counter.

Patent Medicines of all Kinds!

SPECIAL! PERIODICALS. ALL KINDS.

A Nice Story to read on these long Winter Evenings is a nice way to pass the dull honrs.

We cordially invite you.

M. A. TOULSON.

Weekly Sales

—AT—

MEDDERS & CO.'S

THIS IS A WEEK OF

Many Bargains!

DON'T MISS VISITING OUR

Mid-Winter Sale of Winter Goods

We Have a Large Stock, But Low Prices Does Our Selling!

Lot of Heavy White 10-4 Blankets, to close **89c.**

Now for a Good Blanket, to close **49c.**

Arbuckle's, Levering's, Enterprise, all Best Coffees, **14¾c.**

Lamp Chimneys, all sizes, **4c.**

Men's 50c., Heavy Overshirts. **29c.**

Large Lot Good Towels, Huck and Turkish " **12½c.**

Best Cotton Crash, **3½c.**

Package Best Oat Meal, 2 lbs. **5c.**

Armour's Chipped Beef, 1 Pound Can **14½c.**

Big Bargains in Men's Wool $2.00 Pants to close, now **$1.29.**

WE QUOTE LOW PRICES

FURNITURE, ALL KINDS.

Large $2.50 Arm Rockers, now **$1.69.**

Extra Heavy 50c. Wool Ingrain Carpet to close **37½c.**

Good Laundry Wash Soap, **1½c.**

RUBBER SHOES, CHEAP:
Children's Rubber Shoes - 18c.
Misses Rubber Shoes - - 22c.
Women's Rubber Shoes - 24c.

See Our 5 and 10c Bargain Table

BIG VALUES.

MEDDERS & CO.

Special Bargain Lot to Each Purchaser for WEDNESDAY, January 27th:

1 Good 22c. Zinc Washboard.
1 Large ½ Gal. Tin Coffee Pot.
2 Cakes Good Wash Soap.
1 Bottle Laundry Blue.
1 Fancy Glass Preserve Dish.
1 Good Tin Cup.
All for 29c

Cut This Out for Future Reference!



BUY YOUR HORSES

—AT—

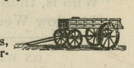
KING'S MARYLAND SALE BARN

AUCTION SALES

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Throughout the Year. We deal in all kinds, from the very best to the very cheapest. 200 HEAD of Horses, Mares and Mules, always on Hand. Visit us, it will pay you. Private Sales Every Day.

FULL LINE OF New and Second-Hand Carriages, Daytons, Buggies, Carts and Harness Very Cheap.



JAMES KING, Proprietor,

6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 N. High Street,

Near Baltimore St., One Square from Baltimore Street Bridge. BALTIMORE, MD.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_3_1-0787.jpg